

Final Documents of NSDS

Acronyms

ACPS	Agriculture Crop Production Survey
ACS	Advisory Council on Statistics
ADB	Asian Development Bank
ADP	Annual Development Programme
AEIS	Annual Establishment and Institution Survey
A2i	Access to Information
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
BANBEIS	Bangladesh Bureau of Educational Information and Statistics
BBA	Bangladesh Bridge Authority
BB	Bangladesh Bank
BBS	Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics
BCC	Bangladesh Computer Council
BCIC	Bangladesh Chemical Industries Corporation
BCPC	Bangladesh Central Product Classifications
BCS	Bangladesh Civil Service
BFDES	Bangladesh Framework for Development Environment Statistics
BGMEA	Bangladesh Garment Manufacturers and Exporters Association
BIDS	Bangladesh Institute of Development Studies
BIWTC	Bangladesh Inland Water Transport Corporation
BKMEA	Bangladesh Knitwear Manufacturers & Exporters Association
BMET	Bureau of Manpower, Employment and Training
BMPI	Building Material Price Index
BOI	Board of Investment
BOP	Balance of Payment
BPDB	Bangladesh Power Development Board
BPSC	Bangladesh Public Service Commission
BRAC	Bangladesh Rural Advancement Committee (currently, BRAC does not represent an acronym)
BRTA	Bangladesh Road Transport Authority
BSCO	Bangladesh Standard Classification of Occupations
BSIC	Bangladesh Standard Industrial Classification
BSIC	Bangladesh Standard Industrial Classifications
BSOC	Bangladesh Standard Occupational Classification
BTC	Bangladesh Tariff Commission
BTTB	Bangladesh Telegraph and Telephone Board
BWDB	Bangladesh Water Development Board
CAB	Consumers Association of Bangladesh
CD	Compact Disc
CEDAW	Convention for the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women
CLS	Child Labour Survey
CMI	Census of Manufacturing Industries
CMNS	Child and Mother Nutrition Survey
CNS	Child Nutrition Survey
CPC	Central Product Classifications
CPI	Consumer Price Index
CRC	Convention on the Rights of the Child

CS	Change in Stock
CSEC	Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children
CSS	Customer Satisfaction Survey
CWASA	Chittagong Water Supply and Sewerage Authority
DAE	Department of Agriculture Extension
DAM	Department of Agricultural Marketing
DGFP	Directorate General of Family Planning
DGHS	Directorate General of Health Services
DHS	Demographic and Health Surveys
DOF	Department of Fisheries
DPHE	Department of Public Health Engineering
DSE	Dhaka Stock Exchange
DVD	Digital Versatile Disc
DWASA	Dhaka Water Supply and Sewerage Authority
EIS	Establishment and Institution Survey
EMTAP	Economic Management Technical Assistance Program
EPB	Export Promotion Bureau
ESCAP	Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific
EU	European Union
FA&MIS	Finance, Administration and Management Information System
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FBCCI	Federation of Bangladesh Chambers of Commerce and Industry
FBS	Food Balance Sheet
FDI	Foreign Direct Investment
FPMU	Food, Planning & Monitoring Unit
FTS	Foreign Trade Statistics
GDDS	General Data Dissemination System
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GFCE	Government Final Consumption Expenditure
GFCF	Gross Fixed Capital Formation
GFS	Government Finance Statistics
GIS	Geographical Information System
GNI	Gross National Income
GOB	Government of Bangladesh
GVA	Gross Value Added
HDS	Health and Demographic Survey
HIES	Household Income and Expenditure Survey
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
HMSS	Health and Morbidity Status Survey
HRI	House Rent Index
HRS	Hotel and Restaurant Survey
ICDDR,B	International Centre for Diarrhoeal Disease Research, Bangladesh
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
IDB	Islamic Development Bank
ILO	International Labour Organization
IMF	International Monetary Fund
IMPS	Integrated Multi-purpose Sample
IPEC	International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour
ISCO	International Standard Classification of Occupations

ISIC	International Standard Industrial Classification
ISRT	Institute of Statistical Research and Training
ISS	Informal Sector Survey
IT	Information Technology
IWTC	Inland Water Transport Corporation
LAMP	Literacy Assessment and Monitoring Programme
LAN	Local Area Network
LAS	Literacy Assessment Survey
LFS	Labour Force Survey
LGED	Local Government Engineering Department
MAPS	Marrakech Action Plan for Statistics
MCCI	Metropolitan Chamber of Commerce and Industry
MDG	Millennium Development Goal
MFI	Micro Finance Institution
MICS	Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey
MLSS	Member of Lower Subordinate Staff
MNSDS	Minimum National Social Data Set
MoICT	Ministry of Information & Communication Technology
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
MSVSB	Monitoring the Situation of Vital Statistics of Bangladesh
MTBF	Medium-Term Budgetary Framework
NAS	National Accounts Statistics
NBR	National Board of Revenue
NDRC	National Data Resource Centre
NES	National Education Survey
NGO	Non-Government Organization
NIPORT	National Institute of Population Research and Training
NNI	Net National Income
NNP	Net National Product
NPI	Non Profit Institutions
NPR	National Population Register
NQAF	National Quality Assurance Framework
NSC	National Statistical Council
NSDS	National Strategy for the Development of Statistics
NSS	National Statistical System
PARIS21	Partnership in Statistics for Development in the 21 st Century
PAWARS	Price and Wage Rate Survey
PFCE	Private Final Consumption Expenditure
PDA	Personal Digital Assistance
PEC	Post Enumeration Check
PKSF	Palli Karma-Sahayak Foundation
PPE	Post-Primary Education
PPI	Producer Price Index
PRS	Poverty Reduction Strategy
PRSP	Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper
PSU	Primary Sampling Unit
QAF	Quality Assurance Framework
QIIP	Quantum Index of Industrial Production
QNA	Quarterly National Accounts

RDP	Reproduction, Documentation and Publication
REB	Rural Electrification Board
RHD	Roads & Highways Department
RMG	Readymade Garments
RSO	Regional Statistical Office
SAARC	South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation
SAM	Social Accounting Matrix
SAE	Small Area Estimation
SDDS	Special Data Dissemination Standard
SDMX	Statistical Data and Metadata Exchange
SEEA	System of Environmental-Economic Accounting
SES	Sample Education Survey
SID	Statistics and Informatics Division
SIMPOC	Statistical Information and Monitoring Programme on Child Labour
SMI	Survey of Manufacturing Industries
SNA	System of National Accounts
SOE	State Owned Enterprises
SPARSO	Space Research and Remote Sensing Organization
SPSS	Statistical Package for the Social Sciences
SSTI	Statistical Staff Training Institute
STATCAP	Statistical Capacity Building Programme
SUT	Supply and Use Table
SVRS	Sample Vital Registration System
SWOT	Strengths, Weakness, Opportunities, Threats
TCB	Trading Corporation of Bangladesh
TFSCB	Trust Fund for Statistical Capacity Building
TPE	Total Persons Employed
TSA	Tourism Satellite Accounts
UGC	University Grant Commission
UISC	Union Information and Service Centre
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNESCAP	United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific
UNFDES	United Nation Framework for Development Environment Statistics
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNSC	United Nations Statistical Commission
UNSD	United Nations Statistics Division
UNV	United Nations Volunteers
WHRTS	Wholesale and Retail Trade Survey
WRI	Wage Rate Index

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Message

Bangladesh is part of a globalised world, where the role of information is becoming increasingly important. We all need statistics of one kind or another: the Government to make policies, to promote development and to help reduce poverty; business owners and entrepreneurs to decide where to invest and how to run their businesses; our Development Partners to identify where to direct their efforts and to measure results; and our citizens, to help manage their lives and to hold the government to account. Without good statistics that are fit for purpose, all of our lives would be much more difficult and scarce national resources would not be used effectively.

The Government of Bangladesh recognises that an efficient and effective National Statistical System that is largely funded from general revenue is essential if we are to meet the development challenge of the twenty first century. That is why in October 2011, with financial support from the World Bank, we launched the preparation of the first national strategy for the development of statistics in our country. The process has now been completed and this document is the result. It sets out the Government's vision for the NSS and specifies the mission of the system as a whole and the Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics at its centre. It also identifies some short, medium and longer term goals, sets out the strategies that will be needed to reach these and spells out in detail the actions that will need to be taken. The strategy is impressive, but it needs to be if we are to have the statistics we need to guide national development over the next ten to fifteen years.

The Government believes that the strategy is the right one for Bangladesh and it is committed to implementing the program that has been developed. In order to do this, however, we will need the active participation of all stakeholders. In the short to medium term we will also be looking to our Development Partners for some financial support as well as technical advice and assistance. Implementation of all the actions in the strategy is essential and we will be initiating discussions with all stakeholders in order to identify the best way forward. Without goodwill and active support we will not be able to put the strategic plan into effect, but without good statistics the future development path of Bangladesh is anything but certain.

Air Vice Marshal (Retd.) A.K. Khandker
Minister



Md. Nojibur Rahman
Secretary
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Foreword

This first national strategy for the development of statistics in Bangladesh is the result of the efforts of a large number of people. It has been prepared with the financial support and encouragement of the World Bank and it is based on the guidelines and advice of the Partnership in Statistics for Development in the 21st Century – PARIS21. The Statistics and Informatics Division and the Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics are grateful to everyone who has provided information, support and inputs to the document.

The strategy maps out a development path for the NSS of Bangladesh for the next ten years. While we may not be able to predict exactly what statistics will be needed at the end of this period, we do know that the role of statistics in helping to guide national development and to measure progress will become ever more important. What we need to do and what this document emphasises, is to put in place the people, the institutions, the systems and the knowledge that make up an efficient and effective statistical system that is fit for the needs of a rapidly developing country in the twenty first century. The document sets out what we want to achieve and what we need to do if we are to have a world class statistical system in place by 2021.

Although a considerable effort has been put into preparing the strategy, the real work – implementing the program and investing in capacity – is yet to be done. The Bureau with our partners will be working to begin implementation as soon as possible. We are committed to doing as much as we can and to being open and transparent about what is planned and what we have achieved. We recognise the need to build trust in the reliability and integrity of official statistics in Bangladesh and we will ensure, as far as possible that we meet and follow all relevant international standards and guidelines. We will also work closely with our international and regional partners to meet our statistical obligations and to learn from best practice. Implementing the programme set out in this document and achieving the Government's vision for the statistical system will not be easy or straightforward, but it is something we are fully committed to.

Md. Nojibur Rahman
Secretary



Golam Mostafa Kamal
Director General
Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics

Preface

The Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics has been in existence for more than 38 years, being formed from the merger of four other agencies in 1974. Since its inception, its role has been to provide the Government of the day and the nation as a whole with statistical information to guide decision making and the development process. While much has been achieved, there is fairly widespread agreement that the Bureau and the National Statistical System of which it is the apex organisation, needs to be strengthened and improved if it is to meet the information needs of the country in the twenty first century.

This is why the Bureau, with the support of the World Bank has embarked on a three stage process to improve statistics in Bangladesh. The first stage, which took place between 2007 and 2009, was limited to improving the coverage and quality of statistics in some key areas. The second stage has been the preparation of this national strategy for the development of statistics in Bangladesh and here we have followed the guidance and advice of the Partnership in Statistics for Development in the 21st Century or PARIS21. In fact we have been one of the last few countries in our region to prepare a national strategy for statistics, but this has meant we have been able to benefit from experience from elsewhere.

Now we have the strategy, the real effort will begin; we need to embark as soon as possible on the third stage, that is, putting the strategy into effect. This will not be easy and we will need help and guidance from many people, the users of statistics in Bangladesh, our regional and international counterparts and our Development Partners. Building an effective, modern statistical system is not straightforward nor can it be accomplished in just a short time. Bangladesh is developing and changing very rapidly as is the region and world we are part of. Regardless of how well our strategy is designed, it is inevitable that we will be overtaken by unexpected events and unforeseen demands for statistics. At the same time, however, we will be able to take advantage of new opportunities, especially in the field of information and communications technology. In order to respond to these challenges and opportunities it is essential that we build a robust and flexible statistical system with highly skilled and trained staff. It is also essential that we strengthen the relationship with the users of our statistics, in all areas. If we are to achieve our vision and fulfil our mission, we must ensure that we are open and transparent about what we do, that we adhere to clear standards and that we build trust in our activities and our products. The preparation of this strategy, therefore, is an important step, but it is only a beginning and the real work is still ahead of us.

Golam Mostafa Kamal
Director General

Acknowledgement

This National Strategy for the Development of Statistics in Bangladesh was prepared by a team from the Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics led by Md. Dilder Hossain, Deputy Director and Project Director of Capacity Building of BBS (Phase-2: NSDS Preparation) Project. The work was supported by a grant from the Trust Fund for Statistical Capacity Building managed by the World Bank. National consultants who worked on the preparation of the NSDS were: Dr. Salma Begum, Associate Professor, Department of Sociology, University of Dhaka; Dr. Selim Raihan, Associate Professor, Department of Economics, University of Dhaka; and Mr. Shahzaman Mozunder, Bir Potik. The international consultant was Mr. Graham Eele of the United Kingdom. The work was supervised by the Secretary of the Statistics and Informatics Division (SID), Ministry of Planning, Mr. Md. Nojibur Rahman and the then Secretary of the Statistics and Informatics Division (SID), Ministry of Planning, Riti Ibrahim and the Director General of BBS, Mr. Golam Mostafa Kamal and Ex-Director General of BBS, Mr. Md. Shahjahan Ali Molla, Additional Secretary, Ministry of Public Administration

A large number of people and organisations were contacted during the preparation of the NSDS and thanks are due to everyone who participated in meetings, workshops and other consultation processes. Thanks are also due to the Dhaka Office of the World Bank and to the PARIS21 Secretariat, who provided extensive advice and support.

Executive Summary

I. Introduction

This National Strategy for the Development of Statistics (NSDS) in Bangladesh has been prepared in order to focus on the needs of all users of official statistics, to promote the more effective dissemination of statistics and to strengthen all statistical services so that they meet the needs of a rapidly developing nation. Other concerns include the promotion of statistical literacy, strengthening relations with the media, promoting strong and sustained political support and emphasizing the commitment of the National Statistical System (NSS) in meeting international standards and following result-based monitoring principles. The aim is to ensure that the statistical system provides comprehensive and coherent statistical data while making effective and efficient use of national resources.

The implementation of NSDS for Bangladesh will achieve tangible progress in terms of:

- i. Improving the accuracy, reliability and timely production and dissemination of official statistics;
- ii. Defining the specific roles of data producers and their responsibilities and competencies;
- iii. Improving the dissemination of official statistics and their usefulness;
- iv. Providing a sound basis for establishing statistical priorities in collaboration with users and producers;
- v. Assessing the strengths and weaknesses of the NSS and identifying appropriate ways of improving skills and competencies of the statistical workforce.

NSDS is a global concept first developed in 2004 under the leadership of the Partnership in Statistics for Development in the 21st Century (PARIS21). So far, the member states (developing & middle income countries) of UN have already finalized the NSDS and a significant number of member states is implementing the NSDS. In the meantime, the High Level Panel on the Post-2015 Development Agenda led by Dr. Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono, the President of Indonesia, Ms. Ellen Jhonson Sirleaf, the President of Liberia and Mr. David Cameron, the Prime Minister of UK submitted their report on 30 May 2013 to the UN Secretary General underlining the importance of a New Data Revolution which would draw on existing and new sources of data to fully integrated statistics into decision-making, promote open access to, and use of, data and ensure increased support for statistical systems.

II. The Current Situation of Statistics in Bangladesh

The NSS has the Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS) at its centre. In addition to the decennial censuses (namely Population, Agriculture and Economic), the BBS conducts a number of surveys and other data compilation exercises every year, either as a regular activity or on an ad-hoc basis. It has a number of **strengths**. It enjoys a good reputation with established processes for the regular collection of data and the production of statistics. To collect and disseminate statistics, BBS follows, as much as possible, existing laws, sound methodologies, a well-defined operations plan, specific time schedules, modern technologies and international standards. BBS has established formal data exchange protocols with a number of local institutions, and regional and international organizations. As part of the data production process, BBS also maintains a Geographic Information System (GIS), where modern technology is utilized to produce digital mapping. The most significant strength of the BBS is its infrastructural set up at headquarters and at the regional and Upazila level with equipment and computer facilities and regular funding by government. At the same time, it has also received technical assistance from Development Partners and it is expected that this technical assistance will continue in the near future.

The BBS, however, suffers from several **weaknesses**. The main concerns are: problems related to data production including inadequate documentation of methods, relatively weak infrastructure and inadequate human as well as financial resources; problems related to data dissemination include the duplication of sources, inadequate metadata and poor access by users; management and coordination problems include the lack of statistical awareness, limited training capacity, lack of expertise, poor ICT infrastructure and inadequate coordination between BBS and other data producers.

There are, however, many **opportunities**. The preparation of this National Strategy for the Development of Statistics in Bangladesh supported by a grant from the World Bank's Trust Fund for Statistical Capacity Building provides an important opportunity to promote a sustained improvement in the NSS. It will also support better statistical operations, and more cooperation between producers and users. The government's promotion of administrative reform provides an opportunity to establish units for the production of statistical data needed for policy design and decision making in a number of agencies. The experience the BBS has accumulated over the last five decades on statistical work, statistical infrastructure, the confidence, reliability, positive reputation it has recently gained in conducting Economic Census 2013 and its good relations with users in Bangladesh as well as regional and international organizations, statistical and non-statistical alike, all represent opportunities that can be utilized in developing the NSS. Development Partners also have a keen interest in the development of the statistical system of the country.

The most common **threats** to the BBS include: lack of firm commitments by Development Partners and the governments to provide the investment that will be needed to implement the NSDS; an increasing lack of awareness of the importance of statistics among policy designers and decision-makers; lack of cooperation between producers and users; flexible to the adoption of the concept of 'evidence-based policy making' by decision-makers; reluctance in following modern and scientific methods in data gathering; and the non-adoption of international guidelines related to classification, definitions and statistical standards resulting in the production of data that is not comparable to that of other countries.

III. The Vision and Mission of the National Statistical System (NSS) and Strategic Priorities

The Vision of the NSS of Bangladesh is to become a ***world-class*** provider of authentic, relevant and timely data in a holistic and user-friendly manner. The mission of the NSS is: (1) to establish an integrated, professional, efficient and effective NSS, under the guidance and leadership of the BBS; and (2) to produce official statistics that meet the current and evolving needs of national and international users in a transparent and timely fashion, using international standards and the best statistical practices.

In order to achieve the vision and put the mission into effect, within the proposed budget and capacity, the following priority areas are proposed over the next ten years:

- i. Focusing on **improving the quality, coverage and use of core statistics** required for national planning, economic management and for monitoring progress towards national goals. As part of this process, important intermediate targets are to meet and subscribe to the IMF's Special Data Dissemination Standard (SDDS) by 2016.

- ii. **Strengthening the professionalism of the NSS**, which involves: increasing the skills and expertise of the work-force and increasing the proportion of the staff with professional qualifications; providing strong professional leadership for BBS and the statistical system generally; and developing and strengthening internal procedures to make the statistical system more open and accountable in order to build and enhance trust in statistical products. Key targets include putting in place a statement of statistical ethics and standards that all participants in the NSS agree to follow and to have a formal national quality assurance framework for Bangladesh.
- iii. **Enhancing capacity to collect, compile, disseminate and, especially, use statistics at the local level**, providing statistical information to help empower the citizens of Bangladesh. It is expected that this would link directly to the world class digitization initiatives of present Government. Key targets are to have a basic level of statistical capacity in all Upazilas by 2016.
- iv. **Promoting and strengthening access to and the use of official statistics at all levels of society**, based on an “open-data” strategy. Important intermediate targets include having a formal statistical data dissemination policy in place for all components of the NSS, establishing a national data archive and ensuring that all statistical activities are properly documented.

One specific aim of the NSS of Bangladesh is to produce good quality official statistics using the best statistical practices. At the same time, the aim will be to ensure that the NSS has the mandate and the capacity to compile, disseminate and improve the coverage and quality of all key data series that are essential for formulating and implementing government policies and programmes. It is important that the NSS produces the statistical data that is required to support the evaluation and monitoring of the development strategies and frameworks of the country.

To ensure that official statistics in Bangladesh are trusted, it is essential that all statistical agencies in the NSS produce and disseminate statistics in line with international standards/principles as well as with the provisions of the newly enacted Statistical Act, 2013. In addition, provision should be made to allow access to micro-data for research purposes, in accordance with an established policy which ensures statistical confidentiality. Supplementary explanatory notes, information and metadata, which are necessary for the proper understanding of the statistics and the appropriate uses to which they can be put, should be made available by all statistical agencies. An important part of the NSDS will be to improve awareness about the importance and availability of timely and reliable official statistics and to promote their more effective use. An additional concern will be to build awareness among data providers as well as users.

The NSS needs to be independent in terms of: a) its development (i.e. activities aiming at setting up, strengthening and improving statistical methods, standards and procedures used for the production and dissemination of statistics as well as designing new statistics and indicators); b) production (i.e. the selection of techniques, definitions, methodologies and sources relating to the collection, storage, processing and analysis necessary for compiling statistics); and c) dissemination (i.e. the content and timing of all forms of dissemination) of statistics and the roles and responsibilities of the statistical agencies. In addition, coordination of the work pertaining to different elements of the NSS is essential for improving and

maintaining the quality of official statistics. This will include regular meetings to develop statistical standards and guidelines, to exchange technical knowledge and to identify good statistical practices. In BBS, professionalism, leadership, coordination and management are being improved following the recent enactment of the *Parishankhyan Ain, 2013* (the Statistical Act, 2013) and this is an early part of implementing the NSDS.

Strong physical and statistical infrastructures facilitate the production and dissemination of statistics. At present, however, the physical and statistical infrastructure in the BBS is not strong. In order to address this situation, the NSDS emphasises the need for following supporting mechanisms to be put in place during the NSDS period: (i) providing and updating ICT equipment including computers and networking equipment, appropriate software, survey equipment, establishing office buildings at field level and improving the GIS for statistical mapping; (ii) preparing a complete Business Register and updating it regularly; (iii) developing a National Population Register (NPR) to have a good basis for demographic statistics; (iv) establishing a Statistical Data Bank with access for all users; (v) establishing policies and guidelines with respect to staff welfare and the development of human resources; (vi) improving the sampling frame for household and other surveys; (vii) adopting global methodologies and classifications of statistics to improve data quality, comparability, consistency, security and data accuracy and reliability of various data sets; (viii) formulating a comprehensive approach and practices as to develop, update and disseminate metadata.

IV. Outputs and actions- the BBS strategic plan from 2013 to 2016 and beyond

The priority areas for BBS are as follows.

Actions to improve the coverage (quantity), quality and timeliness and use of core statistics:

- i. Improve national accounts, including applying SNA 2008 and subscribing to the IMF's Special Data Dissemination Standard;
- ii. Improve price statistics;
- iii. Strengthen external statistics (in partnership with BB, NBR, EPB, Tariff Commission etc.);
- iv. Broaden and deepen industrial and labour statistics, including the generation of a core set of annual and quarterly labour market indicators;
- v. Develop and implement a comprehensive program of surveys and censuses, including a national population register and a national data archive for all census and survey data;
- vi. Improve demographic and health statistics;
- vii. Improve statistics on poverty and well-being including reducing delays in disseminating the results;
- viii. Strengthen and deepen environmental statistics;
- ix. Improve statistics on government finance, money and banking in line with the requirements of the SDDS;
- x. Improve education statistics, including carrying out a regular large scale survey;
- xi. Compile and disseminate more comprehensive gender disaggregated statistics;
- xii. Regularly review all national statistics to ensure that they remain relevant and meet the needs of users.

Actions to strengthen statistical activities and statistics at the local level:

- i. Open statistical offices at the district and division level;
- ii. Identify and review administrative records to determine to what extent they can be used for statistical purposes.

Improve the dissemination of official statistics:

- i. Develop and put into effect a clear dissemination policy;
- ii. Establish an advance release calendar for all official statistics;
- iii. Improve and make better use of the BBS website;
- iv. Create a publications catalogue;
- v. Improve the quality of statistical reports.

Ensure that all statistical processes are properly documented

- i. Establish a national data archive and statistical data bank;
- ii. Compile and publish relevant metadata for all statistical processes and ensure that this is kept up to date;
- iii. Adopt international standards for all metadata;
- iv. Provide training to staff on how to prepare and maintain metadata.

Improve the analysis and interpretation of official statistics and improve customer services

- i. Set up a Research and Development Wing in BBS;
- ii. Identify and train staff in the analysis and interpretation of core statistics;
- iii. Establish regular consultation with data users in different areas;
- iv. Arrange regular press conferences for the release of key statistics;
- v. Establish a user support service to help users access and make use of statistics;
- vi. Carry out regular customer satisfaction survey;
- vii. Provide access to micro data for research and further analysis;
- viii. Establish a clear and comprehensive fees & charges policy.

Strengthen and improve quality management in all producers of official statistics

- i. Regularly evaluate all statistical processes;
- ii. Develop a National Quality Assurance Framework (NQAF) and assess its compliance at least once in every three years.

Improve human resources

- i. Make working in statistics more attractive;
- ii. Gradually increase human resources to meet the increasing workload;
- iii. Invest in skill and competency development of all statistical staff;
- iv. Improve human resource management of NSS.

Improve coordination and management of the NSS

- i. Strengthen coordination and partnership with other agencies;
- ii. Strengthen the role of different committees by installing them as Standing (Permanent) Committees;
- iii. Improve management skills in all areas of NSS.

Build and maintain the infrastructure for statistical activities

- i. Develop, improve and maintain registers and sampling frames;
- ii. Ensure that classifications are kept up to date;

- iii. Develop the geographic information system and make better use of geo-referenced statistical data;
- iv. Improve data management and strengthen the security of all statistical data;
- v. Improve the efficiency of all data collection activities and ensure that they are benchmarked at regular intervals;
- vi. Invest in and make more effective use of information and communications technology.

V. Developing the Capacity of Other Data Producers

During the consultations for the NSDS, it became clear that the links between the BBS and the other producers were very limited and immediate improvements in coordination were needed. Based on the consultations a full list of partners in the NSS was established, and an initial set of 15 agencies was identified for immediate inclusion in the NSDS: (1) Bangladesh Bank, (2) Ministry of Finance, (3) Ministry of Agriculture, (4) Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, (5) Ministry of Education, (6) Ministry of Primary and Mass Education, (7) Ministry of Social Welfare, (8) Ministry of Women and Children Affairs, (9) Ministry of Local Government, Rural Development and Cooperatives, (10) Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief, (11) Ministry of Labour and Employment, (12) Ministry of Food (13) Ministry of Environment and Forests, (14) Ministry of Public Administration, (15) Ministry of Communication (16) Ministry of Expatriates' Welfare and Overseas Employment, (17) Ministry of Commerce and (18) Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

The ministries/agencies mentioned above and also some other ministries/agencies such as the Cabinet Division, the Planning Commission, the Ministry of Industries and the Ministry of Youth and Sports are complementary to data compiled directly by the BBS. There is, however, a considerable amount of duplication and, therefore, some misuse of public resources. Following the enactment of Statistical Act 2013, there has been a universal recognition of the need of having stronger coordination and relationship between the BBS and all these ministries/agencies. In order to avoid duplication and ensure the optimal use of public resources it is proposed to make legal-based coordination, build up their capacities and publish single-sourced statistics.

Strategic Actions for **Building the Capacity of Other Data Producers** include the following. First, establishing Statistical Cells in all the first phase ministries and agencies during the implementation period of NSDS, and later in other ministries/agencies, which are, at present out of scope of NSDS, but which are significant in data production, to promote consultation and coordination. They will provide overall management and policy guidance to the ministries and will review and harmonize all statistical concepts, classifications and methods used by them in data collection, processing and dissemination. Furthermore, they will be responsible for compiling statistics from the data of the respective ministry. Second, signing Memorandums of Understanding (MOU) between the BBS and other agencies so as to build a strong and sustainable relationship with them. Third, creating scope to use, where possible, the field strength of the ministries/agencies during censuses or large scale surveys, which will help accelerate the statistical work and improve data quality at low cost.

VI. Developing the Capacity for Local Level Statistics

Strategic Actions for **Improving the Capacity to Collect and Compile Statistical Data at the Local Level** include: (i) mobilizing enumerators, who will be assigned for data collection for all surveys and censuses, at each Union on a three year contract. The Union Parishad Building will be used as the office, and hence, no separate office building will be required at Union level, which will make the process cost-effective; (ii) opening statistical offices at Division and District levels as quickly as possible through which supervisory work could be done more intensively and closely; (iii) increasing manpower at Upazila Statistical Offices; (iv) establishing office buildings at Division and District offices and facilitating the necessary logistics, vehicles and modern IT; and (v) development of a Local Area Network (LAN) and Wide Area Network (WAN) in Upazilas, Districts and Divisions and installation/hiring of Satellite in line with the Informatics Strategy. All these activities would be facilitated once the informatics dimensions of SID made full bloom and a separate Informatics Directorate (subject to the approval of the Government) is established as exists in the neighbouring country, India.

Strategic Actions for **Reducing costs by improving the efficiency of data collection** include: (i) Providing Tablet PCs/Hand-held Devices to all enumerators/data collectors, at least two in each Union, to ensure accurate and timely data collection; (ii) forming a Voluntary Working Group at Union Level including the students from schools and colleges, Ansar & VDP etc. who will maintain coordination with the BBS to provide any type of statistical information and service; (iii) developing instruments to be used to collect administrative data at local level for various statistical purposes; (iv) ensuring more effective use of field workers providing more and better training and coordinating the scheduling of field work; and (v) moving towards using mail method and/or the Internet for enterprise-based surveys rather than using face to face interviews.

Strategic Actions for **Supporting Planning and Implementation in Upazilas and Unions** include: (i) preparing Union and Upazila Profiles, similar to the District Profiles incorporating all the basic statistics relating to all sectors and also some Time Series and keeping it updated regularly to the extent possible; (ii) using the IT facilities and Informatics Platform e.g. Union Information and Service Centre (UISC) already available at each Union in order to promote the dissemination, storage and archiving of data so that statistics can be made more readily available to planner as well as people more generally; and (iii) collecting and preparing statistics regularly on the progress of different development programmes implemented by the government under the Sixth, Seventh & Eighth FYPs, Perspective Plan, MDGs, Post-2015 Development Agenda, etc. to facilitate proper monitoring and evaluation.

VII. Implementation Plan and Budgeting

The estimated investment cost of implementing the NSDS over the ten year period from 2013 to 2023 is Taka 46801.87 million, (about US\$578 million). Of this amount Taka 23933.65 million (51 per cent) is for the three year period from July 2013 to June 2016 and Taka 22868.22 million (49 per cent) for the period from July 2016 to June 2023. The single largest cost is estimated to be the National Population Register (NPR) in the initial three year period, accounting for 12,000 million Taka, with an additional 8,400 million Taka for the next population census. Taking into account the expected contribution of Government through the Medium Term Budget Framework and support from agreed or anticipated donor projects, the financing gap for the first phase of the NSDS to June 2016 is estimated to be 17744 million Taka (yearly average 5915 million Taka) or about US\$ 219 million (yearly average US\$ 73 million).

The Government of Bangladesh is unlikely to be able to finance the plan from its own resources, especially in the earlier years, so Development Partners' support will be required. The Development Partner Group set up during the design stage of NSDS and including all Development Partners interested in statistical development in Bangladesh will be approached to consider financing elements of the NSDS. The World Bank will also be approached to support the implementation of the NSDS through their statistical capacity building programme (STATCAP). The government has already pledged to provide around Tk.200.00 million each year in the next four years, under the MTBF for development expenditure.

It is proposed that an initial financing plan will be prepared for the first phase of the NSDS up to June 2016, including Development Partners' support. Beyond this, it is anticipated that further support from the Development Partners will be required, but on a gradually reducing basis. From 2023 onwards it is expected that the NSS will stand on a very strong pillar and regular finance will be the responsibility of the government.

VIII: Monitoring Progress -Measuring and Reporting Results

To maintain and enhance public trust and confidence in the integrity of official statistics, the BBS will follow strictly professional guidelines and ethics, in line with the UN's Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics, Bangladesh Statistical Act, 2013 and the relevant rules and principles that emanated from the Act. The BBS will monitor the implementation of the strategic plan and will assess the extent to which it is building trust among users. In order to do this, it will carry out a Customer Satisfaction Survey (CSS) at least once every three years.

To achieve the Vision of NSDS, it is proposed to monitor the performance of the BBS and the NSS as a whole including coverage (quantity), data quality and the use of statistics on the basis of a few core indicators as follows: (i) overall user satisfaction monitored from time to time through a user satisfaction survey based on the NQAF; (ii) maintaining compliance with the requirements of GDDS; (iii) subscribing to the SDDS and continuing compliance with the requirements of the SDDS as monitored regularly by the IMF; (iv) ensuring that the World Bank's Statistical Capacity Indicator for Bangladesh increases over time to around 90 by June 2016; (v) implementing the recommendations of the Busan Action Plan for Statistics.

IX: Implementation Arrangements

The NSDS will be implemented through the existing structure of the BBS. All Wings of the BBS will be responsible independently for the successful implementation of activities in the areas for which they have responsibility. The Director of the Wing will supervise implementation, but day to day activities will be managed and led by an officer at Deputy Director or Joint Director Level. A technical committee headed by the Director General of the BBS and comprised of all Directors as member and representatives from other ministries/agencies will provide the managerial and technical advice for the successful completion of all the programs under the NSDS. It will cover the following areas: (i) financial management and control, including internal audit; (ii) management of the procurement function, including technical assistance, goods and services and training services; (iii) administrative support; and (iv) monitoring and reporting of progress.

Implementation of the NSDS will involve coordination between a numbers of different agencies, including some of the Development Partners. The NSDS has been prepared based on a participatory approach and a *Focal Point Group*, including representatives from the main Development Partners, has already been set up. A number of consultations have been carried out with a number of Development Partners' agencies and they have been involved in the preparation process. For the implementation, this engagement will continue and it is important that arrangements are put in places that are able to meet the needs of the different Development Partners as well as the Bangladesh government.

The BBS is required to follow the monitoring and reporting system of government as well as Development Partners for all statistical activities. Progress is discussed regularly in two forums: monthly coordination meetings chaired by the Director General of the BBS and a monthly coordination meeting of the Statistics and Informatics Division chaired by the Secretary. Information about statistical activities is published regularly on the BBS website. It is proposed to use all of these mechanisms to release information on the implementation progress of NSDS and the results that have already been achieved. Information on the indicators and progress towards various targets and milestones will be updated on the website as it becomes available.

Chapter I: Introduction

Geographically, Bangladesh is a mostly low-lying country located to the north of the Bay of Bengal with fertile and alluvial soils of the deltaic riverine Bengal Basin. Administratively, the country has a parliamentary form of government headed by the Prime Minister and the President is the constitutional head of the state. The country enjoys a very high degree of homogeneity in many respects including language, religion and culture.

The country is demarcated into seven divisions, 64 districts and 486 Upazilas (sub-districts). With a land area of 147,570 sq. km. and a population of 149.8 million (as per the Population and Housing Census 2011), Bangladesh is one of the most densely populated countries in the world. The ratio between males and females is almost equal to one and the population has been growing at a rate of 1.37 percent per annum. The number of households stands at 32.17 million, with an average size of 4.4 persons. Agriculture is the main source of livelihood for the population, employing 47 per cent of the labour force and contributing directly about 19 per cent of GDP. The literacy rate is 59 percent and life expectancy at birth is 69 years. Traditional agriculture is still dominant with the major agricultural products being paddy, wheat, jute, tea, sugarcane and tobacco. Major export items include ready-made garments, knitwear, frozen food, jute & jute products, leather and footwear.

Bangladesh has a glorious history and rich heritage. The British ruled over the Indian sub-continent for nearly 190 years from 1757 to 1947. During that period, Bangladesh was a part of the British Indian Provinces of Bengal and Assam. With the termination of British rule in August 1947, the sub-continent was partitioned into India and Pakistan, and Bangladesh as, 'East Pakistan', was considered as a part of Pakistan.

Bangladesh appeared on the world map as an independent and sovereign state on 16 December 1971 following the victory in the war of liberation during 1971. Since 1971 the country has made significant progress in socio-economic development and the country is on track in relation to most of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). For example, Bangladesh has made substantial progress in reducing poverty, with the poverty gap ratio in 2010 of 6.5 against the 2015 target of 8. At the same time with the recent rate of poverty reduction has been estimated at 1.4 per cent per year compared with the rate of 1.23 per cent required to meet MDG Goal 1.

With regard to other Goals including the expansion of primary and secondary education, reducing the infant and child mortality rate, containing the spread and impact of malaria and tuberculosis, reforestation, and access to safe drinking water and sanitation, Bangladesh has done remarkably well and is expected to reach or exceed the relevant MDGs by 2015. The country has already achieved gender parity in primary and secondary education. However, there are some remaining challenges, which include improving maternal health, improving forest coverage, maintaining protected areas, specially the wet lands, for bio-diversity, ensuring access to safe drinking water and sanitary latrines particularly in the rural areas, addressing pockets of poverty in urban slums, the hill tracts, coastal belts and in other ecologically vulnerable areas.

1.1. The Importance of Statistics in Bangladesh

It is a general consensus that reliable and timely statistics is inevitable for the evidence based planning and policy making. With the emergence of market economy and development of information and communication technology the demand for statistics has increased tremendously. Now statistics is being used in every sphere of life. Moreover, statistics is essential for the effective monitoring of progress and performance in a number of important areas, such as measuring the progress of the society, monitoring the progress towards achieving the MDGs, poverty reduction, food security & nutrition, social development, macroeconomic performance, climate change and environmental sustainability. As Bangladesh is gradually moving towards the middle income nation, therefore, statistics could be considered as the only right tool for evidence based policy-making, proper programme intervention to ensure the optimum use of public resources and measuring the progress.

1.2. The Reasons behind the NSDS

This National Strategy for the Development of Statistics (NSDS) in Bangladesh has been prepared in order to focus on the needs of all data users, to promote more effective dissemination of statistics and to strengthen all statistical services so that they meet the growing needs of a rapidly developing nation. Other concerns include the promotion of statistical literacy, strengthening relations with the media, promoting strong and sustained political support and emphasizing the commitment of the NSS in meeting the international standards and following result-based monitoring principles. The aim is to ensure that the statistical system provides comprehensive and coherent statistical data while making effective and efficient uses of national resources.

Although there has been considerable progress recently in improving the capacity and the performance of the NSS in Bangladesh, a number of constraints still remain. A recent assessment by the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for the Asia and the Pacific (UNESCAP) reviewed the production of the core set of economic statistics, and also assessed the statistical infrastructure (classifications, standards, frameworks, registers, IT infrastructure); human resources, and relationships between data providers and producers. The assessment found that although the BBS had the basic capacity to produce most of the statistics within the core set, it had limited capacity to produce many of these statistics in accordance with relevant international standards and good practices. It also observed that the capacity of the BBS was constrained by its financial and human resources including access to quality training, data collection from secondary sources, updated business registers, lack of integrated statistical information systems, Quality Assurance Framework (QAF) and data editing methods. Therefore, in the context of the current challenges at the BBS, there is a very strong reason for preparing the NSDS based on good practices and the PARIS21 (Partnership in Statistics for Development in the 21st Century) guidelines.

At present, the statistical system of Bangladesh is facing a number of difficulties and constraints. These include the inability of retention of skilled human resources, inadequate recurrent budgets, reliance on other institutions for statistics without an adequate framework for coordination, limited awareness of, and interest in statistics and the lack of skilled manpower. At the same time, there is a growing demand for statistics by the decision-makers (public and private) to support evidence-based decision making. If the statistical system is to meet this demand, it must be strengthened and improved.

The NSDS is designed to set out how the aforementioned challenges can be tackled. It is based on a global concept which was first developed in 2004 under the leadership of the Partnership in Statistics for Development in the 21st Century (PARIS21) through the Marrakech Action Plan for Statistics (MAPS). Since 2004, PARIS21 has been supporting governments of developing countries to formulate National Strategies for Development of Statistics. By March 2013, out of 81 developing countries, 66 are implementing NSDSs, 14 (including Bangladesh) were in the process of preparation. In South Asia, India and Afghanistan completed their NSDS in 2008, Sri Lanka in 2005, and Bhutan in 2006. Bangladesh started the process in 2010, and BBS, as National Statistical Organization, is leading the process. In the meantime, the High Level Panel on the Post-2015 Development Agenda led by Dr. Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono, the President of Indonesia, Ms. Ellen Jhonson Sirleaf, the President of Liberia and Mr. David Cameron, the Prime Minister of UK submitted their report on 30 May 2013 to the UN Secretary General underlining the importance of a New Data Revolution which would draw on existing and new sources of data to fully integrated statistics into decision-making, promote open access to, and use of, data and ensure increased support for statistical systems.

The preparation of NSDS in Bangladesh provides an important opportunity to promote the development of the NSS as a whole. Although there have been different development projects in the past and a number of assessments of specific sets of activities, this will be the first comprehensive review of the whole statistical system. It also presents an opportunity to identify, analyse and address systemic and institutional issues as well as technical concerns. Experience from other countries, and there is now a large body of experience to learn from, indicates that one of the most valuable outcomes of preparing NSDS is to complete a comprehensive and holistic assessment of the statistical system, covering not only the main statistical agency, but also other producers and looking at all aspects, including how the system is organized and managed. In short, the preparation of NSDS for Bangladesh will achieve tangible progress in the following areas:

- Improving accuracy, reliability and timely production and dissemination of data.
- Defining the particular roles of the data producers along with their responsibilities and competencies, in order to ensure holistic coverage and to eliminate the duplication of data.
- Improving the tools of dissemination of official statistics and their usefulness by modernizing the information services, particularly IT services in light of the Informatics Strategy of SID/ BBS and establishing a Statistical Data Bank of Statistics providing statistical information from the whole of the NSS to government, private sector, academia, media and the public at large.
- Providing a sound basis for establishing statistical priorities in cooperation with users and producers of statistics.
- Assessing current strengths and constraints and defining areas for capacity enhancement, identifying appropriate training opportunities for statisticians and further development of human resources.

1.3. The Emergence of the NSDS

In May 2006, the Government of Bangladesh (GOB) set out a three-stage process to strengthen the NSS in Bangladesh. First stage was aimed at improving data quality in five priority areas through a sub-project of the Economic Management Technical Assistance Project (EMTAP) financed by the World Bank. Second stage, the preparation of NSDS, is

setting out a medium to long-term strategy for the development of statistical system in Bangladesh based on PARIS21 guidelines and principles. It is anticipated that the third stage will be devoted to the implementation of the strategy through a capacity building and investment program to strengthen the statistical system in a sustainable way over the medium to long-term. The first stage was completed in December 2009 and the second stage was formally launched by Honourable Minister, Ministry of Planning at a workshop hosted by the BBS on 16 October, 2011 with an initial assessment mission. The preparation of the NSDS has been supported by a grant from the World Bank's Trust Fund for Statistical Capacity Building (TFSCB). It is anticipated that the third stage will be initiated once the NSDS has been completed and formally approved. Furthermore, technical support was provided by an International Consultant with missions taking place from October 16 to 28, 2011 & December 8 to 21, 2012 and another three National Consultants from October 2011 to November 2012.

1.4. The Consultation and Driving Process

Preparing the NSDS in Bangladesh was led by the BBS while the supervisory guidelines and necessary support were provided directly by the Secretary, Statistics and Informatics Division. During October and November, 2011 an extensive consultation process with the main stakeholders in statistics was completed including the BBS management, government high-officials, policy makers, politicians, NGO representatives, academia, media personalities, civil society organizations, research community, other data producers, representatives of the Development Partner Group and some data providers, especially those within the business community. BBS also organized nine workshops, three in Dhaka and six at other divisional headquarters. The main purpose of these workshops was to understand the views of the participants regarding fundamental principles of official statistics, listing of broad range of statistical activities including establishment of goals, development indicators, sample designs, census plans, data collection, processing and data dissemination strategies and to evolve a comprehensive coordinating programme for sustainability of official statistics in Bangladesh¹.

Most of the participants of consultative workshops highly appreciated the initiative and underlined the programme for preparing the NSDS as a timely and essential footstep in Bangladesh. This document takes into account the comments received from the stakeholders, as well as the feedback received from the workshop. Since, one of the important aspects of preparing NSDS is to assess the current statistical system effectively, BBS has developed an 'Assessment Framework' following the components of NQAF containing two parts: Part-I Assessment of the Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics and Part-2 Assessment of Statistical Activities and processes in order to receive the views of planners, policy-makers, researchers, academics, users and other stakeholders. This framework was placed on the BBS website and was also published in three widely circulated daily newspapers in order to involve the interested public in general. Furthermore, a lot of copies were distributed to the prominent stakeholders by mail and e-mail. As a result, the BBS was able to receive the views of a significant number of people. The NSDS has been designed to be consistent with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics (See Annex V) and the Busan Action Plan for Statistics.

¹ More information about the findings from the workshops is provided in Annex II. Detailed feedback from the consultation with senior officials is set out in Annex III.

1.5. Overview of the Contents of the Document

This report is organized into nine chapters. Chapter I outlines the preparation of the NSDS in Bangladesh. Chapter II provides a situation analysis of statistics in Bangladesh during 2012-13. Chapter III sets out the vision and mission of the NSS and outlines its strategic priorities. Chapter IV outlines the outputs and actions of the BBS strategic plan from 2012 to 2015 and beyond. Chapter V describes the current situation of other data producers and the strategic actions for strengthening them. Chapter VI highlights the steps required for building the capacity for local statistics. Chapter VII explains the plan of implementation of the NSDS mentioning who will do what, when and how and the budget required for the implementation of the NSDS. Chapter VIII discusses the monitoring progress, measuring and reporting results, and finally Chapter IX consults about the implementation arrangements.

Chapter II: The Current Situation of Statistics in Bangladesh

2.1. The National Statistical System in 2012-13

After the independence in 1971, Bangladesh inherited a weak and ineffective official statistical system, which was neither able to present a comprehensive and accurate picture of the economy, nor could provide the data needed to support development programmes of the newly emerged country. Against this backdrop, the new Government of Bangladesh identified an urgent need to strengthen the statistical infrastructure and improve coordination among the data producing agencies. A number of initiatives were taken to streamline the data collection system of the country. In August 1974, the Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS) was created by merging four relatively larger statistical agencies of the ex-provincial and central governments, namely, the Bureau of Statistics, the Bureau of Agriculture Statistics, the Agriculture Census Commission and the Population Census Commission. A Director General was also appointed by the government to head the BBS and a follow-up plan for reorganizing the bureau into an efficient centralized national institution in the field of official statistics was launched.

About a year later, in July 1975, the Statistics Division was created under the Ministry of Planning in order to provide policy guidance, coordinate and monitor the activities of the BBS at the ministry level. The Statistics Division was headed by a Secretary who was also the Director General of Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics. In January 2002, the Statistics Division was merged with the Planning Division of the Ministry of Planning as a Wing and the BBS was placed under the administrative control of that Wing. The Statistics Division was reinstated in April 2010 and in March 2012 it was renamed as Statistics and Informatics Division.

The BBS has a decentralized network to carry out its activities. The head office of the BBS is located in Dhaka. There are 23 Regional Statistical Offices (RSO) in the larger districts, 486 Upazila Statistical Offices at the Upazila level and 23 Thana Statistical Offices in the Metropolitan centres. The mandate of the BBS has been provided in *Parishankhyan Ain, 2013* enacted by the Parliament as an act of 12 of 2013.

2.2. The Establishment and Role of the Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics

The NSS has the BBS at its centre. In April 2010, the Statistics and Informatics Division of the Ministry of Planning was re-established to provide overall direction to the NSS. BBS Wings' activities as well as projects being implemented under the Wings are supported by technical committees comprise a number of experts from universities and research organizations, to address emerging statistical issues and to provide guidance in areas such as agricultural statistics, national accounts, population, health and demography, industrial and labour statistics and sample surveys. Specific projects are usually managed by the Steering Committees chaired by the Secretary, Statistics and Informatics Division and comprising of senior officials from the line ministries and agencies, experts from Development Partners, universities and research organizations.

The BBS is led by a Director General assisted by a Deputy Director General, a number of Directors, Joint Directors, Deputy Directors, and others officers and staffs. The present strength of the BBS stands at 4129 and performs its function with eight functional Wings of which five are subject matter Wings and three service Wings. The subject matter Wings are: (1) Census; (2) Industry and Labour; (3) Agriculture; (4) National Accounting; and (5) Demography and Health. The service Wings are: (1) Computer; (2) Finance, Administration and Management Information System (FA&MIS); and (3) the Statistical Staff Training Institute (SSTI). Each Wing is headed by a Director. The Regional Statistical Offices and Upazila Statistical Offices are administered by FA&MIS Wing. The Upazila offices collect data under the guidance of the regional offices and send the data to the subject matter wings for further processing. The main functions of the Wings of BBS are as follows:

Census Wing

The Census Wing is responsible for conducting three decennial censuses: the Population and Housing Census, the Agriculture Census, and the Economic Census. After the liberation of Bangladesh the first Population and Housing Census was carried out in 1974, the first Agriculture Census in 1977 and the first Economic Census in 1986. Since Independence, five Population and Housing Censuses have been conducted with the latest one in 2011; four rounds of Agriculture Census, with the latest one in 2008 and three Economic Censuses: the first one in 1986 and the second by two phases, urban area in 2001 and rural area in 2003. The third Economic Census of the country has successfully been conducted between 31 March to 30 May 2013.

The Census Wing also carries out some other large scale ad-hoc surveys, including, for example, the Literacy Assessment Survey (LAS), which compiles information about the educational level of the population of Bangladesh using competency test. A new initiative named Bangladesh Census of Slum Areas and Floating Population 2014 has recently been taken by this Wing in order to fulfil data gaps regarding slum and floating population.

National Accounting Wing

The National Accounting Wing is responsible for the collection, compilation and dissemination of National Accounts Statistics. The activities include: the compilation of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and other National Accounts aggregates (GNI, Investments, Savings, Private Consumptions, Consumption by NPI, Government Expenditure, Per Capita Income, Growth Rate of GDP etc.); the generation of price and wage statistics (Consumer Price Index (CPI), Wage Rate Index (WRI), Building Material Price Index (BMPI), and House Rent Index (HRI); the compilation of the Quantum Index of Industrial Production (QIIP) and the Producer Price Index (PPI); and compilation of the Foreign Trade Statistics (FTS). Recently Household Income and Expenditure Survey (HEIS) has been placed under this Wing. It is also responsible for the publication of the Statistical Year Book, the Statistical Pocket Book and the Monthly Statistical Bulletin.

In the past, a number of different agencies used to prepare estimates of GDP and other national account aggregates, but since 1988 this has been the sole responsibility of the National Accounting Wing. The Wing also undertakes some surveys, as needed to generate the source data for the estimation of the aggregates. Recent surveys include: Survey of Private Educational Institutions, Survey of Private Health Institutes, Survey of Non Profit Institutions (NPI), Survey of Recreational and Cultural Activities, Survey on the Use of Remittance etc. These surveys will be continued further.

Industry and Labour Wing

The Industry and Labour wing is responsible for the collection, compilation and dissemination of statistics relating to non-farm economic activities through some regular and some ad-hoc surveys. The main activities are to conduct the Survey of Manufacturing Industries (SMI), the Labour Force Survey (LFS), the Establishment and Institution Survey (EIS), the Child Labour Survey (CLS), the Hotel and Restaurant Survey (HRS), the Wholesale and Retail Trade Survey (WHRTS) and other surveys in the service sector. The Wing also is responsible for setting up and maintaining the Business Register, the Bangladesh Standard Industrial Classification (BSIC), the Bangladesh Standard Classification of Occupations (BSCO), and the Bangladesh Central Product Classifications (BCPC). Some ad-hoc surveys are also carried out from time to time, which include the Decent Work Indicator Pilot Survey, Survey of the Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children (CSEC), and Survey on the Working Children in Dry Fish Industries etc. Recently, it has conducted one of the most complicated and important surveys covering the informal employment and economy of the country, which provides very important data for the national accounts.

Agriculture Wing

The major function of the Agriculture wing is to produce and disseminate statistics on agricultural sector in Bangladesh. One of the most important activities is to compile annual estimates of the acreage, production and yield rate of six major crops - Aus, Aman, Boro, Wheat, Jute and Potato and 118 minor crops including vegetables, fruits and flowers. The Wing also produces seasonal forecasts of the area under cultivation and the production of major crops. Other regular activities include: the estimation of crop-damage caused by natural calamities, wage rates of agriculture labour by sex, land utilization and irrigation statistics, and the publication of the Yearbook of Agricultural Statistics. This wing also compiles forestry and fishery statistics from administrative records kept by the Department of Forestry and the Department of Fisheries. As far as possible the Wing follows the concepts, definitions and recommendations of the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO).

Demography and Health Wing

The Demography and Health wing is responsible for collecting, compiling and publishing statistics relating to the population of Bangladesh and its health, morbidity and demographic status. The main functions are to produce statistics on all demographic events such as fertility, mortality, nuptiality & migration, collected through the Monitoring the Situation of Vital Statistics of Bangladesh (MSVSB) (*previously known as Sample Vital Registration System (SVRS)*). It also collects statistics on the prevalence of contraceptive use, morbidity, immunization, health expenditure and awareness of HIV/AIDS etc. Other activities of the Wing include: carrying out Health and Demographic Surveys (HDS), *at present renamed Health and Morbidity Status Survey*, Child and Mother Nutrition Survey (CMNS) periodically; facilitating Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS); compiling statistics on gender, including a recent Survey on Violence against Women; and conducting of Post Enumeration Check (PEC) for censuses and surveys. This Wing also conducts the PEC of Food Security-Nutritional Surveillance of BRAC University.

Computer Wing

The Computer Wing provides all type of IT support to subject matter Wings of BBS. It is responsible for the data capture, processing and tabulation of different censuses and surveys. Other important tasks are to train BBS staff in aspects of ICT, to plan, install, operate and maintain servers, server-based applications and computer systems, to manage and maintain all BBS computer networks and to develop software for all BBS applications. The Wing also manages the BBS website and is responsible for providing electronic data to users. The Wing maintains and updates geographic codes as part of the BBS Geographic Information System.

Under the auspices of the computer wing, a development project entitled "Strengthening Capacity of BBS in Population and Demographic Data Collection Using GIS" is being implemented. The objective is to prepare digital enumeration area maps for conducting various censuses and surveys and portrays various information on education, health and other attribute data in the maps for local level planning and policy-making.

Finance, Administration and Management Information System Wing

FA & MIS Wing has been created under the BBS following the reorganization in July, 1999. It is responsible for managing all the administrative and financial activities of the BBS. The functions of this Wing include general administration, financial management, maintenance of office equipment and vehicles, staff welfare, recruitment, promotion, posting, field administration, establishment and maintenance of offices at divisions, districts and upazila levels. This Wing is also responsible for reproduction, documentation and publication (RDP). Two libraries and a central store are also managed and controlled by this Wing.

Statistical Staff Training Institute (SSTI)

SSTI was established under a project in 1992 with the aim of providing training to the BBS officials. A number of training programmes was conducted under that project. Considering the importance of the project for institutionalising the training activities of BBS, the project activities were transferred to the regular budget in 2001. This Wing now imparts training to all officials of BBS in statistics, administration, computer literacy, budgeting, project planning and development, public procurement etc. It regularly provides foundation training to newly recruited officials of BBS. A full-fledged training academy is planned to be established under the auspices of this Wing.

2.3. Core Activities of the BBS

Statistical activities such as various regular and ad-hoc surveys and censuses are financed through the revenue and the development budgets to the BBS. In recent years, because of budget limitations and limited capacity in the BBS, it has not been possible to carry out all the main surveys within the proposed schedule. In response to this situation the Inter-Agency Expert Committee have assessed all the current statistical programmes and have identified a set of core activities, which are seen as generating the most important statistics required by national, regional and international users on a regular basis. These activities include: carrying out core censuses, the compilation of national accounts, selected core surveys on a regular basis, improving data dissemination and archiving and investing in human resource development.

2.3.1 Conducting of Census

The Expert Committee formed by the Government of Bangladesh to identify the core activities of BBS has selected the following three core censuses: (1) Population and Housing Census; (2) Agriculture Census, and (3) Economic Census.

2.3.2 Conducting Selected Core Sample Surveys

The BBS conducts a number of sample surveys in each year either as a regular activity or on an ad-hoc basis. The regular monthly/quarterly/annual survey programmes are: Agriculture Crop Production Survey (by Agriculture Wing); Sample Vital Registration System Survey, (by Demography and Health Wing); Price and Wage Rate Survey (by National Accounting Wing); Local Government Budget Collection Survey (by National Accounting Wing); and

Survey of Current Industrial Production (by National Accounting Wing). The BBS also conducts some important sample surveys regularly at different intervals. These surveys are: the Household Income and Expenditure Survey (HIES) once every four or five years; the Labour Force Survey (LFS) once every three or four years; the Survey of Manufacturing Industries (SMI) once every two or three years; the Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey (MICS) every three or four years; and the National Child Labour Survey with an interval of seven or eight years. BBS also needs to carry out some ad-hoc or stand-alone sample surveys, including: the Child and Mother Nutrition Survey (CMNS); the Health and Morbidity Status Surveys (HMSS) (*previously known as Health and Demographic Survey (HDS)*); the Literacy Assessment Survey; the Livestock and Poultry Survey; the Private Health Services Provider Establishment Survey; the Private Education Services Provider Establishment Survey; the Private Road Transport Survey; the Hotel and Restaurant Survey; the Wholesale and Retail Trade Survey; the Welfare Monitoring Survey; the Employment Monitoring Survey; the Cost of Agriculture Crop Production Surveys; the Agriculture Sample Survey; the Decent Work Survey; the Baseline Survey for Determining Hazardous Child Labour; and the Informal Sector Survey (ISS).

The Expert Committee formed by the Government of Bangladesh to identify the core activities of BBS has reviewed the objectives and outputs of the above regular and ad-hoc surveys keeping in mind the importance of data needed for national and international agencies particularly for MDGs, NAS, SAARCSTAT, Planning Commission (FYPs and Perspective Plan preparation), MNSDS, GDDS/SDDS etc. In view of the data needs the Committee has identified the following 9 surveys which are considered as core surveys for BBS:

1. Household Income and Expenditure Survey (HIES)
2. Labour Force Survey (LFS)
3. Survey of Manufacturing Industries (SMI)
4. Agriculture Crop Production Survey (ACPS)
5. Price and Wage Rate Survey (PAWARS)
6. Monitoring the Situation of Vital Statistics of Bangladesh (MSVSB).
7. Health and Morbidity Status Survey (HMSS)
8. Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) with Child and Mother Nutrition Survey (CMNS)
9. Literacy Assessment Survey (LAS)

2.3.3 Other Core Activities

Other core activities include (a) Compilation of National Accounts Aggregates, (b) Human Resources Development (c) Data Dissemination and Archiving.

In order to strengthen the economic statistics, the committee has suggested carrying out the following activities urgently:

- Revision and rebasing of GDP and other aggregates.
- Compilation of regional GDP and other national accounts aggregates.
- Compilation of quarterly accounts.
- Compilation of SUT (Supply and Use Table).
- Compilation of major institutional sector accounts.
- Updating of national accounts deflators and technical co-efficient and
- Compute commodity-wise export and import price indices etc.

2.3.4 Identification of Raw Data Sources and Collection

Three national censuses, five regular surveys and a dozen ad-hoc surveys and administrative records are the main sources of official statistics in Bangladesh. In addition, the BBS collects data from secondary sources such as foreign trade data from the National Board of Revenue, monetary data from the Bangladesh Bank and the Ministry of Finance, and education data from the Ministry of Education and from BANBEIS. A list of secondary data sources used in Bangladesh is provided in Table 2.1.

Table 2.1: List of Data Sources Used for Sectoral Statistics

Major sector/ Sub-sector	Main sources of data	Major types of statistics /indicators
I. Real Sector Data		
i. Agriculture Crop Production & Food	BBS, DAE, Bangladesh Fertilizer Association, Bangladesh Tea Board, Cotton Development Board, Bangladesh Rubber Development Board and Bangladesh Rice Research Institute, Department of Food, Planning & Monitoring Unit (FPMU), Ministry of Food	Crops production, irrigation, land used, fertilizer used, acreage, type of crop produced, pesticides, Production, Consumption, Demand, Supply, Storage Capacity etc.
ii. Fisheries	BBS, Department of Fisheries (DOF)	Fish production by type and sources, etc.
iii. Livestock and Poultry	BBS, Department of Livestock Services (DLS), Bangladesh Poultry Association	Livestock and poultry production
iv. Forestry	BBS, Bangladesh Forest Department	Type of forest product, acreage
v. Price of Agriculture Product	Department of Agricultural Marketing (DAM), BBS	Wholesale and retail price of agricultural produce
vi. Mining and Quarrying	Petro Bangla, Bangladesh Mineral Exploration Board Bangladesh Chemical Industries Corporation (BCIC), BBS	Gas production, coal, white clay, limestone etc.
vii. Energy (Electricity)	BPDB, REB, BBS, Energy Regularity Commission	Electricity production, distribution, price, electricity connection etc.
viii. Manufacturing	BBS, BOI, BGMEA, BKMEA, FBCCI, MCCI, Economic Advisory Wing	Industrial production, type and number of industry, list of medium and large scale industries, employment etc. State Owned Enterprises (SOE)
ix. Construction	BBS	Volume of construction, No. of Real Estate Companies etc.
x. Labour Market	BBS (Labour Force Survey), BB BMET, Bangladesh Overseas Employment	Total Labour Force, Unemployment, Occupation, Industry, Overseas Employment, Remittance, Country of destination and other Labour market indicators
xi. National accounts	BBS	GDP, Investment, Saving, Per capita, Income, Consumption etc.
2. Fiscal and Financial data		
i. Banking	Bangladesh Bank (BB), BBS, NBR, MoF, Dhaka Stock Exchange (DSE), Controller of Insurance Companies, PKSF, BRAC	Bank Deposit, Balance of Payment, Foreign Exchange Reserve, Exchange Rates, Capital Market, Insurance and other Banking and fiscal statistics
ii. Insurance		
iii. Stock exchange		
iv. Gov. Budget		
v. Micro finance institution (MFI)		

Major sector/ Sub-sector	Main sources of data	Major types of statistics /indicators
3. Social Sector data		
i. Population and housing	BBS (Population census and housing census), MSVSB Survey, NIPORT, ICDDR,B	Population characteristics, Demographic and Vital events, use of contraceptives etc.
ii. Poverty	BBS (HIES)	Poverty estimates' and its Indicator, Private Consumption, Social Safety Nets.
iii. Disability	BBS	Type of disability.
iv. Health	BBS, DG (Health), NIPORT, ICDDR,B	Health related statistics, No. of Hospitals/Clinics, Beds, Doctors/Nurses, Health Expenditure etc.
v. Education	BANBEIS, BBS, Directorate of Primary Education, Directorate of Secondary & Higher Education, UGC	Education Related Statistics such as Gross Enrolment Rate, Net Enrolment Rate, Repetition Rate, Survival Rate, Completion Rate, Student Absenteeism, Teacher Student Ratio, Number of Student per Class etc.
vi. Water supply	BBS, DWASA, CWASA, DPHE	Water Supply, No. Tube-Wells Arsenic Contamination etc.
vii. Transport, storage and communication	BBS, Bangladesh Railway, IWTC, BIWTC, Storage Association of Bangladesh BTTB, BRTA, RHD, LGED, BBA	Number and Type of Vehicles by type Road, Water, Air Transport, Passengers Carry, Fare & Freight, Telecommunication Etc.
viii. Hotel and Restaurants	BBS	No. of big Hotel & Restaurants, Employment, Output of this sector etc.
ix. Wholesale and retail trade and price	BBS, TCB, CAB, DAM	Outputs and employment in Wholesale and Retail Trade, Retail and Wholesale Price of selected commodities.
x. Foreign/External Trade	BBS, BB, EPB, NBR	Exports and Import Statistics
xi. Professional services/ NGO	BBS, All Professional Associations, NGO Bureau Dept. of Social Welfare	No. of professionals working, No. of NGOs, by Category.
xii. Environment and climate change	Directorate of Environment BBS, BWDB, Metrology of Dept.	Metrology, Forestry, Climate, Water, Air Pollution etc.
xiii. Gender Statistics	BBS, Ministry of Women and Children Affairs	Women and Children, Women Employment

Source: Strengthening National Statistical Organization: Identification and Implementation of Core Activities, Page-79-80

2.3.5 Data Dissemination

Over the past couple of years, the BBS has taken steps to streamline data processing and to reduce delays in disseminating statistics by making use of new technologies. Investment has also been made in strengthening data processing at the sub-district level. Other efforts have been made to document and preserve micro-data from earlier censuses and surveys and establish a data warehouse. The past data series are now available for the researcher and for the in-house users. To improve the storing of raw data the key findings are preserved in website and also in CD. As set out in details in Chapter IV, further actions will be taken in this area to improve access to micro-data for more detailed analysis.

2.4. SWOT Analysis

No formal assessment of overall user satisfaction of both the coverage and quality of official statistics in recent years has been carried out by the BBS. However, to prepare the NSDS, the BBS organized 9 workshops, 3 in Dhaka and 6 at other divisional headquarters in which the participants were academics, researchers, politicians, media personnel, planners and general people. Similarly, a number of meetings were held in Dhaka to identify the views of the stakeholders regarding priorities for the improvement of official statistics and related issues². A baseline assessment questionnaire was also completed by a number of stakeholders³. Many users of official statistics have found that the reliability, frequency and periodicity of key statistics have improved in recent years, although more improvements are still needed. The assessments identified a number of strengths and weaknesses within the statistical system. The assessments also identified a number of opportunities and threats of the statistical system.

2.4.1 Strengths

Data production issues

In the NSS, BBS enjoys a good reputation with a regular collection of data and production of statistics. To collect and disseminate statistics, BBS follows, as much as possible, existing acts, sound methodologies, well-defined operation plans, specific time schedule, modern technologies and international standards. The Act imposes individuals and establishments to provide information as per the inquiry of Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics. The Act has also attributed binding on BBS to keep the individual information confidential. BBS also maintains cooperation and collaboration with a number of other data producing institutions like BIDS, BB, NBR, SPARRSO, DAE, EPB, MoH&FW, MoE, MoA, MoF, NIPORT, ISRT etc. in the areas of all activities of data production such as methodology, sample design, questionnaire, data collection, processing, report writing and dissemination.

Data collection and analysis issues

The BBS has established formal data exchange protocols with a number of local institutions, and regional and international organizations. For producing data, BBS also maintains GIS systems, where modern technology is utilized through the use of digital mapping. The main goal is to give statistical data with a geographic feature and better services to the investors and decision makers. Procedures are also in place to protect data confidentiality.

Over the years, the BBS has maintained and continues to sustain and promote a high level of ethical standards, integrity, professionalism and independence without compromising on statistics as its core business.

Management issues

The most significant strength of the BBS is its infrastructural set up at headquarter, regional and Upazila level with equipment and computer processing facilities and regular funding by government. At the same time, it has also received technical assistance from Development Partners and it is expected that this technical assistance will continue and enhance in future. Recently, six Technical Committees for six subject matter Wings were formed, which are providing technical guidance for implementation of statistical progress in different subject matter areas. The BBS also maintains the trust and integrity in producing official statistics. The BBS also has a Training Institute that provides training on various aspects of statistics and administration as well to the field and head quarter staff.

² See Annexes II and III.

³ See Annex IV.

2.4.2 Weaknesses

Data production issues

- Lack of harmonization of definitions, standards, and classification systems hampers in comparison. It is evident that the coordination of the BBS with other agencies, such as local levels of the government, line ministries and some public institutions, is rather weak in respect of harmonization on the above issues. This is also evidenced by the fact that some line ministries use their definitions and classifications which are different from those used by the BBS. This situation should not continue because it hinders the integration of the system, adds higher costs, raises questions about the integrity of the produced statistics, and therefore reduces the impetus to evidence-based decision making.
- Lack of a national frame of economic establishments, including a distinct ID number for each establishment, and failing to monitor the demography of enterprises.
- Lack of reliability of data because of inadequate technical resources, particularly in the areas of data collection, methodologies setting, documentation, and the use of appropriate technologies and software.
- Lack of expertise in various field of statistics, especially on sampling, questionnaire design and data analysis etc.
- The existence of non-sampling errors, particularly in form-filling, editing, coding, and data entry.
- The failure to document fully the methods and procedures used (metadata) to generate different data sets.
- Lack of statistical awareness on the part of the data providers (respondents), whether at the household level or at the establishment level, resulting in their unwillingness to cooperate, and tempting them to provide inaccurate information.
- Local units suffer from weak infrastructure. These include lack of internal networks, computers, software etc. All these affect the quality and timeliness of the product.
- Many of the vital surveys are not being conducted on a regular basis.
- Data are not produced or published in a timely fashion, which leads to many indicators and estimates being based on outdated data.
- Consistently prevailing data gaps on population, demography, health, agriculture, employment, local development, industrial area, environment, national accounts, and foreign investment etc. for a long period.
- Conducting multiple surveys at the same time lead to increase the burden on data providers, and cause higher non-response rates.
- Insufficient funding for statistical activities.

Data dissemination and user access issues

- There exists more than one authority announcing official statistical figures, causing duplication of efforts and contradiction in figures that confuse decision-makers. Modern data dissemination techniques are not used widely.
- Data published on the websites are neither time-referenced, nor it is made clear when the next updating will take place.
- Bureaucratic and routine measures hinder the timely production of statistical data.
- Insufficient metadata are furnished which cannot explain the meaning of data clearly and that cannot serve users' demand perfectly.
- Changes in concepts, scope, coverage, definitions, methodologies, classifications, recording etc. are not publicised widely.

Management & other issues

- Lack of awareness in use of statistics.
- Statistical data is not widely used by local authorities, or even by legislators.
- Lack of sufficient training capacity to train officials regularly.
- Current capacity of BBS including ICT infrastructure, library facilities, vehicles, and professional autonomy is insufficient for timely and good quality data collection, processing and dissemination.
- Coordination with other line ministries/agencies, that also produce data for their own purpose, is very feeble.
- Limited involvement of mass media and lack of campaign or advocacy in raising the profile of statistics.
- Lack of professionalism of the staff and officers of the BBS at all levels.
- Senior staff in the BBS are appointed from other disciplines, who have the lack of statistical experience and expertise
- Lack of coordination, workshops and dialogue with professionals, academies, policy makers, politicians, NGOs and other stakeholders to sensitize them about the importance of statistics.
- There is no Research and Development Wing in the BBS.
- Losing experienced and skilled officials continuously due to lack of proper career planning.
- No new recruitment of staff, and consistently keeping huge number of vacant post.
- Significant inconsistency between BCS (Statistical) cadre and all other BCS cadres in respect of designation, post, position and salary structure.

2.4.3 Opportunities

- The preparation of a National Strategy for the Development of Statistics in Bangladesh by the grant from the World Bank's Trust Fund provides an important opportunity to promote a sustained improvement in the NSS. It will also promote better statistical operations, and more cooperation between producers and users.
- The government's interest in administrative reform and the opportunity to establish units for the production of statistical data needed for the agency's policy design and decision making.
- The experience the BBS has accumulated over the last five decades about statistical work, statistical infrastructure, the confidence, reliability, and its good relations with the users and the local, regional, and international organizations, statistical and non-statistical alike, all represent a great opportunity that can be utilized in developing the NSS.
- Development Partners' keen interest to the development of statistical system of Bangladesh.
- Government has enacted a statistical law named "*Parishankhyan Ain, 2013*" recently.

2.4.4 Threats

The most common threats to the BBS are as follows:

- Lack of strong commitment of Development Partners and government to provide the investment that will be needed to implement the NSDS.
- Lack of awareness of the importance of statistics among planners, policy-makers and public representatives.
- Lack of proper coordination between producers and users.
- Non-adoption of the concept of 'Evidence-based Policy Making' by decision makers.

2.5. The Needs for Statistics and How They are Changing?

In the NSS, the BBS is the sole agency responsible for providing official statistics in the country. But, with its existing organizational strength, it is difficult for the agency to respond comprehensively to the needs of users and to produce and supply all the statistics that are needed. The role of this NSDS, therefore, is to identify priorities and appropriate strategies to generate timely, reliable and accurate statistics in key areas. A number of stakeholders in different workshops and senior officials also made many specific suggestions for improving the quality of the data produced and disseminated by the BBS focusing on their accuracy, reliability, relevance, timeliness, and coverage.

The demand for statistics is driven by policy considerations and how these are expected to change over the next five years. For example, the Government's "MDG Bangladesh Progress Report 2012" highlights the remarkable progress that the nation has made in areas such as primary schooling, gender parity in primary and secondary level education, lowering the under-five mortality rate, reducing the incidence of communicable diseases and improving indicators on the environmental changes, yet it also underscores the challenges for poverty reduction in future. Support to Monitoring MDGs in Bangladesh mainly began in 2008, and is designed to ensure local adaptation of MDGs in the national planning process by establishing links between the MDGs, Post-2015 Development Agenda, the Five Year Plans (Sixth to Eighth) and related development plans, policies and programmes, such as Perspective Plan, National Sustainable Development Strategy etc. In establishing such links, it also reflects national frameworks and tools including the Medium Term Budget Framework (MTBF) and the Annual Development Programme (ADP), the main resource channels for achieving the MDGs. Therefore, it is observed that to design policies and to monitor goals, targets and indicators in both the short and the longer term, there is a need for timely, reliable, accurate and detailed official statistics.

Lack of capability of the statistical organization

To ensure quality implementation of the statistical development programs at the national level, the BBS needs professional active statistical experts. At present, due to shortage of expert human resources, this organization is facing serious problems in the production of data and the implementation of statistical programs.

Identification and prioritisation of statistical needs

At the moment, there is no agreed comprehensive list of priority statistical needs, and inadequate coordination of official statistics produced by the various statistical agencies. There are many skills gaps in a number of areas as well as a lack of motivation among professional staff in the sectoral ministries, and other organizations in Bangladesh. Therefore, to support the Bangladesh NSS and to promote professional development and raise the ethical standards among statisticians, statistical knowledge is essential. Also, there is inadequate capacity and insufficient research institution for identifying and responding the emerging data needs. Moreover, inadequate coordination is leading to extensive duplication of effort and lack of synergy among data producers. Finally inadequate information flow and sharing within and across sectors, and between central and local levels limits the usefulness of data and statistics.

Official statistics in educational institutions

At the moment, the subject of Official Statistics is absent from the syllabus of universities. As a result, graduates do not have the required knowledge and abilities to work in this field and most of them are in need of in-service training after being recruited by the statistical agencies.

Statistical culture in society

Because of uncertainty as to the extent that personal data will remain confidential, and ignorance about the use of statistics generally, many respondents are often reluctant to cooperate with different statistical enquiries. At the same time, multiple surveys by different agencies that are not coordinated can result in respondent fatigue. Actions are needed to address both these problems.

Statistical culture in the management sector

Though the nation has made significant development in recent decades and there have been different development plans, evidence-based management is still not well developed at all management levels. Many decision makers are not skilled enough in making proper use of official statistics. There is also lack of awareness of the importance of statistics, for example, in providing the quantitative evidence needed to support policy making, the allocation of resources and evaluating the effects and impacts of policy actions, as well as an accountability mechanism in supporting the development of private sector economic activity, including Foreign Direct Investment (FDI). The most important thing is that in Bangladesh, Development Partners and policy makers recognize the importance of timely official data as a crucial component for promoting investment and economic growth.

Administrative registers

Since the system of registers has not yet established in most of the Government Agencies, the use of administrative data is still quite limited.

Updating Methodologies

So far, the idea of updating statistical methodologies and procedures, which could lead to higher quality of statistical products, has not been properly addressed. This is due to shortage of capable and knowledgeable manpower in the NSS. Reaching this objective it is required to develop a new set of skills that focus on the analysis, interpretation and presentation of statistical information as well as on data collection and processing. It is expected that the implementation of NSDS will remarkably help facilitate statistical capacity building in the NSS. It covers the entire NSS and recommended to build up strong linkage with all other data producing agencies which will certainly minimize duplication, time lag, respondent's burden and, of course, cost.

2.6. The Economic Outlook of Bangladesh

Developing an effective strategy for statistics in Bangladesh over the next five years requires an understanding of economic and social development and how this might change in the medium term. In the seventies and eighties, Bangladesh was known internationally through newspaper headlines, because of the high rate of population increase, the impact of frequent natural disasters, high levels of poverty and political turmoil. Since then, although many problems remain, sustained periods of economic growth have substantially changed the situation. Poverty and food insecurity have declined significantly, the population growth rate has been reduced, education and health have been improved substantially and actions have been taken to help safeguard the environment.

Bangladesh is basically an agro-based country. During the 1980s agriculture generated more than 30.0 percent of GDP, but more recently this has declined to around 20.0 percent. A key policy objective is to further diversify the economy particularly through industrial development. Over the past 30 years the contribution of industrial production to GDP has increased from around 13.0 percent, to about 30.0 percent. Remarkable growth in the exports of Ready Made Garments (RMG) has boosted the economy significantly. The Government has had an active policy of attracting foreign direct investment, especially in the manufacturing and energy sectors, and this has been an important contributor to growth.

Nevertheless, Bangladesh is still a low income country with considerable poverty, inequality and deprivation. An estimated 47 million (31.5%) people are below the poverty line. Bangladesh is close to achieving MDG 1 and is expected to halving poverty incidence by 2015. Many of them are engaged in informal sector with low productivity and income. Access to secondary and higher education is limited and the quality of education at all stages is not up to the mark. Government has policies to encourage and support education of women which helped in achieving the gender parity at primary and secondary levels.

Bangladesh remains fairly resilient to shocks in the global economy and has emerged from the global economic and financial crisis stronger than was anticipated. The economy experienced a modest fall in GDP growth during the period from 2007 to 2009, but GDP growth accelerated to 6.7 percent in FY2011, from 6.1 percent and 5.7 percent in FY2010 and FY2009 respectively. Table 2.2 summarises the key economic indicators for Bangladesh from FY2007 to FY2012.

Table 2.2: Macroeconomic Framework: Key Economic Indicators

Indicators		FY07	FY08	FY09	FY10	FY11	FY12
Total Budget (In crore)		69740	79614	99962	113819	132170	163589
Development Budget (In crore)		26000	26500	25600	30500	38500	46000
GDP Growth Rate (%)		6.43	6.19	5.74	6.07	6.66	6.23
Per Capita Income (In taka)		36116	41728	46504	51959	58083	66463
Agriculture (%of GDP)		21.37	20.83	20.48	20.29	20.01	19.42
Industry (%of GDP)	Total	29.45	29.7	29.85	29.93	30.38	30.13
	Manufacturing Industry	17.55	17.77	17.9	17.94	18.42	18.96
Services (%Share of GDP)		49.18	49.47	49.66	49.78	49.60	49.45
Inflation (Point to point)		7.22	9.93	6.66	7.31	8.8	10.62
Gross Domestic Investment (as % of GDP)		24.46	24.21	24.37	24.41	25.15	26.54
Gross Domestic Savings (as % of GDP)		20.35	20.31	20.09	20.1	19.29	19.26
Exports, f.o.b	Volume (taka, in million)	934403	1110181	1194401	1277985	1824521	2127459
	Growth	18.46	18.81	7.59	7.00	42.77	16.60
Imports, f.o.b	Volume (taka, in million)	1261628	1569320	1632429	1736938	2518417	2949225
	Growth	20.21	24.39	4.02	6.40	44.99	17.11
Remittances	Volume (US\$, in Million)	5978.5	7914.8	9689.3	10987.4	11650.3	12843.4
	Growth	24.5	32.39	22.42	13.4	6.03	10.24
Gross Official Reserves (In million, US\$)		5077.2	6148.8	7470.9	10749.7	10911.6	10364.4

Source: Various publications of BBS and Bangladesh Bank

The growth in service sector during FY2011 was broad-based and almost all the sectors within the broad service sector were estimated to grow moderately compared to the growth of the previous fiscal year. Higher growth in agriculture and industry and expansion of trade related activities helped maintain satisfactory growth in the national economy.

There are two external factors which are important drivers of economic growth - exports and remittances. The major share of Bangladesh's exports is with US, Germany, the United Kingdom, France, and Italy. With the recovery of the global economy from recession, Bangladesh's export trade has been performing better. Exports recorded a robust growth of 42.77 percent in FY2011, as against 7.0 percent during the previous fiscal year. The reason behind the success of export sector is RMG industry which creates employment directly for 3.6 million workers, 70 percent of whom are female. The global recession has also had a direct impact on the growth rate of remittances, which has fallen to 6.03 percent in FY2011 from 24.5 percent in FY2007. The main reason behind this is the drastic fall in real estate markets in the Middle East, and a slowdown of industrial production in some South East Asian economies such as Malaysia, which has reduced the demand for labour.

Employment is considered as key factor of economic growth and poverty reduction. In 2002-03, out of total population aged 15 and over, 46.3 million were economically active, and this has increased to 49.5 million in 2005-06 and to 56.7 million in 2010. At the same time, the employed population has increased to 54.1 million in 2010 from 44.30 million in 2002-03.

The gross official reserves were US\$10364.4 million in FY2012 up from US\$5077.20 million in FY2007. More recently, the country has been experiencing high reserve.

2.7. Existing Support for Statistics from Development Partners and the International Community

The BBS has been receiving a substantial amount of both financial and technical support to improve statistics over the past few years from the Development Partners and international community. Table 2.3 sets out the recent technical support received by the BBS.

Table 2.3: Sample Surveys Conducted through Technical Support Provided by Various Development Partners from 2005 to 2010

Survey	Project/ Programme	Year	Funding Source	Outputs	Remarks
Household Income and Expenditure Survey, 2010	Household Income and Expenditure Survey, 2009-12	2010	World Bank GOB	Report on Household Income and Expenditure Survey, 2010	Published
Labour Force Survey, 2010	Labour Force Survey	2010	GOB	Report on Labour Force Survey, 2010	Published
Sample Vital Registration System, 2009-10	Strengthening Sample Vital Registration System Project (2nd Phase)	2010	GOB	Report on Sample Vital Registration System, 2010	Published
Pilot Survey on Working Children in Dry Fish Industry in Bangladesh, 2010	Working Children in Dry Fish Industry in Bangladesh	2010	ILO (IPEC-SIMPOC)	Report on Pilot Survey on Working Children Labour in Dry Fish Industry in Bangladesh, 2010	Published

Survey	Project/ Programme	Year	Funding Source	Outputs	Remarks
Informal Sector Survey (ISS), 2010	Informal Sector Study	2010	ADB	The Informal Sector and Informal Employment in Bangladesh	Published
Survey on Volunteerism in Bangladesh, 2010	Volunteerism study	2010	UNV	Report on Survey on Volunteerism in Bangladesh, 2010	Published
Pilot Survey on Cultural and Recreational Activities, 2010	Improving National Accounts, price and wage statistics project	2010	ADB+GOB	Report on Pilot Survey on Cultural and Recreational Activities, 2010	Published
Private Commercial Transport Survey, 2009	As above	2010	ADB+GOB	Report on Private Commercial Transport Survey, 2009	Published
PEC on Food Security-Nutritional Surveillance	Food Security-Nutritional Surveillance Component Project	2010	EU	PEC Reports on Food Security and Nutritional Surveillance (round report)	Published
Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey, 2009	Monitoring the Situation of Children & Women (2nd phase) Project	2009	UNICEF	Report on Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey, 2009	Published
Household-based Livestock and Poultry survey, 2009	Livestock and Poultry Sector study	2009	GOB	Report of the Household-based Livestock and Poultry survey, 2009	Published
Sample Vital Registration System, 2009	Strengthening Sample Vital Registration System (2nd phase) Project	2009	GOB	Report on Sample Vital Registration System, 2009	Published
Employment Monitoring Survey	Capacity Building of Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics Project	2009	World Bank	Report on Monitoring Employment of Survey, 2009	Published
Welfare Monitoring Survey, 2009	Capacity Building of Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics Project	2009	World Bank	Report on Welfare Monitoring Survey, 2009	Published

Survey	Project/ Programme	Year	Funding Source	Outputs	Remarks
Wage Rate and Earning of Non-farm Workers survey 2009	Improving National Accounts, Price and Wage Statistics Project	2009	National Accounting Wing	Report on Wage Rate and Earning of Non-farm Workers survey 2009	Quarterly Report Published
Sample Vital Registration System, 2008	Strengthening Sample Vital Registration System Project, (2 nd phase)	2008	GOB	Report on Sample Vital Registration System, 2008	Published
Livesotick and Farm Poultry Survey, 2008	Improving National Accounts, Price and Wage Statistics is Project	2008	GoB, ADB	Report on Livesotick and Farm Poultry Survey, 2008	Published
Wholesale and Retail Trade Survey, 2009	Wholesale and Retail Trade Study	2009	GOB	Report on Wholesale and Retail Trade Survey, 2009	Published
Hotel and Restaurant Survey, 2009	Hotel and Restaurant Survey Study	2009	GOB	Report on Hotel and Restaurant Survey, 2009	Published
Literacy Assessment Survey (LAS), 2008	Literacy Assessment Study	2008	UNICEF	District Education Profile	Published
Wage Rate and Earning of Non-farm Workers survey 2008	Improving National Accounts, Price and Wage Statistics Project	2008	ADB/GOB	Quarterly Report Published on Wage Rate and Earning of Non-farm Workers	Published
Survey on Private Education Establishments, 2007-2008	As Above	2007	ADB/GOB	Report on Private Education, 2009	Published
Survey on Private Health Service Establishment, 2007-2008	As Above	2007	ADB/GOB	Report on Private Health Services, 2009	Published
Survey on Non-profit Institution Serving Household, 2007-2008	As Above	2007	ADB/GOB	Report on NIPAH, 2009	Published
Sample Vital Registration System, 2007	Strengthening Sample Vital Registration System Project (2 nd Phase)	2007	GOB	Report on Sample Vital Registration System, 2007	Published

Survey	Project/ Programme	Year	Funding Source	Outputs	Remarks
Labour Force Survey, 2005-06	Labour Force Survey study	2005-06	GOB	Report on Labour Force Survey, 2005-06	Published
Household Income and Expenditure Survey, 2005	Household Income and Expenditure Project	2005	World Bank, GOB	Report of the Household Income and Expenditure Survey, 2005	Published
Agriculture Sample Survey of Bangladesh	Agriculture Sample of Bangladesh, Project	2005	GOB	National Vol-1 Agriculture Sample Survey of Bangladesh, 2005	Published
Baselines Survey for Determining Hazardous Child Labour Sectors in Bangladesh, 2005	Hazardous Child labour Sectors Study	2005	ILO (IPEC)	Report on Baseline Survey for determining Hazardous Child labour Sectors in Bangladesh, 2005	Published
Child and Mother Nutrition Survey of Bangladesh, 2005	Child and Mother Nutrition Survey Project	2005	UNICEF	Child and Mother Nutrition Survey of Bangladesh, 2005	Published
Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children Pilot Survey, 2008	Pilot Study on Children Sex Workers	2008	ILO (IPEC)	Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children Pilot Survey, 2008	Published
Measuring of Decent work Indicators Pilot Survey, 2005	Decent work study	2005	ILO	Report t on Measuring of Decent work Indicators Pilot Survey, 2005	Published
Data Collection and Compilation of Environment Statistics	Sustainable Environment Management Programme (Component 1.3) Project	2005	UNDP	Compendium of Environment Statistics of Bangladesh, 2005	Published
Data Collection and Compilation of Environment Statistics	As above	2005	UNDP	Handbook of Environment Statistics, 2005	Published
Environmental Protection Expenditure Survey, 2005	Sustainable Environment Management Programme (component 1.3)	2005	UNDP	Environmental Protection Expenditure Survey, 2005	Published
Sample Vital Registration System, 2006	Sample Vital Registration System Project	2006	GOB	Report on Sample Vital Registration System, 2006	Published
Sample Vital Registration System, 2005	Sample Vital Registration System Project	2005	GOB	Report on Sample Vital Registration System, 2005	Published

Source: Strengthening National Statistical Organization: Identification and Implementation of Core Activities, Page: 74-78, (N.B: Output has been updated.)

Chapter III: The Vision and Mission of the National Statistical System and Strategic Priorities

This chapter of the NSDS sets out the vision and mission of the National Statistical System (NSS) and of the BBS. It discusses how the main data needs of the government and other users can best be met and how trust in official statistics among users can be strengthened in line with international principles and recommendations.

3.1. The Vision of the NSS of Bangladesh

The vision of the NSS of Bangladesh is to become a *world-class* provider of authentic, relevant and timely data in a holistic and user-friendly manner.

3.2. Mission of the NSS

The missions of the NSS of Bangladesh are:

- To establish an integrated, professional, efficient and effective NSS, under the guidance and leadership of the BBS.
- To produce and publish official statistics that meet the current and growing needs of national and international users in a transparent and timely fashion using international standards and the best statistical practices.

3.3. Setting the Priorities

In order to achieve the vision and put the mission into effect, the BBS and all other partners in the NSS, including Development Partners, will need to agree on priorities for official statistics. It will not be possible, at least in the short to medium term, to meet all demands for statistical data. Overall, within the proposed budget and capacity, the following priority areas are proposed:

1. **Focusing on improving the quality, coverage and use of core statistics** required for national planning, economic management and for monitoring progress towards national goals. Over time, the coverage of the core may change, but it should be based on the review by the BBS. As part of this process important intermediate targets are to meet and to subscribe to the IMF's Special Data Dissemination Standard (SDDS) by 2016.
2. **Strengthening the professionalism of the NSS**, which involves: (a) increasing the skills and expertise of the work-force and increasing the proportion of the staff with professional qualifications; (b) providing strong professional leadership for BBS and the statistical system generally; and (c) developing and strengthening internal procedures to make the statistical system more open and accountable and to build trust in statistical products. Key targets include putting in place a statement of statistical ethics and standards that all participants in the NSS agree to follow and have a formal national quality assurance framework for Bangladesh.
3. **Enhancing capacity to collect, to compile, to disseminate and to use statistics at the local level**, providing statistical information to help empower the citizens of Bangladesh. It is expected that this would link directly to the world class digitization initiatives of present Government. Key targets are to have a basic level of capacity in all Upazilas by 2016.

4. **Promoting and strengthening access to and the use of official statistics at all levels of society**, based on an “open-data” strategy. This would involve becoming much more active in disseminating statistics in forms that are accessible to as many people as possible and which promote the wide use of statistical information. Important intermediate targets include having a formal statistical data dissemination policy in place for all components of the NSS, establishing a national data archive and ensuring that all statistical activities are properly documented.

3.4. Providing the Statistical Information to Guide the Development of Bangladesh

One specific aim of the NSS of Bangladesh is to produce good quality official statistics using the best statistical practices that meet the current and growing needs of national and international users in a transparent and timely fashion. Statistics provide the information, needed for the administration of government, policy making and businesses decisions. In Bangladesh, financial resources are very limited and, as a result, careful decisions need to be made about what statistics will be compiled and how. At the same time it is important to recognize that the level of awareness of politicians and policy makers at all levels of society in Bangladesh to use statistics effectively are limited at present. When combined with the limitations of the current organizational and institutional framework of statistics as well as the lack of proper coordination between the various data producing agencies then it is clear that there are many challenges to be overcome. These challenges can only be addressed through the design and implementation of strategic statistical plan, i.e. National Strategy for the Development of Statistics (NSDS) that is consistent and closely linked with the wider national policy frameworks and strategies, including: MDGs, Sixth FYP, and Perspective Plans.

3.5. Meeting the Main Data Needs of the Government

One of the important objectives of the NSS is to provide comprehensive, accurate, timely and reliable data needed by the government to develop and support the economic, social and environmental policy and planning of the country. The NSS is the source of all national level statistics. It must be well coordinated, capable of providing evidence-based information and responsive to the needs of planning, programming and monitoring of development activities. In very few countries all the responsibility for the collection, compilation and dissemination of all kinds of statistics has been vested in a single institution. In Bangladesh, even though the statistical system is relatively centralized, there are a number of other national agencies such as the Bangladesh Bank, the Directorate General of Health Services (DGHS), National Institute of Population Research and Training (NIPORT), the National Board of Revenue (NBR), Bangladesh Bureau of Educational Information & Statistics (BANBEIS), Directorate of Primary Education and many line ministries, that collect data on a wide range of topics, mainly to serve their own data needs. At present, a considerable proportion of these data are not considered as official statistics because they are not compiled using appropriate statistical methods. Under the umbrella of NSDS, it is anticipated that all the data will eventually be developed as official statistics by gradually bringing all the agencies that generate data into the framework of the NSS. The aim, therefore, will be to ensure that NSS has the mandate and the capacity to compile, disseminate and improve the coverage and quality of all key data series that are essential for formulating and implementing government policies and programmes.

3.6. Meeting the Main Data Needs of Other Users

The development strategies and frameworks of a country dictate the need for indicators of inputs, outputs, impacts and outcomes. These strategies and frameworks are generally agreed on by all key stakeholders at different levels of society. The NSS needs to produce the statistical data that is required to support this process, both to set priorities and to monitor and evaluate progress. Official statistics provide the information to enable all people to participate in the decision making process and to hold government officials and policy makers to account. Data are needed across all areas of development to ensure that resources are being allocated and used effectively. They are also required to monitor and measure the progress that is being made towards agreed national and international goals and targets. In addition to meeting the data needs of Government, therefore, a core mandate of NSS is to produce the statistics that are also required by other users.

3.7. Providing Trusted Statistics in line with International Principles and Recommendations

To ensure that official statistics in Bangladesh are trusted, it is essential that all statistical agencies in the NSS produce and disseminate statistics in line with international standards and principles. They need to be presented so that they can be easily understood, and are accessible to all users on an impartial and equal basis. In addition, provision should be made to allow access to micro-data for research purposes, in accordance with an established policy which ensures statistical confidentiality. Supplementary explanatory information and metadata, which are necessary for the proper understanding of the statistics and the appropriate uses to which they can be put, should be made available by all statistical agencies. This information also should normally cover the underlying concepts and definitions, origins of the data, the variables and classifications used, the methodology of data collection and processing, and indications of the quality of the statistical information.

As part of this process, Bangladesh is already the subscriber to the General Data Dissemination System (GDDS) managed by the International Monetary Fund. As part of the implementation of the NSDS, it is intended that Bangladesh will be in a position to subscribe to the Special Data Dissemination Standard (SDDS) by 2016, which will be a significant step in building trust in economic and financial statistics.

3.8. Promoting the Effective Use of Statistics and Building Trust in the Credibility of our Products

Statistics is an indispensable tool for national development and planning. Without a viable infrastructure for producing and disseminating statistics, government will be severely handicapped in planning, monitoring and evaluating development programmes and projects and in making good decisions with respect to government policy. Timely, reliable and comprehensive statistics are a crucial input supporting sustainable economic development, improved social welfare and environmental management. An important part of the NSDS will be to improve awareness about the importance and availability of timely and reliable official statistics and to promote their more effective use. An additional concern will be to build awareness among data providers as well as users, in order to promote greater and more active participation in statistical enquiries.

3.9. Regional and International Reporting Obligations about Statistics

As an active member of the international community, Bangladesh has an obligation to provide statistical data to different regional and international organizations. As the process of globalization accelerates, the need for this kind of data is expanding rapidly and the country will need to meet demands for a wider range of data as a greater frequency of reporting. As a subscriber to the GDDS, BBS can decide how best to comply with international standards and recommendations in the production and dissemination of data. As and when it becomes a subscriber to SDDS, however, there will be a direct obligation on the NSS to report on key economic and financial statistics at least every three months.

3.10. Improving Efficiency and being Open and Transparent about Methods and the Use of National Resources

The BBS's mandate is to develop and maintain agreed standards and methods for data collection, analysis and dissemination and to act as a coordinating, monitoring and supervisory body for the entire statistical system. Right now the focus is very much on widening the scope of statistics. The aim is to ensure that all data-producing agencies follow the same rules and guidelines in how statistics are compiled and disseminated. As a part of this process, a training programme has been developed to help increase the skills, efficiency and competency of the staff. Across the NSS, the aim will be to improve the dialogue between data producers and users, for example, by establishing user groups in key statistical areas, discussing priorities in the generation of statistics, and seeking the views of users about how to ensure access to the data. The objective is to ensure that all statistical agencies are more accountable and transparent about their activities.

The BBS currently publishes all census and surveys reports as and when the results are available, but for the future the aim will be to have advance release calendars in place for all official statistics. It is also anticipated that most releases of official statistics will be supplemented by press releases and followed up through interviews with journalists where appropriate.

3.11. Adding Value to Data by More Extensive Analysis and Interpretation

Effective and efficient statistical procedures should be implemented throughout the statistical production chain. In line with this, the NSS will aim to add value to all its data by applying sound methodology and by comprehensive analysis and interpretation of the results. At present, however, the BBS has relatively weak methodological skills in interpretation and analysis of statistics and the staff lack knowledge and skills in sampling and questionnaire design. Questionnaires designed clearly and consistently encourage respondents to answer the questions carefully and precisely, and at the same time reduce the respondent's burden. A certain degree of standardization in questionnaires will give it more professional look and be helpful for respondents who will fill up multiple questions/questionnaires. At present NSS of Bangladesh has a very poor experience in dealing with data analysis and interpretation. Therefore, the main tasks in this domain are creating a separate *Research and Development Wing* and developing a strong and efficient working group which will analyse data and improve quality control. This group will also be responsible for reviewing the existing concepts, definitions, sample design, methodologies etc. of various census and surveys and for developing new approaches.

3.12. Improving Statistical Business Processes and Making them More Efficient

The BBS is using the statistical business process model proposed by the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) developed by the United Nations, Statistics Division. The ESCAP formed a committee on statistics and endorsed a core set of economic statistics as a guideline for developing the capacity of NSS and recommended that the core set will be used as a framework to focus regional efforts, to coordinate training and to mobilize Development Partners' support for statistical capacity building. The process will serve as a roadmap until 2020 for the region to address the constraints related to producing the core set of economic statistics. It will also facilitate the provision of technical assistance and advice in critical technical areas and will serve as an advocacy platform for NSS.

3.13. Improving the Professionalism, Leadership, Coordination and Management of the NSS

Statistical agencies should develop, produce and disseminate statistics without any political pressure from any other agency and free from any actual or potential conflicts of interest. Professional independence and technical freedom ensures the credibility of official statistics. In general, professional independence is more likely to be assured if it is guaranteed through an appropriate national statistical law and if formal policies are in place that backs this up. In general, the NSS needs to be independent in terms of: a) development (activities aiming at setting up, strengthening and improving the statistical methods, standards and procedures used for the production and dissemination of statistics as well as at designing new statistics and indicators); b) production (i.e. the selection of techniques, definitions, methodologies and sources relating to the collection, storage, processing and analysis necessary for compiling statistics); and c) dissemination (i.e. the content and timing of all forms of dissemination) of statistics and the roles and responsibilities of the statistical agencies.

In addition, coordination of the work of the different elements of the NSS is essential for improving and maintaining the quality of official statistics. This will include regular meetings to develop statistical standards and guidelines, to exchange technical knowledge and to identify good statistical practices. In BBS professionalism, leadership, coordination and management are being improved by the recent enactment of the *Parishankhyan Ain, 2013* and this is an early part of implementing the NSDS.

3.14. Building and Maintaining the Physical and Statistical Infrastructure

Strong physical and statistical infrastructures support and make possible the production and dissemination of statistics. At present, however, as identified in Chapter II, the physical and statistical infrastructure in the BBS is very weak. In order to address this situation, the NSDS emphasises the need for following supporting mechanisms to be put in place during the NSDS period:

- Providing and updating ICT equipment including computers and networking equipment, IT accessories and software, survey equipment, establishing office buildings at field level and also a Geographical Information Systems (GIS) for statistical mapping.
- Preparing a complete Business Register and updating it regularly.
- Developing a National Population Register (NPR) to have a good basis for demographic statistics.

- Establishing a Statistical Data Bank with access to all available information for the users.
- Establishing policies and guidelines with respect to staff matters covering recruitment, promotion, postings, transfers, training, leave matters etc.
- Improving the sampling frame for household and other surveys.
- Adopting global methodologies and classifications of statistics to improve data quality, consistency, security and data accuracy and reliability of various data sets.
- Formulating a comprehensive approach and practices as to develop, update and disseminate metadata. Metadata means data about the data and about statistics. Metadata provides the user with information that makes it possible to evaluate the data and the statistics, assess their strengths and weaknesses, and to understand their scope and limitations. One of the aims of the NSDS will be for the BBS to introduce a comprehensive metadata system applying modern software, which is internationally accepted and recognized, for example, Statistical Data and Metadata Exchange (SDMX).

Chapter IV: Outputs and Actions- the BBS Strategic Plan from 2013 to 2016 and beyond

This Chapter sets out the strategic plan for the Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics, as the apex organization of the NSS, for the period from 2013 to 2016 and beyond. The main focus is on what activities BBS proposes to carry out over this period, the outputs that are expected to be generated and the resources that will be required to implement the plan. The main focus is on the actions that will be taken: to improve and expand statistical business processes to make them more efficient and cost effective; to improve the quality of official statistics and to promote their use; to invest in and to develop human resources; to strengthen coordination and management of all statistical activities; and to build both physical and statistical infrastructure.

4.1. Improving and Extending Statistical Business Processes and Making them more Efficient and Cost Effective

There is an ample scope to improve and to expand existing statistical business process in BBS in all sectors. For example, huge improvements are needed and are possible in agricultural statistics where there are a lot of areas- land uses, livestock, forestry, fisheries - that are still untouched or not properly covered. At the same time there is a need to improve national accounts, industrial, labour force and other economic statistics. In the social sectors, improvements are needed in health and demographic statistics where more reliable and up to date indicators are needed regarding fertility, mortality, birth rates, migration, ageing etc. New and emerging areas that are not properly covered as yet include environment, energy and gender statistics, to mention just a few.

4.1.1. National Accounts

The National Accounting Wing of the BBS is responsible for collecting, compiling and disseminating statistics on GDP and other National Accounts Aggregates, Price and Wage Statistics, Foreign Trade Statistics and Quantum Index of Industrial Production (QIIP) Statistics.

Compilation of Gross Domestic Product (GDP)

As outlined in Chapter II, the BBS began the compilation of national accounts aggregates in 1975. At present it compiles GDP both at current and at constant prices based on the production and expenditure methods. In the case of non-market output, community, social and personal services and some other activities, however, it follows the income approach. The main aggregates compiled include GDP, NNP, GNI, NNI, National Savings and National Investments following the concepts, definitions, classifications and methodologies of the 1993 edition of the United Nations' System of National Accounts (SNA1993).

Estimation of GDP by Production method

Economic activity is classified and GDP estimates are compiled and published according to the International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC) Revision 3. GDP is compiled by 15 ISIC sectors and 39 sub-sectors.

Estimation of GDP by expenditures approach: Private Final Consumption Expenditure (PCE), Government Final Consumption Expenditure (GCE), Gross Fixed Capital Formation (GFCF), Change in Stock (CS), Export of goods and services (X) and Import of goods and services (M) are the main components that are compiled using the expenditure approach.

Computation of Quantum Index of Industrial Production (QIIP): The National Accounting wing also collects current industrial production data for computing an index of industrial production covering large and medium scale manufacturing enterprises, small scale manufacturing, and the mining and quarrying and electricity sectors separately and as a whole. The indices cover both public and private sector establishments. The index of medium and large scale manufacturing is used as a proxy indicator for the estimation of gross value added (GVA) of the large scale manufacturing sub-sector in absence of timely availability of Survey of Manufacturing Industries (SMI) results. For preparation of the quarterly index covering small scale manufacturing enterprises, establishments employing between 1 and 9 persons have been divided into 9 major industry groups and again each industry group has been disaggregated by 3 and 4 digits Bangladesh Standard Industrial Classifications (BSIC) code. The base year of the index of small scale manufacturing is 1995-96, which are to be rebased to 2005-06. The quantum indices of industrial production for large and medium industries and small scale manufacturing are computed and disseminated on regular basis.

An important short to medium-term objective is to start compiling the aggregates based on the recently introduced SNA 2008. As part of this a process, it will be important to revise earlier estimates and to rebase GDP and related indices expressed in real terms. The objective will be to ensure that the national accounts and related statistics are compiled in line with international guidelines and recommendations by the end of 2015.

Table 4.1: Output of the National Accounting Wing

Activity/ Programme	Indicators/Reports	Frequency of Output
National Accounts estimates	GDP,GNI, investment, savings, consumption, per capita income, GDP growth rate, sectoral growth rate, sectoral share etc.	Annually
Computation of Consumer Price Index (CPI)	Consumer Price Index (CPI), Inflation, average retail price of selected commodities.	Monthly (Advance Release)
Computation of wage rate and other indices	WRI, HRI, BMPI etc.	Monthly and quarterly
Computation of foreign trade statistics	Indices of unit price of some important export and imported commodities, Monthly Export and Imports of major goods and services.	Monthly (Advance Release)
Computation of industrial production indices	Quantum index of medium and large-scale manufacturing industries, Quantum index of small scale industry, Producer Price Index (PPI) etc.	Monthly (Advance Release) and quarterly
Preparation of Statistical Pocket book	Huge amount of statistics related to various sectors	Annually
Preparation of Statistical Yearbook	Huge amount of statistics related to various sectors	Annually
Preparation of Monthly Statistical Bulletin	Selected monthly indicators and statistics	Monthly

Source: Strengthening National Statistical Organization: Identification and Implementation of Core Activities, Page: 12

Strategic Actions:

- Maintaining revision and rebasing of GDP at interval of no more than five years i.e. 2005-06 and 2010-11.
- Adoption of SNA-2008 by 2015 to update the National Accounts Aggregates and ensure they are in line with international recommendations and standards.
- Strengthening IT systems in all sections of National Accounting Wing to ensure smoothly and timely compilation of national accounts aggregates.
- Improving the three methods of GDP compilation.
- Compilation of current accounts, capital accounts and balance sheet of Bangladesh economy by 2021.
- Compilation of Institutional Sector Accounts by 2017.
- Compilation of Regional (District) Accounts by 2018.
- Compilation of Quarterly National Accounts (QNA) and ensuring that real sector statistics are in line with the requirements of the SDDS by 2016.
- Compilation of Supply and Use Table and Input-Output Table regularly.
- Compilation of Tourism Satellite Accounts (TSA) and Health Satellite Accounts by 2015 and continuing them afterwards with a specific frequency.
- Compilation of Social Accounting Matrix (SAM for Bangladesh) by 2015.
- Compilation of Resource Accounts covering: Natural Gas, Water, Forests etc.

4.1.2. Price Statistics

Price and wage statistics are a key component of economic statistics and are needed to support macroeconomic management in the country as well as being important in their own right. Price data are a crucial input to national accounts compilation and are also very important in monitoring the well-being of the people. The BBS collects and compiles various sets of price statistics and disseminates them regularly. Because of their importance BBS has recently started organising *monthly press conference* to disseminate price data.

The National Accounting wing is responsible for collecting, compiling and disseminating price statistics. The main price indices include: the Consumer Price Index (CPI); the Building Materials Price Index (BMPI); the Wage Rate Index (WRI); the House Rent Index (HRI) and the Producer Price Index (PPI).

Computation of Consumer Price Index (CPI) and other Indices: The CPI is compiled on a monthly basis. Monthly retail and wholesale prices of various commodities and services are collected and used for computation of these indices. Annual indices are also computed by averaging the 12 months indices. The weights of the CPI are derived from the Household Income and Expenditure Survey (HIES). Three principal Consumer Price Indices (CPIs) - CPI National, CPI Urban and CPI Rural are produced and disseminated. The national CPI is calculated by combining the urban and rural indices using urban-rural population ratios as weights.

Because the expenditure weights from the 1995-96 HIES are now rather out of date, recently BBS has estimated a new set of weights from the 2005-06 HIES and has launched a new CPI with these updated weights.

Computation of Producer Price Index (PPI): PPI, used to deflate the various aggregates of manufacturing sector, is another important price index which is compiled by the BBS monthly as well as annually. Unit level prices of different commodities of manufacturing industries are collected from a representative number of industries irrespective of their size.

Strategic Actions:

- To compile other measures of inflation in addition to the current CPI, for example, monitoring core inflation.
- Automating the system of data collection, compilation and analysis and dissemination to ensure timeliness and accuracy of price data.
- Ensuring rebasing of all price indices regularly at least once every 5 years so that the inflation and other measures reflect the contemporary situation.
- Methodological changes, for example redesigning the sample, and providing for methods for changing components as expenditure patterns change.
- To develop some new price indices for compilation of national accounts aggregates.
- Finally a separate wing in the name of *Price & Wage Statistics Wing* under the BBS has been recommended to help meet the increasing demand for price statistics.

4.1.3. External Statistics

External statistics refer to the wide range of data that are directly or indirectly related to international economic transactions in any form. Foreign trade of goods and services, Balance of Payments (BOP) and Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) are the main components of external statistics. Of these, BBS has been compiling and publishing Foreign Trade Statistics (FTS) for goods on an annual basis since 1973-74, whereas the Bangladesh Bank (BB) deals with BOP and FDI statistics. It is notable that alongside BBS, BB and EPB also compile FTS for goods, but the figures released by the three agencies are sometimes significantly different, which often confuses users. The data sources used by the three agencies are also different; BBS and EPB collect data from secondary sources, the administrative record of NBR, whereas BB records the transactions that are managed by commercial banks.

The Foreign Trade Section of the National Accounting Wing releases multi-dimensional foreign trade data at the most disaggregated level by different categories. It publishes an annual report- *Foreign Trade Statistics of Bangladesh*.

Strategic Actions:

- Under the leadership of the BBS, bringing all agencies engaged in FTS compilation under a single umbrella by collaboration and coordination so that duplications and omissions can be avoided.
- Improving FTS involving other agencies such as Bangladesh Tariff Commission (BTC), BB, NBR, EPB etc.
- Starting compilation of FTS for services as soon as possible so as to meet the evolving needs of national and international users.
- Strengthening the responsible section of the BBS, providing the necessary manpower and logistics for ensuring timely and more accurately production of FTS.
- Rebasing of all export and import indices urgently.
- Compilation of volume/quantum index of major export and import commodities.
- Calculation of terms of trade.
- Compilation of Trade Logistic Index or Logistic Performance Index (LPI).
- Compilation of the BOP and FDI statistics with the help of the BB.
- Preparing a dynamic web for external statistics.

4.1.4. Industry and Labour Statistics

The Industry and Labour Wing of the BBS is responsible for producing industry and labour force statistics. It has been conducting a Survey on Manufacturing Industries (SMI) - previously known as the Census of Manufacturing Industries (CMI) - under the auspices of the Industrial Act 1942, on a regular basis since 1972-73. The survey covers Micro (Total Persons Employed -TPE from 10 to 24), Small (TPE from 25 to 99) Medium scale (TPE from 100 to 249) and Large scale (TPE > 250) enterprises as per the National Industrial Policy 2010. In 2012, the 27th round of the SMI has been completed and the next round will be conducted in 2014. The survey provides basic statistics on industrial structure and production of the manufacturing sector. The main objectives are to determine the volume of industrial production, gross fixed capital formation, employment and gross value added by manufacturing sector. Data on the ownership status of enterprises, fixed assets, employment, value and quantity of raw materials consumed, employment costs, operating expenses, inventories of physical assets, cost and quantity of fuel consumed, value of gross output and value added and indirect taxes are usually collected through this survey. Before 2002 an Annual Establishment and Institution Survey (AEIS) was also carried out, and more recently most of the surveys covered under AEIS are being conducted separately.

One of the main problems affecting industry and service statistics is the lack of a comprehensive and reliable Business Register. The lack of annual data is also a concern, especially for the national accounts.

The BBS has been conducting a Labour Force Survey (LFS) since 1980 at different intervals with a view to providing comprehensive statistics on labour and employment. The current practice is to conduct LFS at four or five year intervals. The 11th LFS was conducted in 2010 with a sample size of 1500 Primary Sampling Units (PSUs) selected from a newly developed sample design based on 2001 census. This survey presents information on the size and composition of labour force by gender, major occupation, industry and employment status etc. The main objective of the survey is to collect comprehensive data based on current activity status of the population aged 15 years and over. Another round of LFS is being done now. In order to measure the seasonal variation in employment data on labour force is being done throughout the year.

Strategic Actions:

- Generation of a core set of annual and quarterly labour market indicators in order to monitor and evaluate the employment and unemployment situation of the country on a regular basis.
- Developing a comprehensive Business Register and updating it regularly to provide a strong sampling frame for industrial surveys.
- Undertaking Survey on Manufacturing Industries (SMI) once every two years.
- Conducting Surveys on Small Manufacturing, Hotel & Restaurant, Wholesale & Retail Trade and Other Service Sectors regularly.
- Generation of informal sector statistics by carrying out an Informal Sector Survey once every two or three years.
- Updating of statistical classification in conformity with global classifications standards in order to produce globally comparable statistics.
- Upgrading the IT infrastructure for all surveys to minimize costs and to ensure timely and reliable data.

4.1.5. Censuses and Surveys

Conducting census and surveys on various demographic, social, agriculture and economic issues to meet the wide range of data needed for national and local planning is one of the core activities of the BBS. At present, three censuses: Population and Housing Census, Agricultural Census and Economic Census are undertaken once every ten years. Under *Parishankhyan Ain, 2013* a new census named Fisheries and Livestock Census has been introduced which will also be conducted immediately. These are the only source of community/local level statistics on various demographic, agriculture and economic activities.

Any census in Bangladesh is a very large statistical and logistical exercise since it usually aims to cover every individual or entity in the country. In practice this means it is only possible to have a small questionnaire, with a limited number of questions. As a result, censuses are not able to generate all the data demanded by different users. To help overcome this limitation and to supplement the census data for in-depth analysis, a large scale sample survey just after each census is also carried out. In addition, a Post Enumeration Check (PEC) is also done after each census to validate the census data. One of the underlying features of PEC is that it helps to estimate the error in terms of contents and coverage.

The BBS conducts a number of sample surveys mentioned in Chapter II *under Core Sample Surveys* in each year as a regular or as an ad-hoc activity. The core surveys identified by the Expert Committee, their objectives, major outputs and others few features are set out in Table 4.2.

Table 4.2: Core Sample Surveys Conducted by BBS

Survey	Main Objectives	Major Outputs	Coverage	Suggested frequency	Responsible Wing
1. Household Income and Expenditure Survey (HIES)	Poverty estimation and level of income etc.	Poverty measurement, consumption, income	National, Division, Urban-rural	3 years	National Accounting wing
2. Labour Force Survey (LFS)	Total labour force, employment unemployment rate, occupation, industry	Estimation of labour force by sex, unemployment rate, industry and occupation	National, Division, Industry and urban-rural	Quarterly	Industry and Labour wing
3. Survey of Manufacturing Industries (SMI)	Estimation of GVA, employment, GFCF etc.	GVA, Employment productivity etc.	National, Division, District and Industry	Every alternate year	Industry and Labour wing
4. Agriculture Crop Production Survey(ACPS)	Estimation of crop-wise production, yield rate etc.	Crop-wise production, yield rate.	National, District	Annually	Agriculture wing
5. Price and Wage Rate Survey (PAWARS)	Retail and Wholesale price of consumer and capital goods, wage rate of Non-agriculture labour	Computation of CPI, WPI/PPI, wage rates etc.	National, urban-rural, District	Monthly	National Accounting wing
6. Monitoring the Situation of Vital Statistics of Bangladesh (MSVSB)	Estimation of birth, death, migration, marriage and other demographic events	Population growth rate, birth and death rates, migration etc.	National, Division, urban-rural	Annually	Demography and Health wing

Survey	Main Objectives	Major Outputs	Coverage	Suggested frequency	Responsible Wing
7. Health and Morbidity Status Survey (HMSS)	Estimation of Fertility, mortality, rates, health care, causes of death, health expenditure etc.	Disability, health expenditure, morbidity, maternal child care etc.	National, Division, urban-rural	3 years	Demography and Health wing
8. Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey & Child Nutrition Survey (MICS/CNS)	School attendance, breast feeding, safe drinking water, sanitation Nutritional Status	Primary level school attendance, infant mortality child labour, sanitation child nutrition etc.	National, Division, District, Sub-district	3 years	Demography and Health wing
9. Literacy Assessment Survey	Assessment of literacy, numeracy and comprehension of the population 11+	Literacy Rate	National, Division, District, Sub-district	3 years	Census wing

Strategic Actions:

- Create necessary facilities for moving towards multimodal censuses (preferably e-censuses) instead of the conventional approach in order to produce census results more accurately and more quickly.
- Conducting four censuses such as Population and Housing Census, Agricultural Census, Economic Census and Fisheries and Livestock Census periodically.
- Preparing National Population Register (NPR) incorporating the core information of every household and individuals which may significantly reduce the cost and time of statistical surveys.
- Developing a data base on the “hard-core” poor along with scores, which may ensure efficient targeting of beneficiaries of different Social Safety Net Programmes.
- Conducting core surveys regularly and some surveys immediately in some new areas such as environment, gender, natural resources etc.
- Preserving census and survey documents carefully by establishing an Archive, which would also be a source of advice and guidance for future censuses and surveys.
- Reviewing the existing concepts, definitions, methodologies of all censuses and surveys in order to make further improvement.
- Exploring the possibility of introducing longitudinal surveys.

4.1.6. Demographic and Health Statistics

Demographic and health statistics play a pivotal role in monitoring and analysing the demographic and health conditions of the country and in formulating appropriate policies for the sector. At present, BBS conducts four major surveys -the Health and Morbidity Status Survey (HMSS); Sample Vital Registration System (SVRS); the Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS); and the Child and Mother Nutrition Survey (CMNS) - in order to ensure the availability of demographic and health related data. In addition to that a program on Food Security and Nutritional Surveillance Component (FS-NSC) is being currently carried out to conduct the PEC of Food Security and Nutritional Surveillance done by BRAC University.

The Health and Morbidity Status Survey has only been carried out with the irregular interval; the first one was conducted in 1994, the second in 2000 and the latest one in 2011-12. Although this survey provides a wide range of information on various health and demographic indicators, unfortunately it could not be undertaken regularly due to lack of funds. This survey mainly provides information on mortality, morbidity, fertility, disability, reproduction and maternal health care services, contraceptive prevalence, immunization, incidence and injuries, smoking habit of the population, health expenditure, awareness of HIV/AIDS, prevalence of malnutrition among the vulnerable section of the population; health and socio-demographic information on infants, adolescents, youths, reproductive ages and elderly persons etc. One of the underlying features of the survey is to make available information on some indicators that are used to monitor and evaluate the achievement of FYPs and MDG indicators.

Another important source of demographic and health data is the Sample Vital Registration System (SVRS) which was initiated by the BBS in 1980. It is a regular survey conducted annually. Since 1980, 31 rounds of SVRS have been successfully completed and 32nd round is currently in progress in the field. At the beginning it comprised of the sample size of 103 PSUs selected randomly from IMPS, which, in response to the users' demand, has now been increased to 1000 to make the survey more representative. SVRS provides information on some vital demographic events such as births and deaths, characteristics of the population and of households, fertility, mortality, nuptiality, life expectancy, prevalence of contraceptive uses, migration, and disability. The data from the survey are used to compile 43 key indicators annually which are also used to monitor the progress of FYPs and the MDGs. The survey is the only source of annual growth rates for the population between censuses.

The Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) predominantly provides information required for monitoring the progress towards the MDGs. It collects data on the situation of children and women and on some other social issues such as health and education. The survey is the primary source of data to compile indicators for MDGs. The first MICS was completed by BBS in 1993 and up to 2010, 10 rounds had been successfully completed. MICS is carried out with financial and technical support from UNICEF. Another round is being done now.

The Child and Mother Nutrition Survey (CMNS) is also an important source of data related to children and women. The BBS first carried out CMNS in 1985 and subsequently five rounds have been completed successfully. Although the main focus of the survey is to assess the nutritional status of children under five and their mothers, it also provides some other information on socio-economic status, household food security, health environment and access to health services.

Strategic Actions:

- HMSS, SVRS, MICS and CMNS will be carried out regularly with a specific periodicity of each survey in order to strictly maintain the flow of demographic and health statistics.
- Conducting Tobacco Survey periodically.
- Institutionalisation of Food Security and Nutritional Surveillance Project (FSNSP) to constantly monitor the food security and the nutritional status of the country.
- Reviewing and development of the existing methodologies of these surveys and increasing the number of samples as required so that local level statistics can be provided.
- Developing Civil Registration System, a complete vital registration system covering the whole area of the country, instead of SVRS.
- Investing in IT to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of data collection, analysis, processing and dissemination.
- Tracking data gaps in these areas and, where necessary, carrying out new surveys.

4.1.7. Statistics on Poverty and Well-being

Even though poverty still exists at a high rate in the country with 31.5 per cent of the population estimated to be living below the poverty line in 2010, substantial progress has been achieved in reducing poverty, and Bangladesh is on track to meet the MDG-1. Nevertheless, data continue to be needed to monitor poverty levels and to help understand who the poor are and why they are disadvantaged.

The BBS is the only source of poverty statistics in Bangladesh, compiling data on poverty and welfare through Household Income and Expenditure Surveys (HIES) and Welfare Monitoring Surveys. The first HIES was carried out in 1973-74 and 15 rounds had been completed by 2010. The objective has been to carry out an HIES at least once every five years. The survey is the only source of data on the daily consumption expenditure of households and is the only reliable source of data to compile data on income or expenditure poverty. In addition to poverty estimation, the survey also provides information on the demographic, social and economic situation of households. For the first time, for example, the 2010 HIES round collected data on disability. HIES data is widely used for many purposes. One of the main uses is to determine the weights for CPI and household expenditure accounts in GDP. HIES data is used for Poverty Assessment by the World Bank and Poverty & under nutrition map using Small Area Estimation (SAE) technique.

The Welfare Monitoring Survey (WMS) is another important source of data on the well-being of the people. Although it does not collect income or expenditure data and so cannot be used to estimate poverty levels, it does provide a way of monitoring other indicators of welfare and well-being. Because the HIES is a major statistical undertaking in terms of money and other resources, it is not possible to carry it out more frequently than once every three or four or five years. The Welfare Monitoring Survey, on the other hand, is less costly to undertake and easier to complete and so can be conducted more frequently. In principle it could be used to monitor changes in the well-being of the population in those years when an HIES is not carried out. Besides, WMS and HIES might be a useful tool to generate annual poverty estimates and help tracking annual changes in poverty.

Strategic Actions:

- Conducting HIES regularly once every three years to maintain a consistent flow of poverty estimation.
- Undertaking Welfare Monitoring Survey annually, High Frequency Poverty Data, Panel Study on Poverty Dynamics and other relevant social statistics to provide a status of changes in welfare in the intervening years.
- Reducing the size of the HIES questionnaire by discarding some modules that coincide with other surveys to lessen the respondent burden and to improve the quality of the data.
- Developing Poverty and Under Nutrition Maps regularly.
- Increasing the sample size sufficiently to provide local level estimates.
- Invest in IT to automate a number of tasks and to increase data quality.
- Undertaking new surveys, if required, on the basis of new policies, FYPs, Perspective Plan etc.

4.1.8. Agricultural Statistics

Agriculture is the dominant economic activity in Bangladesh. It plays a vital role in providing employment in the rural areas and a source of livelihood for many of the poor. Modern agriculture is also an important source of export earnings and of economic growth through the use of modern technologies developed by research organizations and the Agricultural Extension Services of the Department of Agricultural Extension (DAE).

The Agricultural Wing of BBS compiles and disseminates agriculture statistics and the DAE under the Ministry of Agriculture also collects and disseminate agricultural statistics for their own purposes. The BBS collects agriculture statistics through the agricultural census and some annual surveys. The last agricultural census was carried out in 2008 with technical support from FAO and the completed results were published in 2011.

The agricultural crop production survey is a regular annual programme carried out by the Agriculture Wing, which provides the data to make area & production estimates of six major crops (Aus, Aman, Boro, Wheat, Potato and Jute) and 118 minor crops. It collects information from 10,348 sample clusters, the ultimate sample unit, by crop cutting method (the objective method) and through farmer's interview (the subjective method) for major crops while only subjective method is followed for minor crops' estimation. Agriculture wage rates by gender, district and region are also collected and compiled by this Wing and published regularly in the Monthly Statistical Bulletin. DAE also collects information on production, acreage, yield rate etc. of different crops regularly, but it follows completely different methods. Although the two agencies produce the same data, significant inconsistencies are often observed, which confuse users and raises doubts about the accuracy and the reliability of the data. Recently, some steps have been taken to harmonize the data collection and methodology of crop estimation used by BBS and DAE particularly on major crops although more work is required.

Strategic Actions:

- Difference in estimation of various crops – onion, pulses, maize etc. between the BBS and other agencies will be eliminated.
- Reviewing and improving the existing agricultural crop estimation system in order to produce better quality agricultural statistics.
- Manpower along with latest data collection devices including tablet PCs/Hand-held Devices, will be provided at the Union Level to ensure accurate data collection.
- To get reliable data, remote sensing will be used and maps and the sampling frame will be digitized.
- Ensuring regular compilation of cost of production statistics by undertaking new surveys.
- Generating agriculture statistics in some new fields such as land use, land ownership by gender, labour by sex, crop sharing, utilization of subsidy, credit facilities and loan, use of modern technology etc..
- Meeting the data gaps of non-crop statistics, including: livestock, fisheries and forestry by conducting regular surveys.
- Preparing a food balance sheet with a view to ensuring the data availability of both food demand and supply, a great concern at the moment in the country.
- Developing strong linkage and coordination with DAE, SPARSO, Ministry of Food etc. in order to release single-sourced data.

4.1.9. Environmental Statistics

Environment degradation is an increasingly important issue both in Bangladesh and more widely. Many countries have already put in place processes to generate and make use of statistics on the environment and climate change. In Bangladesh, however, many of the statistics that are needed to monitor the environment and to develop appropriate policies are not yet available. The Directorate of Environment under the Ministry of Environment and Forest is responsible for securing a healthy and clean environment, overseeing the proper implementation of environmental rules and regulations and adopting the right interventions to face environmental challenges. Due to its nature, the Department places more attention on the policy concerns rather than on producing statistics on the environment. Although BBS has published irregular reports entitled '*Compendium of Environment Statistics of Bangladesh*' that include some statistics on environmental issues, it still lacks capacity in this area. The problems include: a shortage of knowledgeable and trained manpower, insufficient technical capacity and a shortage of funds. The statistics that are available are very unsatisfactory for conducting research and development work on the environment. International recommendations and frameworks, such as the System of Environmental-Economic Accounting (SEEA) and the United Nations Framework for Development Environment Statistics (UNFDES), have yet to be implemented in Bangladesh.

Strategic Actions:

- Compilation of Environmental-Economic Accounts (SEEA).
- Institutionalization of environmental statistics to ensure their regular updating and release.
- Developing statistics to monitor the impacts of climate change.
- Developing Bangladesh Framework for Development Environment Statistics (BFDES) complying with UNFDES.
- Setting up a new *Environment and Resource Statistics Wing* in BBS to take the lead in this area.
- Developing linkage with relevant Ministries and Agencies.

4.1.10. Government Finance Statistics (GFS)

Government Finance Statistics cover the income and expenditure of the Government in various categories and formats. The BBS is one of the main users of GFS, mostly for the compilation of national accounts aggregates. Some international organizations like IMF, WB, ADB, IDB etc. are also noteworthy users of GFS, which are used to monitor and analyse government operations and development policy and to formulate their own policies as well with regard to the development of our country. At present, the Budget Book of the government is the basic source of GFS, but there is no organization in Bangladesh which produces user friendly GFS. The Ministry of Finance is responsible for compiling GFS, but is mostly concerned with generating data for its own purposes, rather than disseminating meaningful statistics. In the future it is anticipated that the BBS will work closely with Ministry of Finance to compile and disseminate more comprehensive GFS.

Strategic Actions:

- Establishing a separate section named *GFS Section* under National Accounting Wing of BBS, which will be responsible for the compilation of GFS.
- Providing training to all personnel involved in GFS.
- Developing strong linkage with MoF and arranging for the regular sharing of data.
- Ensuring the GFS is compiled in line with the IMF's GFS Manual of 2008.

4.1.11. Money and Banking Statistics

The money and banking statistics play a significant role in the overall development of a country. The importance of an efficient banking sector lies in the fact that, it ensures the mobilization of domestic resources, generation of savings and investments in productive sectors. The evolution of a sound and well-integrated financial system through appropriate policy in the monetary and banking arena is essential to facilitate the economic development of a country. At present the formal financial sector in Bangladesh includes: Bangladesh Bank as the central bank, nationalized commercial banks, domestic private banks, foreign commercial banks and Government-owned specialized banks, non-bank financial institutions, Government-owned insurance companies (life and general) and private owned insurance companies and, some co-operative banks. Besides, a good number of semi-formal micro finance institutions also are operating in Bangladesh. They produce huge data on money and banking which encase a lot of fields such as deposit, credit, interest, saving, micro-credit, leasing, insurance etc. At present, BBS collect money and banking statistics manually from the administrative records of these institutions, which have the scope to channelize through online.

Strategic Actions:

- Moving towards online data collection which is possible to apply easily as this sector is well organized and most of the institutes hold strong IT network.
- Building up institutional relationship with Bangladesh Bank and Ministry of Finance in order to ensure the regular flow of data.
- Producing statistics on the indicators that are at present out of coverage but available in the scope.

4.1.12. Education Statistics

Education statistics are essential for formulating education policy and for monitoring and evaluation the educational status of the country. The BBS compiles some statistics on education on a regular basis mainly from different surveys and censuses. Only one stand-alone survey, Literacy Assessment Survey (LAS), is carried out solely for the purpose of generating education statistics, education related questions have been included in a number of other social surveys including the MICS, SVRS and HIES. The population census is also an important source of education statistics, but is carried out only at ten-year interval.

Statistics are also compiled from administrative records kept by other agencies including: the Ministry of Educations; the Ministry of Primary and Mass Education; and Bangladesh Bureau of Educational Information & Statistics (BANBEIS).

Strategic Actions:

- Conducting household based large scale survey on education once in every three years.
- Conducting survey on education institutes once in every three years.
- Undertaking Literacy Assessment Monitoring Programme (LAMP) bi-annually.
- Developing strong relationship with other agencies that produce education data from the field.

4.1.13. Gender Statistics

Gender refers to the effort of addressing issues pertaining to equal opportunities for both women and men. Statistics on gender are used by policy makers, Development Partners, and private sector decision makers to inform their decisions in all sectors. The integration of gender into the NSS also involves the Ministry of Women and Children Affairs, the Ministry of Social Welfare, the private sector, civil society organizations and Development Partners. The Government of Bangladesh is trying to promote gender equality and equity and to guarantee the full participation of women and men in social, economic and political life. The Government is also committed to the United Nations Charter, the Human Rights Declaration (1948), the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) (1979), the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC,1989), the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action (1995), and many other international agreements and requires statistics to report on progress.

At present, therefore, in Bangladesh there is considerable demand from government and non-government agencies and international organizations for gender disaggregated data and statistics. In line with the international recommendation, the BBS started to compile gender statistics a few years ago. Although statistics on the 52 most important indicators are available, they are not readily accessible in one source and little or no analysis has been undertaken. But, recently effort has been made to integrate all gender statistics in a single report. A Gender Compendium of Bangladesh was compiled and released in website in 2009; other initiatives include a Compilation of Gender Statistics of Bangladesh published in 2008, and a Survey on Violence against Women (VAW) completed in 2011. A report on Gender Statistics of Bangladesh 2012 has been prepared and will be published soon.

Strategic Actions:

- To establish a framework for producing the necessary statistics reviewing all national and international policies and commitments agreed for accelerating gender equality and empowerment.
- To generate statistics regularly on UNSC recommended 52 indicators in respect of Bangladesh.
- To develop a database on gender disaggregated statistics from all possible sources.
- To conduct Survey on Violence against Women repeatedly once in two years.

4.1.14. Crime and Judicial Statistics

Crime and judicial statistics are the essential elements of assessing the social circumstances and monitoring the situation of legal condition of the country. Therefore, the collection, compilation and dissemination of reliable, timely and credible statistics on crime and judicial issues are very important. Producing crime and judicial statistics in Bangladesh could be considered as the opening of new chapter as necessary statistics on these issues are not available at the moment.

Strategic Goal:

- Conducting the survey, immediately, on crime indicators such as homicide, robbery, kidnapping, drug addiction, trafficking, violence, fear of crime, feeling of insecurity, sexual offences, maltreatment, domestic violence etc.
- Undertaking the survey on judicial indicators such as cases filled, investigations, cases disposal, *disputes eligible for cases but not recorded* etc regularly.
- Arranging consultation with the stakeholders to identify the other areas of crime & judicial statistics and conducting surveys according to their needs.

4.1.15. Other National Statistics

Apart from the above mentioned sectors, there are some other areas that are still largely undocumented statistically. These include, for example, energy, resources and IT. All these sectors are important in many ways, but few statistics on these issues are available.

Strategic Actions:

- Identifying the underlying areas that are still statistically undocumented and defining what indicators need to be compiled.
- Reviewing the administrative records of the relevant ministries/agencies in order to assess data availability.
- Conducting area-wise survey as required.

4.1.16. Statistical Activities at the Division, District and Upazila Levels

At present, the BBS has no official set-up at division and the district level, but very recently government has issued an order to establish statistical offices at the district and division level, reflecting the importance being given to local area statistics to support planning and service delivery. BBS has 23 Regional Offices and 506 Upazila/Thana Offices to support and manage different data collection activities that take place across the country. These offices are responsible for the first level of consistency checking and quality control for different statistical enquiries. In addition, they also perform a service function for data users, especially for the district and regional administrations, making data available and supporting their use. The regional offices play an important role in informing people about various statistical activities and in providing access to the outputs.

Strategic Actions:

- Opening statistical offices at the district and division level immediately in order to make statistical services more widely available and to improve access to statistics by the public.
- Strengthening Upazila/Thana Statistical Offices, providing necessary manpower and logistics.

4.2. Improving the Use of Statistics

From the user's perspective, proper knowledge and understanding of statistics can promote the use of statistics, whereas poor awareness and understanding can result in bad decisions and misuse. It is important, therefore, to make users aware about statistics, both in terms of what is available and how they can and should be used. This is very challenging; but it can be made much more effective by ensuring that official statistics are readily available on time in a format that is easy to understand. In addition, researchers, planners and any other user need access not just to the data themselves, but also to information about how they have been collected and compiled and what limitations there may be on their use. In order to improve the use of statistics, therefore, it is important to produce good quality statistics, released on time as well as proper explanations of methods and procedures -metadata - and these issues have been focused in this section.

4.2.1. Having an Effective and Clear Dissemination Policy

National Quality Assessment Framework (NQAF), prepared in response to decision 41/101 by UNSC in 2010, has stressed the importance of accessibility, clarity and dissemination of statistical data and metadata. It advises that, *“Statistical agencies should ensure that the statistics and metadata they developed, produced and disseminate can be found or obtained without difficulty, are presented clearly and in such a way that they can be understood, are available and accessible to all users on an impartial and equal basis in various convenient formats, and are affordable, if not free of charge. Provision should be made for allowing access to micro data for research purposes, in accordance with an established policy which ensures statistical confidentiality.”*

Statistical data produced by BBS are released simultaneously to all users in three ways including: hard copy (reports, press releases etc.); electronically on CD or DVD; and through the BBS website. Printed publications are placed in two libraries of the BBS which are open to all and are sold at subsidized prices. Recently, the BBS has started to release limited statistical information to the public through monthly press releases. Six major publications namely Statistical Yearbook, Statistical Pocketbook, Monthly Statistical Bulletin and Yearbook of Agricultural Statistics, National Accounts Statistics, Foreign Trade Statistics of Bangladesh are published. However, more can be done and a major challenge is the absence of a clear dissemination policy which can make the statistical process more accountable and reliable.

Strategic Actions:

- Introducing an effective and clear dissemination policy which will ensure that all official statistics are released with readily accessible and up-to-date documentation on concepts, definitions, scope, classifications, basis of recording, data sources, compilation methods, statistical techniques, etc. to allow for a better understanding of the data.
- Preparing a 'release calendar' which shall be followed uncompromisingly.
- Making the BBS website more effective and more easily navigated.
- Developing user support or information services for assisting users in placing orders or obtaining answers to questions about data.
- Creating a publication catalogue for users.
- Strengthening staff training and development programmes for writing about statistics.
- Producing user-oriented quality reports.

4.2.2. Documenting Statistical Activities and Providing Better Access to Metadata

Metadata describes the information about how the data were produced, their coverage and, most importantly, what limitations there may be in interpreting the numbers and using them for decision making. At the moment, the BBS website provides access to metadata for different sets of statistics, but this information is not sufficient to explain the data sets completely which limits the use of the data. Some information, however, about how data have been collected and compiled is provided in printed publications, but it is also not always sufficient to clarify or interpret the data furnished in that report. Therefore, preparing metadata of the existing data sets as well as of the future undertakings in detail and placing them in report as well as in the BBS website with easy accessibility is a major challenge in this area.

Strategic Actions:

- Establishing a *Statistical Data Bank* for maintaining or archiving the complete documentation of all statistical products, procedures and processes, which will be easily accessible and understandable to the users, and publicly available as well.
- Making available relevant metadata (concepts, definitions, scope, classifications, basis of recording, data sources, compilation methods and statistical techniques, explanatory notes etc.) on BBS website as well as in printed form.
- Following internationally accepted format for metadata, such as the Statistical Data and Metadata Exchange (SDMX) standard and participating in international metadata forums.
- Providing training to all staff on preparing and maintaining metadata.

4.2.3. Making Statistical Websites more Accessible and User-friendly

In addition to conventional hard copy, a website is nowadays regarded as one of the most important means of disseminating statistics. It provides easy access to statistical products, processes and services. The BBS has a dynamic website with the capacity of three terabytes through which most current statistical data are presented in brief and in the form of tables, charts and diagrams. Access to data is allowed through a menu system where users need to know the data series they are looking for in order to get the specific statistics. In addition to the statistical report or key findings, micro data to a larger quantity should also be provided so that the required statistical information for research and analysis can be made more readily available to the users. Furthermore, provisions should be made so that the data can be used in different formats such as Excel, STATA, SPSS etc.

Strategic Actions:

- Capacity will be increased as much as possible so that it can contain huge volume of information along with micro data.
- Sufficient metadata will be provided alongside the data set so that the users can easily understand different features of the data.
- Provide tools for users to search for specific data and data sets.
- A system will be developed so that users can easily generate the outputs they need, including tables, charts, diagrams, and maps etc.
- Security will be tightened to prevent hacking.

4.2.4. Analysis and Interpretation of Statistics

In the modern world statistical activity is no longer limited to data collection and dissemination, rather it has been extended to incorporate data analysis and interpretation in order to monitor and evaluate the social and economic conditions of a country and to provide policy guidance for appropriate programme intervention. Analysis also includes understanding what has happened in the past to support the preparation of forecasts of future projections. This is a crucial part of economic management, for example, where planners can identify what actions might be needed to address problems and concerns. At the same time, analysis and interpretation are essential in understanding the impact of past actions and policies. Poor quality of data and incomplete analysis can lead to poor decision and a waste of scarce resources.

At the moment, the BBS focuses mostly on data collection and undertakes only limited analysis and interpretation. It is, however, concerned to encourage data analysis and interpretation by researchers and analysts and to receive feedback from them. In this regard, to become more effective, it will be important for the BBS to develop its own capacity in this area.

Strategic Actions:

- Establishing a ***Research and Development Wing*** which will be responsible for data analysis and interpretation and for developing methodologies, concepts, definition and classification in line with the international standards for future surveys and censuses.
- Forming a professional group among the junior and mid-level officers, who have interest and capability in analysis and interpretation of statistics and ensuring that they have access to high level professional training at home and abroad.

4.2.5. Developing and Promoting the Dialogue with Users

Another important part of the process of improving the use of statistics is developing and promoting the dialogue with users. The NQAF remarks (*under NQAF 2, Page-11*), “*The statistical agencies should build and sustain very good relationships with all of their key stakeholders, including users, data providers, funding agencies, senior government officials, relevant community organizations, and the media. The user, or recipient of statistical information, transforms it into knowledge needed for decision making or research. As the ultimate client of the statistical agency, the user makes the judgment as to whether its data or services are “fit for purpose”. Delivering quality outputs to the client and obtaining quality feedback are processes that need specific relationship management objectives and supporting processes*”.

Besides, senior government officials need to understand the importance of good statistics to inform decision making and the critical importance of their production in accordance with the UN Fundamental Principles of Official statistics. Moreover, the media plays a critical role in disseminating statistics to a wide audience. It also plays crucial role in framing public opinion about the quality of available statistics and the professional standing of the agency producing them. Furthermore, other stakeholders, such as non-government agencies and other community organizations, as users of statistics as well as information providers, can also play a critical role in shaping views on the quality and integrity of official statistics. It is also mentionable that sometimes stakeholder expectations are varied and should be explicitly managed at all stages in the statistical production process.

Regular interaction with the data users helps receive feedback on the quality of the statistics. It also makes the relationship between the producer and the users stronger, and ultimately helps build the reputation of statistical agency. For this, there should have a specific mechanism in place.

Strategic Actions:

- Identifying key stakeholders and arranging discussions with them periodically.
- Strengthening and maintaining consultative and “intelligence-gathering” processes (periodic high-level discussions with users; user-BBS dialogues; BBS-provider dialogues; analysis of media coverage etc.) and regular stakeholder reviews.
- Arranging press conference regularly both at the design stage and at the ending stage of statistical activities to make media much aware of on-going statistical activities and processes.
- User support services will make available to give prompt assistance to users, by knowledgeable staff, to help them access and interpret the data and also providing a process for obtaining feedback from users, for example establishing a space for users’ forum on the website.
- Conducting Customer Satisfaction Survey (CSS) periodically.

4.2.6. Strengthening Customer Services

Customer service is a relatively new term, but it is an important component of the development of statistical systems because the user of statistical product is a customer. A successful statistical agency is one that provides good and effective services to its clients both directly and indirectly. It is an important part of building trust in statistics and the agencies that generate them.

At present, the BBS delivers customer services both directly and indirectly. Two libraries, one located just beside the Bangladesh Secretariat and another at the Head Office of BBS, are now providing customer services in various forms including: making books and reports available, making photocopies and providing information to users. Data users also get help from all wings of the BBS. To a limited extent, the BBS also provides customers services indirectly through its website and by e-mail, but there is a considerable potential for this to be expanded. Most users are looking for help and assistance to be provided quickly and they tend to prefer electronic communication and transmission where possible.

Strategic Actions:

- Establishing an integrated customer services centre equipped with modern IT facilities.
- Creating a provision in website so that customer can get help instantly.
- Providing specialized training to the human resource providing customer services.
- Introducing FAQ provision in BBS website.

4.2.7. Access to Microdata for Further Research and Analysis

Summary statistics provide information in the form of numbers, but may not always reveal some of the underlying details in a data set. The analysis of micro data can reveal much more about the underlying processes that are generating the data. At present, the BBS provides some access to microdata, but this is quite limited. The full data set of any survey and a five percent random sample of census are made available, supplied with a charge, which is different for different users. This is done manually and users do not have access to microdata from the BBS website.

Current arrangements, however, have some limitations. For example, the datasets together with methodology, questionnaire and other related procedures are not fully documented. At the same time, the BBS is not fully aware of who is using the data, what uses are being made of the information, what analysis is being done and so on. It is clear, therefore, that a more comprehensive and coordinated approach is needed. In particular, the BBS needs to establish a national data archive, to provide access to microdata and needs to put in place an access policy that protects the confidentiality of the responses of individuals, as required by law, while promoting further research and analysis.

Strategic Actions:

- Preserving complete data set of all surveys and censuses in a *Statistical Data Bank* along with necessary descriptions (metadata) so that the users have online access to micro data along with its interpretation.
- Creating a provision for wide access of users subject to a policy to protect the confidentiality and security and to prevent misuse.
- Conducting research/study jointly with different academic and research organizations.

4.2.8. Having a Clear Comprehensive and Reasonable Fees & Charging Policy

Though government budget allocations for statistical work are gradually increasing, this trend may not be always maintained in the years to come. It will be important, therefore, to continue to raise some additional revenue through charging for access to some products and services. However, charges must be reasonable and affordable. Right now, the BBS operates a charging schedule that depends on the type of user and the amount of data requested; this needs to be reviewed and updated as needed.

Strategic Actions:

- Making all basic statistical information available free of charge to all users.
- Developing a realistic and comprehensive charging policy by 2014 which will allow making unit level data (microdata) available for a reasonable fee based on the costs involved and the proposed uses of the data.

4.3. Improving the Quality of all Official Statistics

All national statistical organizations should have a national quality assurance framework in place. Various types of general or internationally developed quality management approaches, systems, models and frameworks exist, and some national statistical offices may apply one or several of these approaches, in full or in part, for different purposes, or develop their own systems according to their specific national circumstances. In particular, the main benefits of having a quality assurance framework include the provision of a systematic mechanism for facilitating the identification of quality problems and putting in place actions for their resolution. At the same time, it serves to stimulate and maximize the interaction among staff throughout the organization. It also gives greater transparency to the processes of various areas, such as programme planning, survey design, survey operations, dissemination, infrastructure development and support. Furthermore, quality context in particular to statistical outputs encompasses many other dimensions such as relevance, timeliness, accessibility, clarity, coherence, comparability, etc.

4.3.1. Establishing a Statistical Standards and Research/Methodology Mechanism in BBS

A comprehensive set of statistical concepts and definitions used in a survey or across surveys over time and space are treated as statistical standards. These assist in maximizing the effectiveness of statistical outputs and the efficiency of the production process in terms of national, regional and international comparability and coherence (i.e. the capacity for integration) of the statistics. They are particularly important where data are obtained from multiple sources and have to be combined or where outputs are used in a wide variety of contexts. There are basically two broad types of standards – those applied to the structure and content of data, and those applied to the structure and content of the metadata. Statistical agencies should aim to use consistent names and definitions for population, samples, concepts, variables, and classifications in their statistical programmes/domains. Recently BBS has tried to document and standardise the concepts and definitions used in various surveys and census standard, but progress has been hampered because this work is not the formal responsibility of any one unit.

Strategic Actions:

- Creating a new *Research and Development Wing* to be responsible for leading and coordinating the development, implementation, maintenance and use of statistical standards. It will also be responsible for developing and maintaining agreed standards and methods for data collection, analysis and dissemination of integrated statistical information, and methodological services for subject matter wings, especially in regard to the sampling, seasonal adjustment, questionnaire design, and data quality reviewing of previous surveys and censuses.
- Ensuring active participation of data users and data providers, national and international organizations during the development and approval of statistical standards.

4.3.2. Strengthening Quality Management in all Producers of Official Statistics and in all Statistical Processes

Maintaining the quality of both statistical production process and products is essential in all agencies producing official statistics. Statistical organizations need to give increasing attention to data quality in all its dimensions: timeliness and frequency, relevance to user needs, cost-effectiveness, and methodological soundness, assurances of integrity and reliability and accuracy of data. In the meanwhile some progress has been made in the BBS in improving the quality of both processes and products, but much more remains to be done.

Strategic Actions:

- Assigning Research and Development Wing to follow up, control and evaluate the various statistical process and sub-processes intensively and find out the flaws in each process as well as suggest improvements.
- Developing a quality assurance framework following the Generic National Quality Assurance Framework (NQAF) by 2014, and assessing the NSS against this framework every three years.

4.3.3. Developing and Implementing a Code of Practice for all Producers of Official Statistics

To improve the quality of all official statistics, a code of practice for all producers of official statistics is needed. This would set standards related to openness and accessibility, confidentiality, sound methods and assured quality, integrity, impartiality, objectivity and meeting user needs. As outlined earlier, NSS is fairly centralized system although other organizations do undertake statistical activities. At present, there is no formal code of practice. As part of the process of developing a coordinated NSS in Bangladesh a common code of practice for all statistical agencies should be developed in line with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics.

Strategic Action:

- Developing a common code of practice and making it mandatory, as mentioned in law, for all other statistical organizations to follow.

4.4. Developing Human Resources

Based on the information provided by the various statistical agencies, it is clear that any major improvement in the quality of statistics depends significantly on the skills, competency, effectiveness and productivity of the staff. All the agencies and the BBS in particular, are facing some challenges. There is a challenge to recruit and retain skilled, experienced and professionally qualified staff. In Bangladesh, generally, people with good quantitative skills are very limited. Shortage of skilled and experienced human resource is the major constraint facing the statistical system and this is likely to remain the case for the foreseeable future. In these circumstances, it will be important, for example, to ensure that skilled statisticians are being used as efficiently and effectively as possible and that processes are in place to make sure that skills and competencies are upgraded on a regular basis.

The BBS occupies two types of officers, cadre and non-cadre. Cadre officers are recruited through the Bangladesh Public Service Commission (BPSC) and take the BCS exam. In the past non-cadre officers were recruited through projects and they were absorbed in the revenue setup after completion of the projects. But at present, non-cadre officers are recruited through BPSC. There are different rules for the two categories. According to new recruitment rules, up to 20 percent lateral entry at mid-level is allowed for cadre officers. Although 25 percent lateral entry is allowed for non-cadre, the process for elimination of lateral entry is ongoing. In order to qualify for promotion cadre officers have to pass a senior scale exam, commonly applicable to all cadres, but there is no such kind of provision in case of non-cadre. In practice, the application of these rules operating across the public service has served to obstruct the development of strong professionalism in the statistical service. In addition, although this is a highly technical and professional service, people from other disciplines that may not be directly relevant to the work have the scope to be appointed, even as the head of the agency.

4.4.1. Making Statistical Service Attractive

Actions are required in a number of areas to make working in the BBS more attractive, both to existing as well as to future employees. There are many factors, in addition to salary, that serve to provide an attractive working environment. These include ensuring that there is an effective and clear work planning process that ensures that all staff know what they are supposed to do, whom they are accountable to and how their performance will be assessed; having a clear career path for employees where the promotion path is known and where good performance is properly rewarded; and providing a process for all staff to receive training on a regular basis so that they can continually upgrade their skills and competencies. As the BBS is a government organization where salaries are set across the whole of Government there is not much that BBS can do to change the salary structure. In practice, therefore, it will be important to work on all other areas.

Strategic Actions:

- Ensuring an attractive working environment both at the head office and at field offices. Special attention will be given at local level statistical officers, for example, at Upazila and Regional Statistical Offices as these are now extremely neglected in this regard.
- Considering Statistical service like other technical (scientific) services like as BARRI, BARRI, Atomic Energy Commission etc. and resuming the high skilled professionals by increasing the age of retirement and financial benefits.
- Creating a process to ensure a clear career path for all officials. To this end, it is proposed to end lateral entry in cadre posts immediately.
- Providing training to the BBS employees both at home and at abroad.
- Arranging scholarships for MS and Ph.D degree and training at home and abroad, which may help to retain high skilled professionals.
- Establishing a gymnasium to keep the human resources sound in health and mind.
- Ensuring regular consultation between staff and their managers which helps to establish a good understanding among them and to create a good working environment.

4.4.2. Gradually Increasing Staffing Levels to Meet an Increasing Workload

Recently, the BBS has struggled to manage the workload as a number of new activities are being undertaken to meet the emerging needs of stakeholders. Although the number of activities has been increased many times, the overall staff strength of BBS – at 4129 posts – has remained almost unchanged. For example, only 4 posts are available to manage the whole set of activities at Upazila Statistical Offices including data collection across the Upazila. Even then, a large number of posts remain vacant due to lengthy recruitment processes and frequent quit of staff.

Strategic Actions:

- Increasing the number of staffs at Upazila Statistical Office from 4 to 7 by 2015.
- Gradually increasing the number of staff at Head Office as outlined in Table: 7.2 in Chapter-VII.

4.4.3. Investing in Skills and Competencies

Substantial investment in training is required to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of statistical activities. A training institute under BBS has started to provide training from 2011, but it does not yet have the capacity in terms of manpower, logistics, equipment and expertise to provide all of the training that is needed for all staff. Although this institute is basically concerned with providing training to BBS staff, it does also provide some training to other statistical agencies, especially where there is no other training facility available. Recently, for example, BBS has trained officers from the training institutes of other agencies. Training outside Bangladesh is almost exclusively funded by Development Partners and BBS does not have a budget for overseas training which is crucial in many technical areas.

Strategic Actions:

- Providing sufficient manpower and logistics to the Statistical Staff Training Institute (SSTI) so that it can provide training to all staff at least once a year.
- Establishing a Training Academy with modern facilities for all statistical agencies.
- Providing training on statistical issues to the other field officials of the Government alongside statistical personnel.
- Ensuring short-term and long-term in-house and outreach training to the officers and staff as set out in Table: 7.3 in Chapter-VII by June 2016 and continuing the process until June 2023.
- Creating subject matter specialists in various statistical areas – sample design, data processing, data analysis, report writing, SNA, poverty measurement, social statistics, demographic statistics, environment statistics, industrial statistics etc. providing specialized extensive training.

4.4.4. Developing Human Resource Management

Human resource management includes some crucial issues such as recruitment, promotion, posting etc. Keeping all posts filled through regular recruitment is very important in sustaining statistical activities, and having many unfilled posts is a major constraint on achieving the mission and vision of the NSS. In most of the cases, the BBS is unable to maintain regular flow of recruitment for various reasons such as lack of proper recruitment procedures, the lengthy recruitment process, lack of skilled human resource managers and a shortage of expertise in recruitment. Having a clear and regular promotion process is also very important in motivating staff, but BBS has many problems in this area, which limit what can be done. More recently, the new recruitment rule for cadre officers has worsened the situation further by allowing lateral entry.

Strategic Actions:

- Developing software-based personal file management system which helps to identify eligible candidates for promotion, posting, training, and vacancies.
- Ensuring regular recruitment, and justified posting as much as possible.
- Making Statistics Cadre comparable to other cadres by reducing 6 stages to 5 by 2013, which will help to make it more competitive.
- Eliminating the two types of officers, the Cadre and the Non-cadre, by encadrement of non-cadre as set out in existing rules and regulations followed by other cadres.
- Making some structural changes in the organogram to increase the momentum of the current activities of BBS and to ensure smoothly promotion.

4.5. Improving the Coordination and Management of Statistical Activities

Coordination and management of statistical activities in Bangladesh depends largely on *Parishankhyan Ain, 2013*, which has mandated the BBS to coordinate, monitor and supervise the statistical activities performed by other agencies. Earlier it is mentioned that the BBS is independently mandated for performing statistical activities. While a number of other organizations, in addition to the BBS, are engaged in statistical activities, at present there is no formal mechanism to coordinate and manage their activities, which leads to duplications and omissions. Users also find it difficult to identify whether their products are compiled following national and/or international concepts and definitions. The main actions that need to carry out to strengthen coordination and management are discussed in the following sections.

4.5.1. Implementing Parishankhyan Ain, 2013

NSS has entered into a new era through the enactment of the Statistical Act, 2013 (*the Parishankhyan Ain, 2013*). The act has mandated BBS as the standalone agency for generating official statistics. It has empowered BBS to provide guidance other agencies for producing official statistics and to authenticate statistics generated by them. It is observed that proper implementation of the act will bring a ground-breaking change and a great success in every sphere of statistical operations.

Strategic Actions:

- Ensuring proper implementation of the Parishankhyan Ain, 2013 and the respective rules.

4.5.2. Strengthening Accountability and the Role of Different Committees

The NSS in Bangladesh is controlled and regulated by the Statistics and Informatics Division under the Ministry of Planning. Hence, the BBS is directly accountable for its all functions to the Statistics and Informatics Division. Various steering committees, chaired by the Secretary, Statistics and Informatics Division and including representatives from different ministries are formed to advice on specific statistical activities. They make recommendations on how the activities will be managed, what methods and procedures will be followed and how standards will be maintained. Another type of committees corresponding to all administrative tiers, from national level to Union level including City Corporation, District, Upazila, Municipality, are formed during each census in order to coordinate the work efficiently. These committees may be given a permanent shape to help in all statistical operations. So statistical activities of BBS do go through a number of supervisory stages that ensures accountability, but the process could be made more intensive and more effective.

Strategic Actions:

- Arranging regular meetings of those committees where BBS will report on the implementation progress of different core activities of BBS.

4.5.3. Improving Coordination with other Official Statistical Providers

The *Parishankhyan Ain, 2013* has authorised the BBS to formulate guidelines for other agencies to produce statistics and set appropriate standards for them as well. Where statistics are already being generated in line with international standards, the process will be straightforward. In other cases, discussions will be needed with the relevant ministries or departments to identify to what extent they are interested in having their statistics assessed and what additional support might be needed to ensure that methods and procedures reach the required standard. This issue is discussed in more detail in Chapter V.

4.5.4. Strengthening Management Skills

In the present context of BBS there are two dimensions to improving management skills: first, adjusting the workload of some wings; and, second, improving the management system. The functions of BBS are administered by the eight wings, which are all rather overloaded as they have to carry out, alongside other regular activities, many surveys. It will be important, therefore, to enlarge the existing structure of BBS so that each wing has a manageable workload. For example, the National Accounting Wing is responsible for producing national accounts statistic, price statistics, external statistics, environment statistics and also preparing some publications. If we look into the statistical system of many other countries, national accounts, price or environment, each functions as a separate entity. It is suggested, therefore, that the National Accounting Wing should be split into three parts: National Accounting Wing, Price & Wage Statistics Wing and Environment and Energy Statistics Wing.

The Industry and Labour Wing is responsible for producing both industry and labour statistics, which are significantly important in their own right to justify dividing the Wing into two: Industry Wing and Labour Wing. The Computer Wing is responsible for data capture, processing and archiving as well as developing and maintaining IT infrastructure and could reasonably be separated into two: a Computer or Data Processing Wing and an IT Management Wing. The Demography and Health Wing is responsible for collection and compilation of both demography and health statistics. Thus, it has been observed two major sectors; one is Demography and another is Health. The demography area includes the statistics on fertility, mortality, nuptiality, migration, contraceptive prevalence etc. and the health includes morbidity, health status, nutrition, health care services, antenatal care, post natal care, immunization etc. Therefore, this Wing could be divided into two and renamed: Population & Demography Wing and Health Wing. The Census Wing, which carries out Population, Agriculture and Economic censuses, will be placed under respective subject matter Wings namely Population Census under Population and Demography Wing, Agriculture Census under Crop Statistics Wing and Economic Census under Industry Wing. The Agriculture Wing is responsible for producing both crop and non-crop (livestock, fishery and forestry) statistics which should be divided into two Wings: Crop Statistics Wing and Non-crop Statistics Wing. FA & MIS Wing should be restructured into three Wings: Field Administration and Finance Wing, General Administration Wing, Publication and Library Management Wing. The second dimension of strengthening management skills is to ensure the proper monitoring and supervision of all activities and requires the application of modern IT at all levels of administration.

Strategic Actions:

- Expanding the present structure of BBS as mentioned above in order to ensure the proper distribution of work and to develop well-organized management.
- Facilitating the latest IT at all level of management, from field to head office.
- Making human resource involved in management more efficient by providing necessary training at home and at abroad.

4.6. Developing the Infrastructure

Strong statistical infrastructure can make the statistical activity, process or product more accurate, cost effective and less time-consuming. This part of the plan focuses on building and maintaining the modern statistical infrastructure which is absolutely crucial for the BBS in order to perform its functions effectively and efficiently.

4.6.1 Investing in Information and Communications Technology

Investments will be required to make more effective use of information and communication technology to improve the quality of the published statistics and to increase efficiency by reducing costs and the time taken to complete tasks⁴. In principle improvements are possible at all stages of the statistics process from the management of data collection in the field, to data capture, storage, processing, analysis, dissemination, documentation and archiving.

The first step will involve the thorough documentation of all the various statistical processes already in place as well as those planned for the future as new data needs emerge. All data components, data, data sets, and sources will need to be identified and documented in a data dictionary. This data dictionary would be an essential tool for both BBS and other agencies that interact with BBS as contributor or users of data. BBS will also need to establish a regular and documented process through which emerging data/information needs can be identified and accommodated.

To promote data quality, BBS will develop and document a set of principles for all data collected through various processes from both internal and external sources. These are expected to include the following points.

- Data capture and recording at the time of origination (capture data at source)
- Use of automated capture processes wherever possible.
- Develop standard automated systems and processes for data capture.
- When automated capture is not possible, try to capture data directly at source and reduce collection stages.
- Develop standard data definitions and encourage exchange of standard data across agencies.
- Capture spatial data whenever possible (the physical location where data originated and collected)
- Time stamping of collected data.

An important part of the process will be to establish and maintain standards for data collection. These standards should include, among other things, standard formats, representation, content, abbreviation labelling standards, date standards, etc. The set of standards should be published as a BBS publication to be used internally at BBS and also by other entities that interact and exchange data/information with BBS.

Different departments of BBS collect various types of data based on the stakeholders they serve. Even though the various departments of BBS have and will continue to create their own databases based on their specific requirements, BBS will move to the use of a standard database system to manage all the data within the organisation. Within this framework, maintenance of the user databases will be the responsibility of the respective wings and units.

In the medium term the objective will be to establish a data warehouse, which can be defined as a database of databases. The data warehouse will be created from the operational databases after the data have been thoroughly cleaned, transformed, standardized, and catalogued. The data warehouse will be used for various types of analysis and for preparing reports. Implementing the data warehouse will require expertise, which is not currently available at BBS. Consideration will be given, where appropriate, to outsource some applications to competent third parties.

⁴ For more information see Annex VI.

A properly established data warehouse will allow BBS (and others) to run various types of analysis on the warehoused data. In the short-term, BBS will acquire appropriate data analysis software and will train staff in its use.

By 2015 it is anticipated that BBS will have the following internal applications:

1. Enterprise wide e-mail system: Each employee of BBS will have an internal e-mail address.
2. Workflow applications: The following workflow applications should be developed for BBS using a suitable workflow automation platform:
 - Personal Information System including detailed skill profile
 - Leave approval and management system
 - Data/Information request processing (from both internal and external agencies).
3. BBS Helpdesk for both internal and external users.
4. Since BBS is planning an internal data network (for its Intranet), BBS should consider installing an IP based telephony system, which can integrate and provide a combination of voice, data, and video services.
5. A video conferencing system among BBS head office, BBS regional offices, ministry of planning. An internal video conferencing system can easily connect to external video conferencing systems if certain standards in equipment and programs are maintained.
6. An ICT based project management system for the implementation of the NSDS. Using a compute-intensive project management system will not only assist in implementing the NSDS, the knowledge and skills obtained through this process can also be used by BBS in managing its various day-to-day projects. BBS will need to acquire necessary skilled resources for the project management system.

7.

Strategic Actions

1. Develop the BBS Intranet infrastructure for internal users of BBS
2. Expand the presence of BBS on the Internet for external users of BBS
3. Strengthen the network infrastructure for both internal and external users
4. Build effective systems for each BBS wing
5. Establish central databases for hosting the data warehouses
6. Install and maintain central servers for running various analytical systems and processes on the warehoused data
7. Strengthen the data security infrastructure.
8. Set up a help desk users for users
9. Extend the E-mail and workgroup automation systems
10. Develop the GIS

4.6.2. Improving Registers and Sampling Frames

A National Population Register is widely recognized as the basis of population and demographic statistics while a Business Register is the base of all industrial and business statistics. One of the significant aspects of population register is that it can reveal the size of population of a country at any moment if it is maintained and updated regularly. It can also provide the latest information on different demographic characteristics of an individual. But, unfortunately, still there is no population register in Bangladesh. On the other hand, in principle, business registers records all enterprises including associated legal and local units that are active in the national economy, i.e. contributing to Gross Domestic Product (GDP). It is the best way of detecting and constructing list of statistical units, a tool for the preparation and co-ordination of surveys, a source of information for demographic analysis of the population of enterprises and a tool for mobilizing administrative sources i.e. to avoid

approaching the same enterprise several times. BBS has a business register, perhaps better termed a “business directory” as it does not contain complete information (identification variable, stratification variable, demographical variable and relationship variable) required for an ideal business register. At the same time it suffers from not being maintained and updated regularly. Therefore, at the moment, there is no strong sampling frame for industry and business related surveys. In the last year, the Industry and Labour Wing has taken an initiative to prepare a business register for manufacturing industries, following international standards and practices, which is yet to be completed.

Strategic Actions:

- Preparing a National Population Register (NPR) which will be maintained and updated continuously.
- Developing a complete Business Register following international best practice immediately after the Economic Census-2013 and maintaining and updating it regularly.
- Designing the new Integrated Multi-purpose Sample (IMPS) - the master sampling frame - for various social, demographic and economic surveys on the basis of the Population and Housing Census-2011.

4.6.3. Ensuring that the Classifications are Relevant and Up to Date

Classifications are ways in which information is organized meaningfully and systematically into a standard format that is useful for determining similarity of ideas, events, objects, or persons. A statistical classification refers to a set of discrete categories which is assigned to a specific variable in a statistical survey/administrative file and used in the production and presentation of statistics. Standard classifications are agreed and standardized at national or international levels. International standard classifications are developed by international organizations to standardize national and international statistics. There are various internationally standard statistical classifications. Unfortunately the BBS is not able to use all the recommended statistical classifications due to some constraints, especially due to the lack of technical knowhow in the respective fields. A notable achievement is that in 2009, it developed the Bangladesh Standard Industrial Classification of all Economic Activities (BSIC)-2009 following ISIC, Rev.4 and very recently the Bangladesh Central Product Classification (BCPC) in accordance with CPC, Version-2 and Bangladesh Standard Classification of Occupations (BSCO) based on the latest ISCO-2008.

Strategic Actions:

- Updating all the statistical classifications in the context of Bangladesh in accordance with the latest international version and ensuring their use in the respective statistical activity by 2016 so that the products are coherent and comparable internationally.

4.6.4. Building a Geographic Information System and Making Better use of Geo Referenced Data

The value of statistical data can be increased substantially if they can, by means of a geo-reference, be linked to a physical location. The BBS has already given substantial attention to the development of a geographical information system and has developed detailed digitized maps of administrative areas - Mauza Maps - which were used in the last Population and Housing Census-2011 and Economic Census in 2013. The GIS is also a very important for the development of local area statistics, providing statistical information at different levels of desegregation and allowing for this to be compiled and disseminated in map format.

Strategic Actions:

- Modernizing GIS so that each establishment in CS Mauza/Mahalla digital maps can be portrayed.
- Developing a web enabled mapping system with other attributes.
- Create data-base of all establishments by listing using GIS.
- Developing digitised Enumeration Area (EA) maps.
- Publishing different types of small area ATLAS using census maps.
- Updating Geo-code regularly.

4.6.5. Improving Data Management and Ensuring Data Security

This part of the plan emphasizes the need to improve data management. Data that the BBS generates and the data already available in the BBS, especially those that can be used to identify individual respondents, are kept completely secured. The key concerns of data management and security are ensuring proper documentation of data processing so that it can be reviewed; providing effective back-up and storage of all data on a routine basis to respond to any disruption; maintaining data processing in line with agreed standards and international recommendations; ensuring and maintaining the security of all data processes, especially for data that can be accessed through the website; and ensuring security of communications and data transfer, which is not routinely the case at present.

Strategic Actions:

- Building an efficient data management and maintenance system by making full use of modern IT.
- Establishing a sophisticated data archive and building network infrastructure up to Zila and Upazila level.

4.6.6. Improving the Efficiency of all Data Collection Activities

Making all data collections cost-effective by improving their efficiency is underlined as the most important issue of data collection. The actions that could be taken to do this include: making use of the same teams of enumerators for all surveys, even for censuses; by coordinating the survey and census activities; and by making use of survey management software using hand-held computers. In the BBS, however, data collection faces a number of challenges. For example, face to face interviews, not the internet-oriented questionnaires, are needed in the rural areas since most of the respondents in the rural areas do not have access to IT and the Internet. At the same time, there is a lack of an appropriate statistical set up at the Union level, the lowest tier of administration, where the bulk of data are collected. This problem gets worse when a significant number of posts at Upazila Statistical Offices remain vacant.

Strategic Actions:

- Mobilizing work force by hiring two enumerators (one male and one female) at each Union, one for each three Wards of all Municipalities and one for each Ward of seven divisional City Corporations, who will be assigned to carry out data collection for all surveys and censuses for three years. It will make data collection more efficient and cost-effective as it will create the scope to assign the same enumerator for data collection for all census and surveys.

- Providing Tablet PCs/Hand-held Devices to all enumerators to ensure accurate and timely data collection – it will make the data collection more cost-effective as the same will be used for all surveys and even for census and no further entry will be required. Further, editing, coding and consistency and logic checking could be completed along with data collection which will also contribute to reducing costs considerably.

4.6.7. Making use of Information and Communications Technology

A modern statistical system requires a strong IT infrastructure, which can have a big impact on data quality; it can also help to reduce costs significantly. But, unfortunately the IT infrastructure in the BBS at present is quite weak due to resource constraints and a shortage of technical knowledge. Although the Head Office does have some modern IT, the field offices - both RSO and USO - are far behind. This problem has been identified as one of the main factors limiting statistical development during the consultation process for the NSDS. The plan, therefore, has given considerable attention to this issue and has recommended a programme of investment to build a strong IT infrastructure both at head office and in the field offices.

Strategic Actions:

- Establishing a National Data Resource Centre (NDRC) which will facilitate the efficiency of government; promote interaction with government's Ministry/Division/Departments, Districts and Upazilas through the development of BBS network infrastructure.
- Constructing a secured and robust Local Area Network (LAN) and Wide Area Network (WAN) between National Data Resource Centre (NDRC), Upazila offices and District offices for ensuring high security, reliability and availability of quality e-services.
- Developing Automated Data Capturing Templates for all surveys and censuses in different formats so that data collection and capturing can be completed quickly, which will reduce the time and cost and increase the efficiency of statistical process.
- Acquiring high performance servers for both headquarters and Upazila, district and division offices, to provide for data processing and storage.
- Building an automated data management system and maintaining a strong disaster management system.
- Establishing a cloud computing system, the integration of many servers, which will create support work on many PCs at a time using the same software - MS Word, Excel, SPSS, STATA.
- Introducing Big-data initiative in collaboration with relevant agencies such as MoICT, A2i, BCC etc. under the informatics strategy of SID.
- Gradually developing paperless offices.

Chapter V: Developing the Capacity of Other Data Producers

The importance of the NSS is not only in data production to meet the users' need, but also with the fact that its users' need to be proficient and to be aware of the quality of the data. Their needs and experiences will drive further improvements in data collection and processing. If the national system is to be effective, it will be important to strengthen the relationship between BBS and other data producers as well as users. The key agencies include line ministries, the central bank, various research organizations and universities.

During the consultations for the NSDS through workshops and interviews with different managers and decision makers it was clear that the links between the BBS and the other producers were very limited and immediate improvements in coordination were needed. Based on the consultations a complete list of partners in the NSS was finalised (Annex II), and an initial set of fifteen agencies was identified for immediate inclusion in the NSDS in the two phases:

Phase-I

1. Bangladesh Bank
2. Ministry of Finance
3. Ministry of Agriculture
4. Ministry of Health and Family Welfare
5. Ministry of Education
6. Ministry of Primary and Mass Education
7. Ministry of Social Welfare
8. Ministry of Women and Children Affairs
9. Ministry of Local Government, Rural Development and Cooperatives

Phase-II

10. Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief
11. Ministry of Labour and Employment
12. Ministry of Food
13. Ministry of Environment and Forests
14. Ministry of Public Administration
15. Ministry of Communication
16. Ministry of Expatriates' Welfare and Overseas Employment and
17. Ministry of Commerce
18. Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Government departments or other organizations, as providers of administrative data, are essential partners in the provision of statistics in almost all countries and Bangladesh is no exception. In particular, the data that are obtained as a by-product of different administrative procedures can be very useful for creating registers and frames and editing or imputing survey data. Where the administrative data are of sufficient quality and where they are consistent with the statistical concepts being measured, they can also be a direct source of valuable statistics. This in turn creates efficiencies by reducing the numbers of surveys that need to be carried out and by reducing the burden on respondents. The most important strategy for managing a range of risks with the use of administrative data is the maintenance of on-going relationships with the agencies that collect and which own the source data. In addition, funding agencies need to have a good understanding of the resource pressures facing the statistical agency and the trade-offs that need to be made in matching the high priority demands for statistics with the resources that are likely to be available.

5.1. Coordination of the NSS

In recent years, it has become clear, both from research and experience that effective coordination is essential to the successful operation of the whole statistical system. In general, coordination is concerned with bringing together all the institutions working with official statistics, as producers or data providers. It supports and strengthens the production, dissemination and use of statistics and it has the potential to increase the quality of official statistics through the harmonization of sources and methods, cooperation between participants and simplifying accessibility. In Bangladesh, coordination will focus on official statistical activities with respect to source data, classifications, definitions, standards, codes, and human resource management. As the lead agency of the NSS, the BBS will necessarily play the leading role.

At present, in Bangladesh line ministries compile statistical data using their own definitions and classifications, which are sometimes different from those used by the BBS. This hinders the integration of the national data production system and makes life more difficult for users. To face these challenges, following actions are suggested to be taken:

- It is proposed to set up a National Advisory Council on Statistics (NACS) including the specialists and high level experts from government, non-government and private sectors and the academic community. The NACS will be responsible for providing strategic advices on national statistical priorities and will meet at least twice a year. Its mission will be to ensure that good quality data are generated and provided at the right time, making efficient use of the available resources.
- Formulation and adoption of a government policy authorizing and prescribing the use of administrative records for statistical purposes followed by a comprehensive review, in each ministry or public agency, of all sources of administrative data potentially useful for creating statistical information. Following this step, it would then be possible to consider establishing statistical cells in key line ministries and agencies.
- To maintain coordination and dialogue with users, user groups in key applied statistical areas are recommended to establish. These groups will discuss priorities in the generation of statistics, helping formulate the programme of work in the different areas. The groups will also discuss and review access by users to statistical data and other ways of meeting the needs of different categories of users.

5.2. The Bangladesh Bank

The Bangladesh Bank, the central bank of Bangladesh, is an apex regulatory body for the country's monetary and financial system. The major functions of BB are to formulate and implement monetary and credit policies, supervise and regulate other banks and non-bank financial institutions, promote and develop domestic financial markets, manage foreign exchange reserve, issue currency notes, regulate and supervise the payment system, act as banker to the government & money laundering prevention, collect and furnish credit information, implement the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, manage a Deposit Insurance Scheme and related tasks.

The BB collects and publishes an enormous amount of data on various financial indicators that are essential to perform its functions smoothly and to monitor and evaluate the economic condition of the country. The classifications and methodologies used by the BB are consistent with the IMF's 2008 Monetary and Financial Statistics Manual. Most of the data they produce are based on their own administrative records and the returns received from banks and other financial institutions. Basic monetary and financial data are published on a monthly basis, but they also release statistics on various aspects quarterly and annually. These data will be recognized as official statistics and will form an important part of the NSS. BBS will continue to work closely with BB, for example, to ensure that Bangladesh is able to subscribe to the SDDS by 2016.

5.3. The Ministry of Finance

The most significant organ of the Government of Bangladesh, the Ministry of Finance is to undertake several functions relating to the monetary and fiscal policies of the government. Under this ministry four Divisions, the Finance Division, the Bank and Financial Institutions Division, the Economic Relations Division (ERD) and Internal Resources Division (IRD) and a number of agencies work for managing the public money and for ensuring a persistent economic growth. The major functions of the ministry are to formulate, implement and regulate monetary and fiscal policies, prepare the annual budget and to oversee the functions of all money and capital markets. The ministry makes use of a substantial amount of data in order to develop appropriate policies and to manage the finances of the government and to ensure proper implementation, monitoring and evaluation. In particular, the ministry is the source of government financial statistics and also produces data on savings, investments, public revenue and expenditure.

5.4. The Ministry of Agriculture

The Ministry of Agriculture is one of the most important ministries of the Government of Bangladesh and its key functions are to develop and implement agricultural policies, plans, regulations, acts, etc. for sustainable agricultural development and for ensuring food security. This ministry also supervises the distribution of agricultural inputs and subsidies and provides support in developing new agricultural technologies.

The ministry generates data on various aspects of agricultural development and food security. It produces data on crop production, the supply and use of inputs, land use, agricultural development, agricultural prices, wages, credit, and agricultural labour. It compiles data from its own administrative records and through various surveys conducted by its line agencies. So, there is a need for close coordination between the BBS and the Ministry of Agriculture together with its agencies to improve the coverage and the quality of statistics on agriculture and related topics.

5.5. The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare seeks to create conditions whereby the people of Bangladesh are able to reach and maintain the highest health status. It is responsible for formulating policies relating to health and family planning affairs, recognizing health as a fundamental human right, and for ensuring their proper implementation. The ministry performs its functions through seven departments of which a few are directly involved in data collection. They compile data from health and related records and also conduct surveys to generate data on many aspects of the health status of the Bangladesh population.

5.6. The Ministry of Education

The Ministry of Education is responsible for the development of education and the provision of opportunities for the improvement of the wellbeing of all citizens. It is responsible for formulating policy regarding the administration and development of post-primary education sector. According to the article 17 of the Constitution, all the children of Bangladesh are supposed to receive full free education up to secondary level and this ministry is considerably liable to ensure that. There are several bodies under this ministry which are responsible for supervision and management of formal education in post-primary and secondary schools, and various tertiary institutions. These bodies collect data directly from the institutions under their control, which can also be used for statistical purposes. The Bangladesh Bureau of Educational Information & Statistics (BANBEIS), an organization of the Ministry is responsible for the collection, compilation and dissemination of education statistics to stakeholders. Among other activities, it conducts the National Education Survey (NES) and the Sample Education Survey (SES) of post-primary education (PPE).

5.7. The Ministry of Primary and Mass Education

The aim of the Ministry of Primary and Mass Education in Bangladesh is to provide quality education in all levels of society and opportunities to pre-school children, young persons and adults to meet their learning needs in a competitive world. It has the mission to ensure hundred percent enrolments of school aged children, to reduce the drop-out rate and to reduce illiteracy in the country. To monitor the current educational situation of the country at primary level the Ministry collects data on a regular basis from schools and other educational establishments.

5.8. The Ministry of Social Welfare

The Ministry of Social Welfare has the responsibility for improving and protecting the well-being of the nation. The ministry mainly works to improve the quality of life of the unprivileged segments of society and it undertakes several programs to ensure their welfare. In order to ensure the proper supervision, monitoring and implementation of these programmes, the departments collect and maintain many different administrative records and registers, which could be an important source of statistics on the well-being of important parts of the population.

5.9. The Ministry of Women and Children Affairs

The main goals of the Ministry of Women and Children Affairs are to protect the rights of women and children and to promote the participation of women and children in the development process through various socio-economic and awareness raising activities. The Ministry has put in place the National Women's Advancement Policy and the National Child Policy and has a number of programmes to promote their welfare. As part of this process the Ministry collects data on various issues regarding women, children and gender development.

Strategic Actions:

Most of the data produced by the ministries/agencies mentioned at the beginning of the chapter and also by some other ministries/agencies such as the Ministry of Industries, the Ministry of Youth and Sports, and the Ministry of Local Government are complementary to data compiled directly by the BBS. There is, however, a considerable amount of duplication and, therefore, some misuse of public resources. At present, there is no strong coordination or relationship between the BBS and other ministries/agencies. In order to avoid duplication and ensure the optimal use of public resources, therefore, it is proposed that the following strategic actions will be taken under the NSDS:

- Statistical Cells will be established in all the above ministries/agencies during the implementation period of NSDS, and also in other ministries/agencies gradually, which are, at present out of scope of NSDS, but significant in data production. Statisticians will be posted/ placed at the existing planning and statistical wings/branches/cells during the implementation of the 1st Phase of NSDS and will work to promote consultation and coordination of all statistics related affairs. They will provide overall management and policy guidance to the ministries and will review and harmonize all statistical concepts, definitions, classifications and methods used by them in data collection, processing and dissemination. Furthermore, they will be responsible for compiling statistics from the administrative records of the respective ministries.
- Memorandums of Understanding (MOU) will be signed between the BBS and other agencies so as to build a strong and sustainable relationship with them.
- Creating scope to use, where possible, the field strength of the ministries/agencies during censuses or large scale surveys, which will help accelerate the statistical work and to improve data quality at low cost.
- Providing necessary guidance & supports, according to the Statistical Act, 2013, to other agencies for their statistical surveys in terms of concepts, definition, methodologies etc.

Chapter VI: Developing the Capacity for Local Level Statistics

Local statistics are important in providing the information to design, manage, monitor and evaluate programmes and projects that operate at that level. Furthermore, local statistical offices are actively involved in primary data collection. In Bangladesh, the development of local level official statistics requires a major effort to upgrade statistical and physical infrastructure as well as human resources. Without this investment it may not be possible to generate statistics based on internationally agreed standards and guidelines and the application of sound and scientific methods. During the consultation for the NSDS, local statistical capacity was identified as one of the most neglected areas and it was recommended that high priority should be given to upgrading the area as soon as possible.

6.1. Improving the Capacity to Collect and Compile Data at the Local Level

Earlier it has been mentioned that the BBS has 23 Regional Statistical Offices (RSOs), 486 Upazila Statistical Offices and 23 Thana Statistical Offices in the Metropolitan Areas to support and manage the different data collection activities that take place across the country. These offices are responsible for the first level of data quality control. In addition, they also provide a service to data users, especially the Upazila and district administrations, making data available and supporting their uses. Although most of data are collected at Union/Ward level, resources do not permit that tasks can be managed smoothly here. Experience from other countries indicates that improving the quality of data collected in the field is best done as close as possible to where the respondents are located. After collection, once field offices have sent the data to headquarters, it is often too late to correct errors and omissions. However, by reviewing and editing data at the field, it is possible to identify errors and make corrections straight away and also to provide valuable feedback to enumerators and supervisors. Additionally, field offices can play significant role in managing data collection, entry and validation. Field offices can also help build up the reputation of statistics by making the local people aware of statistics generally. For this reasons, the NSDS includes proposals to strengthen local offices.

Strategic Actions:

- Mobilizing work force by hiring two enumerators, one male and one female, who will be assigned for data collection for all surveys and censuses, at each Union on a three year contract. The Union Parishad Building might be used as the office, and hence, no separate office building will be required at Union level and it will make the process cost-effective.
- Opening statistical offices at Division and District level as fast as possible through which supervisory work could be done more intensively and closely.
- Increasing manpower at Upazila Statistical Offices from 4 to 7 staff (1 Upazila Statistical Officer, 1 Statistical Investigator, 3 Statistical Assistants, 1 Computer Operator or Data Entry Operator, 1 Chain Man/MLSS).
- Establishing office buildings at Division and District offices and facilitating the necessary logistics, vehicles and modern IT.
- Development of a Local Area Network (LAN) at Upazilas, Districts and Divisions.
- Providing lectures time to time to the schools/colleges/universities to make the students aware of the importance of official statistics.

6.2. Reducing Costs by Improving the Efficiency of Data Collection

The capacity of a statistical system is determined to a large extent by the level and stability of the resources under its disposal and statistical agencies need to ensure that these resources are used effectively.

Strategic Actions:

- Providing Tablet PCs to all enumerators, two at each Union, to ensure accurate and timely data collection – it will make the data collection more cost-effective as the same will be used for several surveys and censuses.
- Forming a Voluntary Working Group at Union Level including the students of schools and colleges, Ansar & VDP etc. who will maintain coordination with the BBS to provide any type of statistical information and service.
- Developing and compiling quality indicators to improve the use of administrative data at local level for various statistical purposes.
- Ensuring more effective use of field workers providing more and better training and coordinating the scheduling of field work.
- Moving towards using mail method and/or the Internet for enterprise-based surveys rather than using face to face interviews.

6.3. Supporting Planning and Implementation in Upazilas and Unions

The concept of rural development has been underscored in the Sixth FYP as an important instrument of economic development in the country. Proper distribution and efficient allocation of resources are also underlined as a way of ensuring high economic growth and equal development irrespective of location. Community-based planning, which is the basis of this approach, requires comprehensive and good quality community level statistics. The BBS provides some community level statistics through its three censuses, but these are not sufficient for planning. Moreover, these data are only available decennially, and so are not necessarily relevant for current planning. This NSDS, therefore, includes some provisions to improve the availability of current community level statistics.

Strategic Actions:

- Preparing **Union and Upazila Profiles**, similar to the District Profiles incorporating all the basic statistics relating to all sectors and also some time series and keeping it updated regularly to the extent possible.
- Using the IT facilities e.g. Union Information and Service Centre (UISC) already available at each Union in order to promote the dissemination, storage and archiving of data so that statistics can be made more readily available to planner as well as people more generally.
- Collecting and preparing statistics regularly on the progress of different development programmes implemented by the government under the FYPs (Sixth to Eighth), Perspective Plan, MDGs etc. to facilitate proper monitoring and evaluation.

Chapter VII: Implementation Plan and Budgeting

This chapter sets out an implementation plan and a budget for the NSDS up to 2023. Table 7.1 shows the implementation plan for BBS, for each of the eight wings. The implementation plan has been designed to address the issues described in Chapters IV, V & VI. It includes: the strategic goals; the progress indicators that will be used to measure progress; key milestones; and the proposed budget for each activity. More details are provided in Annex I.

Table 7.1: Summary Implementation Plan for the BBS by Wing together with the Estimated Budget (in Million Taka)

Strategic Goals		Progress Indicators		Start Year	End Year	Budget 2013/14 to 2015/16	Budget 2016/17 to 2022/23	Total Budget	Priority
1. Computer Wing									
1	Decentralisation of ICT Process in Statistical System	1.1	Setup of decentralized (to districts) BBS-owned INTRANET system	2013	2023	20.00	50.00	70.00	P-1
		1.2	Electronic security & process management system by ERP application.						
		1.3	Template design for manual & automated data capture at local level						
2	Capacity Building of ICT Professionals	2.1	Training of ICT professionals on programming & hardware	2013	2015	13.40	-	13.40	P-1
		2.2	Setup of programming, coding, system designer and analyst units						
		2.3	Hardware (Server/Devices) and software (operating & application)						
3	Development of Efficient Data Management System & Maintenance	3.1	Setting up Netware and Communication	2013	2015	11.35	-	11.35	P-1
		3.2	Ensuring Storage and Security.						
		3.3	Data management and dissemination including micro/meta data						
4	Time-Need Global ICT Cooperation & Data Development (Using GIS System)	4.1	Infrastructure development for data source level communication	2013	2023	62.00	145.40	207.40	P-1
		4.2	GIS/GPS based New-tech Data collection & globally data cooperation						
		4.3	Machine readable data input / collection system & globally data transfer						

Strategic Goals		Progress Indicators		Start Year	End Year	Budget 2013/14 to 2015/16	Budget 2016/17 to 2022/23	Total Budget	Priority
5	Statistical Data Management System Software Including Statistical Data and Metadata Exchange (SDMX)	5.1	Web based application software development for All wing	2013	2015	8.50	-	8.50	P-1
6	Setup of National Data Resource & Processing Centre	6.1	Inter-operability core database design and Tier-3 data centre	2015	2023	240.00	560.00	800.00	P-2
		6.2	Build-up Data warehouse/Data Mining						
		6.3	Time series data archiving/mining using modern technology						
7	Data Archive & Networking	7.1	Data Archiving	2014	2019	56.00	225.70	281.70	P-2
		7.2	Establishing Network Infrastructure up to Zila and Upazila level						
		7.3	Hardware and Netware Maintenance						
		7.4	Spatial and Attributes Database development						
		7.5	Web Enable GIS based Application Development						
8	Forward to Cloud Computing	8.1	Migration to Clouding	2016	2023	-	11.72	11.72	P-3
		8.2	Cloud computing security						
		8.3	Green Computing						
		8.4	Development of E-Service and Sharing system based on cloud computing						
Sub-Total						411.25	992.82	1404.07	
Training Cost						10.00	15.67	25.67	
Total						421.25	1008.49	1429.74	
2. National Accounting Wing									
1	Automation of data transfer for various indices	1.1	Improvement of Consumer Price Index (CPI) calculation	2013	2014	121.00	-	121.00	P-1
		1.2	Improvement of Producer Price Index (PPI) calculation						
		1.3	Improvement of Quantum Index of Industrial Production (QIP) calculation						

Strategic Goals		Progress Indicators		Start Year	End Year	Budget 2013/14 to 2015/16	Budget 2016/17 to 2022/23	Total Budget	Priority
		1.4	Improvement of GDP Deflators calculation						
		1.5	Improvement of Foreign Trade Indices						
		1.6	Development of Other Indices						
2	Revision and Rebasing of GDP	2.1	Conducting surveys and studies for GDP revision and rebasing	2013	2014	390.00	-	390.00	P-1
		2.2	Compilation of rebased GDP						
		2.3	Dissemination of proposed rebased GDP						
		2.4	Compilation of backward linkages of the rebased GDP						
3	Compilation of Quarterly National Accounts (QNA)	3.1	Conducting surveys, studies & data collection from sec. sources	2013	2016	150.00	-	150.00	P-1
		3.2	Draft compilation of QNA						
		3.3	Data validation, seasonal adjustments and Finalizations						
4	Compilation of Supply and Use Table (SUT)	4.1	Conducting surveys and studies	2013	2017	120.00	26.50	146.50	P-1 On-going
		4.2	Draft compilation of Supply and Use Table						
		4.3	Data validation, adjustment and finalization						
5	Compilation of Input-Output Table	5.1	Conducting surveys and studies	2013	2016	-	-	-	P-1 Budget allocated under Strategic Goal-4
		5.2	Draft compilation of Input Output Table						
		5.3	Data validation, adjustment and finalization						
6	Implementation of SNA 2008 by compilation of Institutional Sector Accounts	6.1	Conducting surveys, studies & data collection from secondary sources	2013	2017	73.00	-	73.00	P-1 On-going
		6.2	Draft compilation of Institutional Sector Accounts						
		6.3	Data validation, adjustment and finalization						
7	Compilation of Green GDP (System of Environmental-Economic Accounting (SEEA))	7.1	Conducting surveys, studies & data collection from secondary sources	2014	2023	100.00	50.00	150.00	P-3
		7.2	Draft compilation of Green GDP						
		7.3	Data validation, adjustment and finalization						
8	Compilation of satellite accounts following SNA 2008	8.1	Compilation of Tourism Satellite Account (TSA)	2013	2023	150.00	210.00	360.00	P-1 On-going
		8.2	Compilation of Health Satellite account						
		8.3	Compilation of Education satellite account						

Strategic Goals		Progress Indicators		Start Year	End Year	Budget 2013/14 to 2015/16	Budget 2016/17 to 2022/23	Total Budget	Priority
9	Institutionalization of Environmental Statistics (<i>part of SEEA</i>)	9.1	Set up of environmental statistics section	2013	2015	120.00	-	120.00	P-1
		9.2	Training on compilation of environmental statistics						
		9.3	Compilation environmental statistics						
10	Compilation of Resource Account (<i>Part of SEEA</i>)	10.1	Natural gas	2013	2023	-	-	-	P-1 Budget allocated under Strategic Goal-13
		10.2	Water						
		10.3	Forest						
11	Compilation of Regional (District) Account	11.1	Collection of regional data	2015	2018	48.00	-	48.00	P-2
		11.2	Draft compilation of District GDP						
		11.3	Data validation, adjustment and finalization						
12	Improving different methods of GDP compilation	12.1	Production method	2016	2017	-	-	-	P-3 Budget allocated under Strategic Goal-2
		12.2	Expenditure method through HIES						
		12.3	Income method						
13	Compilation of Social Accounting Matrix (SAM)	13.1	Conducting surveys, studies & data collection from secondary sources	2014	2023	-	-	-	P-3 Budget allocated under Strategic Goal-4
		13.2	Draft compilation of SAM						
		13.3	Data validation, adjustment and finalization						
14	Monitoring the Situation of Climate change	14.1	Data collection	2014	2016	-	-	-	P-3 Budget allocated under Strategic Goal-8
		14.2	Selection of monitoring indices						
		14.3	Installation of situation monitoring software						
15	Compilation of Balance Sheet of Bangladesh Economy	15.1	Conducting surveys, studies & data collection from secondary sources	2014	2023	5.00	15.50	20.50	P-3
		15.2	Draft compilation of Balance sheet						
		15.3	Data validation, adjustment and finalization						
Sub-Total						1277.00	302.00	1579.00	
Training Cost						102.00	100.00	202.00	
Total						1379.00	402.00	1781.00	

Strategic Goals		Progress Indicators		Start Year	End Year	Budget 2013/14 to 2015/16	Budget 2016/17 to 2022/23	Total Budget	Priority
3. Agriculture Wing									
1	Reviewing & Improving Agricultural Crop Estimation and Forecast System	1.1	Reviewing & Improving the Existing Methodology	2013	2023	30.00	90.00	120.00	P-1 On-going
		1.2	Newly Formation the Cluster						
		1.3	Hiring of Manpower at Union level						
2	Developing Crop Statistics using ICT	2.1	Crop Estimation and Forecast using Remote sensing	2013	2023	110.00	830.00	940.00	P-1 On-going
		2.2	Digitalizing the Cluster						
		2.3	Index of Crop Production						
3	Compilation of Cost of Production Statistics of important crops	3.1	Preparation Sample Design, Questionnaires, Manual, Forms and Tabulation Plans	2014	2023	40.00	50.00	90.00	P-2 On-going
		3.2	Data Collection, Processing and Report Writing						
		3.3	Conduct seminar /workshop						
4	Compilation of Food Balance Sheet (FBS)	4.1	Selecting the Indicators	2014	2016	60.00	-	60.00	P-2
		4.2	Collecting Data and drafting the FBS						
		4.3	Verify and finalize the Food Balance Sheet						
5	Improving different types of Important Rural Agriculture Statistics	5.1	Improving the Statistics on Agricultural Land Ownership, Crop Sharing, Mortgage, Leasing and others	2015	2017	53.00	-	53.00	P-3
		5.2	Collecting & developing Statistics on Credit Facilities and Loan						
		5.3	Collecting Statistics on the use of Agricultural equipment and Transport						
6	Improvement of Non-Crop Statistics	6.1	Livestock Statistics	2015	2017	150.00	-	150.00	P-3
		6.2	Fisheries Statistics						
		6.3	Forest Statistics						
Sub-Total						443.00	970.00	1413.0	
Training Cost						82.5	60.0	142.5	
Total						525.5	1030.0	1555.5	

Strategic Goals		Progress Indicators		Start Year	End Year	Budget 2013/14 to 2015/16	Budget 2016/17 to 2022/23	Total Budget	Priority
4. Statistical Staff Training Institute (SSTI)									
1	Making Human Resource Development	1.1	Conducting Regular Training course	2012	2016	100.00	233.30	333.30	P-1 Training
		1.2	Conducting Special Training course						
		1.3	Arranging Foreign study tour						
2	Strengthening Statistical Staff Training Institute	2.1	Setting of modern equipment, Computer and furniture	2012	2016	169.60	395.70	565.30	P-1 Training
		2.2	Arranging residence for the trainees and trainers						
		2.3	Providing Foreign training						
		2.4	Carrying out Research work						
3	Establishing Statistical Training Academy	3.1	Preparing proposal and getting approval	2015	2023	150.00	350.00	500.00	P-2
		3.2	Arranging Land						
		3.3	Constructing Buildings						
		3.4	Providing other equipment and facilities and start functioning						
		3.5	Establishing Divisional Training Institute						
Sub-Total						419.60	979.00	1398.60	
Training Cost						-	-	-	No extra budget is required as most of the total budget will be used for training
Total						419.60	979.00	1398.60	
5. Demography and Health Wing									
1	Monitoring the situation of vital statistics of Bangladesh (MSVSB)	1.1	Reviewing the sample Design	2013	2023	223.30	521.03	744.33	P-1 On-going
		1.2	Update the questionnaires, manuals and forms						
		1.3	Building up awareness among the respondents						
		1.4	Conducting the Survey						
2	Strengthening the Health and Demographic Statistics	2.1	Reviewing the existing survey methodology	2014	2023	40.00	50.00	90.00	P-2 On-going
		2.2	Filling the data gaps by conducting periodic surveys						
		2.3	Collecting PDA/ Tablet PC for data collection						
3	Monitoring the food security and nutritional status	3.1	Improving the existing survey methodology	2015	2023	60.00	440.0	500.00	P-2 On-going
		3.2	Training on Anthropometric measurement						
		3.3	To provide measurement tools to field offices						
		3.4	To conduct the Survey						

Strategic Goals		Progress Indicators		Start Year	End Year	Budget 2013/14 to 2015/16	Budget 2016/17 to 2022/23	Total Budget	Priority
4	Monitoring the nutrition status of child and mother	4.1	Revising the sample Design	2015	2023	100.00	250.00	350.00	P-2 On-going
		4.2	Updating the questionnaires, manuals and forms						
		4.3	Building up awareness among the respondents						
		4.4	Conducting the Survey						
5	Gender Statistics	5.1	To follow the UNSD decision	2015	2023	2.00	2.00	4.00	P-3 On-going
		5.2	Identify the data source						
		5.3	To arrange workshop with data providers and users						
6	Violence Against Women	6.1	Revising the Survey Methodology	2016	2023	-	30.00	30.00	P-3
		6.2	Build up awareness among the respondents						
		6.3	To review the existing survey methodology						
		6.4	Update the questionnaire, manual and forms						
Sub-Total						425.30	1293.03	1718.33	
Training Cost						30.00	50.00	80.00	
Total						455.30	1343.03	1798.33	
6. FA and MIS Wing									
1	To introduce automation system in the two libraries of BBS	1.1	Procurement of library management software	2013	2016	87.50	-	87.50	P-1
		1.2	Collection of electronic equipment and modern furniture.						
		1.3	To collect foreign journals and different types of books and magazines.						
2	To establish and strengthen the Divisional and District statistical offices	2.1	To establish Divisional and District Statistical Office Building	2013	2020	1200.00	2640.00	3840.00	P-1
		2.2	Procuring of furniture for Divisional and District Offices						
		2.3	Collection of electronic equipment and computer accessories						
		2.4	To Compile district gazetteer						
3	To develop electronic recruitment system	3.1	To take approval for the vacant post and publish circular	2013	2014	26.80	-	26.80	P-1
		3.2	To receive applications through electronic process						
		3.3	Processing the applications, taking examination and completing the recruitment						

Strategic Goals		Progress Indicators		Start Year	End Year	Budget 2013/14 to 2015/16	Budget 2016/17 to 2022/23	Total Budget	Priority
4	To introduce automation system of all sections of MIS.	4.1	To procure software for automation of various sections of MIS	2013	2014	5.00	-	5.00	P-1
		4.2	Input all information in the software of various sections of MIS						
		4.3	To introduce LAN connection through DG office with other sections of MIS						
5	To ensure transport facilities for all employees of BBS.	5.1	To procure microbus/jeep/car for high and mid-level officers and field level offices	2013	2018	300.0	700.00	1000.00	P-1
		5.2	To procure buses for staffs of BBS.						
		5.3	To hire drivers of microbus/jeep/car etc.						
6	Strengthening the equipment support for auditorium and conference room of BBS.	6.1	Procurement of the sufficient number of interpretation system.	2013	2014	3.40	-	3.40	P-1
		6.2	Procurement of the sufficient number of headphones.						
		6.3	Procurement of the multimedia with supporting equipment.						
7	To strengthen local level data collection providing necessary manpower and equipment.	7.1	To hire two enumerators in every Union, three in each Municipality, one in each Ward of City Corporations	2013	2016	3419.00	-	3419.00	P-1
		7.2	To make sitting arrangement for enumerators at Union/Municipality/City Corporation Offices						
		7.3	To provide user friendly instruments Personal Data Assistance (PDA)/ Tablet PC for collecting data.						
8	Restructuring organogram and reshuffling & increasing manpower	8.1	Establishing 8 New Wings	2013	2015	360.00	-	360.00	P-1
		8.2	Strengthening Upazila Statistical Offices Increasing manpower from 4 to 7 and providing logistics						
9	Establishing statistical cell to other ministries and agencies	9.1	Signing MOU	2013	2015	180.00	-	180.00	P-1
		9.2	Establishing Statistical Cells at 11 ministries/agencies						

Strategic Goals		Progress Indicators		Start Year	End Year	Budget 2013/14 to 2015/16	Budget 2016/17 to 2022/23	Total Budget	Priority
10	Sensitizing the respondent & building up the trust and reputation of statistical products	10.1	Conducting workshops, seminars, meetings at field level	2014	2023	180.00	-	180.00	P-2
		10.2	Airing TVC regularly						
		10.3	Introducing official statistics in the syllabus at secondary level education						
Sub-Total						5761.70	3340.00	9101.70	
Training Cost						50.00	120.00	170.00	
Total						5811.70	3460.00	9271.70	
7. Census Wing									
1	Multimodal Censuses (Preferably e-censuses)	1.1	Assessing the feasibility of existing IT infrastructure	2013	2023	4191.00	8400.00	12591.00	P-1 To be continued
		1.2	Assessing the accessibility						
		1.3	Developing the institutional capacity						
2	Developing National Population Register (NPR)	2.1	Preparing the NPR	2013	2023	10000.00	5000.00	15000.00	P-1 To be continued
		2.2	Integrating NPR with Civil Registration and other Departmental Registers (Database).						
		2.3	Continuous updating of the System						
3	Preparing data base of Poor Population and Social safety net Coverage	3.1	Piloting for Listing of Poor Population	2013	2017	-	-	-	P-1 Budget allocated under Strategic Goal-2
		3.2	Preparation of database across the country						
		3.3	Continuous updating of the System						
4	Identifying the Socio-economic problems Slum dwellers through Census	4.1	Listing and digitalizing of slum settlements	2013	2016	100.00	-	100.00	P-1 On-going
		4.2	Conducting the census on slum and floating population						
		4.3	Introducing the scorecard and monitoring						
5	Developing literacy and education statistics	5.1	Piloting LAMP through Literacy Assessment Survey (LAS)	2014	2023	160.00	290.00	450.00	P-2 On-going
		5.2	Conducting household based education survey						
		5.3	Conducting institution based education survey						
Sub-Total						14451.00	13690.00	28141.00	
Training Cost						180.00	350.00	530.00	

Strategic Goals		Progress Indicators		Start Year	End Year	Budget 2013/14 to 2015/16	Budget 2016/17 to 2022/23	Total Budget	Priority
Total						14631.00	14040.00	28671.00	
8. Industry and Labour Wing									
1	Generation of Annual/Quarterly Key Labour Force Indicators	1.1	Identification of indicators	2013	2019	84.80	197.90	282.667	P-1
		1.2	Preparation of relevant instrument						
		1.3	Data collection, Process, compilation and report preparation						
		1.4	Analytical report preparation on dynamics of Labour market in Bangladesh (based on in-depth analysis of QLFS)						
		1.5	Introducing Panel Study on Labour Force						
2	Conducting of Annual Establishment & Institutional Survey (AEIS) on a regular basis to cover Service sector in two years interval	2.1	Identification of core indicators	2013	2023	28.30	56.60	84.90	P-1 On-going
		2.2	Collection of secondary information for sampling frame						
		2.3	Collection/compilation of primary data						
3	Conducting of Survey on Manufacturing Industries with 2 years interval regularly	3.1	Identification of core sectors	2014	2023	39.60	118.80	158.40	P-1 On-going
		3.2	Updating the survey instruments						
		3.3	Collection/compilation of primary data						
4	Generation of ICT Indicators	4.1	Identification of indicators for Survey of ICT on Households	2013	2021	54.80	109.60	164.40	P-1
		4.2	Data collection, Process, compilation and report preparation						
		4.3	Identification of indicators for Survey of ICT on Enterprises						
		4.4	Data collection, Process, compilation and report preparation						
5	Automation of data collection and processing	5.1	Testing of alternative methods for electronic data collection	2014	2021	23.80	23.80	47.60	P-1

Strategic Goals		Progress Indicators		Start Year	End Year	Budget 2013/14 to 2015/16	Budget 2016/17 to 2022/23	Total Budget	Priority
		5.2	Piloting & procurement of logistics						
		5.3	Introduce electronic data collection and processing system						
6	Updating Business Register	6.1	Collection of secondary information and updating	2014	2023	15.00	45.00	60.00	P-2 On-going
		6.2	Integration of secondary information						
		6.3	Verification of data in the field level and finalization						
7	Updating of Statistical Classification in conformity with global classification	7.1	Review of existing classification	2015	2023	4.30	4.30	8.60	P-3 On-going
		7.2	Identification of the statistical classification that needs updating						
		7.3	Develop of statistical classification in the context of Bangladesh						
8	Generation of informal sector statistics	8.1	Development of conceptual framework on informal sector	2015	2023	34.70	34.70	69.40	P-3
		8.2	Development of survey methodology and instrument						
		8.3	Data collection on informal sector and publication of report (once in every 5 years)						
Sub-Total						285.30	590.70	876.00	
Training Cost						5.00	15.00	20.00	
Total						290.30	605.70	896.00	
Total (All wing)						23474.15	22157.55	45631.7	
Total Training Cost (All Wing)						459.5	710.67	1170.17	
Grand Total (All Wings)						23933.65	22868.22	46801.87	

(Note: P-1 for Top Priority, P-2 for Medium Priority and P-3 for Less Priority)

Table 7.2: Summary of New Staff Posts to be Created

	National Accounts Wing	I&L Wing	Ag. Wing	D&H Wing	Census Wing	Computer Wing	FA & MIS Wing	SSTI	Total
Year-2013-2014									
Professional posts in statistics	20	6	20	40	-	-	8	4	98
Professional posts in other topics	2	3	5	5	-	-	12	4	31
Support staff at headquarters	-	3	-	10	-	10	4	8	35
Field staff	-	-	-	-	-	-	10500	-	10500
Temporary Staff	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sub-Total	22	12	25	55	-	10	10524	16	10664
Year-2014-2015									
Professional posts in statistics	15	5	10	32	-	25	8	2	97
Professional posts in other topics	2	1	-	4	-	100	12	2	121
Support staff at headquarters	-	2	-	10	-	-	4	4	20
Field staff	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Temporary Staff	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sub-Total	17	8	10	46	-	125	24	8	238
Year-2015-2016									
Professional posts in statistics	10	4	10	30	-	-	8	2	64
Professional posts in other topics	2	1	-	4	-	-	12	2	21
Support staff at headquarters	-	10	-	10	-	-	4	4	28
Field staff	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Temporary Staff	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sub-Total	12	15	10	44	-	-	24	8	113
Grand-Total	51	35	45	145	-	135	10572	32	11015

(Note: Field staff (10500 people) under FA & MIS Wing will be hired. The expansion has been recommended for future, not for now. This number might be reduced for wide adoption of new technology.)

Table 7.3: Number of the People to be Trained by Wing

	National Accounts Wing	I&L Wing	Ag. Wing	D&H Wing	Census Wing	Computer Wing	FA & MIS Wing	SSTI	Total
Year-2013-2014									
Long-term (more than six months) training overseas	8	4	4	2	10	-	20	10	58
Short-term (six months or less) training overseas	30	10	10	3	15	20	20	10	118
Long-term (more than six months) training in Bangladesh	-	4	10	2	50	50	30	-	146
Short-term (six months or less) training in Bangladesh	30	30	150	10	60	200	50	-	530
Sub-Total	68	48	174	17	135	270	120	20	852
Year-2014-2015									
Long-term (more than six months) training overseas	8	4	4	2	10	25	20	10	83
Short-term (six months or less) training overseas	30	8	10	4	20	20	20	10	122
Long-term (more than six months) training in Bangladesh	-	4	10	2	40	50	30	-	136
Short-term (six months or less) training in Bangladesh	30	20	150	10	45	200	50	-	505
Sub-Total	68	36	174	18	115	295	120	20	846
Year-2015-2016									
Long-term (more than six months) training overseas	8	4	4	2	5	25	20	10	78
Short-term (six months or less) training overseas	30	6	10	4	12	25	20	10	117
Long-term (more than six months) training in Bangladesh	-	4	10	2	40	50	30	-	136
Short-term (six months or less) training in Bangladesh	30	20	150	10	30	200	50	-	490
Sub-Total	68	34	174	18	87	300	120	20	821
Grand Total-	204	118	522	53	337	865	360	60	2519

Table 7.4: Other Inputs Required for the Implementation Plan

	National Accounts Wing	I&L Wing	Ag. Wing	D&H Wing	Census Wing	Computer Wing	FA & MIS Wing	SSTI	Total
Year-2013-2014									
Computers, Laptops, Tablet PC (number of work stations)	50	10	30	100	10000	70	1050	10	11310
Office equipment (number)	10	2	10	5	-	-	80	10	117
Other items of equipment (number)	5	5	100	400	-	-	-	15	525
Vehicles (number)	2	2	2	2	41	7	101		155
International consultants (number of person months)	30	6	12	6	12	-	-		66
Local consultants (number of person months)	36	24	48	6	12	30	-		156
Year-2014-2015									
Computers, Laptops, Tablet PC (number of work stations)	20	2	25	50	1000	64	20	10	1191
Office equipment (number)	10	1	5	3			50		69
Other items of equipment (number)	5	5	100					10	120
Vehicles (number)	2	2	1	2	5	23		2	37
International consultants (number of person months)	30	12	12	12	12	42			120
Local consultants (number of person months)	36	24	48	6	12	24			150
Year-2015-2016									
Computers, Laptops, Tablet PC (number of work stations)	20	2	25	50	1000	516	10	10	1633
Office equipment (number)	10	-	5				50	5	70
Other items of equipment (number)	5	-	100			-		5	110
Vehicles (number)	1	-	1					2	4
International consultants (number of person months)	30	12	12	12		42			108
Local consultants (number of person months)	36	12	48	12		30			138

7.1. The Anticipated Cost of the Implementation Plan from 2013 to 2023

The overall cost of implementing the NSDS as set out in this document is estimated at Tk. 46801.87million of which Tk.23933.65 is for the three year from July 2013 to June 2016 and Tk.22868.22 for the long term up to June 2023. Table 7.1 shows the budget estimates prepared by BBS for the additional capacity building requirements identified in Chapters IV, V & VI. The budget has been prepared excluding the annual budget allocation of the government for compensation of the employee and other operating expenses, but the budget for development programmes has been included.

Table 7.5: The Estimated Cost for Implementing the NSDS (in Million Taka)

Name of the Wing	Total (2013 to 2023)	Phase 1 (2013 to 2016)	Phase 2 (2016 to 2023)
Computer Wing	1429.74	421.25	1008.49
National Accounting Wing	1781.00	1379.00	402.00
Agriculture Wing	1555.50	525.50	1030.00
SSTI	1398.60	419.60	979.00
Demography & Health Wing	1798.33	455.30	1343.03
FA & MIS	9271.70	5811.70	3460.00
Census Wing	28671.00	14631.00	14040.00
Industry & Labour Wing	896.00	290.30	605.70
Total	46801.87	23933.65	22868.22

7.2. A Proposed Financing Plan

The Government of Bangladesh may not be able enough to finance the whole plan from its own resources since it represents a very large investment; so Development Partners' support will be required. The Focal Point Group set up during the design stage of NSDS including the Development Partners interested in statistical development in Bangladesh will be approached to consider financing elements of the NSDS. The World Bank will also be approached to support the implementation of the NSDS through their statistical capacity building (STATCAP) programme.

The estimated total cost of the investment program set out in the NSDS for the first phase of the program until June 2016 is estimated at just less than 24,000 million Taka. Based on the assumption that the Government recurrent budget will continue to meet staff and other operating costs for the three financial years from July 2013 onwards, an initial financing plan is set out in Table 7.6. The aim is to ensure that all development of statistics in Bangladesh takes place within the framework of the NSDS, but this will include not only the Government's contribution through the Medium Term Budgetary Framework (MTBF), but also existing and new donor funded projects that are already under active discussion. The figures in the table assume that all costs are calculated in 2012 prices and an exchange rate of US\$1.00 = Taka 81.00. As the table indicates, the estimated financing gap for the first phase is 17743.65 million Taka or about US\$ 218.98 million.

Table 7.6: An Initial Financing Plan for the NSDS to 2016

	Taka Million	US \$ Million
Total investment cost of the NSDS	23933.65	295.4
Less:		
1. Government MTBF allocation for three years	630	7.8
2. Approved Projects		
Economic Census	1940	23.95
MSVSB	180	2.22
GIS	160	1.97
ICT (Optical Data Archive)	280	3.45
3. Project under Process		
Development of Bangladesh Poverty Database	3000	37.03
Expected financing need (gap)	17743.65	218.98

7.3. The Budget Allocation for Statistics

Recently the Government of Bangladesh has included statistics as one of the core business activities in the budget allocation with the aim of developing evidence-based development planning. As a result, the government allocation for statistics has increased gradually over the last few years. In the current fiscal year, the government allocated Tk.210.40 million under MTBF only for development programmes - the total Tk.3164.20 million including revenue expenditure and expenditure for the projects. The government has already pledged to provide around Tk.200.00 million each year in the next four years, under the MTBF for development expenditure.

The total budget allocated to statistics by the government in the last four years was Tk.9136.69 million of which Tk.3164.20 million in 2012-13, Tk.1839.77 million in 2011-12, Tk.3231.18 million in 2010-11 and Tk.901.54 million in 2009-10.

7.4. Financing Statistics from 2016 onwards

The first phase of the NSDS will be completed by June 2016 but what will be in the next is an important question. As this plan has been developed for a long period, this will be implemented until June 2023 as usually following the same financing nature as the first three years i.e. funding will be made by the government as well as Development Partners. Afterwards, it is expected that the NSS will stand on a very strong pillar and regular finance will be the responsibility of the government.

Chapter VIII: Monitoring Progress -Measuring and Reporting Results

The implementation of Bangladesh NSDS will be monitored closely to ensure that the goals are being achieved and that implementation is on the track. Monitoring will also help to identify problems before the situation become critical and while it is still possible to put corrective measures into effect. As the implementation plan for BBS has been prepared Wing by Wing, responsibility for monitoring progress will rest with the management of each Wing. Existing Technical Committees for each Wing, headed by an appropriately qualified outside expert will also monitor the progress of the NSDS activities taken under that Wing. For overall monitoring, a high level Steering Committee headed by the Secretary, Statistics and Informatics Division (SID) will be established to monitor the progress of the NSDS.

8.1. Trust in Official Statistics

To maintain and enhance public trust and confidence in the integrity of official statistics, the BBS will follow strictly professional guidelines and ethics, in line with the UN's Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics. The BBS will monitor the implementation of the strategic actions and will assess the extent to which they are building trust among users. In order to do this, it will carry out a Customer Satisfaction Survey (CSS) at least once every three years.

8.2. Monitoring the Coverage, Data Quality and the Use of Statistics

The implementation framework given in Chapter-VII sets out what results are expected by the end of the first phase in June 2016 and also provides intermediate targets for the intervening years. Therefore, results will be identified for each of the main areas identified in Chapter-IV; based on indicators set out in Annex I. Base-line data is available from the initial assessment carried out as part of the preparation of the NSDS (see Annex IV).

To achieve the vision, it is proposed to monitor the performance of the BBS and the NSS as a whole including coverage, data quality and the use of statistics on the basis of a few core indicators as follows:

- Overall user satisfaction monitored from time to time through a user satisfaction survey based on the NQAF.
- Maintaining compliance with the requirements of GDDS.
- Subscribing to the SDDS and continuing compliance with the requirements of the SDDS as monitored regularly by the IMF.
- Ensuring that the World Bank's Statistical Capacity Indicator for Bangladesh increases over time to around 90 by June 2016.
- Implementing the recommendations of the Busan Action Plan for Statistics.

Chapter IX: Implementation Arrangements

As the NSS is still mainly centralized, most of the development programs included in the NSDS will necessarily be based in the BBS. Some investments and development activities, however, will be based in other agencies and these will be managed through separate MOUs.

Managing the whole implementation process, nevertheless, will be a major undertaking and will require that the appropriate capacity is put in place as early as possible. It is proposed that a separate Administrative Unit reporting directly to the Secretary of the Statistics and Informatics Division will be established. This unit will be responsible for overseeing and regulating the administrative, managerial and financial aspects of NSDS.

9.1. Establishing Capacity within BBS to Manage the Implementation of the NSDS

The NSDS will be implemented within the existing structure of the BBS. Eight Wings of the BBS will be responsible independently for the successful implementation of activities in the areas for which they have responsibility. The Director of the Wing will supervise implementation, but day to day activities will be managed and led by an officer at deputy Director or Joint Director Level. A technical committee headed by the Director General of the BBS and comprised of all Directors as member and representatives from other ministries/agencies will provide the managerial and technical advice for the successful completion of all the programs under the NSDS. It will cover the following areas:

- Financial management and control, including internal audit.
- Management of the procurement function, including technical assistance, goods and services and training services.
- Administrative support.
- Monitoring and reporting of progress.

9.2. Possible Arrangements for Development Partners' Support to Statistics

Implementation of the NSDS will involve coordination between a numbers of different agencies, including some of the Development Partners listed in Table 2.3 in Chapter II. The NSDS has been prepared based on a participatory approach and a *Focal Point Group*, including representatives from the main Development Partners, has already been set up. A number of consultations have been carried out with a number of Development Partners and they have been involved in the preparation process. For the implementation, this engagement will continue and it is important that arrangements are put in places that are able to meet the needs of the different Development Partners as well as the government of Bangladesh.

9.3. Arrangements for Monitoring and Reporting Progress

The BBS is required to follow the monitoring and reporting system of government as well as Development Partners for all statistical activities. Progress is discussed regularly in two forums: monthly coordination meetings chaired by the Director General of the BBS and a monthly coordination meeting of the Statistics and Informatics Division chaired by the Secretary. Information about statistical activities is published regularly on the BBS website. It is proposed to use all of these mechanisms to release information on the implementation progress of NSDS and the results that have already been achieved. Information on the indicators and progress towards various targets and milestones described in Chapter-VII will be updated on the website as it becomes available.

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Annex I: Detailed Implementation Plan for Each BBS Wing

Strategic Goals	Progress Indicators	Intermediate Targets				Medium-term June 2018	Long-term June 2023	Comments and assumptions		
		June 2014	June 2015	June 2016	June 2017					
1. Computer Wing										
Part I: Medium and Long-term Strategic Goals										
1	Decentralization of ICT process in statistical system	1.1	Setting up decentralized (up to District) BBS-owned INTRANET system	40%	80%	100%				
		1.2	Electronic security & process management system by ERP application.		20%	40%	60%	80%	100%	
		1.3	Template design for manual & automated data capture at local level		30%	60%	100%			
2	Capacity Building of ICT, cartography & GIS professionals	2.1	Training of ICT professionals on programming & hardware	20%	40%	70%	100%			To be continued
		2.2	Setup of programming, coding, system designer and analyst units	20%	40%	70%	100%			
		2.3	Hardware (Server/Devices) and software (operating & application)			25%	50%	75%	100%	
3	Development of efficient data management system & maintenance	3.1	Setting up Netware and Communication	10%	20%	40%	60%	80%	100%	To be continued
		3.2	Ensuring Storage and Security.	50%	100%					To be continued
		3.3	Data management and dissemination including micro/meta data	25%	50%	75%	100%			
4	Time-Need global ICT cooperation & data development (Using GIS System)	4.1	Infrastructure development for data source level communication	20%	50%	75%	100%			
		4.2	GIS/GPS based New-tech Data collection & globally data cooperation	30%	40%	60%	100%			
		4.3	Machine readable data input / collection system & globally data transfer	30%	40%	60%	100%			
		4.4	Survey of ICT on Enterprises	50%	100%			100%	100%	To be continued
5	Statistical data management system software including statistical data and metadata exchange (SDMX)	5.1	Web based application software development for All wing	50%	100%					
6	Setup of National Data Resource & Processing Centre	6.1	Inter-operability core database design and Tier-3 data centre		20%	40%	60%	80%	100%	
		6.2	Build-up Data warehouse/Data Mining				20%	50%	100%	
		6.3	Time series data archiving/mining using modern technology		20%	40%	60%	80%	100%	To be continued
7	Data Archive &	7.1	Data Archiving	50%	100%					To be continued

Strategic Goals	Progress Indicators			Intermediate Targets				Medium-term June 2018	Long-term June 2023	Comments and assumptions	
				June 2014	June 2015	June 2016	June 2017				
1. Computer Wing											
	Networking	7.2	Establishing Network Infrastructure up to Zilla and Upazila level	20%	40%	60%	80%	100%			
		7.3	Hardware and Netware Maintenance	20%	40%	60%	80%	100%			
		7.4	Spatial and Attributes Database development		100%						To be continued
		7.5	Web Enable GIS based Application Development		100%						To be continued
8	Forward to Cloud Computing	8.1	Migration to Clouding					50%	100%		
		8.2	Cloud computing security					50%	100%		
		8.3	Green Computing					50%	100%		
		8.4	Development of E-Service and Sharing System based on cloud computing					50%	100%		

ERP = Enterprise Resource Planning

Part II Three-year Rolling Implementation Plan												
Activities	Progress Indicator	Outputs, targets and milestones					Inputs				Running Costs in Lakh Taka	Comments and assumptions
		2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	Staff time in person weeks							
					Professional	Support	Field	Temporary				
Strategic Goal 1: Decentralization of ICT Process in Statistical System												
1.1	Infrastructure development and Internet facility expansion	1.1.1	Building up capturing canter with equipments	30%	64%	100%	7px2 w	21px2 w	147px2 w	35px 2 w	200.00	7 divisions are included
		1.1.2	Setting up of Local level internet connection	-	60%	100%	-	-	49px2 w	49px2w		-do-
		1.1.3	Provide local level maintenance facility	-	-	100%	-	-	-	49 px52w		-do-
1.2	Establishment ICT management system with ERP application	1.2.1	Batch-wise creation/processing system setup	32%	66%	100%	1px52w	1px52w	-	14px2w		
		1.2.2	Image creation centre with document control	32%	66%	100%	-	-	-	-		
		1.2.3	Process management system	-	-	100%	-	-	14px2w	-		
1.3	Template design based on data dictionary/ layout	1.3.1	Template /Layout study	25%	-	-	-	-	-	-		
		1.3.2	Hands on training on system of processing	20%	70%	100%	2px3w	1px52w	7px3w	-		
		1.3.3	Hands on training on sheet scanning.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		

Part II Three-year Rolling Implementation Plan												
Activities		Progress Indicator		Outputs, targets and milestones			Inputs				Running Costs in Lakh Taka	Comments and assumptions
				2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	Staff time in person weeks					
							Professional	Support	Field	Temporary		
1.4	Installation Image based data capturing & processing system	1.4.1	ICR Based image processing study/training	20%	70%	100%	2px3w	1px52w	7px3w	-	134.00	
		1.4.2	Operator and supervisor selection & training	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
		1.4.3	Time frame calculation and output operation.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Strategic Goal 2: Capacity Building of ICT Professionals and Experts												
2.1	Technical Training of ICT professionals	2.1.1	Local training for long period	33%	66%	100%	15px80w	-	-	-	134.00	
		2.1.2	Foreign training for short period	50%	90%	100%	14px12w	-	-	-		
		2.1.3	Professional certification	30%	60%	100%	29px2w	-	-	-		
2.2	Hardware(server/devices) & software (operating/application)	2.2.1	Local training for long period	30%	60%	100%	2px2w	1px2w	7px w	14prsx2wks	134.00	
		2.2.2	Foreign training for short period	-	100%	-	1px2w	-	-	-		
		2.2.3	Professional certification	-	-	100%	1px2w	1px2w	7px2w	-		
2.3	Setup program/coding/system designer/analyst units	2.3.1	Programming in modern language with relation code	-	50%	100%	5px12w	2px12w	14px12w	-	134.00	
		2.3.2	Web enable application document	30%	75%	100%	5px12w	2px12w	14px12w	-		
		2.3.3	Initialize international statistical package	35%	70%	100%	5px12w	2px12w	14px12w	-		
2.4	Structural system design, study of data dictionary & layout	2.4.1	To understand user's data requirement	30%	60%	100%	2px2w	1px2w	7px2w	14px2w	134.00	
		2.4.2	Inter-compatibility format analysis	-	100%	-	1px2w	-	-	-		
		2.4.3	Hardcopy & electronic format data hand over	-	-	100%	1px2w	1px2w	7px2w	-		
Strategic Goal 3: Development of Efficient Data Management System & Maintenance												
3.1	Network and Communication	3.1.1	More media redundant communication network setup	35%	75%	100%	1px24w	1px24w	7px24w	7px4w	113.50	
		3.1.2	Local Language base web enable support/solution	35%	75%	100%	1px24w	1px24w	7px24 w	7px4w		
		3.1.3	Cloud enable support service development	40%	75%	100%	2px24w	1px24w	7 p x24 w	7px4w		

Part II Three-year Rolling Implementation Plan											
Activities	Progress Indicator		Outputs, targets and milestones			Inputs				Running Costs in Lakh Taka	Comments and assumptions
			2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	Staff time in person weeks					
						Professional	Support	Field	Temporary		
3.2 Storage and Security.	3.2.1	Environmental and access security	45%	80%	100%	1px12w	1px12w	7px12w	-	620.00	
	3.2.2	LAN/WAN/ communication security	40%	70%	100%	2px12w	1px12w	7p x12w	7px6w		
	3.2.3	Media based data archive & storage maintenance	40%	70%	100%	2prsx12w	1px12w	7p x12w	7px6w		
3.3 Data management/dissemination including micro/meta data	3.3.1	In-house Maintenance facility build up	40%	70%	100%	2px52w	1px52w	7px52w	-		
	3.3.2	Initialize modern concept & technology	45%	-	100%	1px52w	-	7px52w	-		
	3.3.3	E-service facility development	50%	-	100%	1px52w	-	7px52w	-		
3.4 Development of certified trained professional/persons	3.4.1	Maintenance of Data centre	20%	50%	100%	1px52w	1px52w	-	-		
	3.4.2	Maintenance of Data security	45%	-	100%	1 p x52 w	-	7p x52w	-		
	3.4.3	Maintenance of LAN ,WAN system	60%	90%	100%	2px52w	1px24w	-	-		
Strategic Goal 4: Time-Need Global Standard Statistical Database Development (Using GIS System)											
4.1 Software infrastructure development for data source level communication	4.1.1	Local office internet connection	40%	-	100%	1px12w	-	7px12w	-	620.00	
	4.1.2	Making relationship with other local departments for data exchange electronically	40%	-	100%	1px52w	-	7px52w	7px52w		
	4.1.3	Bandwidth and media selection	45%	-	100%	2px52w	-	7px52w	-		
4.2 GIS/GPS based New-tech Data collection & globally data cooperation	4.2.1	International standardize statistical tool	40%	100%	-	2px52w	4px52w	-	2px52w		
	4.2.2	Procurement of GPS and hand held device	40%	100%	-	2px52w	4px52w	7px52w	7px52w		
	4.2.3	Portraying every establishment in CS Mauza/Mohalla map using GPS	40%	100%	-	128px52w	-	-	-		
	4.2.4	Create database of all establishments by listing using GPS	40%	100%	-	-	-	-	-		
	4.2.5	Publishing different type of ATLAS using satellite image	30%	65%	100%	1px52w	2px52w	7px52w	7px52w		

Part II Three-year Rolling Implementation Plan												
Activities		Progress Indicator		Outputs, targets and milestones			Inputs				Running Costs in Lakh Taka	Comments and assumptions
				2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	Staff time in person weeks					
							Professional	Support	Field	Temporary		
4.3	Development of machine readable data input system & data transfer in global format	4.3.1	Creating in-house training facilities	25%	60%	100%	2px52w	14px52w	14px52w	7px24w		
		4.3.2	Selection of quality enumerator	-	50%	100%	-	14px52w	14px52w	-		
		4.3.3	Providing training using modern technology	-	50%	100%	-	14px52w	14px52w	7px52w		
4.4	Use of mobile data capture/Collection	4.4.1	Developing partnership with mobile operators	40%	-	100%	1px52w			7px52w		
		4.4.2	Using mobile communication resource	50%	100%	-	1px52w	1px52w	-	-		
		4.4.3	Awareness building of data-provider in using mobile device	50%	100%	-	1px52w	1px52w	-	-		
Strategic Goal 5: Statistical Data Management System Software Including Statistical Data and Metadata Exchange (SDMX)												
5.1	Related Web based application software development for All wing	5.1.1	Prepare Documents	30%	100%		-	-	-	-	85.00	
		5.1.2	Getting approval	50%	100%		-	-	-	-		
		5.1.3	Development of web-based application		100%		-	-	-	-		
		5.1.4	Testing & Commissioning	50%	100%		-	-	-	-		
		5.1.5	Providing training		100%		-	-	-	-		
Strategic Goal 6: Setup of National Data Resource & Processing Centre												
6.1	Inter-operability core database design & Tier-3 data centre	6.1.1	Hiring Manpower		40%	100%	3px104w	2px104w	7px104w	7px104w	2400.00	
		6.1.2	Data supply and service		25%	100%	1px12w	-	7px12w	7px12w		
		6.1.3	Repair and maintenance		20%	100%						
		6.1.4	Procurement of equipments		20%	100%						
		6.1.5	Land acquisition		100%							
		6.1.6	Civil works and others		100%		1px12w	-	7px12w	7px12w		
6.2	Private cloud with front-end user application develop	6.2.1	High bandwidth internet facilities	30%	-	100%	1px24w	-	7px24w	-		
		6.2.2	Office automation solution/MIS	25%	65%	100%	2px52w	7px52w	7px52w	14px52w		
		6.2.3	Cloud base statistical application development	35%	70%	100%	1px52w	1px52w	-	1px52w		

Part II Three-year Rolling Implementation Plan												
Activities		Progress Indicator		Outputs, targets and milestones			Inputs				Running Costs in Lakh Taka	Comments and assumptions
				2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	Staff time in person weeks					
							Professional	Support	Field	Temporary		
6.3	Time series data archiving/mining using modern tech with leg com	6.3.1	To understand past & future trends and technique	40%	70%	100%	3px12w	1px12w	-	-		
		6.3.2	Setup legacy compatible unique platform	60%	100%	-	3px12w	1px12w	-	-		
		6.3.3	Year/Sector/Project wise data dissemination solution	35%	65%	100%	3px12w	1px12w	-	-		
6.4	World class data centre & modern techn. data archiving solution	6.4.1	Analysis of modern logic/protocol system	30%	60%	100%	2px12w	1px12w	-	2px12w		
		6.4.2	Common language interface	30%	60%	100%	2px12w	1px12w	-	-		
		6.4.3	Core data architecture.	30%	60%	100%	2px12w	1px12w	-	-		
Strategic Goal 7: Data Archive & Networking												
7.1	Data Archiving	7.1.1	Hiring Manpower	30%	100%		1px52w	1px52w	-	-	560.00	
		7.1.2	Equipment supply and service	50%	100%		-	-	-	-		
		7.1.3	Repair and maintenance		100%		-	-	-	-		
		7.1.4	Infrastructure development	50%	100%		-	-	-	-		
		7.1.5	Archive application		100%		-	-	-	-		
7.2	Network Infrastructure upto Zila and Upazila	7.2.1	Network infrastructure upto zila	50%	100%		-	-	-	-		
		7.2.2	Network infrastructure upto upazila	50%	100%		-	-	-	-		
7.3	Hardware and Netware maintenance	7.3.1	Hardware and Netware maintenance upto zila	25%	100%	100%	-	-	-	-		
		7.3.2	Hardware and Netware maintenance upto upazila	25%	100%	100%	-	-	-	-		
		7.3.3	Commissioning & training	100%			-	-	-	-		

Part II Three-year Rolling Implementation Plan												
Activities		Progress Indicator		Outputs, targets and milestones			Inputs				Comments and assumptions	
				2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	Staff time in person weeks					Running Costs in Lakh Taka
							Professional	Support	Field	Temporary		
Strategic Goal 8: Forward to Cloud/Green Computing												
8.1	E-service system development at upazila Statistical Office	8.1.1	Providing ICT Training			100%	-	-	-	-		
		8.1.2	Equipment supply and service		-	100%	-	-	-	-		
		8.1.3	Infrastructure development			100%	-	-	-	-		
		8.1.4	Setting internet connectivity			100%	-	-	-	-		
		8.1.5	Web application		-	100%	-	-	-	-		
Sub-Total										4112.50		

Budget Summary			
	Budget for 3 Years(2013-16)/ Running Cost (In Lac Taka)	Budget for 7 Years (In Lac Taka)	Total Budget (In Lac Taka)
Sub-total	4112.50	9928.20	14040.70
Training cost	100.00	156.70	256.70
Total	4212.50	10084.90	14297.40

Summary of new staff posts to be created			
	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16
Professional posts in statistics	-	25	-
Professional posts in other topics	-	100	-
Support staff at headquarters	10	-	-
Field staff	-	-	-
Temporary staff	-	-	-

Summary of training needs			
	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16
Long-term (more than six months) training overseas	-	25	25
Short-term (six months or less) training overseas	20	20	25
Long-term (more than six months) training in Bangladesh	50	50	50
Short-term (six months or less) training in Bangladesh	200	200	200

Other inputs required for the Implementation Plan			
	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16
Computers (number of work stations): Division # 7 WS x 10 = 70; District # 64 x 1 WS = 64; Upz# 516 x 1 WS = 516	70	64	516
Office equipment (number):		As required	
Other items of equipment (number): Disaster Recovery setup equipments, server & storage, UPS,LAN/VAN, Internet		As required	
Vehicles (number):	7	23	
International consultants (number of person months)	-	7px6m	7px6m
Local consultants (number of person months): 5 prs x 1 year	5px6m	2px12m	5px6m

Strategic Goals	Progress Indicators	Intermediate Targets				Mid-term June 2018	Long- term June 2023	Comments and assumptions	
		June 2014	June 2015	June 2016	June 2017				
2. National Accounting Wing									
Part I: Medium and Long-term Strategic Goals									
1	Automation of data transfer for various indices	1.1	Improvement of Consumer Price Index (CPI) calculation	70%	100%			100%	
		1.2	Improvement of Producer Price Index (PPI) calculation						
		1.3	Improvement of Quantum Index of Industrial Production (QIP) calculation	50%	100%				
		1.4	Improvement of GDP deflators calculation	50%	100%				
		1.5	Improvement of Foreign Trade Statistics (FTS)	50%	100%				
		1.6	Development of other indices	50%	100%				
2	Revision and rebasing of GDP	2.1	Conducting surveys and studies for GDP revision and rebasing	40%	100%		60%	100%	100%
		2.2	Compilation of rebased GDP	40%	100%			100%	100%
		2.3	Dissemination of proposed rebased GDP	40%	100%			100%	100%
		2.4	Compilation of backward linkages of the rebased GDP	40%	100%			100%	100%
3	Compilation of Quarterly National Accounts (QNA)	3.1	Conducting surveys, studies & data collection from sec. sources	20%	60%	100%			
		3.2	Draft compilation of QNA			70%	100%		
		3.3	Data validation, seasonal adjustments and finalization			50%	100%		
4	Compilation of Supply and Use Table	4.1	Conducting surveys and studies	10%	50%	100%			
		4.2	Draft compilation of Supply and Use Table			100%		100%	
		4.3	Data validation, adjustment and finalization			100%		100%	
5	Compilation of Input-Output Table	5.1	Conducting surveys and studies				100%		
		5.2	Draft compilation of Input Output Table					100%	
		5.3	Data validation, adjustment and finalization					100%	
6	Implementation of SNA 2008 by compilation of Institutional Sector Accounts	6.1	Conducting surveys, studies & data collection from secondary sources			50%	100%		
		6.2	Draft compilation of Institutional Sector Accounts				50%	100%	
		6.3	Data validation, adjustment and finalization					100%	
7	Compilation of Green GDP (System of Environmental-Economic Accounting)	7.1	Conducting surveys, studies & data collection from secondary sources		5%	10%	15%	20%	100%
		7.2	Draft compilation of Green GDP				15%	50%	100%
		7.3	Data validation, adjustment and finalization						100%

Strategic Goals	Progress Indicators	Intermediate Targets				Mid-term June 2018	Long-term June 2023	Comments and assumptions	
		June 2014	June 2015	June 2016	June 2017				
2. National Accounting Wing									
Part I: Medium and Long-term Strategic Goals									
	(SEEA)								
8	Compilation of satellite accounts (Implementation of SNA 2008)	8.1	Compilation of Tourism Satellite Account (TSA)	20%	50%	100%		100%	
		8.2	Compilation of Health Satellite Account		10%	20%	30%	50%	100%
		8.3	Compilation of Education Satellite Account		10%	15%	40%	45%	100%
9	Institutionalization of Environmental Statistics (<i>part of SEEA</i>)	9.1	Set up of environmental statistics section	50%	100%				
		9.2	Training on compilation of environmental statistics	50%	100%				
		9.3	Compilation environmental statistics	20%	50%	100%			
10	Compilation of Resource Account (<i>Part of SEEA</i>)	10.1	Natural gas	10%	15%	20%	35%	50%	100%
		10.2	Water	5%	10%	15%	25%	45%	100%
		10.3	Forest		5%	10%	20%	50%	100%
11	Compilation of Regional (District) Account	11.1	Collection of regional data	10%	30%	70%	100%		
		11.2	Draft compilation of District GDP				50%	100%	
		11.3	Data validation, adjustment and finalization					100%	
12	Improving different methods of GDP compilation	12.1	Production method				60%	100%	
		12.2	Expenditure method				60%	100%	
		12.3	Income method				60%	100%	
13	Compilation of Social Accounting Matrix (SAM)	13.1	Conducting surveys, studies & data collection from sec.sources		5%	10%	20%	35%	100%
		13.2	Draft compilation of SAM				10%	25%	100%
		13.3	Data validation, adjustment and finalization					10%	100%
14	Monitoring the Situation of Climate change	14.1	Data collection		20%	60%	100%		
		14.2	Selection of monitoring indices			50%	100%		
		14.3	Installation of situation monitoring software				100%		
15	Compilation of Balance Sheet of Bangladesh Economy	15.1	Conducting surveys, studies & data collection from sec.sources		10%	15%	20%	35%	100%
		15.2	Draft compilation of Balance sheet				10%	25%	100%
		15.3	Data validation, adjustment and finalization					10%	100%

Part II Three-year Rolling Implementation Plan												
Activities	Progress Indicator		Outputs, targets and milestones			Inputs				Running Costs in Lakh Taka	Comments and assumptions	
			2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	Staff time in person weeks						
						Professional	Support	Field	Temporary			
Strategic Goal 1: Automation of data transfer for various indices												
1.1	Improvement of Consumer Price Index (CPI) calculation	1.1.1	Purchasing of automation devices, software and installation	100			5px2w	3px2w	-		1210.00	
		1.1.2	Training for price collector	100			10px2w	5px2w		64px2w		
		1.1.3	Dissemination	100			3px1w	5px1w	-			
1.2	Improvement of Quantum Index of Industrial Production (QIP) calculation	1.2.1	Purchasing of automation devices, software and installation	10	70	100	5px2w	3px2w	-			
		1.2.2	Training for data collector and data collection	20	70	100	10px2w	10px2w	-	24px2w		
		1.2.3	Dissemination	0	0	100	3px1w	5px1w	-			
1.3	Improvement of GDP deflators calculation	1.3.1	Purchasing of Computer, Printer, Software and installation	10	40	100	10px1w	5px2w	-			
		1.3.2	Training for data collector and data collection	20	70	100	10px2w	5px2w	-			
		1.3.3	Dissemination	0	0	100	10px1w	5px1w	-			
1.4	Improvement of Foreign Trade Statistics (FTS)	1.4.1	Purchasing of Computer, Printer, Software and installation	20	60	100	5px2w	3px2w	-			
		1.4.2	Training for FTS compiler	20	70	100	5px2w	5px2w	-			
		1.4.3	Dissemination	0	0	100	3px1w	3px1w	-			
1.5	Development of Other Indices	1.5.1	House Rent Index	10	70	100	2px12w	4px20w		7px2w		
		1.5.2	Fair and Freight Index	10	70	100	2px12w	4px20w		7px2w		
		1.5.3	Professional Wage Index and other indices	10	70	100	5px12w	10px20w		15px4w		
Strategic Goal 2: Revision and Rebasings of GDP												
2.1	Conducting surveys and studies for GDP revision and rebasing	2.1.1	Survey on Private health, education, NPISH, business services, private construction, investment by sector etc.	20	70	100	10px20w	20px20w		100px2w	3900.00	Cost estimated on the basis of rebasing for at least 2 time

Part II Three-year Rolling Implementation Plan												
Activities		Progress Indicator		Outputs, targets and milestones			Inputs				Running Costs in Lakh Taka	Comments and assumptions
				2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	Staff time in person weeks					
							Professional	Support	Field	Temporary		
		2.1.2	Survey on trade, private transport, non-mechanized transport, hotel & restaurant, nursery & horticulture, livestock & poultry (farm and HH), private forestry (farm and HH), irrigation service etc.	20	70	100	10px20w	20px20w		100px2w		
		2.1.3	Special study on money changers, stock market, salt production etc.	20	70	100	2px15w	5px15w		25px2w		
2.2	Compilation of rebased GDP	2.2.1	Training for compilers	40	60	100	15px2w	15px2w		25px2w		
		2.2.2	Hiring of consultants	40	60	100	2px20w					
		2.2.3	Draft compilation	40	60	100	15px15w	15px15w				
2.3	Dissemination of proposed rebased GDP	2.3.1	Experts meeting	40	60	100	15px1w	15px1w				
		2.3.2	Data validation and reconciliation	40	60	100	15px4w	15px4w				
		2.3.3	Dissemination		100		15px1w	15px1w				
2.4	Compilation of backward linkages of the rebased GDP	2.4.1	Data collection		20	100	15px8w	15px10w				
		2.4.2	Data reconciliation and compilation		40	100	15px2w	15px2w				
		2.4.3	Dissemination		20	100	15px1w	15px1w				
Strategic Goal 3: Compilation of Quarterly National Accounts (QNA)												
3.1	Conducting Quarterly surveys and studies and data collection from secondary sources	3.1.1	Questionnaire development and training	10	50	100	15px2w	15px2w			1500.00	
		3.1.2	Conducting quarterly survey		50	100	15px4w	15px4w		100px2w		
		3.1.3	Collection of secondary data	10	50	100	15px2w	15px4w				
3.2	Draft compilation QNA	3.2.1	Training for the compilers	30	70	100	15px4w					
		3.2.2	Worksheet preparation		50	100	15px3w					
		3.2.3	Hiring of consultants		50	100	2px20w					
3.3	Data validation, seasonal adjustments and Finalization	3.3.1	Seasonal adjustment			100	15px4w	15px4w				
		3.3.2	Validation and expert opinion			100	15px4w	15px4w				
		3.3.3	Finalization and dissemination			100	15px3w	15px3w				

Part II Three-year Rolling Implementation Plan												
Activities		Progress Indicator		Outputs, targets and milestones			Inputs				Running Costs in Lakh Taka	Comments and assumptions
				2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	Staff time in person weeks					
							Professional	Support	Field	Temporary		
Strategic Goal 4: Compilation of Supply and Use Table (SUT)												
4.1	Conducting surveys and studies	4.2.1	Training for the collectors		50	100	15px1w	15px1w		30px1w	1200.00	
		4.2.2	Preparing survey tools and data collection	10	50	100	15px3w	15px3w		30px4w		
		4.2.3	Hiring of Consultants		50	100	2px20w					
4.2	Compilation of Supply and Use Table	4.3.1	Training for the compilers		50	100	15px4w	15px1w				
		4.3.2	Draft compilation and expert opinion			100	15px8w	15px8w				
		4.3.3	Dissemination			100	15px1w	15px1w				
Strategic Goal 5: Compilation of Input-Output Table												
5.1	Conducting surveys and Studies	5.1.1	Training for the collectors				15px4w	15px4w				This work will be done by using the budget from Compilation of Supply and Use Table
		5.1.2	Preparing survey tools and data collection				15px4w	15px4w				
		5.1.3	Hiring of Consultants				15px1w	15px1w				
5.2	Compilation of Input-Output Table	5.2.1	Training for the compilers				15px4w	15px4w				
		5.2.2	Draft compilation and expert opinion				15px4w	15px4w				
		5.2.3	Dissemination				15px1w	15px1w				
Strategic Goal 6: Implementation of SNA-2008 by compilation of Institutional Sector Accounts												
6.1	Data collection	6.1.1	Training for data collectors				15px4w	15px4w			730.00	
		6.1.2	Conducting special studies				15px4w	15px4w				
		6.1.3	Collection of institutional data				15px1w	15px1w				
6.2	Draft compilation of Institutional sector accounts	6.2.1	Training for the compilers				15px4w	15px4w				
		6.2.2	Preparing work sheet				15px4w	15px4w				
		6.2.3	Hiring of Consultants				15px1w	15px1w				
6.3	Validation and Finalization	6.3.1	Data validation and reconciliation				15px4w	15px4w				
		6.3.2	Draft report and expert opinion				15px4w	15px4w				
		6.3.3	Dissemination				15px1w	15px1w				

Part II Three-year Rolling Implementation Plan												
Activities	Progress Indicator	Outputs, targets and milestones				Inputs				Running Costs in Lakh Taka	Comments and assumptions	
		2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	Staff time in person weeks							
					Professional	Support	Field	Temporary				
Strategic Goal 7: Compilation of Green GDP following SEEA												
7.1	Conducting surveys, studies & data collection from secondary sources	7.1.1	Training for the collectors				15px4w	15px4w			1000.00	
		7.1.2	Preparing survey tools and data collection				15px4w	15px4w				
		7.1.3	Hiring of Consultants				15px1w	15px1w				
7.2	Draft compilation of Green GDP	7.2.1	Training for the compilers				15px4w	15px4w				
		7.2.2	Preparing work sheet				15px4w	15px4w				
		7.2.3	Draft compilation				15px1w	15px1w				
7.3	Data validation, adjustment and finalization	7.3.1	Data validation and reconciliation				15px4w	15px4w				
		7.3.2	Draft report and expert opinion				15px4w	15px4w				
		7.3.3	Dissemination				15px1w	15px1w				
Strategic Goal 8: Compilation of Satellite Account												
8.1	Compilation of Tourism Satellite Account (TSA)	8.1.1	Training for the compilers and hiring consultant	20	50	100	5px5w	10px2w			1500.00	
		8.1.2	Preparing survey tools and data collection	10	70	100	5px52w	10px52w		64px52w		
		8.1.3	Validation, expert opinion and dissemination		50	100	5px6w	10px6w				
8.2	Compilation of Health Satellite account	8.2.1	Training for the compilers and hiring consultant				15px4w	15px4w				
		8.2.2	Preparing survey tools and data collection				15px4w	15px4w				
		8.2.3	Validation, Expert opinion and Dissemination				15px1w	15px1w				
8.3	Compilation of education satellite account	8.3.1	Training for the compilers and hiring consultant				15px4w	15px4w				
		8.3.2	Preparing survey tools and data collection				15px4w	15px4w				
		8.3.3	Validation, expert opinion and dissemination				15px1w	15px1w				

Part II Three-year Rolling Implementation Plan													
Activities	Progress Indicator	Outputs, targets and milestones				Inputs				Running Costs in Lakh Taka	Comments and assumptions		
		2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	Staff time in person weeks								
					Professional	Support	Field	Temporary					
Strategic Goal 9: Institutionalization of Environmental Statistics (part of SEEA)													
9.1	Set up of environmental statistics section	9.1.1	Plan and design the set up	50	100		3px4w	3px4w			1200.00		
		9.1.2	Provide adequate resources	10	50	100	3px1w	3px1w					
		9.1.3	Developing BFDES and Environment Score Card		50	100	20px75w	50px75w					
9.2	Training on compilation of environmental statistics	9.2.1	Training for data collectors		10	100	3px1w	3px2w		30px2w			
		9.2.2	Training on data compilers		50	100	3px4w	3px2w					
		9.2.3	Training of trainers		100		3px4w						
9.3	Compilation of environmental statistics	9.3.1	Preparing worksheet		20	100	3px4w						
		9.3.2	Data entry and validation			100	3px4w	3px8w					
		9.3.3	Draft compilation and expert opinion			100	3px5w	3px1w					
Strategic Goal 10: Compilation of Resource Account (part of SEEA)													
10.1	Natural gas	10.1.1	Training for the compilers				15px4w	15px4w				This work will be done by using the budget from Compilation of Green GDP following SEEA.	
		10.1.2	Conducting surveys and hiring of consultants				15px4w	15px4w					
		10.1.3	Validation and finalization				15px1w	15px1w					
10.2	Water	10.2.1	Training for the compilers				15px4w	15px4w					
		10.2.2	Conducting surveys and hiring of consultants				15px4w	15px4w					
		10.2.3	Validation and finalization				15px1w	15px1w					
10.3	Forest	10.3.1	Training for the compilers				15px4w	15px4w					
		10.3.2	Conducting surveys and hiring of consultants				15px4w	15px4w					
		10.3.3	Validation and finalization				15px1w	15px1w					

Part II Three-year Rolling Implementation Plan												
Activities	Progress Indicator	Outputs, targets and milestones				Inputs				Running Costs in Lakh Taka	Comments and assumptions	
		2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	Staff time in person weeks							
					Professional	Support	Field	Temporary				
Strategic Goal 11: Compilation of Regional (District) Accounts												
11.1	Collection of regional data	11.1.1	Training for data collectors				15px2w	15px2w		64px2w	480.00	
		11.1.2	Conducting special studies				15px8w	15px8w		100px2w		
		11.1.3	Collection of local level data				15px1w	15px1w		64px2w		
11.2	Draft compilation of District GDP	11.2.1	Preparing work sheet				15px3w					
		11.2.2	Training for compilers				15px1w					
		11.2.3	Hiring of Consultants				2px20w					
11.3	Validation and Finalization	11.3.1	Data validation and reconciliation				15px4w	15px4w				
		11.3.2	Draft report and expert opinion				15px4w	15px4w				
		11.3.3	Dissemination				15px1w	15px1w				
Strategic Goal 12: Improving different methods of GDP compilation												
12.1	Production method with double deflation	12.1.1	Data collection on input									This work will be done by using the budget from revision and rebasing of GDP
		12.1.2	Data reconciliation and compilation									
		12.1.3	Dissemination									
12.2	Expenditure method through HIES	12.2.1	Data collection by HIES and from other sources	10	60	100	5px52w	10px52w		108px52w		
		12.2.2	Data reconciliation and compilation		50	100	5px10w	10px10w				
		12.2.3	Dissemination			100	5px1w	10px1w				
12.3	Income method	12.3.1	Data collection									
		12.3.2	Data reconciliation and compilation									
		12.3.3	Dissemination									
Strategic Goal 13: Compilation of Social accounting Matrix (SAM)												
13.1	Conducting surveys, studies & data collection from secondary sources	13.1.1	Training for the collectors				15px4w	15px4w				This work will be done by using the budget from Compilation of Supply and Use Table.
		13.1.2	Preparing survey tools and data collection				15px4w	15px4w				
		13.1.3	Hiring of Consultants				15px1w	15px1w				
13.2	Draft compilation of SAM	13.2.1	Training for the compilers				15px4w	15px4w				
		13.2.2	Preparing work sheet				15px4w	15px4w				
		13.2.3	Draft compilation				15px1w	15px1w				

Part II Three-year Rolling Implementation Plan												
Activities		Progress Indicator		Outputs, targets and milestones			Inputs				Running Costs in Lakh Taka	Comments and assumptions
				2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	Staff time in person weeks					
							Professional	Support	Field	Temporary		
13.3	Data validation, adjustment and finalization	13.3.1	Data validation and reconciliation				15px4w	15px4w				
		13.3.2	Draft report and expert opinion				15px4w	15px4w				
		13.3.3	Dissemination				15px1w	15px1w				
Strategic Goal 14: Monitoring the Situation of Climate change and it's impact												
14.1	Data sharing	14.1.1	GO-GO collaboration	10	70	100	3px4w	3px1w				This work will be done by using the budget from Institutionalization of Environmental Statistics
		14.1.2	MOU with concerned agency		50	100	3px4w	3px1w				
		14.1.3	Plan and design	50	100		3px6w	3px2w				
14.2	Selection of monitoring indicators	14.2.1	Experts meeting	50	100		3px2w	3px2w				
		14.2.2	Hiring consultant	20	100		2px20w					
		14.2.3	Selection of indicators		50	100	3px4w					
14.3	Data collection through cloud computing	14.3.1	Prepare a template		50	100	3px4w					
		14.3.2	Training on data entry		10	100	3px2w	3px4w				
		14.3.3	Draft output and review			100	3px4w	3px1w				
Strategic Goal 15: Compilation of Balance Sheet of Bangladesh Economy												
15.1	Conducting surveys, studies & data collection from secondary sources	15.1.1	Training for the data collectors				15px4w	15px4w			50.00	
		15.1.2	Conducting surveys and hiring of consultants				15px4w	15px4w				
		15.1.3	Finalization of data				15px1w	15px1w				
15.2	Draft compilation of Balance sheet	15.2.1	Training for the compilers				15px4w	15px4w				
		15.2.2	Preparing worksheet				15px4w	15px4w				
		15.2.3	Draft balance sheet				15px1w	15px1w				
15.3	Data validation, adjustment and finalization	15.3.1	Data validation and reconciliation				15px4w	15px4w				
		15.3.2	Draft report and expert opinion				15px4w	15px4w				
		15.3.3	Dissemination				15px1w	15px1w				
Sub-Total											12770.00	

Budget Summary			
	Budget for 3 Years(2013-16)/ Running Cost (In Lac Taka)	Budget for 7 Years (In Lac Taka)	Total Budget (In Lac Taka)
Sub-Total	12770.00	3020.00	15790.00
Training Cost	1020.00	1000.00	2020.00
Total	13790.00	4020.00	17810.00

Summary of new staff posts to be created			
	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16
Professional posts in statistics	20	15	10
Professional posts in other topics	2	2	2
Support staff at headquarters	-	-	-
Field staff	-	-	-
Temporary staff	-	-	-

Summary of training needs			
	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16
Long-term (more than six months) training overseas	8	8	8
Short-term (six months or less) training overseas	30	30	30
Long-term (more than six months) training in Bangladesh	-	-	-
Short-term (six months or less) training in Bangladesh	30	30	30

Other inputs required for the Implementation Plan			
	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16
Computers/Laptops (number of work stations)	50	20	20
Office equipment (number)	10	10	10
Other items of equipment (number)	5	5	5
Vehicles (number)	2	2	1
International consultants (number of person months)	5px6m	5px6m	5px6m
Local consultants (number of person months)	6px6m	6px6m	6px6m

Strategic Goals	Progress Indicators	Intermediate Targets				Medium-term June 2018	Long-term June 2023	Comments and assumptions	
		June 2014	June 2015	June 2016	June 2017				
3. Name of the Wing : Agriculture Wing									
Part I: Medium and Long-term Strategic Goals									
1	Reviewing & Improving Agricultural Crop Estimation and Forecast System	1.1	Reviewing & Improving the Existing Methodology	25%	60%	100%			
		1.2	Newly Formation the Cluster	20%	35%	50%	70%	100%	
		1.3	Hiring of Manpower at Union level	50%	50%				
2	Developing crop statistics using ICT	2.1	Crop Estimation and Forecast using Remote sensing		20%	40%	60%	100%	
		2.2	Digitalizing the Cluster	20%	40%	60%	80%	100%	
		2.3	Index of Crop Production	40%	80%	100%			
3	Compilation of Cost of Production Statistics/Productivity assessment of important crops	3.1	Preparation sample design, questionnaires, manual, forms and tabulation plans		20%	40%	60%	80%	100%
		3.2	Data collection, processing and report writing		20%	40%	60%	80%	100%
		3.3	Conduct seminar /workshop		20%	40%	60%	80%	100%
4	Compilation of Food Balance Sheet (FBS)	4.1	Selecting the Indicators		30%	100%			
		4.2	Collecting Data and drafting the FBS		30%	60%	100%		
		4.3	Verify and finalize the Food Balance Sheet		20%	80%	100%		
5	Improving different types of important Rural Agriculture Statistics	5.1	Improving the statistics on agriculture land ownership, crop sharing, mortgage and leasing etc			30%	60%	100%	
		5.2	Collecting and developing statistics on credit Facilities, Loan and Agriculture Labor by Sex			30%	60%	100%	
		5.3	Collecting statistics on the use of agricultural equipments and transport			30%	60%	100%	
6	Improvement of Non-Crop Statistics	6.1	Livestock statistics			30%	60%	100%	
		6.2	Fisheries statistics			20%	40%	100%	
		6.3	Forest statistics			20%	40%	100%	

Part II: Three-year Rolling Implementation Plan												
Activities	Progress Indicator	Outputs, targets and milestones					Inputs				Running Costs in Lakh Taka	Comments and assumptions
		2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	Staff time in person weeks							
					Professional	Support	Field	Temporary				
Strategic Goal 1: Reviewing & Improving Agricultural Crop Estimation and Forecast System												
1.1	Reviewing & Improving the Existing Methodology	1.1.1	Reviewing the methodology improving	25%	60%	100%	24w-2P	24w-6p	24w-20p	24w-20p	300.00	
		1.1.2	Preparing the data collection skill programme	25%	60%	100%	4w-2P	8w-20p	4w-10p	4w-10p		
		1.1.3	Data processing and formation the table	25%	60%	100%	8w-2P	24w-50p	20w-100p	20w-100p		
		1.1.4	Finalized the report	25%	60%	100%	4w-2P	12w-10p				
		1.1.5	Preserving the record	25%	60%	100%	4w-1P	12w-10p				
1.2	Newly formation the Cluster	1.2.1	Selection the Methodology	50%	100%		4w-1P	12w-6p				
		1.2.2	Selecting the Cluster	20%	40%	60%	4w-2P	12w-10p	48w-50p	48w-50p		
		1.2.3	Measuring the Cluster	20%	35%	50%	10w-2P	48w-30p	48w-60p	48w-1000p		
		1.2.4	Editing the image the Cluster	20%	35%	50%	4w-2P	48w-30p	48w-30p	24w-500p		
		1.2.5	Finalized the Cluster	20%	35%	50%	10w-2P	48w-30p	48w-30p	48w-300p		
1.3	Hiring of manpower at Union level	1.3.1	Call on advertisement	20%	40%	60%	4w-1P	12w-10p				
		1.3.2	Arrange interview board to test the candidates selection	20%	40%	60%	4w-2P	12w-10p	24w-20p	48w-20p		
		1.3.3	Give appointment of the selected manpower	20%	40%	60%	4w-2P	12w-10p	24w-20p	48w-20p		
Strategic Goal 2: Developing Crop Statistics using ICT												
2.1	Crop Estimation and Forecast using Remote sensing	2.1.1	Area determination	20%	35%	50%	4w-2P	12w-10p	24w-20p	48w-20p	1100.00	
		2.1.2	Joint collaboration with SPAARSO	20%	35%	50%	4w-2P	12w-10p				
		2.1.3	Publication of report	20%	35%	50%	4w-2P	12w-10p				
2.2	Digitization the Cluster	2.2.1	Selecting the Cluster	20%	35%	50%	16w-2P	48w-50p	48w-50p	48w-1000p		
		2.2.2	Collecting the image	20%	35%	50%	16w-2P	48w-50p	48w-50p	48w-500p		
		2.2.3	Editing the image and Finalized the Cluster Maps	20%	35%	50%	16w-2P	48w-50p	48w-64p	48w-100p		

Part II: Three-year Rolling Implementation Plan												
Activities		Progress Indicator		Outputs, targets and milestones			Inputs				Running Costs in Lakh Taka	Comments and assumptions
							Staff time in person weeks					
				2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	Professional	Support	Field	Temporary		
2.3	Index of Crop Production	2.3.1	Selecting Base Year	30%	60%	100%	4w-1P	48w-20p	48w-20p	48w-50p		
		2.3.2	Preparation Crop Index	30%	60%	100%	4w-1P	48w-50p	48w-50p	48w-50p		
		2.3.3	Publication of Report	30%	60%	100%	4w-1P	48w-50p	48w-50p			
Strategic Goal 3: Compilation of Cost of Production Statistics/Productivity Assessment of Important Crops												
3.1	Preparation sample design, questionnaires, manual, forms and tabulation plans	3.1.1	Selection the Methodology	20%	35%	50%	4w-1P	12w-10p	24w-20p		400.00	
		3.1.2	Preparation of questionnaires, manual, forms and tabulation plan	20%	35%	50%	4w-1P	12w-10p	24w-20p			
		3.1.3	Finalized the sample design, questionnaire and tabulation plan	20%	35%	50%	4w-1P	12w-10p				
3.2	Data collection, processing and report writing	3.2.1	Data collection from field level		20%	40%	4w-1P	12w-10p	4w-10p			
		3.2.2	Data processing, data analysis and reporting writing		20%	40%	4w-1P	12w-10p	24w-20p			
		3.2.3	Finalize the report		20%	40%	4w-1P	12w-10p				
3.3	Conduct Seminar/Workshop	3.3.1	Preparation the Seminar Paper			20%	4w-1P	12w-10p				
		3.3.2	Arranging the Seminar			20%	4w-1P	12w-10p				
		3.3.3	Conducting the Seminar			20%	4w-1P	12w-10p				
Strategic Goal 4: Compilation of Food Balance Sheet (FBS)												
4.1	Selecting the Indicators	4.1.1	Collect list of Food Balance Indicators		30%	100%	12w-1P	12w-10p	24w-20p		600.00	
		4.1.2	Select appropriate Indicators		30%	100%	8w-1P	12w-10p	24w-20p			
		4.1.3	Finalize the Indicators		30%	100%	6w-1P	12w-10p				
4.2	Collecting Data and drafting the FBS	4.2.1	Data collection from related sectors		30%	60%	20w-1P	12w-20p	24w-60p			
		4.2.2	Data editing		30%	60%	12w-1P	12w-20p	24w-60p	24w-100p		
		4.2.3	Data entry		30%	60%	25w-1P	12w-20p	24w-60p	24w-40p		

Part II: Three-year Rolling Implementation Plan												
Activities		Progress Indicator		Outputs, targets and milestones			Inputs				Running Costs in Lakh Taka	Comments and assumptions
							Staff time in person weeks					
				2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	Professional	Support	Field	Temporary		
4.3	Verify and finalize the Food Balance Sheet	4.4.1	Check Food Balance Sheet		20%	80%	12w-1P	12w-10p				
		4.4.2	Finalize Food Balance Sheet		20%	80%	12w-1P	12w-10p				
		4.4.3	Reporting		20%	80%	25w-1P	12w-20p				
Strategic Goal 5: Improving different types of important Rural Agriculture Statistics												
5.1	Improving the statistics on agriculture land ownership, crop sharing, mortgage and leasing etc	5.1.1	Selection the methodology			30%	25w-1P	12w-10p	24w-20p		530.00	
		5.1.2	Agricultural land ownership by sex and size of the farmers			30%	5w-1P	12w-10p	24w-20p			
		5.1.3	Publication of report			30%	5w-1P	12w-10p	24w-20p			
5.2	Collecting and developing statistics on credit facilities, loan and agriculture labor by Sex	5.2.1	Credit facilities by sex and size of the farmers			30%	08w-1P	12w-10p	24w-20p			
		5.2.2	Publication of report			30%	5w-1P	12w-10p	24w-20p			
5.3	Collecting Statistics on the use of agricultural equipments and transport	5.3.1	Selection the Methodology			30%	8w-1P	12w-10p	24w-20p			
		5.3.2	Preparation of questionnaires, manual, forms and tabulation plan			30%	8w-1P	12w-10p	24w-20p			
		5.3.3	Data collection from field level			30%	12w-1P	12w-10p	24w-30p	24w-300p		
		5.3.4	Data processing, data analysis and reporting writing			30%	20w-1P	12w-10p	24w-20p	24w-100p		
		5.3.5	Conducting the Seminar			20%	4w-1P	12w-10p				

Part II: Three-year Rolling Implementation Plan												
Activities	Progress Indicator	Outputs, targets and milestones					Inputs				Running Costs in Lakh Taka	Comments and assumptions
		2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	Staff time in person weeks							
					Professional	Support	Field	Temporary				
Strategic Goal 6: Improvement of Non-Crop Statistics												
6.1	Livestock statistics	6.1.1	Selection the methodology & sample design			100%	12w-1P	12w-10p	24w-20p		1500.00	
		6.1.2	Preparation of questionnaires, manual and forms			100%	8w-1P	12w-10p	24w-20p	48w-20p		
		6.1.3	Pre-testing the questionnaires, manual, forms and tabulation plans			100%	6w-1P	12w-10p	24w-20p	24w-100p		
		6.1.4	Data collection from field level			100%	10w-1P	12w-10p	24w-50p	48w-400p		
		6.1.5	Data processing, data analysis and reporting writing			30%	20w-1P	12w-10p	24w-20p	48w-200p		
		6.1.6	Conducting the Seminar			20%	4w-1P	12w-10p				
6.2	Fisheries statistics	6.2.1	Selection the methodology & sample design			100%	12w-2P	12w-10p	24w-20p			
		6.2.2	Preparation of questionnaires, manual and forms			100%	8w-2P	12w-10p	24w-20p	48w-20p		
		6.2.3	Pre-testing the questionnaires, manual, forms and tabulation plans			100%	6w-2P	12w-10p	24w-20p	24w-100p		
		6.2.4	Data collection from field level			100%	10w-2P	12w-10p	24w-50p	48w-400p		
		6.2.5	Data processing, data analysis and reporting writing			30%	20w-2P	12w-10p	24w-20p	48w-200p		
		6.2.6	Conducting the Seminar and Workshop			50%	4w-1P	12w-10p				

Part II: Three-year Rolling Implementation Plan												
Activities		Progress Indicator		Outputs, targets and milestones			Inputs				Running Costs in Lakh Taka	Comments and assumptions
							Staff time in person weeks					
				2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	Professional	Support	Field	Temporary		
6.3	Forest statistics	6.3.1	Selection the methodology & sample design			100%	12w-2P	12w-10p	24w-20p			
		6.3.2	Preparation of questionnaires, manual and forms			100%	8w-2P	12w-10p	24w-20p	48w-20p		
		6.3.3	Pre-testing the questionnaires, manual, forms and tabulation plans			100%	6w-2P	12w-10p	24w-20p	24w-100p		
		6.3.4	Data collection from field level			100%	10w-2P	12w-10p	24w-50p	48w-400p		
		6.3.5	Data processing, data analysis and reporting writing			30%	20w-2P	12w-10p	24w-20p	48w-200p		
		6.3.6	Conducting the Seminar and Workshop			20%	4w-1P	12w-10p				
Sub-Total										4430.00		

Budget Summary			
	Budget for 3 Years(2013-16)/ Running Cost (In Lac Taka)	Budget for 7 Years (In Lac Taka)	Total Budget (In Lac Taka)
Sub-Total	4430.00	9700.00	14130.00
Training Cost	825.00	600.00	1425.00
Total	5255.00	10300.00	15555.00

Summary of new staff posts to be created			
	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16
Professional posts in statistics	20	10	10
Professional posts in other topics	5	-	-
Support staff at headquarters	-	-	-
Field staff	-	-	-

Summary of training needs			
	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16
Long-term (more than six months) training overseas	4	4	4
Short-term (six months or less) training overseas	10	10	10
Long-term (more than six months) training in Bangladesh	10	10	10
Short-term (six months or less) training in Bangladesh	150	150	150

Other inputs required for the Implementation Plan			
	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16
Computers (number of work stations)	30	25	25
Office equipment (number)	10	5	5
Other items of equipment (number)	100	100	100
Vehicles (number)	2	1	1
International consultants (number of person months)	12	12	12
Local consultants (number of person months)	48	48	48

Strategic Goals	Progress Indicators	Intermediate Targets				Medium-term June 2018	Long-term June 2023	Comments and assumptions		
		June 2014	June 2015	June 2016	June 2017					
4. Name of the Wing : Statistical Staff Training Institute										
Part I Medium and Long-term Strategic Goals										
1.	Making human resource development (priority-1)	1.1	Conducting regular training course	25%	50%	75%	100%	100%	100%	To be continued
		1.2	Conducting special training course	25%	50%	75%	100%	100%	100%	To be continued
		1.3	Arranging foreign study tour	25%	50%	75%	100%	100%	100%	To be continued
2.	Strengthening Statistical Staff Training Institute (priority-2)	2.1	Setting modern equipment, computer and furniture		50%	100%				
		2.2	Arranging residence for the trainees and trainers	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	To be continued
		2.3	Providing foreign training	25%	50%	75%	100%	100%	100%	To be continued
		2.4	Carrying out research work	20%	40%	80%	100%	100%	100%	To be continued
3.	Establishing Statistical Training Academy	3.1	Preparing proposal and getting approval		-	100%	-	-	-	
		3.2	Arranging land	-	-	-	100%	-	-	
		3.3	Constructing buildings	-	-	-	-	-	100%	
		3.4	Providing other equipment and facilities and start functioning	-	-	-	-	-	100%	
		3.5	Establishing Divisional Training Institute							

Part II Three-year Rolling Implementation Plan

Activities	Progress Indicator	Outputs, targets and milestones			Inputs				Running Costs in Lakh Taka	Comments and assumptions		
		2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	Staff time in person weeks							
					Professional	Support	Field	Temporary				
Strategic Goal 01: Making Human Resource Development												
1.1	Conducting regular training course	1.1.1	Arranging basic/foundation/office management/computer basic training course	100%	100%	100%	08w	12w			1000.00	To be continued
		1.1.2	Organizing training on sampling technique/public procurement management/report writing/computer software (STTA/SPSS etc.) refreshers'/professional service skill building /advance level training	100%	100%	100%	12w	12w				To be continued
		1.1.3	Arranging other training courses as per authority's instruction	100%	100%	100%	08w	08w				To be continued

Part II Three-year Rolling Implementation Plan												
Activities		Progress Indicator		Outputs, targets and milestones			Inputs				Running Costs in Lakh Taka	Comments and assumptions
							Staff time in person weeks					
							2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	Professional		
1.2	Conducting special training course	1.2.1	Arranging various training courses for persons of other organizations	100%	100%	100%	12w	12w			1696.00	To be continued
		1.2.2	Arranging internship for the students of different universities	100%	100%	100%	08w	08w				To be continued
		1.2.3	Arranging seminar/workshop, and exchanging views	100%	100%	100%	12w	12w				To be continued
1.3	Arranging foreign study tour	1.3.1	Arranging study tour for the best trainees	100%	100%	100%	12w	12w			1696.00	To be continued
		1.3.2	Arranging training of trainers	100%	100%	100%	08w	08w				To be continued
Strategic Goal 02: Strengthening Statistical Staff Training Institute												
2.1	Setting modern equipment, computer and furniture	2.1.1	Getting approval from the authority	100%			16W	16w			1696.00	
		2.1.2	Procuring modern training equipments, computers and furniture		50%	100%	16w	16w				
		2.1.3	Setting an English Language lab		100%	100%	16w	16w				
2.2	Arranging residence for the trainees and trainers	2.2.1	Renting buildings	100%			16w	16w			1696.00	
		2.2.2	Providing modern equipments and facilities	100%			16w	16w				
2.3	Providing foreign training	2.3.1	Communicating with the concerned institutes of foreign country	100%	100%	100%	12w	12w			1696.00	To be continued
		2.3.2	Making arrangement for enrolment in PhD	30%	50%	100%	12w	12w				To be continued
		2.3.3	Making arrangement for MS/Diploma/other courses/ TOT	30%	50%	100%	12w	12w				To be continued

Part II Three-year Rolling Implementation Plan												
Activities		Progress Indicator		Outputs, targets and milestones			Inputs				Running Costs in Lakh Taka	Comments and assumptions
							Staff time in person weeks					
				2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	Professional	Support	Field	Temporary		
2.4	Carrying out research work	2.4.1	Reviewing and improving the existing survey and census methodology	30%	50%	100%	24w	24w				To be continued
		2.4.2	Arranging workshops/seminars on new statistical techniques with the collaboration of other research organizations	100%	100%	100%	12w	12w				To be continued
		2.4.3	Preparing standard training manual	100%	100%	100%	12w	12w				To be continued
Strategic Goal 03: Establishing Statistical Training Academy												
3.1	Preparing proposal and getting approval	2.1.1	Preparing proposal and getting approval	-	-	100%	8w	-	-	-	1500.00	
3.2	Arranging land	2.2.1	Finding out the land	-	-	-	16w	-	-	-		
		2.2.2	Procuring the land	-	-	-	12w	-	-	-		
3.3	Constructing buildings	2.3.1	Tendering and selecting the firm	-	-	-	4w	-	-	-		
		2.3.2	Constructing the buildings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		Construction will be made by the firm
3.4	Providing other equipments and facilities and start functioning	2.4.1	Procuring the equipments	-	-	-	12w	-	-	-		
		2.4.2	Setting and furnishing the equipments	-	-	-	8W	-	-	-		
		2.4.3	Start functioning	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Sub-Total											4196.00	

Budget Summary			
	Budget for 3 Years(2013-16)/ Running Cost (In Lac Taka)	Budget for 7 Years (In Lac Taka)	Total Budget (In Lac Taka)
Sub-Total	4196.00	9790.00	13986.00
Training Cost	-	-	-
Total	4196.00	9790.00	13986.00

Summary of new staff posts to be created			
	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16
Professional posts in statistics	04	02	02
Professional posts in other topics	04	02	02
Support staff at headquarters	08	04	04
Field staff	-	-	-

Summary of training needs			
	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16
Long-term (more than six months) training overseas	-	-	-
Short-term (six months or less) training overseas	-	05	05
Long-term (more than six months) training in Bangladesh	-	-	-
Short-term (six months or less) training in Bangladesh	-	-	-

Other inputs required for the Implementation Plan			
	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16
Computers (number of work stations)	10	10	10
Office equipment (number)	10	-	5
Other items of equipment (number)	15	10	5
Vehicles (number)	-	02 micro	02 micro
International consultants (number of person months)	-	-	-
Local consultants (number of person months)	-	-	-

Strategic Goals	Progress Indicators	Intermediate Targets				Medium-term June 2018	Long-term June 2023	Comments and assumptions		
		June 2014	June 2015	June 2016	June 2017					
5. Name of the Wing : Demography and Health Wing										
Part I Medium and Long-term Strategic Goals										
1	Monitoring the situation of vital statistics of Bangladesh (MSVSB)	1.1	Amending the sample design	100%						
		1.2	Update the questionnaires, manuals and forms	100%						
		1.3	Build up awareness among the respondents	20%	40%	60%	100%			
		1.4	Conducting survey	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	
2	Strengthening the health and demographic statistics	2.1	Reviewing the existing survey methodology		100%				Subject to budget availability	
		2.2	Filling the data gaps by conducting periodic surveys		20%	40%	60%	80%	100%	Subject to budget availability
		2.3	Collecting PDA/ Tablet PC for data collection		10%	40%	80%	100%		
3	Monitoring the food security and nutritional status	3.1	Improving the existing survey methodology			100%				
		3.2	Training on Anthropometric measurement			100%				
		3.3	To provide measurement tools to field offices							
		3.4	To conduct the Survey			100%	100%	100%	100%	
4	Monitoring the nutrition status of child and mother	4.1	Revising the sample Design	100%				100%		
		4.2	Updating the questionnaires, manuals and forms	100%				100%	100%	
		4.3	Building up awareness among the respondents	20%	40%	60%	100%	50%	100%	
		4.4	Conduct the Survey	20%	80%	50%	100%		100%	
5	Gender statistics	5.1	To follow the UNSD decision			100%	50%		100%	
		5.2	Identify the data source			100%	80%		100%	
		5.3	To arrange workshop with data providers and users			100%	80%		100%	
6	Violence Against Women Survey	6.1	To review the existing survey methodology			100%			100%	
		6.2	Update the questionnaire, manual and forms.			20%	100%		100%	
		6.3	Build-up the awareness among the respondents conducts the survey.			20%	100%		100%	
		6.4	Conduct the survey			40%	100%		100%	

Part II Three-year Rolling Implementation Plan												
Activities		Progress Indicator		Outputs, targets and milestones			Inputs				Running Costs in Lakh Taka	Comments and assumptions
							Staff time in person weeks					
				2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	Professional	Support	Field	Temporary		
Strategic Goal 1: Monitoring the situation of vital statistics of Bangladesh (MSVSB)												
1.1	Amending the sample Design	1.1.1	Selection the methodology	100%			5px3w	1px4w			2233.00	Subject to budget availability
		1.1.2	Developing the sample design	100%			5px4w	1px4w				
		1.1.3	Finalize the sample design	100%			5px4w	1px4w				
1.2	Update the questionnaires, manuals, forms and equipment	1.2.1	Preparation of questionnaire, manuals and forms	100%			1px8w	2px8w				
		1.2.2	Pretesting the questionnaire, manuals and forms	100%	100%	100%	1px24w	2px12w				
		1.2.3	Finalize & printing the questionnaire, manuals and forms	100%	100%	100%	1px24w	2px24w				
		1.2.4	Equipment	100%	100%	100%	1px10w	2px10w				
1.3	Build up awareness among the respondents	1.3.1	To arrange meeting with respondents	30%	60%	100%	1px12w	2px12w		100px12w		
		1.3.2	Publicity in both electronic and print media	100%	100%	100%	1px12w	1px12w				
		1.3.3	To display billboard, posters, banners etc	100%	100%	100%	1px12w	2px12w		100px12w		
1.4	Conducting the Survey	1.4.1	Data collection	100%	100%	100%	5px156w	10px156w		600px156w		
		1.4.2	Data processing, analysis and report writing	100%	100%	100%	2px36w	25px36w				
		1.4.3	Arranging seminar/workshop	100%	100%	100%	1px1w	1px1w				
Strategic Goal 2: Strengthening the Health and Demographic Statistics												
2.1	Reviewing the existing survey methodology	2.1.1	To review the sample design	100%			1px8w	1px8w			400.00	
		2.1.2	To improve the contents of the questionnaire	100%			1px12w	2px8w				
		2.1.3	To improve the data analysis and tabulation plan	100%			1px12w	1px8w				

Part II Three-year Rolling Implementation Plan												
Activities		Progress Indicator		Outputs, targets and milestones			Inputs				Running Costs in Lakh Taka	Comments and assumptions
							Staff time in person weeks					
				2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	Professional	Support	Field	Temporary		
2.2	Filling the data gaps by conducting periodic surveys	2.2.1	Demographic and Health Survey		50%	100%	1px52w	10px52w		1500px8w		
		2.2.2	Survey on health care expenditure		50%	100%	1px52w	12px52w		1500px8w		
		2.2.3	Survey on prevalence of disability									
		2.2.4	Survey on Accidents and injury									
		2.2.5	Survey on prevalence on tobacco use		50%	100%	1px52w	2px52w		1500px8w		
		2.2.6	Survey on immunization									
2.3	Dissemination	2.3.1	Workshop			100%	1px12w	1px12w				
		2.3.2	Publication			100%						
Strategic Goal 3: Monitoring the food security and nutritional status												
3.1	Improving the existing survey methodology	3.1.1	To review sample design			100%	1px4w	2px4w			600.00	
		3.1.2	To improve the contents of the questionnaire			100%	1px8w	2px8w				
		3.1.3	to improve the data analysis and tabulation plan			100%	1px8w	2px8w		50px2w		
3.2	Training on Anthropometric measurement	3.2.1	Development of the existing manual			100%	1px8w	2px8w				
		3.2.2	Procurement of machines and equipment for training			100%	2px4w	1px12w				
		3.2.3	To conduct the training program			100%	2px2w	2px2w				
3.3	To provide measurement tools to field offices	3.3.1	Procurement Processing			100%	1px4w	1px4w				
		3.3.2	Procurement of measurement tools at field offices and vehicles			100%	1px12w	1px12w				

Part II Three-year Rolling Implementation Plan												
Activities		Progress Indicator		Outputs, targets and milestones			Inputs				Running Costs in Lakh Taka	Comments and assumptions
							Staff time in person weeks					
				2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	Professional	Support	Field	Temporary		
		3.3.3	Carrying the tools at field offices			100%	2px2w	5px2w				
3.4	To conduct the Survey	3.4.1	To hire local educated unemployed women			100%				450px12w		
		3.4.2	Data collection			100%	2px12w	20px12w				
		3.4.3	Data editing, coding & entry			100%	1px12w	10px12w				
		3.4.4	Data processing, data analysis and report writing			100%	1px24w	2px24w				
		3.4.5	To conduct seminar and report publication			100%						
Strategic Goal 4: Monitoring the nutrition status of child and mother												
4.1	Revising the sample Design	4.1.1	Selection the methodology	100%			1px4w	2px4w			1000.00	
		4.1.2	Developing the sample design	100%			1px4w	2px4w				
		4.1.3	Finalize the sample design	100%			1px4w	2px4w				
4.2	Updating the questionnaires, manuals and forms	4.2.1	Preparation of questionnaire, manuals and forms	100%			1px8w	2px8w				
		4.2.2	Pretesting the questionnaire, manuals and forms	100%			1px8w	2px4w				
		4.2.3	Finalize & printing the questionnaire, manuals and forms	100%	100%	100%	1px24w	2px24w				
4.3	Building up awareness among the respondents	4.3.1	To arrange meeting with respondents	30%	60%	100%	1px12w	2px12w		100px4w		
		4.3.2	Publicity in both electronic and print media	100%	100%	100%	1px4w	1px4w				
		4.3.3	To display billboard, posters, banners etc	100%	100%	100%	1px4w	2px3w		100px4w		

Part II Three-year Rolling Implementation Plan												
Activities		Progress Indicator		Outputs, targets and milestones			Inputs				Running Costs in Lakh Taka	Comments and assumptions
							Staff time in person weeks					
				2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	Professional	Support	Field	Temporary		
4.4	Conducting the Survey	4.4.1	Data collection		100%		2px156w	20px156w		2000px156w		
		4.4.2	Data processing, analysis and report writing		60%	100%	1px36w	50px36w				
		4.4.3	Arranging seminar/workshop			100%	1px1w	2px1w				
Strategic Goal 5: Gender Statistics												
5.1	Data collection	5.1.1	Identify the data provider			100%	1px12w	1px12w			20.00	
		5.1.2	Data compilation			100%	1px8w	1px8w				
		5.1.3	Data process			100%	1px12w	1px12w				
5.2	Workshop	5.2.1	Preparation of workshop			100%	1px12w	1px12w				
		5.2.2	Arranging the workshop			100%	1px36w	2px36w				
		5.2.3	Conduct the workshop			100%	1px36w	1px36w				
5.3	Publication	5.3.1	Follow the international standard			100%	1px8w	1px8w				
		5.3.2	Buy printing materials and paper			100%	1px36w	1px36w				
		5.3.3	Published the statistics			100%	1px36w	1px36w				
Strategic Goal 6: Violence Against Women												
6.1	Revising the Survey Methodology	6.1.1	Selection the methodology									The survey will conduct in 2016, for this reason 3 years rolling implementation plan is not insert
		6.1.2	Developing the sample design									
		6.1.3	Finalize the sample design									
6.2	Update the questionnaire, manuals and forms	6.2.1	Preparation of questionnaire, manuals and forms									
		6.2.2	Pretesting the questionnaire, manuals and forms									
		6.2.3	Finalize & printing the questionnaire, manuals and forms									

Part II Three-year Rolling Implementation Plan												
Activities		Progress Indicator		Outputs, targets and milestones			Inputs				Running Costs in Lakh Taka	Comments and assumptions
							Staff time in person weeks					
				2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	Professional	Support	Field	Temporary		
6.3	Build up awareness among the respondents	6.3.1	To arrange meeting with respondents									
		6.3.2	Publicity in both electronic and print media									
		6.3.3	To display billboard, posters, banners, etc.									
Sub-Total										4253.00		

Budget Summary			
	Budget for 3 Years(2013-16)/ Running Cost (In Lac Taka)	Budget for 7 Years (In Lac Taka)	Total Budget (In Lac Taka)
Sub-Total	4253.00	12930.30	17183.30
Training Cost	300.00	500.00	800.00
Total	4553.00	13430.30	17983.30

Summary of new staff posts to be created			
	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16
Professional posts in statistics	40	32	30
Professional posts in other topics	5	4	4
Support staff at headquarters	10	10	10
Field staff	-	-	-
Temporary staff	-	-	-

Summary of training needs			
	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16
Long-term (more than six months) training overseas	2 1PhD,1MS	2 1PhD,1MS	2 1PhD,1MS
Short-term (six months or less) training overseas	3	4	4
Long-term (more than six months) training in Bangladesh	2 1PhD,1MS	2 1PhD,1MS	2 1PhD,1MS
Short-term (six months or less) training in Bangladesh	10	10	10

Other inputs required for the Implementation Plan			
	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16
Computers (number of work stations)	100	50	50
Office equipment (number)	3AC, 1Refrigerator, 1 Photocopier	3AC	-
Other items of equipment (number)	200Chair,200table	-	-
Vehicles (number)	1Jeep,2 microbus	2Jeep	-
International consultants (number of person months)	1px6m	2px6m	2px6m
Local consultants (number of person months)	1px6m	1px6m	2px6m

Strategic Goals	Progress Indicators		Intermediate Targets				Medium-term June 2018	Long-term June 2023	Comments and assumptions		
			June 2014	June 2015	June 2016	June 2017					
6. Name of the Wing : FA & MIS Wing											
Part I Medium and Long-term Strategic Goals											
1	To introduce automation system in the two libraries of BBS	1.1	Procurement of library management software.	100%	-	-	-	-	-	Timely procurement of software.	
		1.2	Collection of electronic equipment and modern furniture.	50%	100%	-	-	-	-	Timely procurement of electronic equipments and modern furniture.	
		1.3	To collect foreign journals and different types of books and magazines.	50%	100%	-	-	-	-	Timely procurement of foreign journals and different types of books and magazines.	
2	To establish and strengthen the Divisional and District Statistical Offices	2.1	To establish Divisional and District Statistical Office Building	30%	50%	70%	90%	100%	-	7 Division Offices 64 District Offices	
		2.2	Procuring of furniture for Divisional and District Offices.	10%	20%	40%	50%	100%	-	Timely procurements of furniture.	
		2.3	Collection of electronic equipments and computer accessories	10%	20%	40%	50%	100%	-	Timely procurements of electronic equipments.	
		2.4	To Compile District Gazetteer								
3	To develop electronic recruitment system	3.1	To take approval for the vacant post and publish circular	100%	-	-	-	-	-	-	
		3.2	To receive applications through electronic process	100%	-	-	-	-	-	-	
		3.3	Processing the applications, taking examination and completing the recruitment	100%	-	-	-	-	-	-	
4	To introduce automation system of all sections of MIS.	4.1	To procure software for automation of various sections of MIS	50%	100%					-	
		4.2	Input all information in the software of various sections of MIS	-	100%	-	-	-	-	-	-
		4.3	To introduce LAN connection through DG office with other sections of MIS	-	100%	-	-	-	-	-	-

Strategic Goals	Progress Indicators		Intermediate Targets				Medium-term June 2018	Long-term June 2023	Comments and assumptions	
			June 2014	June 2015	June 2016	June 2017				
6. Name of the Wing : FA & MIS Wing										
5	To ensure transport facilities for all employees of BBS	5.1	To procure microbus/jeep/car for high and mid level officers and field level offices	50%	80%	100%	-	-	-	Vehicles to be provided at Headquarter, Divisional & District offices
		5.2	To procure sufficient number of busses for staffs of BBS.	50%	80%	100%	-	-	-	Timely procurements of buses.
		5.3	To hire drivers microbus/jeep/car etc.	50%	80%	100%	-	-	-	Timely recruitment of drivers.
6	Strengthening the equipment support for auditorium and conference room of BBS	6.1	Procurement of the sufficient number of interpretation system	80%	100%	-	-	-	-	Timely procurements of interpretation system.
		6.2	Procurement of the sufficient number of headphones	80%	100%	-	-	-	-	Timely procurements of headphones.
		6.3	Procurement of the multimedia with supporting equipment	80%	100%	-	-	-	-	Timely procurements of multimedia.
7	To strengthen local level data collection providing necessary manpower and equipments	7.1	To hire two enumerators in every Union, three in each Municipality, one in each Ward of City Corporations	100%		-	-	-	-	Subject to availability of fund
		7.2	To make sitting arrangement for enumerators at Union/Municipality/City Corporation Offices	70%	100%	-	-	-	-	
		7.3	To provide user friendly instruments Personal Data Assistance (PDA)/ Tablet PC for collecting data.	70%	100%	-	-	-	-	Timely procurements of PDA.
8	Restructuring organogram and reshuffling & increasing manpower	8.1	Establishing 8 New Wings	20%	50%	100%	-	-	-	
		8.2	Strengthening Upazila Statistical Offices Increasing manpower from 4 to 7 and providing logistics	30%	60%	100%	-	-	-	
9	Establishing statistical cell to other ministries and agencies	9.1	Signing MOU	50%	100%	-	-	-	-	
		9.2	Establishing Statistical Cells at 11 ministries/agencies	-	50%	100%	-	-	-	
10	Sensitizing the respondent, building up trust and reputation of statistical products	10.1	Conducting workshops, seminars, meetings at field level	50%	80%	100%				
		10.2	Airing TVC regularly	50%	80%	100%	100%	100%	100%	To be continued
		10.3	Introducing official statistics in the syllabus at secondary level education	50%	80%	100%				

Part II Three-year Rolling Implementation Plan												
Activities	Progress Indicator	Outputs, targets and milestones				Inputs				Running Costs in Lakh Taka	Comments and assumptions	
		2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	Staff time in person weeks							
					Professional	Support	Field	Temporary				
Strategic Goal 1: To introduce automation system in the two libraries of BBS.												
1.1	Procurement of library management software	1.1.1	Making the process for software procurement	100%	-	-	1px2w	-	-	-	875.00	
		1.1.2	Receiving the software	100%	-	-						
		1.1.3	Installation & Testing the software and providing training	50%	100%	-	1px25w	-	-	8px25w		8 persons, 25 weeks, Quality training ensured.
1.2	Collection of electronic equipments and modern furniture.	1.2.1	Making the process for procurement of electronic equipments and modern furniture.	50%	100%		8px2w				875.00	8 persons, 2 weeks
		1.2.2	Receiving electronic equipments and modern furniture	50%	100%							For two years , 20X2=40 thousand
		1.2.3	Setting the equipments and start functioning	50%	100%							
1.3	To collect foreign journals and different types of books and magazines.	1.3.1	To procure foreign journals.	50%	100%	-	-	-	-	-	875.00	For every year 100 Lakh , Timely procurement of foreign journals.
		1.3.2	To collect various types of books.	50%	100%							For every Year 100 Lakh Timely procurement of books.
		1.3.3	To procure various types of magazines.	50%	100%							For every Year 32.5 Lakh Timely procurement of magazines.

Part II Three-year Rolling Implementation Plan												
Activities	Progress Indicator	Outputs, targets and milestones				Inputs				Running Costs in Lakh Taka	Comments and assumptions	
		2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	Staff time in person weeks							
					Professional	Support	Field	Temporary				
Strategic Goal 2: To establish and strengthen the Divisional and District Statistical Offices												
2.1	To establish Divisional and District Statistical Office Building	2.1.1	Getting land acquisition and development	50%	100%	-	1px2w		6px2w		12000.00	7 division office 20 district offices will be built during three years and other 44 district offices in the next seven years. (Cost per office- tk. 6.00 crore (for land- tk. 2.25 core, for building- tk. 3.60 crore, for furniture- tk. 15.00 lakh)
		2.1.2	To make the process for building constructions	50%	70%	100%	1px2w	2px4w	-	-		
		2.1.3	To complete the building construction	50%	70%	100%	12px2w	-	-	12px2w		
2.2	Procuring of furniture for Divisional and District Offices	2.2.1	Making the process for procurement furniture	70%	100%		1px2w	1px4w				
		2.2.2	Receiving the furniture	100%								
		2.2.3	Distributing the furniture to Divisional and District Offices	100%	-	-	-	-	-	-		
2.3	Collection of electronic equipments and computer accessories	2.3.1	Making the process for procurement of electronic equipments and computer accessories	50%	80%	100%	1px2w	1px4w	-	-		
		2.3.2	Receiving the equipments and computer accessories	70%	100%		2px25w	3px20w				
		2.3.3	Distributing the equipments and computer accessories to Divisional and District Offices	70%	100%							
Strategic Goal 3: To develop electronic recruitment system												
3.1	To take approval for the vacant post and publish circular	3.1.1	To make list of vacant posts	100%							268.00	Prof. 2 Nos, Supp. 8 Nos
		3.1.2	Processing the advertisement	50%	100%							
3.2	To receive & processing applications electronically	3.2.1	Receiving the applications and making data base of the applicants.	100%			1px4w	4px4w				
		3.2.2	Sorting out the legal candidates	100%			1px4w	4px4w				
		3.2.3	To send the messages primarily selected candidates and conducting examination.	100%							No political unrest.	

Part II Three-year Rolling Implementation Plan														
Activities		Progress Indicator		Outputs, targets and milestones			Inputs				Running Costs in Lakh Taka	Comments and assumptions		
							Staff time in person weeks							
				2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	Professional	Support	Field	Temporary				
3.3	Taking examination and completing the recruitment	3.3.1	To prepare questions in electronic format and conducting examination	100%			1px4w	4px4w	-	-				
		3.3.2	Preparing & publishing result	100%			1px4w	4px4w						
		3.3.3	Issuing appointment letter and completing recruitment	100%			1px4w	4px4w						
Strategic Goal 4: To introduce automation system of all sections of MIS														
4.1	To procure software for automation of various sections of MIS	4.1.1	Identifying the required software by assessing the current activities of all sections of MIS	100%			1px1w	2px1w			50.00	For 8 sections of MIS		
		4.1.2	Receiving the software by procurement	100%										
		4.1.3	Installation and testing the software	100%			1px2w	2px2w						
4.2	To insert all information in the software of various sections of MIS	4.2.1	Inserting all information of all sections and customizing the software	100%							50.00	Person-5 Week-2 Receptive capabilities of the trainees. Quality training ensured.		
		4.2.2	To conduct the training program for information entry	100%			5px2w							
		4.2.3	To check the consistency and run the system	100%			5px2w							Proper supervision and monitoring.
4.3	To introduce LAN connection through DG office with other sections of MIS	4.3.1	To procure the server with sufficient capacity for all section of MIS	100%			1px1w				50.00	Person-1		
		4.3.2	To procure the sufficient number of computers for all sections of MIS	100%										Per section 2 computers
		4.3.3	To activate LAN connection through DG office with other sections of MIS.	100%			2px2w							Persons= 2

Part II Three-year Rolling Implementation Plan												
Activities	Progress Indicator	Outputs, targets and milestones				Inputs				Running Costs in Lakh Taka	Comments and assumptions	
		2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	Staff time in person weeks							
					Professional	Support	Field	Temporary				
Strategic Goal 5: To ensure transport facilities for all employees of BBS												
5.1	To procure microbus/jeep/car for high and mid level officers and field level offices	5.1.1	Making the process for procurement microbus/jeep/car etc.	50%	80%	100%	2px2w				3000.00	64+7+30 = 101
		5.1.2	Getting microbus/jeep/car etc. on hand	50%	80%	100%	2px2w	4px2w				
		5.1.3	Providing microbus/jeep/car etc to field offices and head office	50%	80%	100%	2px2w	4px2w				
		5.1.4	Providing fuel for three years	100%	100%	100%						
5.2	To procure sufficient number of buses for staffs of BBS	5.2.1	Making the process for procurement buses	50%	80%	100%	4px4w					
		5.2.2	Getting buses on hand	50%	80%	100%	2px2w	4px2w				
		5.2.3	Providing microbus/jeep/car etc to field offices and head office	50%	80%	100%	2px2w	4px2w				
5.3	To hire drivers microbus/jeep/car etc.	5.3.1	Making the process for hiring drivers	50%	80%	100%	6px2w	2px2w				
		5.3.2	Completion of hiring	50%	80%	100%	2px2w	4px2w				
		5.3.3	Arranging the posting	50%	80%	100%	2px2w	4px2w				
Strategic Goal 6: Strengthening the equipment support for auditorium and conference room of BBS												
6.1	Procurement of the sufficient number of interpretation system	6.1.1	Making the process for procurement of interpretation system	80%	100%		1px2w	2px2w			34.00	Person - 2 week - 4
		6.1.2	Receiving the interpretation system	80%	100%		1px2w	2px2w				
		6.1.3	Setting interpretation system	80%	100%		1px2w	2px2w				
6.2	Procurement of the sufficient number of headphones	6.2.1	Making the process for procurement of headphones	80%	100%							
		6.2.2	Receiving headphones	80%	100%							
		6.2.3	Setting headphones	80%	100%							
6.3	Procurement of the multimedia with supporting equipment	6.3.1	Making the process for procurement of multimedia with supporting equipment	80%	100%							
		6.3.2	Receiving multimedia with supporting equipment	80%	100%							
		6.3.3	Setting multimedia with supporting equipment	80%	100%							

Part II Three-year Rolling Implementation Plan												
Activities	Progress Indicator	Outputs, targets and milestones				Inputs				Running Costs in Lakh Taka	Comments and assumptions	
		2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	Staff time in person weeks							
					Professional	Support	Field	Temporary				
Strategic Goal 7: To strengthen local level data collection providing necessary manpower and equipments												
7.1	To recruit/hire two enumerators in every Union, three in each Municipality, one in each Ward of City Corporations	7.1.1	Making proposal and getting approval for recruiting/hiring enumerators	100%			1px2w	4px2w			34190.00	Person - 4 week - 2
		7.1.2	Completing the recruitment/hiring	100%								Total enumerator=10 500, Consolidate pay per month per person: Tk.8000.00
7.2	To make sitting arrangement for enumerators at Union/Municipality/City Corporation Offices	7.2.1	Preparing proposal and building up relationship with LGRD	100%			1px2w	2px2w			34190.00	Person - 2 week - 2
		7.2.2	Preparing MOU jointly with LGRD	100%			2px2w					Person - 2 week - 2
		7.2.3	Signing the MOU between two ministries	100%								
7.3	To provide user friendly instruments: Personal Data Assistance (PDA)/ Tablet PC for collecting data.	7.3.1	Making the process for procurement of Personal Data Assistance (PDA)/ Tablet PC	80%	100%						34190.00	
		7.3.2	Receiving Personal Data Assistance (PDA)/ Tablet PC	100%								Enu.10500 (1 for 1)@ 60000.00
		7.3.3	Arranging training for the enumerators on the use of PDA/ Tablet PC	100%								
Strategic Goal 8: Restructuring orgranogram and reshuffling & increasing manpower												
8.1	Establishing 8 New Wings	8.1.1	Preparing proposal and getting approval for the new wings	50%	100%		3px25w	1px25w			3600.00	
		8.1.2	Setting up all structures for the new wings		100%		3px52w	1px52w				
		8.1.3	Providing furniture, logistics, & equipments and start functioning			100%	3x10w	2px10w				

Part II Three-year Rolling Implementation Plan												
Activities		Progress Indicator		Outputs, targets and milestones			Inputs				Running Costs in Lakh Taka	Comments and assumptions
							Staff time in person weeks					
				2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	Professional	Support	Field	Temporary		
8.2	Strengthening Upazila Statistical Offices Increasing manpower from 4 to 7 and providing logistics	8.2.1	Preparing proposal and getting approval	100%			3px25w	1px25w				
		8.2.2	Completion of recruitment		100%		5px52w	50px52w				
		8.2.3	Providing furniture, logistics & equipments and start functioning	30%	60%	100%	3x10w	20px10w				
Strategic Goal 9: Establishing statistical cell to other ministries and agencies												
9.1	Signing MOU	9.1.1	Preparing proposal and getting approval from the competent authority	100%			3px25w	1px25w			1800.00	
		9.1.2	Preparing MOU		100%		3px52w	1px52w				
		9.1.3	Signing MOU			100%						
9.2	Establishing Statistical Cells at 11 ministries/agencies	9.2.1	Preparing proposal and getting approval	100%			3px25w	1px25w				
		9.2.2	Defining the structure		100%		5px52w	1px52w				
		9.2.3	Providing furniture, logistics & equipments and start functioning			100%	3x10w	10px2w				
Strategic Goal 10: Sensitizing the respondent, building up trust and reputation of statistical products												
10.1	Conducting workshops, seminars, meetings at field level	10.1.1	Arranging workshops at 64 Upazilas at District headquarter/ at prominent Upazila	50%	70%	100%	128px1w	3px64w	64px1w		1800.00	
		10.1.2	Arranging meetings with rest of the Upazila	50%	70%	100%	500px1w	3px500w				
		10.1.3	Conducting workshops at all districts	40%	70%	100%	128px1w	3px64w	64px1w			
10.2	Airing TVC regularly	10.2.1	Producing TVC	50%	100%		10x4w	15px4w				
		10.2.2	Airing TVC			100%	5px4w	5px4w				To be continued
10.3	Introducing official statistics in the syllabus at secondary level education	10.3.1	Developing the write-up (syllabus) on official statistics	100%			5px4w	3px4w				
		10.3.2	Conducting meeting/seminar/workshops with the experts and high-ups of the government	40%	80%	100%	15px6w	10px6w				
		10.3.3	Introducing official statistics in the syllabus			100%						
Sub-Total											57617.00	

Budget Summary			
	Budget for 3 Years(2013-16)/ Running Cost (In Lac Taka)	Budget for 7 Years (In Lac Taka)	Total Budget (In Lac Taka)
Sub-Total	57617.00	33400.00	91017.00
Training Cost	500.00	1200.00	1700.00
Total	58117.00	34600.00	92717.00

Summary of new staff posts to be created			
	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16
Professional posts in statistics	8	8	8
Professional posts in other topics	12	12	12
Support staff at headquarters	4	4	4
Field staff	10500	-	-

Summary of training needs			
	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16
Long-term (more than six months) training overseas	05	05	05
Short-term (six months or less) training overseas	10	10	10
Long-term (more than six months) training in Bangladesh	15	15	15
Short-term (six months or less) training in Bangladesh	20	20	20

Other inputs required for the Implementation Plan			
	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16
Computers (number of work stations)	1050	20	10
Office equipment (number)	80	50	50
Other items of equipment (number)	-	-	-
Vehicles (number)	101	-	-
International consultants (number of person months)	-	-	-
Local consultants (number of person months)	-	-	-

Strategic Goals	Progress Indicators	Intermediate Targets				Medium-term June 2018	Long-term June 2023	Comments and assumptions		
		June 2014	June 2015	June 2016	June 2017					
7. Name of the Wing : Census Wing										
Part I Medium and Long-term Strategic Goals										
1	Multimodal Censuses (Preferably e-censuses)	1.1	Assessing the feasibility of existing IT infrastructure	5%	10%	15%	25%	40%	100%	
		1.2	Assessing the accessibility	5%	10%	15%	25%	40%	100%	
		1.3	Developing the institutional capacity	20%	45%	70%	100%			
2	Developing National Population Register (NPR)	2.1	Preparing the NPR	50%	100%					
		2.2	Integrating NPR with Civil Registration and other Departmental Registers (Database).		10%	30%	70%	100%		
		2.3	Continuous updating of the System			10%	30%	70%	100%	
3	Preparing data base of Poor Population and Social safety net Coverage	3.1	Piloting for Listing of poor population	100%						
		3.2	Preparation of database across the country	50%	100%					
		3.3	Continuous updating of the system			40%	80%	100%		To be continued
4	Identifying the Socio-economic problems Slum dwellers through Census	4.1	Listing and digitalizing of slum settlements	100%						
		4.2	Conducting the census on slum and floating People		100%					
		4.3	Introducing the scorecard and monitoring		15%	75%	100%			
5	Developing literacy and education statistics	5.1	Piloting LAMP through Literacy Assessment Survey (LAS)	30%	80%	100%		100%	100%	To be continued
		5.2	Conducting House hold based education survey		30%	80%	100%			To be continued
		5.3	Conducting institution based education survey			30%	80%	100%	100%	To be continued

Part II: Three-year Rolling Implementation Plan													
Activities	Progress Indicator	Outputs, targets and milestones					Inputs				Running Costs in Lakh Taka	Comments and assumptions	
		2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	Staff time in person weeks								
					Professional	Support	Field	Temporary					
Strategic Goal I: Multimodal Censuses (Preferably e-censuses)													
1.1	Assessing the feasibility of existing IT infrastructure	1.1.1	Review of Existing facilities	50%	100%		4px52w					41910.00	
		1.1.2	Assessment of Usable IT facilities		50%	100%	4px52w						
		1.1.3	Discussion and linking with the relevant Ministries/Departments			100%	4px8w						

Part II: Three-year Rolling Implementation Plan												
Activities		Progress Indicator		Outputs, targets and milestones			Inputs				Running Costs in Lakh Taka	Comments and assumptions
							Staff time in person weeks					
				2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	Professional	Support	Field	Temporary		
1.2	Assessing the accessibility	1.2.1	Testing the Accessibility		100%		4px8w					
		1.2.2	Necessary adjustment		100%		4px12w					
		1.2.3	Developing the system			100%	4px48w					
1.3	Developing the institutional capacity	1.3.1	Training of BBS personnel		50%	100%	20Px104w					
		1.3.2	Training of inter-ministerial personnel			100%	30px4w					
		1.3.3	Establishing the Unit in BBS			100%	12Px52w	4px52w	64px4w	21px8w		
1.4	Implementing multimodal censuses	1.4.1	Population and Housing Census									
		1.4.2	Economic census		5%		4px12w			300px2w		
		1.4.3	Agricultural census			10%	4x16w	8px12w	64px4w	500px2w		
		1.4.4	Fisheries and Livestock census									
Strategic Goal 2: Developing National Population Register (NPR)												
2.1	Preparing the NPR	2.1.1	Preparing proposal and getting approval of Project documents	20%	50%	100%	4px12w					100000.00
		2.1.2	Arranging Manpower and logistics	20%	100%		12px8w					
		2.1.3	Field implementation		20%	100%	12px4w	64px24w	3000px24w	150000px24w		
2.2	Integrating NPR with Civil Registration and other Departmental Registers (Database).	2.2.1	Preparation for Implementing Civil registration system		50%	100%	4px12w					
		2.2.2	Developing Civil registration System	30%	60%	100%	12px8w					
		2.2.3	Coping NPR with Civil registration			100%	30px4w					
2.3	Continuous updating of the system	2.3.1	Updating continuously									

Part II: Three-year Rolling Implementation Plan												
Activities		Progress Indicator		Outputs, targets and milestones			Inputs				Running Costs in Lakh Taka	Comments and assumptions
							Staff time in person weeks					
				2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	Professional	Support	Field	Temporary		
Strategic Goal 3: Preparing database of Poor population and Social safety net Coverage												
3.1	Piloting for listing of poor Population	3.1.1	Planning and designing system	50%	100%		4px12w					Included in NPR Budget
		3.1.2	Procuring logistics and manpower	50%	100%		12px8w					
		3.1.3	Implementation			100%	12px24w					
3.2	Preparation of database across the country	3.2.1	Preparing List of Poor	50%	100%		4px12w					
		3.2.2	Setting manpower and IT facilities	20%	50%	100%	12px8w					
		3.2.3	Preparation of database			100%	30px4w					
3.3	Continuous updating of the system	3.3.1	regular monitoring and Updating									
Strategic Goal 4: Identifying the Socio-economic Problems of Slum Dwellers Through Census												
4.1	Listing and digitalizing of Slum settlements	4.1.1	Preparatory work	50%	100%		2px4w				1000.00	
		4.1.2	Map updating and listing in the field	50%	100%		10px8w	500px8w				
		4.1.3	Computerization			100%	5px4w	40px4w				
4.2	Conducting the census on slum and floating people	4.2.1	Designing Questionnaire and forms, preparing all logistics needed	50%	100%		10px4w					
		4.2.2	Training of Personnel engaged	100%			100px2w	500px2w				
		4.2.3	Field implementation		100%		100px4w	500px4w				
4.3	Introducing the score card and monitoring	4.3.1	Preparing score card			100%	50px8w	500px8w				
		4.3.2	Distribution of score card			100%	50px1w	500px1w				
		4.3.3	Monitoring and regular updating									

Part II: Three-year Rolling Implementation Plan												
Activities		Progress Indicator		Outputs, targets and milestones			Inputs				Running Costs in Lakh Taka	Comments and assumptions
							Staff time in person weeks					
				2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	Professional	Support	Field	Temporary		
Strategic Goal 5: Developing literacy and education statistics												
5.1	Piloting LAMP through Literacy Assessment survey (LAS)	5.1.1	Designing Questionnaire and forms, preparing all logistics needed	50%	100%		10px12w	2px4w			1600.00	To be continued
		5.1.2	Field operation		100%		10px12w	10px4w	3000px2w			
		5.1.3	Data processing & dissemination of report			100%	100px2w	2px4w				
5.2	Conducting House hold based education survey	5.2.1	Designing Questionnaire and forms, preparing all logistics needed		50%	100%	10px12w	2px4w			1600.00	To be continued
		5.2.2	Field operation			100%	10px12w	10px4w	3000px2w			
		5.2.3	Data processing & dissemination of report				100px2w	2px4w				
5.3	Conducting institution based education survey	5.3.1	Designing questionnaire and forms, preparing all logistics needed			50%	10px12w	2px4w			1600.00	To be continued
		5.3.2	Field operation				10px12w	10px4w	3000px2w			
		5.3.2	Data processing & dissemination of report				100px2w	2px4w				
Sub-Total											144510.00	

Budget Summary			
	Budget for 3 Years(2013-16)/ Running Cost (In Lac Taka)	Budget for 7 Years (In Lac Taka)	Total Budget (In Lac Taka)
Sub-Total	144510.00	136900.00	281410.00
Training Cost	1800.00	3500.00	5300.00
Total	146310.00	140400.00	286710.00

Summary of new staff posts to be created			
Please indicate the number of additional staff posts required overall for the Wing for each year of the Implementation Plan			
	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16
Professional posts in statistics	-	-	-
Professional posts in other topics	-	-	-
Support staff at headquarters	-	-	-
Field staff	-	-	-

Summary of training needs			
	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16
Long-term (more than six months) training overseas	10	10	5
Short-term (six months or less) training overseas	15	20	12
Long-term (more than six months) training in Bangladesh	50	40	40
Short-term (six months or less) training in Bangladesh	60	45	30

Other inputs required for the Implementation Plan			
	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16
Computers (number of work stations)	10000	1000	1000
Office equipment (number)		As required	
Other items of equipment (number)		As required	
Vehicles (number)	41	5	
International consultants (number of person months)	12	12	
Local consultants (number of person months)	12	12	

Strategic Goals	Progress Indicators	Intermediate Targets				Medium-term June 2018	Long-term June 2023	Comments and assumptions		
		June 2014	June 2015	June 2016	June 2017					
8. Name of Wing : Industry and Labour Wing										
Part I: Medium and Long-term Strategic Goals										
1	Generation of Annual/ Quarterly Key Labour Force Indicators	1.1	Identification of indicators	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	The LFS will be conducted quarterly in each year	
		1.2	Preparation of relevant instrument	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%		
		1.3	Data collection, process, compilation and report preparation	90%	100%	100%	100%	100%		
		1.4	Analytical report preparation on dynamics of Labour market in Bangladesh (based on in-depth analysis of QLFS)	-	-	20%	100%	-	100%	Analytical report will be prepared based on QLFS with three years interval.
		1.5	Introducing Panel Study on Labour Force							
2	Conducting of Annual Establishment & Institutional Survey (AEIS) on a regular basis in three years interval	2.1	Identification of core sectors	100%	100%	-	-	100%	100%	To be repeated with three years interval
		2.2	Collection of secondary information for sampling frame	90%	100%	-	-	100%	100%	
		2.3	Collection/compilation of primary data	80%	100%	-	-	100%	100%	
3	Conducting of Survey on manufacturing industries with regular interval (2 Years)	3.1	Identification of core sectors	-	50%	100%	-	100%	100%	To be repeated with 2 years interval regularly
		3.2	Updating the survey instruments	-	20%	100%	-	100%	100%	
		3.3	Collection/compilation of primary data	-	30%	100%	-	100%	100%	
4	Generation of ICT Indicators	4.1	Identification of indicators for Survey of ICT on Households	100%	100%	-	-	100%	100%	ICT survey will be conducted with 3 years interval regularly
		4.2	Data collection, Process, compilation and report preparation	80%	100%	-	-	100%	100%	
		4.3	Identification of indicators for Survey of ICT on Enterprises	100%	100%	-	-	100%	100%	
		4.4	Data collection, Process, compilation and report preparation	80%	100%	-	-	100%	100%	
5	Automation of data collection and processing for medium and large industries SMI & ICT survey	5.1	Testing of alternative methods for electronic data collection			30%	100%	100%	100%	To be continued
		5.2	Piloting & procurement of logistics			30%	100%	100%	100%	
		5.3	Introduce electronic data collection and processing system			40%	100%	100%	100%	

Strategic Goals		Progress Indicators		Intermediate Targets				Medium-term June 2018	Long-term June 2023	Comments and assumptions
				June 2014	June 2015	June 2016	June 2017			
6	Updating Business Register	6.1	Collection of secondary information and updating	20%	100%	-	-	100%	100%	Business register will be updated with 2 years interval
		6.2	Integration of secondary information	20%	100%	-	-	100%	100%	
		6.3	Verification of data in the field level and finalization	20%	100%	-	-	100%	100%	
7	Updating of statistical classification in conformity with global classification	7.1	Review of existing classification	-	-	-	-	100%	100%	To be repeated when new version of classification is available.
		7.2	Identification of the statistical classification needs updating	-	-	-	-	100%	100%	
		7.3	Develop of statistical classification in the context of Bangladesh	-	-	-	-	100%	100%	
8	Generation of informal sector statistics	8.1	Development of conceptual framework on informal sector	-	-	-	100%	100%	100%	
		8.2	Development of survey methodology and instrument	-	-	-	100%	100%	100%	
		8.3	Data collection on informal sector and publication of report (once in every 5 years)	-	-	-	80%	100%	100%	

Part II Three-year Rolling Implementation Plan												
Activity	Progress Indicator	Outputs, targets and milestones				Inputs				Running Costs in Lakh Taka	Comments and assumptions	
		2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	Staff time in person weeks							
					Professionals	Support	Field	Temporary				
Strategic Goal 1: Generation of Annual /quarterly Key Labour Force Indicators												
1.1	Identification of indicators	1.1.1	Literature review	100%	100%	100%	4	2	-	-	848.00	
		1.1.2	Consultation	50%	100%	100%	6	2	-	-		
		1.1.3	Technical committee meetings	50%	100%	100%	16	2	-	-		
1.2	Preparation of relevant instruments and sampling frame	1.2.1	Drafting of questionnaire	100%	100%	100%	4	2	2	-		
		1.2.2	Sample design and sample selection	50%	100%	100%	4	2	-	-		
		1.2.3	Technical committee meetings	50%	100%	100%	16	2	-	-		
1.3	Data collection, compilation and reporting	1.3.1	Listing	100%	100%	100%	8	2	300	-		
		1.3.2	Training	60%	100%	100%	4	2	-	-		
		1.3.3	Data collection, processing & reporting	60%	100%	100%	20	10	300	-		
1.4	Analytical report on dynamics of the Labour market situation in Bangladesh	1.4.1	Literature review	-	20%	100%	4	2	-	-		
		1.4.2	Integration of databases of QLFS series	-	20%	100%	6	2	-	-		
		1.4.3	In-depth analysis and report preparation	-	10%	100%	8	2	-	-		
Strategic Goal 2: Conducting of Annual Establishment & Institutional Survey (AEIS)												
2.1	Identification of Core sectors	2.1.1	Literature review	-	60%	100%	10	20	-	-	283.00	
		2.1.2	Consultation	-	60%	100%	8	08	-	-		
		2.1.3	Technical committee meetings	-	60%	100%	8	08				
2.2	Collection of secondary data for sampling frame	2.2.1	Collection of data from business groups/association	-	60%	100%	4	04				
		2.2.2	Collection of data from NBR	-	60%	100%	2	02	-	-		
		2.2.3	Collection of data from field	-	60%	100%	70	40	300	-		
2.3	Collection /compilation of primary data	2.3.1	Preparation of instrument	-	60%	100%	4	10	20	-		
		2.3.2	Training	-	100%	-	70	40	300	-		
		2.3.3	Data collection and processing	-	50%	100%	20	40	300	-		

Strategic Goal 3: Conducting of Survey on Manufacturing Industries with Regular Interval 2 years												
3.1	Identification of Core indicators	3.1.1	Literature review	100%		100%	10	2	-	-	396.00	
		3.1.2	Consultation	100%		100%	8	2	-	-		
		3.1.3	Technical committee meetings	100%		100%	8	2				
3.2	Collection of secondary data for sampling frame	3.2.1	Collection of data from business groups/association	100%	60%	100%	4	4				
		3.2.2	Collection of data from NBR	100%	50%	100%	2	2	-	-		
		3.2.3	Collection of data from field	100%	50%	100%	70	40	300	-		
3.3	Collection/compilation of primary data	3.3.1	Preparation of instrument	100%	50%	100%	4	2	-	-		
		3.3.2	Training	100%	50%	100%	70	40	300	-		
		3.3.3	Data collection and processing and reporting	100%	-	100%	70	40	300	-		
Strategic Goal 4: Generation of ICT Indicators												
4.1	Review of the existing situation of non-manufacturing industries	4.1.1	Literature review	100%	-	-	6	4	-	-	548.00	
		4.1.2	Identification of gaps and select core ICT indicators	100%	-	-	8	4	-	-		
4.2	Development of survey methodologies and instruments	4.2.1	Drafting of survey design methodology	50%	100%	-	4	2	-	-		
		4.2.2	Drafting of instrument for the survey	50%	100%	-	8	2	-	-		
		4.2.3	Finalization of survey methodology and instruments	50%	100%	-	8	2	-	-		
4.3	Data collection on construction sector and publication of report	4.3.1	Training of the field staffs	-	100%	-	8	40	100	-		
		4.3.2	Data collection and processing	-	100%	-	8	40	300	-		
		4.3.3	Publication of the report	-	100%	-	8	6	-	-		

Strategic Goal 5: Automation of data collection and processing											
5.1	Testing of alternative methods for electronic data collection	5.1.1	Review of the existing system	-	100%	100%	12	-	-	-	238.00
		5.1.2	Pre-testing of electronic data collection using different devices	-	100%	100%	8	-	-	-	
5.2	Piloting and procurement of logistics	5.2.1	Preparation of EOI document	-	50%	100%	6	2	-	-	
		5.2.2	Piloting and selection of firms for logistics supply	-	50%	100%	4	2	-	-	
5.3	Switching over to electronic data collection and processing	5.3.1	Development of appropriate software	-	-	100%	10	6	-	-	
		5.3.2	Introduction of electronic data collection and processing	-	20%	100%	24	6	-	-	
Strategic Goal 6: Updated Business Register											
6.1	Collection of secondary information	6.1.1	Collection of list from professional associations	-	70%	100%	4	40	-	-	150.00
		6.1.2	Collection of list from NBR	-	90%	100%	2	08	-	-	
		6.1.3	Collection of list from Register of Joint Stock Companies	-	90%	100%	2	08	-	-	
6.2	Integration of secondary information	6.2.1	Preparation of computer programme	-	80%	100%	4	04	-	-	
		6.2.2	Matching of information	-	30%	100%	8	08	-	-	
		6.2.3	Preparation of unique list	-	80%	100%	4	08	-	-	
6.3	Finalization of BR	6.3.1	Field verification	-	30%	100%	8	08	200	-	
		6.3.2	Follow-up	-	10%	100%	-	20	-	-	
		6.3.3	Printing of report	-	-	100%	-	-	-	-	

Strategic Goal 7: Updating of Statistical Classification in conformity with global classification												
7.1	Review of Existing classification	7.1.1	Collection of classifications from UN and other sources	-	-	-	6	2	-	-	43.00	
		7.1.2	Critical examination of the classifications	-	-	-	6	2				
		7.1.3	Documentation	-	-	-	6	2				
7.2	Identification of the statistical classification that needs updating	7.2.1	Comparison of classifications with Bangladesh Classifications			100%	6					
		7.2.2	Identification of the differences	-	-	-	6	2				
		7.2.3	Take decisions about the updating of a particular classification	-	-	-	6	2	-			
7.3	Adoption of statistical classification in the context of Bangladesh	7.3.1	Drafting of the classification	-	-	-	6	2				
		7.3.2	Consultation with the users	-	-	-	16	2				
		7.3.3	Finalization of the classification	-	-	-	6	2				
Strategic Goal 8: Generation of informal sector statistics												
8.1	Development of conceptual framework on informal sector	8.1.1	Literature review	-	70%	100%	6	2	-	-	347.00	
		8.1.2	Drafting of concepts and definitions	-	60%	100%	6	4	-	-		
		8.1.3	Expert consultation And finalization of concepts and definitions	-	70%	100%	16	4	-	-		
8.2	Development of survey methodology and instrument	8.2.1	Drafting of survey design methodology	-	100%	100%	6	2	-	-		
		8.2.2	Drafting of instrument for the survey	-	-	100%	6	2	-	-		
		8.2.3	Finalization of survey methodology and instruments	-	-	100%	6	2	-	-		
8.3	Data collection on informal sector and publication of report	8.3.1	Training of the field staffs	-	-	100%	20	40	300	-		
		8.3.2	Data collection and processing	-	-	100%	70	40	300	-		
		8.3.3	Publication of the report	-	-	100%	6	6	-	-		
Sub-Total											2853.00	

Budget Summary			
	Budget for 3 Years(2013-16)/ Running Cost (In Lac Taka)	Budget for 7 Years (In Lac Taka)	Total Budget (In Lac Taka)
Sub-Total	2853.00	5907.00	8760.00
Training Cost	50.00	150.00	200.00
Total	2903.00	6057.00	8960.00

Other inputs required for the Implementation Plan			
	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16
Professional posts in statistics	4	5	6
Professional posts in other topics (ICT)	2	1	1
Support staff at headquarters	10	10	10
Field staff	-	-	-

Summary of training needs			
	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16
Long-term (more than six months) training overseas Ph.d, M.Phil, MS etc	2	3	3
Short-term (six months or less) training overseas	2	4	4
Long-term (more than six months) training in Bangladesh Ph.d, M.Phil , M.S	2	2	4
Short-term (six months or less) training in Bangladesh	5	10	10

Summary of new logistics required			
	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16
Computers/Laptops (number of work stations)	2	8	2
Office equipment (number) Photocopier	0	1	1
Other items of equipment (number) Printer	1	2	2
Vehicles (number)	0	1	1
International consultants (number of person months)	1px6m	2px6m	2px6m
Local consultants (number of person months)	4px6m	4px6m	2px6m
PDA/ Tablet PC	0	30	10

Budget Summary (All Wing)			
	Budget for 3 Years(2013-16)/ Running Cost (In Lac Taka)	Budget for 7 Years (In Lac Taka)	Total Budget (In Lac Taka)
Total	234741.50	221575.50	456317.00
Training Cost	4595.00	7106.70	11701.70
Grand Total	239336.50	228682.20	468018.70

Annex II: Summary Findings from the Workshops

Chapter II summarised the main findings of the assessment of the National Statistical System (NSS) of Bangladesh, based on feedback from a number of workshops, consultation with senior officials and a baseline questionnaire. This annex presents more detailed results from the workshops that took place both at head office in Dhaka and in the field in six Divisions. Participants included representatives from a number of organisations including universities, NGOs, government departments, professional groups, policy makers, politicians and the media.

A key part of all the workshops was group discussions, which focused on seven questions as outlined below. It should be noted that the participants worked very hard and provided a number of very important suggestions as set out below.

1. How can politicians, policy-makers, data providers, users and media be involved more actively in the process?

- Technical specialist should meet regularly to review and advise on improving the quality of official statistics produced by the different statistical agencies;
- User groups should be formed at all levels from the national to Upazila and should include local politicians, academics, policy makers, civil society members and representatives of NGOs;
- Reorganization of BBS is necessary
- Political leaders should be made aware of the use and importance of statistics;
- Media participation should be enhanced in order to raise awareness of forthcoming censuses or surveys and also to report on published statistics;
- All official statistics should be disseminated and published in a timely manner to make data available to all users at the same time.

2. What are the current strength and weakness of the NSS?

Strengths:

- BBS has a unique IT based organizational structure that exists down to Upazila level for the collection of data;
- BBS has the organizational set up with long experience of data collection and has a number of technically skilled people;
- Documentation on methods, concepts and definitions is available for most major areas of statistics;

Weaknesses:

- The capacity of BBS with respect to statistical legislation, ICT infrastructure, professional autonomy and governance arrangements is not adequate and should be enhanced;
- The infrastructure including library facilities and computer networks should be extended to Upazila level to improve the quality, coverage and use of core statistics required for national planning;
- The skills, competencies and expertise of existing staff need to be enhanced;
- Statistical agencies should compile and publish information about what they do and the financial resources they use.
- Data collectors need more training and better skills;

- BBS has very limited capacity for research and development of statistical methods;
- There is very little media involvement with the work programme of BBS and its problems and constraints are not apparent to many users;
- Access to statistical publications is difficult and more statistics should be published on line;
- Data quality is affected by the lack of modern information technology in field offices;
- The glossary of statistical concepts and the methodology used for data collection and dissemination is not publicly available.

3. What should be the mission and vision of BBS be?

Mission

- The mission of NSS should develop a participatory approach for data collection and dissemination.

Vision

- The vision of the NSS should be for Bangladesh to have a world class data bank to provide relevant, timely and accurate statistical information.

4. How effective is the current human resource and organizational structure of the NSS?

- Efforts should be focused on the recruitment of qualified and talented staff to meet the huge demand of statistical data by users;
- A comprehensive human resource policy framework is needed aligned more attractive work places, professional training facilities, improved salaries, and timely promotion to ensure the availability of qualified staff;
- An appropriate legal mandate through a Statistical Act is needed to ensure professional independence and autonomy.

5. What other agencies need to be involved in NSS along with BBS and how?

- It needs regular dialogue and interaction with politicians and policy makers to create awareness about the importance of statistics and to maintain their commitment to promoting accountability and transparency;
- There is a need to review and update procedures for provide honoraria to data providers and for charging data users;
- Regular meetings with universities, NGO's, research organizations and local government should help to increase awareness about the statistical system and its activities;
- All elements of the media should be involved in raising the profile of statistics;
- BBS needs to create linkages with other key ministries including: the Ministries of Health & Family Welfare, the Ministry of Agriculture, the Ministry of Education, the Ministry of Home Affairs, the Ministry of Finance, the Bangladesh Bank, the Ministry of Food, the Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief, the Ministry of Women and Children Affairs, the Ministry of Social Welfare, Local Government Division, the Ministry of Primary and Mass Education, the Ministry of Land, the Ministry of Labour and Employment, the Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock, the Ministry of Environment and Forest, the Ministry of Power Energy and Mineral Resources, the Ministry of Information, the Prime Minister's Office, and the Ministry of Industries, the Ministry of Public Administration, the Ministry of Communications and the Ministry of Information and Communication Technology to monitor and cross check the quality of data and to implement the NSDS.
- BBS and other data producers should collaborate with universities and colleges to increase the use and analysis of statistics.

6. What should the medium and long term targets for the NSS be?

Medium-term targets:

- Reorganization of BBS is essential immediately focusing on the core activities;
- Setting up a well-designed and managed information system and database disaggregated to sub-national level;
- Budget allocation should be increased;
- Inter-ministerial coordination should be promoted and increased the quality of data;
- BBS should fill up vacant posts as soon as possible to meet the huge demand for statistical data by users;
- Classifications and statistical concepts should be appraised and updated regularly;
- Provide sufficient vehicles at the Upazila level and establish a well-equipped research institute;
- Surveys will be conducted on new and emerging issues to increase the volume of official statistical data;
- Quality assessment tools for measuring the quality of official statistics should be developed;
- College and university students in various statistical activities will be involved;

Long term targets:

- A strong National Data Bank or Archive for easy access to data by stakeholders will be established;
- An international standard staff training institute should be established;
- More data should be produced regularly on population, employment, local development, and foreign investment;
- Sufficient IT experts and professional staff at the local level will be recruited;
 - To ensure the proper marketing of statistical products and portfolios;
 - To develop effective links between BBS and the providers of data.

7. What are the main priorities for strengthening the NSS?

- Harmonization with other stakeholders such as the Ministries of health, education, agriculture, finance, etc., in order to identify and resolve cases of duplication of statistics;
- Reduction of data gaps to make effective use of statistical information;
- Improvement of present capacity of BBS for data collection, compilation and dissemination at Upazila, District and Divisional levels.
- Arrangements for regular and timely user-producer consultation and dialogue.

Annex III: Summary Findings from Interviews with Policy-makers, Academia, Researchers, Senior Officials etc.

This annex presents the main findings from a series of interviews conducted with a number of senior officials.

Recommendations:

- Assess the current situation of the NSS including its strength and weakness and the threats and opportunities it faces;
- Establish a Statistical Data Bank or a Data Archive and collect data at the Union level;
- Participate actively both data users and data providers in the development and approval of statistical products;
- Change to the regulatory framework of the NSS as a whole need to be carefully managed;
- Ensure the proposed new Statistical Act is put in place with appropriate regulations that provide an effective mandate for all statistical activities;
- Prioritise the recruitment of IT staff and other specialists (e.g. in methodology and questionnaire design);
- Make the laws, regulations and measures under which the statistical systems operate must be made public to demonstrate the impartiality and objectivity of the statistical system;
- Aim to collect data from the field using modern IT-based methods and disseminate statistical data mainly through the Internet and in electronic form;
- Hold regular meetings with the members of the system to develop statistical standards and guidelines, exchange technical knowledge and identify good statistical practices;
- Processes should be put in place for harmonising statistical activities with other key ministries and research organizations and to monitor and evaluate the quality of statistical outputs;
- There needs to be a process to recruit new statistical staff, including reviewing initial statistical training opportunities to improve the skills, competencies and expertise of existing staff;
- Development of registers, sampling frames etc;
- Filling data gaps by conducting new surveys and censuses and arranging micro-studies on socio economic issues;
- Correspondence tables for classifications should be kept up-to-date and made available to the public with explanatory information;
- There needs to be a code or declaration on ethics (e.g. the International Statistical Institute's Declaration on Professional Ethics) to ensure that statisticians' ethical judgments and decisions are informed by shared values and experience;
- The policy for data dissemination should be made publicly available;
- A advance release calendar should be used, which announces the dates and timing of major statistical releases to users;
- Information on any major methodological changes, data revisions and correction of errors should be prepared and should be provided to users in a timely manner;
- Standardisation of procedures and tools for statistical production and dissemination in order to increase efficiency;
- Promote and strengthen access to and the use of official statistics at all levels of society, based on an "open-data" strategy;
- Initiate some on-line pilot surveys;
- It is essential that there is a well-planned process or methodology to design the NSDS;
- Provide computer and internet services at Union Parishad level to meet the huge demand of local level statistical information;
- Incorporate gender disaggregated data in the NSDS program;
- Increase the volume of historical data;
- Examine the possibility of setting up groups of volunteers at village level among school and university students to support statistical activities;
- A unified coding system is essential for all level of the health sector;
- A process to set priorities and strategies for future statistical work should be put in place;
- It is necessary to revise regularly GDP, CPI, and other key economic statistics.

Annex IV: Assessment of the Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics

This annex reports the result of an assessment exercise carried out by BBS between October 2011 and March 2012. A questionnaire was prepared, based on the generic National Quality Assurance Framework (NQAF) developed by the United Nations Statistics Division under the auspices of the UN Statistical Commission. More information about the NQAF can be found at <http://unstats.un.org/unsd/dnss/QualityNQAF/nqaf.aspx>.

The questionnaire was distributed to different stakeholders, including users and producers and a total of 85 responses were received. Under each area of concern, respondents were asked to indicate, in their view, whether the characteristic indicated is in place or not, using a five point scale. The resulting data, which is reported below, should be treated with some caution. The data are clearly subjective and the respondents do not represent a random sample of stakeholders. Nevertheless it is hoped that the results are of interest and will be of use. It is anticipated that over time the questionnaire will be developed into a more comprehensive assessment framework for Bangladesh and that it will be used for future assessments as the NSDS is implemented.

Results of the 2011/12 Assessment of Stakeholders (Percentage of Respondents)

		Not in place or not observed at all	In place or only observed to a limited extent	About half in place or observed, but more needs to be done	Mostly in place or mostly observed	Fully in place or fully observed	Do not know or cannot assess	Not applicable	Total
1	Coordination of the NSS								
1.1	There is a coordinating body with responsibility for regulating and evaluating the development, production and dissemination of official statistics and ensuring their quality	8	25	32	22	7	6	0	100
1.2	Mechanisms are in place to agree on priorities for the production of statistics	11	24	23	29	8	5	0	100
1.3	The coordinating body sets methodological guidelines for the production of official statistics, promotes the harmonization of statistical information and helps to avoid duplication	19	22	19	31	2	7	0	100
1.5	The coordinating body promotes the sharing of technical knowledge among the partners of the system	11	36	20	20	4	8	0	100
1.6	There are procedures and guidelines for transferring statistical data between agencies	23	29	20	12	4	11	1	100
2	Managing the relationship with stakeholders								
2.1	The main stakeholders are clearly identified	6	13	24	32	21	4	0	100
2.2	Processes are in place to consult stakeholders on their needs and concerns	4	24	33	34	1	5	0	100
2.3	Stakeholders are kept informed on the actions that have been taken to address their needs and concerns	5	24	53	9	5	5	0	100
2.4	Arrangements are in place for periodic high-level discussions with key users	6	26	29	26	6	4	4	100
2.6	Subject-specific user committees are in place and meet as needed	16	16	32	19	11	6	0	100
2.7	Regular consultation takes place	11	40	33	6	5	6	0	100

		Not in place or not observed at all	In place or only observed to a limited extent	About half in place or observed, but more needs to be done	Mostly in place or mostly observed	Fully in place or fully observed	Do not know or cannot assess	Not applicable	Total
	with representatives of different data providers								
2.8	Mechanisms are in place to assess the burden on data providers and to reduce it where possible	22	31	22	13	0	12	0	100
2.9	There is a strategy to manage relationships and to maintain contact with the media	11	35	38	15	0	1	0	100
3	Managing statistical standards								
3.1	There is a unit with responsibility for developing statistical standards and for supporting their implementation and this unit has staff with the appropriate level of seniority	22	42	20	11	0	5	0	100
3.2	All employees are made aware of statistical standards and any changes made to them	14	24	41	13	5	4	0	100
3.3	There is a mechanism for assessing the extent to which standards are met and this information is made publicly available	13	34	34	13	0	6	0	100
3.4	Standards are reviewed from time to time and are modified or updated as needed	13	31	27	20	5	4	1	100
4	Professional independence								
4.1	The statistics law specifies that BBS is required to develop, produce and disseminate statistics without interference from any other body or agency	29	18	18	19	11	6	0	100
4.2	The heads of BBS is appointed and dismissed based on professional competence only and these decisions are free from political considerations	35	22	13	15	7	7	0	100
4.3	The head of BBS is of the highest professional caliber and has sufficient standing to ensure	31	20	18	13	12	6	0	100

		Not in place or not observed at all	In place or only observed to a limited extent	About half in place or observed, but more needs to be done	Mostly in place or mostly observed	Fully in place or fully observed	Do not know or cannot assess	Not applicable	Total
	appropriate access to authorities and public bodies								
4.4	The head of BBS has exclusive and full control over decisions on statistical methods, standards and procedures and on the content and timing of statistical releases	22	29	18	19	8	4	0	100
4.5	The responsibility for ensuring that statistics are developed, produced and disseminated in an independent manner rests with the head of BBS	12	32	20	19	16	1	0	100
4.6	Procedures are in place for regularly publishing statistical work programs and for issuing periodic progress reports	7	26	21	28	15	2	0	100
4.7	Procedures are in place to ensure that statistical releases are clearly distinguished from political and policy statements and are issued separately from them	16	14	15	33	12	7	2	100
4.8	BBS is able to comment publicly on statistical issues, criticisms, misinterpretations and misuses of official statistics	11	24	30	14	17	5	0	100
5	Assuring impartiality and objectivity								
5.1	Data sources and statistical methods are chosen only on the basis of statistical considerations and information on the choices is provided to users	4	11	12	45	29	0	0	100
5.2	There is a code of conduct or ethics which governs statistical practices	7	8	15	33	26	10	0	100
5.3	A data dissemination policy is in place and has been made publicly known	12	14	31	15	19	9	0	100
5.4	A release calendar is in place in which dissemination dates and times are pre-announced	18	23	25	12	13	10	0	100

		Not in place or not observed at all	In place or only observed to a limited extent	About half in place or observed, but more needs to be done	Mostly in place or mostly observed	Fully in place or fully observed	Do not know or cannot assess	Not applicable	Total
5.5	Any deviations from the release calendar are announced and are justified to the users	21	32	16	12	6	9	4	100
5.6	Major changes in methodologies and data revisions are clearly identified and are explained to users	9	11	32	15	20	13	0	100
5.7	Statistical information is made available to all users at the same time	5	20	27	21	23	4	0	100
6	Assuring transparency								
6.1	The terms and conditions under which statistics are developed, produced, and disseminated are made available to the public	5	21	35	21	15	2	0	100
6.2	Where internal government access to statistics prior to their release is allowed this is publicly disclosed	22	31	23	10	1	9	3	100
6.3	Products of statistical agencies are clearly identified as such	7	15	28	28	12	9	0	100
6.4	Advance notice is given of major changes in methodology, source data, and statistical techniques	30	17	30	12	4	6	2	100
7	Assuring statistical confidentiality and security								
7.1	The Statistics Law guarantees the proper management of information received from data providers to ensure data privacy and security.	18	19	7	17	31	7	0	100
7.2	There is a formal data dissemination policy that sets out how statistics are to be disseminated to users and under what circumstances microdata may be made available for research and further analysis	5	28	24	24	17	2	0	100
7.3	There are appropriate codes of practice and standards in place to ensure that statistical data about	1	14	17	29	34	5	0	100

		Not in place or not observed at all	In place or only observed to a limited extent	About half in place or observed, but more needs to be done	Mostly in place or mostly observed	Fully in place or fully observed	Do not know or cannot assess	Not applicable	Total
	individual respondents remain confidential and are only released to users in line with the data dissemination policy and the Statistics Law								
7.4	When microdata are to be disseminated there are appropriate anonymization procedures in place to ensure that individual respondents cannot be identified from the data	6	14	13	24	35	7	0	100
7.5	There are appropriate penalties provided for statistical staff or other personnel who have been found guilty of activities leading to the release of confidential data	13	27	23	17	13	4	4	100
8	The commitment to improving quality								
8.1	The commitment to improving the quality of statistics is clear to stakeholders and is shared by all of the staff	8	15	35	27	11	4	0	100
8.2	There is a unit or group of staff who have been assigned specific responsibility for the management of quality	15	28	21	21	11	4	0	100
8.3	BBS follows an externally recognized process or activity that focuses on quality	7	32	19	28	9	5	0	100
8.4	There are guidelines for implementing quality management, which describe the entire statistical process and identify relevant documentation for each stage of production	4	32	31	22	7	5	0	100
8.5	The statistical quality guidelines are made available to stakeholders, at least in a summary version	8	20	41	19	6	5	0	100
8.6	There are procedures in place to ensure that the required documentation on quality is	20	29	16	24	7	3	3	100

		Not in place or not observed at all	In place or only observed to a limited extent	About half in place or observed, but more needs to be done	Mostly in place or mostly observed	Fully in place or fully observed	Do not know or cannot assess	Not applicable	Total
	regularly updated								
8.7	Staff are provided with training from time to time to ensure that they are aware of the quality policy and understand how quality improvements can be achieved	12	8	39	22	16	4	0	100
8.8	The most important statistical processes are assessed, or benchmarked, from time to time against other statistical agencies and against international standards or good practice	11	17	36	24	7	4	1	100
9	Adequacy of resources								
9.1	Financial resources are sufficient to implement the statistical work program	13	31	29	14	11	2	0	100
9.2	Human resources are sufficient to implement the statistical work program	24	28	40	6	2	0	0	100
9.3	The resource allocation for statistics is reviewed on a regular basis	4	40	24	14	11	8	0	100
9.4	Planning and management principles, including results-based management aimed at the optimal use of available resources, are widely applied throughout BBS	13	31	22	20	7	7	0	100
9.5	There is a resource mobilization strategy and implementation plan in place	18	31	29	4	5	12	2	100
10	Using the right methods								
10.1	The overall methodological framework is consistent with international standards, guidelines and good practices	4	17	28	25	22	5	0	100
10.2	There are procedures in place to ensure that standard concepts, definitions and classifications are consistently applied throughout BBS	7	16	30	25	20	1	0	100
10.3	The processes used for the development, collection, compilation and production of	11	24	25	19	19	1	0	100

		Not in place or not observed at all	In place or only observed to a limited extent	About half in place or observed, but more needs to be done	Mostly in place or mostly observed	Fully in place or fully observed	Do not know or cannot assess	Not applicable	Total
	statistics are well documented and are regularly reviewed to assess their efficiency and effectiveness								
10.4	There are training and development programs in place to ensure that staff acquire and update their knowledge of statistical methodologies	1	20	42	19	16	1	0	100
10.5	There is cooperation with the scientific community to improve methodology and the effectiveness of statistical methods	4	23	33	29	10	2	0	100
10.6	The methodologies of surveys and the use of administrative records are evaluated periodically to guarantee high quality statistical outputs	1	37	30	19	6	6	0	100
11	Assuring cost effectiveness								
11.1	Guidelines for assuring cost effectiveness are in place	8	39	23	10	7	13	0	100
11.2	Standardized solutions that increase effectiveness and efficiency are promoted and implemented	7	37	34	10	0	12	0	100
11.3	The use of resources is monitored and audited both internally and externally	5	29	25	19	16	6	0	100
11.4	The costs of producing statistics are identified and documented at each stage of production	14	25	27	19	8	6	0	100
11.5	Costs and benefits are analyzed to determine the appropriate trade-offs in terms of quality and cost	20	43	19	7	1	8	0	100
12	Reducing the burden on respondents								
12.1	There are guidelines and procedures in place for	12	36	26	12	7	6	0	100

		Not in place or not observed at all	In place or only observed to a limited extent	About half in place or observed, but more needs to be done	Mostly in place or mostly observed	Fully in place or fully observed	Do not know or cannot assess	Not applicable	Total
	coordinating relations with respondents and dealing with their concerns								
12.2	Procedures and processes are in place to promote the value and use of statistics to respondents	11	47	19	13	4	6	0	100
12.3	The additional reporting burden on respondents is considered whenever any new statistical enquiry is proposed	7	20	37	19	6	10	0	100
13	Relevance of the statistical program								
13.1	There are procedures in place to priorities between the needs of different users and data on the use of statistics are used to set priorities	6	17	32	25	5	15	0	100
13.2	Periodic reviews are carried out to assess the continuing relevance and cost-effectiveness of individual statistical programs	2	39	28	7	7	17	0	100
13.3	There is a good understanding of the interdependencies between individual statistical programs	11	17	41	11	2	18	0	100
14	Access to statistical data and information								
14.1	Policies and processes are in place to ensure that statistical results are released with readily accessible and up-to-date metadata and other related documentation	12	25	42	9	2	9	1	100
14.2	All statistics and the corresponding metadata are presented in a form that facilitates proper interpretation and meaningful comparisons	18	30	20	19	1	11	0	100
14.3	Guidelines are in place that describe the appropriate content and preferred formats and style of all statistical outputs	13	13	41	16	6	11	0	100
14.4	Staff training and development programs are in place on writing statistical reports and other	10	17	40	20	11	2	0	100

		Not in place or not observed at all	In place or only observed to a limited extent	About half in place or observed, but more needs to be done	Mostly in place or mostly observed	Fully in place or fully observed	Do not know or cannot assess	Not applicable	Total
	documents								
14.5	Methodological documents as well as quality reports are regularly updated and the documents and reports are made available to the public	4	36	24	30	1	5	0	100
14.6	There is an "open data" policy in place that ensures statistical information is provided free of charge to users, making effective use of modern information and communication technology	8	23	36	14	7	11	0	100
14.7	There is regular consultation with users to find out about the formats of dissemination they most prefer	14	29	36	5	10	6	0	100
14.8	Catalogues of publications and other services are regularly updated and made available to users	14	32	17	27	10	0	0	100
14.9	There is a well-publicized information or user support service for handling requests for data and for providing answers to questions about statistical results	14	26	36	15	5	5	0	100
14.10	Access to microdata is allowed for research purposes, subject to specific rules and protocols that are publicly disseminated	9	20	26	29	8	9	0	100
14.11	Access by researchers to microdata is monitored and, where necessary controlled by providing access in a secure environment	8	23	23	26	12	8	0	100
15	Metadata management								
15.1	There are defined procedures for compiling and storing metadata	23	28	25	9	1	13	1	100

		Not in place or not observed at all	In place or only observed to a limited extent	About half in place or observed, but more needs to be done	Mostly in place or mostly observed	Fully in place or fully observed	Do not know or cannot assess	Not applicable	Total
	which are documented in the form of guidelines and followed throughout the agency								
15.2	Metadata are documented, archived and managed in line with international standards	16	35	17	17	1	12	1	100
15.3	Staff are provided with training on metadata management and related documentation systems	21	34	16	14	6	9	0	100

Annex V: The United Nations' Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics

Principle 1. Official statistics provide an indispensable element in the information system of a democratic society, serving the Government, the economy and the public with data about the economic, demographic, social and environmental situation. To this end, official statistics that meet the test of practical utility are to be compiled and made available on an impartial basis by official statistical agencies to honour citizens' entitlement to public information.

Principle 2. To retain trust in official statistics, the statistical agencies need to decide according to strictly professional considerations, including scientific principles and professional ethics, on the methods and procedures for the collection, processing, storage and presentation of statistical data.

Principle 3. To facilitate a correct interpretation of the data, the statistical agencies are to present information according to scientific standards on the sources, methods and procedures of the statistics.

Principle 4. The statistical agencies are entitled to comment on erroneous interpretation and misuse of statistics.

Principle 5. Data for statistical purposes may be drawn from all types of sources, be they statistical surveys or administrative records. Statistical agencies are to choose the source with regard to quality, timeliness, costs and the burden on respondents.

Principle 6. Individual data collected by statistical agencies for statistical compilation, whether they refer to natural or legal persons, are to be strictly confidential and used exclusively for statistical purposes.

Principle 7. The laws, regulations and measures under which the statistical systems operate are to be made public.

Principle 8. Coordination among statistical agencies within countries is essential to achieve consistency and efficiency in the statistical system.

Principle 9. The use by statistical agencies in each country of international concepts, classifications and methods promotes the consistency and efficiency of statistical systems at all official levels.

Principle 10. Bilateral and multilateral cooperation in statistics contributes to the improvement of systems of official statistics in all countries.

Annex VI: Developing the ICT Infrastructure of BBS

This annex provides more details about how the ICT infrastructure in BBS could be developed to meet the needs of a modern statistical system. A key requirement is that all data components, data sets, and sources should be identified and documented in a data dictionary. This data dictionary will be an essential tool for both BBS and other agencies that interact with BBS as providers or users of data. BBS will also need to establish a regular and documented process through which emerging data/information needs could be identified and accommodated.

To ensure data quality, BBS should develop and document a set of principles for all data collected through various processes including inputs from both internal and external sources. A set of principles to promote better data quality through effective use of ICT could be as follows:

- Data capture and recording at the time of origination (capture data at source);
- Use of automated capture processes wherever possible;
- Develop standard automated systems and processes for data capturing;
- When automated capture is not possible, try to capture data directly at source and reduce collection stages;
- Develop standard data definitions and encourage exchange of standardised data between agencies;
- Capture spatial data whenever possible (define the physical location where data originated by adding a geo-reference);
- Record the exact time of data collection.

It is very important to set standards for data collection. These should include standards for: the format of the data; the content; coding; the use of abbreviations; and the recording of key variables such as the date and the location. The standards should be included in a BBS publication to be used internally and also by other agencies that interact and exchange data and other information with BBS.

The different wings of BBS collect various types of data based on the stakeholders they serve. Even though they will create and use their own databases based on their specific requirements, it is recommended that BBS should use a standard database system such as Oracle/DB2 or Informix to ensure consistency across the Bureau. The maintenance of the technical databases, however, will be the responsibility of the respective wings.

BBS will need to develop and implement a Data Warehousing System. A data warehouse can be defined as a database of databases. It will be created from the operational databases after the data have been thoroughly cleaned, transformed, standardized, and catalogued. The data warehouse can then be used for various types of analysis and for preparing reports. The data for the BBS data warehouse will come from the various BBS operational databases of the different Wings. The use of a standard database structure is intended to simplify creating the data warehouses. The proposed time-series database should be a subset of the data warehouse.

The main benefits of data warehousing at BBS are expected to be as follows:

- Enable BBS to maintain a historical database of events;
- Allow BBS to integrate data from multiple sources, enabling a BBS-wide centralized view of the data;
- Significant improvement in data quality by providing consistent codes and descriptions by flagging and fixing bad or questionable data;
- Present a consistent view of all BBS stored data;
- Present consistent data to all users, both internal and external;
- Provide a single common data model for all data of interest regardless of data source;
- Restructure the data so that it makes sense to the users;
- Restructuring of data so that it delivers excellent query performance;
- Enable BBS to run very complex query applications without impacting the performance of the BBS operational (departmental) systems.

Implementing the data warehouse will require expertise that is not currently available at BBS. It may be necessary, therefore, to consider outsourcing some components of the data warehouse to competent third parties.

A properly defined data warehouse will allow BBS (and others) to run various types of analysis on the warehoused data. There are various data analysis tools in the market and BBS should standardise on one or two so that staff can be trained and so that analytical procedures can be standardised as far as possible.

BBS should have the following internal applications.

1. **Enterprise wide e-mail System** - all employees of BBS should have an internal e-mail identification and address.
2. **Workflow Applications** - the following workflow applications should be developed for BBS using a suitable workflow automation platform:
 - Personal Information System including detailed skill profile
 - Leave approval and management system
 - Data/Information request processing (from both internal and external agencies).
3. **BBS Helpdesk** - It is recommended that BBS implements a helpdesk for both internal and external users.
4. **IP Based Telephony System** - Since BBS is planning an internal data network (for its Intranet), BBS should consider installing an IP based telephony system, which can integrate and provide a combination of voice, data, and video services.
5. **Video Conferencing** - A video conferencing system could cover the BBS head office, BBS regional offices and the Ministry of Planning. An internal video conferencing system can easily connect to external video conferencing systems if certain standards in equipment and programs are maintained.
6. **Project Management System** - It is recommended that BBS use an ICT based project management system for the implementation of the NSDS. Using a compute-intensive project management system will not only assist in implementing the NSDS, the knowledge and skills obtained through this process can also be used by BBS in managing its various other projects. BBS will need to train staff in the use of the selected project management system.

Overall, therefore the ICT framework for BBS will need to consist of the following elements:

1. BBS Intranet (for internal users of BBS);
2. BBS Internet (for external users of BBS system);
3. Network infrastructure for both internal and external users;
4. Departmental systems for each BBS Wing;
5. Central databases (for hosting the data warehouses);
6. Central servers (for running various analytical systems and processes on the warehoused data);
7. Data security infrastructure;
8. Help Desk;
9. E-mail and workgroup automation system;
10. The GIS System.

Equipment Descriptions

The high level specification provided below are indicative and not be considered as final configurations. In the specifications, proprietary information have been used and should not be considered as restrictive and may be replaced by functionally equivalent products (hardware, software, or both). In most cases, the specifications provided below should be considered as minimum needed for implementing the NSDS. In addition, the infrastructure should be cloud ready.

Router

Function: Routing and VPN

Specifications:

- Multilayer
- Minimum Port 16 10/100/1000 –Rj-45
- Throughput-10GBPS
- IPSEC-VPN-2000 Tunnel
- Inline DPI
- 3 more interface/service card option for future

Multilayer Switch

Function: Virtual Switching, Routing, Virtual Security

Specifications:

- 6 slots chassis
- 48 Ports 10/100/1000 Copper/Fiber
- 10 Ports 10G
- 2TB Throughput
- VSS
- 10GB Firewall throughput
- 10 Firewall Contexts

PS

Function: Intrusion Prevention for traffic to be entered in core server farm zone

Specifications:

- 8 Ports 10/100/1000 with 10G capability
- 10 GB Throughput

Unified Fabric Switch

Function: To connect Server and Storage without SAN.

Specifications:

- 48 port 10/100/1000/10000
- Throughput 960GBPS
- 1/2/4/8G Native FC/FCOE/Ethernet
- ISCSI, NAS, FC supported

Unified Fabrics Rack Switch

Function: Fabric extended switch

Specifications:

- 32 Ports 10/100/1000/10000
- 4 Ports 10G Fabric Extender
- Throughput: 560GBPS

Internet Firewall with Security

Function: Firewall and with URL filtering

Specifications:

- Throughput: 4 GBPS
- Interface: 8 10/100/1000

Internet Router

Function: Routing through internet

Specifications:

- Fast switching: 295MBPS
- Interface: 03 X 10/100/1000 and 03 X 10/100 (L3)
- IPSEC and SSL VPN License

Application Load Balancer

Function: Load balancing of http request between multiple servers

Specifications:

- Throughput: 2-4 GBPS
- Interface: 06 10/100/1000

User Department Multilayer Switch

Function: Virtual Switching, Routing, Virtual Security

Specifications:

- 6 slots chassis
- 48 Ports 10/100/1000 Copper/Fiber
- 24 Ports 10G
- 2TB Throughput
- VSS

User Department Access Switch

Function: Switching and basic routing

Specifications:

- Single chassis
- 48 Ports 10/100/1000 Copper/Fiber
- 2X Ports 10G
- 160 GBPS Throughput

Departmental Servers

Functions: For department base user entry

Specifications:

- Tower/Rack
- 8 GB RAM
- 512GB HDD

Departmental Storage

Function: Store the Data from individual Department

Specification:

- Different departments will need different storage solutions depending on the roles and functions they perform.
- CAN adapter

Data Centre and ETL Servers

Function: The data centre will perform the following functions:

1. It will host the data warehouse.
2. It will extract data from the departmental systems, clean the data, format the data into predefined standard formats, and finally load the data into the data warehouse.
3. The data center servers will be used to run all query applications on the warehouse data.
4. The data center servers will also run all analytical applications, such as, SPSS, STATA, SAS, etc.
5. Departmental users may also utilize the central servers to execute very complex models and calculations. For example, the National Accounts Wing may need to run their models on the central servers.
6. There will be no access to the warehouse data from outside BBS. A separate zone will host the BBS Portal. Selected data and datasets from the portal will be extracted (depending on need) and will be hosted on the portal servers. Outsiders will access the data through the BBS Portal (Web servers).

Specifications:

- Blade chassis
- Completely virtualized (Virtual Platform)
- CAN Adapter
- Minimum 20TB HDD from day one (Virtually servers will share this HDD)
- Minimum 1TB RAM from day one (Virtually Servers will share this Memory): If each server is configured with 8GB, then a total of approximately 125 blade servers.
- 10GB connection

Data Centre Data Warehouse Storage

- CAN Adapter
- 100TB storage
- 2/4/8 GB connectivity license