



NATIONAL STRATEGY FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF STATISTICS (NSDSII) 2024-2029



THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF SOMALIA
SOMALIA NATIONAL BUREAU
OF STATISTICS

NATIONAL STRATEGY FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF STATISTICS (NSDSII) 2024-2029

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MESSAGE FROM THE MINISTER

Delighted to unveil the Second National Strategy for the Development of Statistics (NSDS 2). It builds on the solid foundation and progress made under the first NSDS which has been in effect from 2017-2023 and developed under the Directorate of Statistics within the Ministry of Planning, Investment, and Economic Development.

This is an opportune moment for us to reflect on our journey and to look forward to the future with renewed determination and optimism. This document, a culmination of extensive hard work, dedication, and combined efforts, stands as a testament to the remarkable progress made by the Somalia National Bureau of Statistics (SNBS) since its establishment in 2020.

This strategy, is more than just a plan, it is a vision. It is an impressive piece of work that aligns with SNBS' vision for excellence and prioritizes innovation in statistical production. The Strategy lays down a clear and strategic path for the future, outlining objectives and actions that are not only achievable but also aimed at propelling the Bureau and, by extension, our nation to greater heights.

The importance of reliable and timely statistical data cannot be overstated. It serves as the backbone for informed decision-making, enabling policymakers to craft strategies and policies that are grounded in reality and tailored to meet the specific needs of our nation. Organizations operating in our country can reliably depend on us for quality data. It is imperative for policymakers and development partners to recognize and utilize this data as the mainstay of their planning and implementation processes.

The advancement in statistical production by SNBS has been very impressive which is a clear indication of the dedication and expertise of our statisticians and the leadership of the Bureau. In conclusion, I

extend my heartfelt congratulations to everyone involved in the development of this Strategy. Your hard work and commitment have been instrumental in this achievement. I look forward to seeing the continued success and impact of the National Bureau of Statistics as we embark on this ambitious journey together.

H.E. Hon. Mohamud A. Sheikh Farah (Beenebeene)

Minister of Planning, Investment and Economic Development

The advancement in statistical production by SNBS has been very impressive which is a clear indication of the dedication and expertise of our statisticians and the leadership of the Bureau

PREFACE FROM THE BOARD CHAIR

It is my honor to present the second National Strategy for the Development of Statistics (NSDS2). This comprehensive document not only serves as a blueprint but also stands as a testament to our unwavering dedication to excellence and progress in the field of statistical development in Somalia.

Over the next five years, the NSDS2 will be the guiding force behind the Somalia National Bureau of Statistics (SNBS), capturing strategic goals that are not merely ambitious but indispensable for advancing our national statistical system. Our aim, through this strategy, is to provide accurate, timely, and pertinent statistical data crucial for informed policy-making and effective governance.

This document is the culmination of collaborative efforts, embodying the insights and expertise of diverse stakeholders. It mirrors a forward-thinking approach, anticipating the needs of a dynamically changing social, political, and economic environment in Somalia, positioning the Somalia National Bureau of Statistics as a trailblazer in statistical innovation and reliability.

As the Chair of the Board of Directors, I am acutely aware of the pivotal role this strategy will play in guiding our decisions and actions. The NSDS2 equips us to make informed choices, uphold our commitment to transparency and accuracy, and ensure that our work consistently aligns with the national interests and developmental objectives of Somalia.

I would like to acknowledge and appreciate the contributions and technical advice from the partners, SNBS Board and Directors, the dedicated team from PARIS21, and the government institutions. Special thanks to the leadership of Director General Sharmarke Farah and the Deputy Director General Abdirahman Omar Dahir as well as the design team, Director Fadumo Mumin and Director Hashim Abdinoor, for their commitment and coordination throughout the NSDS2 development process.

I am confident that this strategic document will empower all government institutions and contribute to a new era of statistical development in Somalia.



Abdi Ahmed Osman

Chairperson, SNBS Board of Directors

Our aim, through this strategy, is to provide accurate, timely, and pertinent statistical data crucial for informed policy-making and effective governance

STATEMENT FROM THE DIRECTOR GENERAL

With immense pride and a profound sense of responsibility, we are delighted to present Somalia's Second National Strategy for the Development of Statistics (NSDS2). This pivotal document is the result of extensive collaborative efforts and thorough consultations. It not only showcases the significant strides made by the Somalia National Bureau of Statistics (SNBS) in the last five years but also sets forth our ambitious goals for the upcoming half-decade.

Reflecting on our journey since the inception of the first NSDS in 2017-2023, we have witnessed a period of extraordinary evolution and expansion in our capabilities. The initial strategy, which commenced under the Directorate of National Statistics within the Ministry of Planning, Investment, and Economic Development, laid a solid groundwork for our endeavours. The landmark establishment of the SNBS, following the enactment of the Statistics Law by the President in 2020, was a defining moment, ushering in an era marked by greater autonomy and enhanced capacity for statistical development in Somalia.

The NSDS2 is a manifestation of our unwavering dedication to not only uphold the legacy of our past achievements but also to raise the bar in our statistical endeavours. This strategy is thoughtfully designed to reflect our past successes while firmly focusing on future aspirations. It encompasses our plans to embrace cutting-edge technologies in Information and Communication Technology (ICT) and Geographic Information Systems (GIS) to transform statistical production. These innovations are set to revolutionize our methods, facilitating more precise, timely, and comprehensive data gathering and analysis.

A core element of our strategy is capacity building. Recognizing our human resources, as our most valuable assets, we are committed to significant investments in enhancing the expertise and proficiency of our staff and improving the physical infrastructure within the National Statistical System. This focus is integral to maintaining SNBS's leadership position in contemporary statistical practices and methodologies.

Aligned with our ethos of continual enhancement, we are set to modernize our administrative data systems. This modernization is vital for elevating the quality, dependability, and accessibility of our data, thereby bolstering informed decision-making at all tiers of governance and within the community.

The NSDS2 is a manifestation of our unwavering dedication to not only uphold the legacy of our past achievements but also to raise the bar in our statistical endeavours

Another crucial component of our strategy is reinforcing collaboration across various stakeholders within the National Statistics System. By cultivating a cooperative environment, we ensure that our statistical outputs are robust and precise and cater to our stakeholders' diverse needs, encompassing government entities at Federal and FMS levels, international organizations, and the private sector.

Enhancing statistical production is a primary goal of our strategy, which aims to significantly contribute to shaping socio-economic and political progress in Somalia. Reliable and comprehensive data are indispensable for creating policies and initiatives that resonate with the aspirations and needs of our population.

Moreover, 'communication, dissemination, and use' is a fundamental Strategic Goal in the NSDS2. This objective is central to our mission, focusing on raising awareness of our Bureau's role, enhancing transparency and accountability, and engaging the public actively in both the production and utilisation of statistics. By emphasising data creation and its efficacious communication and dissemination, we aim to ensure that statistics are accessible and comprehensible to all stakeholders, thus fostering an environment where data drives informed public involvement, policy creation, and national progress.

A critical future milestone for the SNBS is the Housing and Population Census. This significant endeavour, the first in many years, is more than a statistical exercise; it is an essential tool for national development, offering vital insights into our population's demographic, socio-economic, and spatial aspects, guiding various developmental, humanitarian, and governance initiatives.

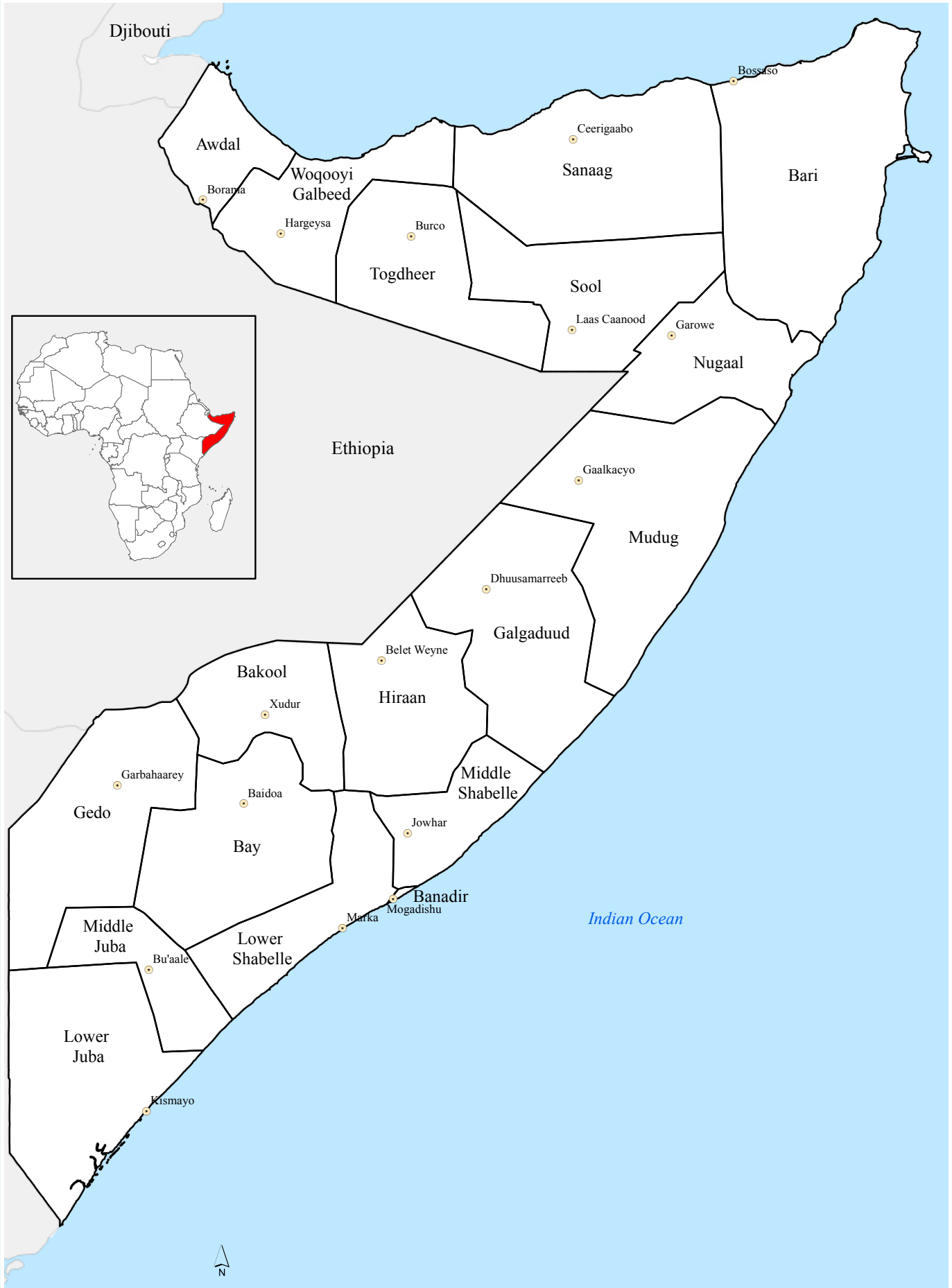
In summary, the Second National Strategy for the Development of Statistics represents more than a guiding document; it is the blueprint of our institutional future. It encapsulates our dedication to excellence, innovation, and national service. As we embark on this strategic journey, we remain committed to upholding the highest standards in statistical practice and making a meaningful contribution to Somalia's development.

Sharmarke Farah

Director General

Somalia National Bureau of Statistics

A critical future milestone for the SNBS is the Housing and Population Census. This significant endeavour, the first in many years, is more than a statistical exercise; it is an essential tool for national development



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

More evidence-based planning, policy development, and decision-making have created a dire need for real-time and quality statistics in Somalia to better the lives of its people. The National Development Plans (NDP) articulates the government's aspirations in transforming the lives of her citizens. Statistical production and development in the federal government of Somalia is now guided by the Somali Statistical Law (SSL) -Law No.24 of February 2020. The SNBS must collect, compile, coordinate, analyze, evaluate, and disseminate national statistical information. It also defines its mandate Somalia National Bureau of Statistics (SNBS) as the principal data producer of official statistics and coordinator of the Geo-Information Systems, among others.

Somalia's economic landscape centers around a heavy reliance on the informal sector, with agriculture, livestock, and remittances from the diaspora playing central roles. Agriculture, encompassing crops and livestock, is the backbone of the nation's economic activities. The NDP-9 focused on Pillar 1: Inclusive politics, Pillar 2: Security and the rule of law, Pillar 3: Economic development, Pillar 4: Social Development, Pillar 5: Cross-cutting issues. However, this NSDS2 aligned to the NDP-10 (2025/2029) will maintain the NDP-9 focus with an additional Pillar 6: Climate Change. The Federal Government is mindful of the need to respond to the dynamic environment even in statistics production and services. Notably, the importance of relevant, trusted, and reliable official statistics cannot be overemphasized.

Development planning and management for results have scaled up the impeccable requirement for using statistics at all federal, regional, and global levels. The government of Somalia has aligned its development plan to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), the Africa Agenda 2063, and the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) Vision 2050. The preceding frameworks underpin the urgent need for relevant statistics to monitor and report development progress. The unwavering demand prompts a shift from the current practice to a transformative and modernized approach yielding high-frequency statistics products.

The Somalia National Bureau of Statistics designed and successfully implemented its first National Strategy for the Development of Statistics (NSDSI) (2018-2023). This NSDS2 (2024-2029) will play a central role in transforming and modernizing the capacities of the SNBS, informing Government policy and achieving development outcomes for the NDP 10 (2024 -2029), promoting the modernization of the NSS, and responding to the changing landscape arising from the data revolution.

This NSDS2 aims to strengthen the statistical capacity of the Somalia National Bureau of Statistics (SNBS, MDA-FGS, and Federal Member States (FMS) to produce official statistics, modernize administrative data systems, embrace new data sources to inform policies, and propel evidence-driven decision-making in the country. It will also present a platform for collaboration, cooperation, and partnership among data producers and users in the SNBS with the SNBS.

The strategic foundation for NSDS2 is;

Vision

"The preferred source of quality data in support of national and international development agendas and programmes."

Mission

"To provide quality statistics for effective policy, planning and decision-making, development research and for monitoring development at all levels."

The SNBS will leverage existing and new partnerships within and external to it through coordination and collaboration with MDAs in the Federal Governments

The thrust for the SNSDS2 pivots on six strategic goals:

- Production, availability, and use of quality statistics,
- Modernized, integrated and coordinated National Statistical System,
- Modernization of administrative data systems,
- Information Technology (IT) and GIS infrastructure development,
- Enhance capacities (human, financial and physical infrastructure) for the production management and development of statistics, and
- Communication and data dissemination.

The NSDS2 is aligned to national priorities, regional obligations, and global commitments. It is implemented through existing, new and revitalized structures at Federal levels, and coordinated by SNBS as the mandated agency for statistics. The annual statistics workplans will be developed by SNBS and key MDAs-FGS during the NSDS2 (2024-2029) period. The NSDS2 is a living document and activities may change due to new demands during implementation, but care shall be taken to ensure the changes do not undermine attainment of the overall mission and strategic objectives.

The Somalia National Bureau of Statistics is the executing agency for the SNSDS2. The SNBS will leverage existing and new partnerships within and external to it through coordination and collaboration FMS and MDAs. Monitoring will involve relevant actors, and will be undertaken to consistently track progress along the results framework to register achievements, challenges and lessons learned for improvement. Quarterly, and Annual Progress Reports will be regularly produced. In addition, Mid-term Review/evaluation and Terminal Review will be undertaken to assess the relevance for SNSDS2.

The Total budget for SNSDS six-year budget is USD 250,296,000 Million, as presented below;

Estimated SNSDS2 (2024-2029) Budget

Goals	Year 1 2024	Year2 2025	Year3 2026	Year 4 2027	Year 5 2028	Year 6 2029	Total '000
Goal 1	100,340	19,452	30,079	9,737		7,178	166,786
Goal 2	1,003	1,110	735	870	945	530	5,193
Goal 3	3,214	1,972	2,468	959	1,532	1,145	11,290
Goal 4	4,020	3,995	3,560	2,589	2,887	9,985	27,036
Goal 5	4,565	5,745	2,390	1,030	1,350	15,080	30,160
Goal 6	2,398	1,592	2,495	1,748	640	958	9,831
Grand Total	115,540	33,866	41,727	16,933	7,354	34,876	250,296

ACRONYMS

CD	Capacity Development
CTGAP	Cape Town Global Action Plan
CBS	Central Bank of Somalia
CSOs	Civil Society Organisations
DQAF	Data Quality Assurance Framework
MDAs-FGS	Federal Government Ministries
FMDAs	Federal Government Ministries, Departments and Agencies
FGS	Federal Government of Somalia
FMSs)	Federal Member States
NSDS1)	First National Strategy for the Development of statistics
FDI	Foreign Direct Investment
GIS	Geo Information System
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
HIPC	Heavily Indebted Poor Countries Initiative
IT	Information Technology
IGAD	Intergovernmental Authority on Development
IDPs	Internally Displaced Persons
NDP-9	National Development Plan
NSS	National Statistical System
NSL	National Statistics Law
NSOs	National Statistics Offices
NSDS	National Strategies for the Development of Statistics
NSDS2	Second National Strategy for the Development of Statistics
SSPs	Sector Statistics Plans
SSL	Somali Statistic Law
SNSS	Somalia National Statistical System
SHaSA	Strategy for Harmonisation of Statistics in Africa
SWOT	Strengths and Weaknesses internal and external Opportunities and Threats
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
VUCA	Volatile, Uncertain, Complex, and Ambiguous
VNR	Voluntary National Report

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COUNTRY ANALYSIS

UN Photo.

Somalia's economic landscape centers around a heavy reliance on the informal sector, with agriculture, livestock, and remittances from the diaspora playing central roles

1. COUNTRY ANALYSIS

1.1 Country contextual background

Somalia, officially the Federal Republic of Somalia, is a country in the Horn of Africa. It is bordered by Kenya in the southwest, Ethiopia in the west, Djibouti in the northwest, the Gulf of Aden in the north, and the Indian Ocean in the east and south. It has a surface area of 637,657 sq. km (246,201 sq. mi) and plateaus, plains, and highlands terrain.

Somalia's current poverty strategy and step towards Agenda 2030 is the Five-year National Development Plan of (NDP-9) 2020-2024.

Statistics in the Federal Republic of Somalia are determined by the government's pursuit of evidence-based policies and decisions to better the lives of its people. However, these efforts must be driven by the modernization and transformation of service delivery systems, expert capabilities, and demand for and use of quality statistics. The data revolution and the Cape Town Global Action Plan for Sustainable Development are all about this.

Somalia's economic landscape centers around a heavy reliance on the informal sector, with agriculture, livestock, and remittances from the diaspora playing central roles. Agriculture, encompassing crops and livestock, is the backbone of the nation's economic activities. Additionally, Somalia's strategic location along global trade routes and the resilience of its diaspora communities, who provide substantial remittances, offer crucial economic stability. However, persistent political instability, armed conflict, and the absence of a formal banking system have impeded economic development, while the untapped potential of natural resources remains largely unexplored. The Government of Somalia, in collaboration with international partners, is working diligently to rebuild institutions and stimulate economic growth. However, significant hurdles remain on the path to economic recovery and stability.

Livestock plays a vital role in Somalia's economy, contributing significantly to government revenues and providing employment across various stages of the livestock value chain. About 70% of the population depends on livestock-related activities for their livelihoods, and this sector constitutes 45% of the GDP, contributing to 80% of foreign currency earnings. In 2021, Somalia's exports amounted to \$482 million, with sheep and goats being the primary exports, and Middle Eastern countries, particularly Oman and Saudi Arabia, being the main importers, with the latter primarily sourcing live animals during the annual Hajj season. SNBS has registered improvements in GDP estimation, reflecting stronger relationships with data suppliers. These collaborations have carried forward into other activities, including Business surveys and agricultural censuses. The Bureau has an ongoing plan to improve the estimation of GDP based on additional surveys and stronger relationships with data suppliers.

The Government of Somalia, in collaboration with international partners, is working diligently to rebuild institutions and stimulate economic growth. However, significant hurdles remain on the path to economic recovery and stability.

The need for more evidence-based planning, policy development, and decision-making has created a dire need for real-time and quality statistics

Political tensions across various Federal Member States exacerbate challenges affecting the livelihoods of the Somali people. Thus, a resilient and robust statistical system should be developed and sustained to support the formation of realistic policies and interventions.

1.2 Statistical Development in Somalia

The need for more evidence-based planning, policy development, and decision-making has created a dire need for real-time and quality statistics. It prompts a shift from the current practice to a transformative and modernized approach that will yield high-frequency statistics products. Statistical production and development in Somalia are now guided by the Somali Statistic Law (SSL) -Law No.24 of February 2020. The new law replaces the repealed National Statistics Law (NSL) No. 35 of June 1970 and establishes the Somali National Bureau of Statistics (SNBS) as an independent Government Body and principal producer of official statistics.

The SNBS is mandated to collect, compile, coordinate, analyze, evaluate, and disseminate national statistical information as ascribed in the articles provided. The SSL No.24 (2020) mandates SNBS to coordinate statistical operations in the Somali federal systems and Ministries and Agencies in the Federal Government of Somalia (FGS). The SSL also mandates SNBS to coordinate and standardize the Geographical Information System (GIS).

1.3 Demand for statistics and data supply

Development planning and management for results have scaled up the impeccable requirement for using statistics at all federal, regional, and global levels. The Africa Union's Agenda 2063 clarifies what governments in the region want to achieve in the future. It creates a strategic framework for socio-economic transformation supported by statistics for evidence-based development results management for the Africa we want. The focus on sustainable development under Agenda 2063 links to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The government of Somalia has aligned itself very much with the SDGs, Agenda 2063, the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) Vision 2050 and the Regional Strategy for the Development of Statistics (RSDS).

To this end, there is an urgent need for relevant statistics to support monitoring and reporting development progress. Localizing Sustainable SDGs in Somalia became more prominent in 2021 when awareness was created at the Federal and FMS government levels, and the Voluntary National Report (VNR) was produced. This effort will continue till December 2030. Somalia can currently report on 84/215 applicable indicators, approximately 39.1%¹.

¹ <https://goaltracker.nbs.gov.so/platform/somalia>

National Strategies for the Development of Statistics (NSDS) are designed to meet current and emerging data requirements of National, Regional, and Global development frameworks. The consistency between the NDP-9 and other development frameworks is presented below, with two of the three NDP-9 pillars aligned to SDG 16 and the other to ten goals.

Development Framework focus areas for Statistics in Somalia

NDP 9	IGAD	Africa Agenda 2023	Agenda 2030 SDGs
Pillar 1: Inclusive politics Pillar 2: Security and the rule of law	Pillar 4: Peace & Security	Goal 11: Democracy and governance, HR and rule of law Goal 13: Peace, security, and stability are preserved. Goal 14: A stable and peaceful Africa Goal 15: A fully functional and operational African peace and security architecture	SDG 16
Pillar 3: Economic development Pillar 4: Social Development Pillar 5: Climate Change (2025/29) Pillar 5: Cross-cutting issues	Pillar 1: agriculture development, natural resources management, environment protection, climate variability/change and disaster risk management Pillar 2: Regional Economic Cooperation and integration. Pillar 3: Social Development	Goal: 2,3, and 1 (PA 1.3: Social protection) Goal 1: PA 1.4 Modern and livable habitats (water and sanitation) Goal 17: Full gender equality Goal 18: Engaged and empowered youth and children	SDG: 3,4,6 SDG: 5,8,10 SDG: 12, 13, 14, 15

1.4 The National Strategy for the Development of statistics (NSDS) and linkage to Statistical frameworks

The National Strategy for Development of Statistics (NSDS) is a framework for strengthening the statistical capacity to produce and use statistics in the country. In Somalia, the NSDS1 was designed under the theme “Supporting national recovery and development with quality statistics.” The NSDS aims to increase compliance with diverse statistical frameworks, especially the UN Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics, Standards, and Classifications at the international level. The Busan Action Plan for Statistics (2011), which underpins the integration of statistics in decision-making, promotes open access to statistics and increases resources for statistical systems. At the continental level, NSDSs respond to the Africa Charter for Statistics and the Strategy for Harmonisation of Statistics in Africa (SHaSA). At the regional level, the NSDS is aligned with the IGAD RSDS and EAC RSDS, while at the national level, the Statistics Act guides statistical production and development in the country.

National Strategies for the Development of Statistics are designed to meet current and emerging data requirements of National, Regional, and Global development frameworks. Indeed, the NSDS is a framework for integrating statistics into national planning processes, mainstreaming sectors into the National Statistical System (NSS), strengthening statistical

National Strategies for the Development of Statistics (NSDS) are designed to meet current and emerging data requirements of National, Regional, and Global development frameworks

capacity building, and enhancing inter and intra-coordination in the NSS. Most NSDSs are anchored on the existing Statistical legislation, regulations, policies, and standards.

The government of Somalia designed and successfully implemented its first National Strategy for the Development of Statistics (NSDSI) (2018-2023).

The vision for the NSDSI was 'To be the preferred source of quality data in support of national and international development agendas and programmes'. The mission was; 'To provide coherent, timely, relevant, and reliable statistics, consistent with international principles and standards, for effective policy, planning and decision-making, and for monitoring national development processes. Three broad goals guided the NSDSI namely

Goal 1: Greater use of statistics, especially for policy, planning, decision-making, monitoring, and evaluation

Goal 2: Institutional and organizational development

Goal 3: Data development and management

Whereas it was fully implemented, there were observed challenges and gaps that impacted its effectiveness in achieving the mission. More importantly, the NDP-9 expires in 2024, and the second National Strategy for the Development of Statistics (NSDS2) needs to be aligned with NDP-10 with a chapter on Statistical development.

1.5 Why the NSDS2 matters

Somalia is part of the global dynamic statistical landscape that provides a radar for data producers and users. The data revolution presents a blend of traditional and new data sources from both the public and private sectors. The world has advanced the indispensable role of statistics in policy, planning, monitoring, evaluation, and reporting progress over the past decade. The NSDS2 is aligned with the national, regional, and international development and statistical frameworks.

It is realistic and shall be realized through the implementation of annualized work plans extracted from the Results Framework and a competent human resource team of professionals at SNSS and Ministries, Departments, and Agencies of the Federal Government (MDAs-FGs).

The NSDS2 will play a central role in informing Government policies and monitoring the achievement of development objectives for the successor NDP (2024 -2029); promote modernization of the NSS; and respond to the changing landscape arising from the data revolution, such as new data sources dynamic data ecosystem. The alignment of the NSDS2 with the IGAD RSDS purposed to promote regional initiatives. There is a need to modernize statistical systems to facilitate the production of timely and responsive statistics, produce granular statistics, continuously create awareness of statistics, and build a critical mass of leaders and champions for statistics.

This SNDS2 aims to strengthen the statistical capacity of the Somalia National Bureau of Statistics (SNBS) to produce official statistics, modernize administrative data systems, embrace new data sources to inform policies, propel evidence-driven decision-making, reduce dependence on surveys that are constrained by limited resources and political environment and coordinate other data producers in the NSS to produce credible and trusted administrative data and statistics. It will also present a platform for collaboration, cooperation, and partnership among data producers and users in the SNSS with the SNBS.

1.6 The NSDS2 development process

The SNSDS2 design process adopted a consultative approach with key stakeholders within SNBS (management and board of directors), federal government ministries, federal member state level, academia, civil society organizations, and development partners. It further builds on internally generated SNBS insightful sectoral plans designed in consultation with the key Federal Government Ministries during the NSDS1 implementation. SNBS will implement the sector plans as the MDAs-FGS mature to assume their respective mandatory functions in statistical production.

The SNBS Social Development Statistics Sector, Governance Statistics Sector, Macro Economic Statistics Sector, Gender Statistics Sector, Production Statistics Sector, and Sustainable Development Goals informed the NSDS2 design. The Sector statistics plans elaborate the interventions and implementation strategy for strengthening statistics and action plans following the status assessment.

The following steps were taken in designing the NSDS2;

Steps 1	Development of the Inception Report that demonstrated the understanding and approach for designing the NSDS2.
Steps 2	The Road Map outlining the tasks, key activities, timelines, and responsible actors was developed by SNBS and updated to match the expectations and involvement of key stakeholders.
Step 3	Consultations and assessment of the NSDS1 achievements, lessons and challenges, and the current status of data production in the SNSS, and SNBS Strategic Plan implementation (Mid term review).
Step 4	Development of the draft NSDS2 Strategic Foundation and Strategic Framework based on the SWOT and context analysis of the SNSS.
Step 5	A stakeholders' workshop was planned by SNBS to orient MDA-FGs on the SNSDS2, share the results from NSDS1 implementation, and key features of the NSDS2. The platform facilitated understanding of the strategic direction and their stake where tools were provided for them to respond on their current data production practices, challenges and recommendations for action during the NSDS2 implementation.
Step 6	Development of the NSDS2 Strategic Foundation and Strategic Framework, Action Plan and Results Framework.
Step 7	Validation of the NSDS2 Strategic Framework, development of the Results Framework and its costing was undertaken in Nairobi, Kenya. The workshop encompassed SNBS BoD members, Members of Management, development partners, Paris21 programme lead and the two consultants who moderated the validation
Step 8	High-level Seminar to launch the NSDS2 targeting by High level government officers, Ministers, Accounting officers, Policy makers, technical managers and development partners and Leadership of Federal States

1.7 The NSDS2 Structure

The NSDS is presented in seven chapters,

Chapter 1	Introduction and background.
Chapter 2	Situational Analysis of the Somali Statistical System.
Chapter 3	Presents the strategic foundation and framework and describes the outputs of the Strategic Themes and objectives
Chapter 4	Implementation, monitoring, evaluation and reporting



2

SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS OF THE SOMALIA STATISTICAL SYSTEM

UN Photo / Omar Abdisalan

There is a need to prepare the team to harness innovative and digitized processes, process big data, improve database infrastructure, and improve national ICT advocacy with surveys and censuses

2. SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS OF THE SOMALIA STATISTICAL SYSTEM

This chapter presents the status of the Somalia Statistical System, the legal framework, the pivotal role of the SNBS in the NSS, and the outcome of the NSDS1 implementation, highlighting achievements, challenges, SWOT analysis, and emerging priorities.

2.1 Relevance of the NSDS 1 to policy, planning and decision making

The NSDS1 addressed some key data requirements of the NDP-9, IGAD Regional Strategy, and SDGs. The NDP-9 is aligned to SDG and Agenda 2063 at the goal level and is guided by four pillars, namely, Pillars 1, 2, and 3, Inclusive and Accountable Politics; Improved Security and the Rule of Law; and Improved Economic Development respectively, are prerequisite for attaining Pillar 4, Social Development. The National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) collects and integrates statistics from line ministries or other agencies to inform the National Development for NDP-9. Similarly, line Ministries, Departments and Agencies of the Federal Government (MDA-FG), Federal Member States, Local governments, and other government agencies are responsible for the collection and management of information needed for NDP M&E Policy.²

Most data for reporting development progress hails from surveys and administrative data sources. The Federal Government finances statistical development amidst the available meager resources and competing demands of implementing the NDP-9 priorities. The SNBS is technically and operationally supported by different development partners, including the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund (IMF), the African Development Bank (AfDB), the United Kingdom, the European Union, Switzerland, Sweden, and several United Nations agencies. Available literature and consultations on the achievements and challenges across the three goals revealed reasonable progress made since SNBS became autonomous, with some registered challenges that have informed the NSDS2 design.

2.2 The Somalia National Statistical System (SNSS)

The SNSS is the government-wide statistical system defined by law. The SNSS is guided by the Somalia Statistics Law number 24 (2020). The SNBS, the principal producer of official statistics, supervises and coordinates other data producers for evidence-driven policies and decisions. The SNSS is a decentralized system comprising Federal Government Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs-FDs), and Federal Member States (FMSs). In line with the data revolution, the frontiers of the SNSS have broadened to embrace non-traditional data producers, including the private sector and Civil Society Organisations (CSOs), the emerging data ecosystem. Over the last five years, the Somalia National Statistical System has evolved to deliver official statistics. The potential for generating diverse statistics has been cultivated to support planning, policy formulation, monitoring, and evaluation of service delivery, including reporting the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

The SNBS, the principal producer of official statistics, supervises and coordinates other data producers for evidence-driven policies and decisions

2 The Ministry of Planning, Investment and Economic Development, 'National Development Plan – 9 (2020-2024)

The potential for generating diverse statistics has been cultivated to support planning, policy formulation, monitoring, and evaluation of service delivery, including reporting the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

information, as ascribed in the articles provided.

The Statistics Act, 2020 mandates SNBS to:

- Collect, process, analyze and disseminate quality statistical data and information in a coordinated and timely manner;
- Develop and maintain comprehensive national data bank while promoting the establishment of Statistical Units within Ministries, Departments and Agencies producing the data; and
- Raise public awareness about the importance of statistics;
- Promote the use of best practices and international standards in statistical production, management and dissemination;
- Promote cooperation and coordination among users and providers of statistics at national and other levels including the federal states;
- Promote the use of statistics for evidence-based policy design, monitoring and evaluation and decision making;
- Build sustainable capacity in the NSS for the production and use of statistics;
- Be the focal point of cooperation with statistics users and providers at regional and international levels.

2.2.1 Statistical Legislation for Somalia Statistics

The Somalia Statistics Law number 24 (2020) repealed the Somalia Statistical Law number 35 of 1970 to harmonize it with Somalia's Federal System of Governance as envisioned in the current Provisional Constitution. Drawn from the Somalia Statistics Act of 2020, the mandate of SNBS is to coordinate and manage the National Statistical System (NSS). The law acknowledges the important role of the Director General. It seeks to harmonize statistical operations in the Somali federal systems and support overall efficiencies of various statistics sectors in the Federal Government Ministries. It gives SNBS the core mandate to collect, compile, coordinate, analyze, evaluate, and disseminate national statistical

2.2.2 The Somalia National Bureau of Statistics

The Somalia National Bureau of Statistics was established by enacting the No 24 National Statistics Law of the Federal Republic of Somalia. The mandate empowers it to collect, analyse, evaluate, and disseminate all National Statistical information via the establishment and management of a coordinated National Statistical System (NSS) as well as conducting national population census and surveys, collecting, and assembling socio-economic statistics (www.nbs.gov.so) and coordinate the Geo Information System. The SNBS statistics are complemented by other sources, especially administrative data from Federal Government Ministries. The Board of Directors oversees the SNBS function as a policy organ, headed by a Director General and Deputy Director General who supervise various Directors. An organogram shows the Directorates by function, such as Macro-economic Directorate, Policy, Planning, Coordination and Research Directorate, Population and Social Statistics, Information Technology, Finance, and Administration, each with specialized sections for unique data generation.

2.3 The NSDS 1 Implementation, Achievements, and Challenges

The NSDS1 was designed prior to the NDP-9, but after the SDGs, IGAD strategic Plan and the Agenda 2063 regional Strategies development, as well as during the development of the Statistics Law (2020). It provided the framework for strengthening statistical capacity across the SNSS, institutionalisation of a coordinated NSS, and production of the much-needed data required for key policy, planning and decision-making for the wellbeing of the people of Somalia. The NSDS1 **Vision** was, “*The preferred source of quality data in support of national and international development agendas and programmes,*” and **Mission** was, “*To provide quality statistics for effective policy, planning and decision-making, development research and for monitoring development at all levels,*”. The strategic focus areas were;

2.3.1 Goal 1. Greater use of statistics especially for policy, planning, decision-making, monitoring and evaluation.

The NSDS1 theme ‘Supporting national recovery and development with quality statistics’ drove the need to strengthen statistical capacity to foster evidence-driven policy and decision-making. The goal is intended to increase statistical awareness and meet user needs broadly.

Overall, NBS developed a statistical advocacy program and materials for awareness creation. The SNBS has an e-learning platform that enables continuous training of its staff. Awareness was created for different programs, including the new Somalia Statistics Legislation Act (2020), the important role of statistics to various stakeholders, gender mainstreaming, and the Sustainable Development Goals. The SNBS successfully engaged vast data users from the federal ministries and agencies, the private sector, and academia to register their statistics needs before survey undertakings and subsequently made inquiries about the satisfaction of the data and statistics used through user satisfaction surveys. In addition, advocacy materials were designed, and social media platforms were created and operationalized for information sharing with key users and the public.

Challenges:

That notwithstanding, deepening awareness about the pivotal role of statistics across the leadership of MDAs-FGS and FMSs to trigger demand and use of statistics and resource allocation for data production was partially met. There is also a need to develop a user database to ease targeting and continual engagement of users to improve data quality, access, and use and identify data gaps and solutions.

Statistics production and development are guided by a comprehensive Somalia Statistics Law (SSL) No. 24 (2020). The SSL No. 24 (2020) provides articles necessary for the functioning and professional independence of the Somalia National Bureau of Statistics and other agencies within the SNSS to ensure trust, integrity, impartiality, confidentiality, and credibility of official statistics. It created the SNBS as the principal agency responsible for ensuring the production of key statistics on every facet of the Somali economy to meet data user requirements.

Deepening awareness about the pivotal role of statistics across the leadership of MDAs-FGS and FMSs to trigger demand and use of statistics and resource allocation for data production was partially met

To become a center of Excellence, SNBS needs to focus on its mandate, continue to support other MDAs-FGS and Federal Member States and engage high government officials like the President and Prime Minister to champion evidence-based service delivery decisions

The SNBS evolved from a Department under the Ministry of Planning following the enactment of SSL No. 24 (2020). The function of SNBS is supported by an organogram elaborating each Directorate's contribution to the mission and objectives of the Bureau.

A study of the institutional and human resource framework also delineated job descriptions and grades, a scheme of service and a salary structure, a training and capacity development plan, a Human Resource Development Strategy, and performance assessment tools for the SNBS to meet its vision of becoming a Centre of Excellence.

Coordination and collaboration in the NSS- improved greatly during the period operationalized through governing structures; the Board of Directors, a joint high-level Statistical Forum, established a National Statistics Sector Working Group, with deliberately planned collaboration between SNBS and the respective MDAs-FGS. Evidence of collaboration between SNBS and MDAs-FGS on key thematic areas such as governance statistics, gender mainstreaming of Statistics, and macro-economic statistics production.

The NBS continued to play its data steward function by steering statistical production and bridging Producers and Users to converge and discuss key technical issues in the NSS. The collaboration between SNBS and MDAs-FGS has been cemented by signing MOUs and letters of agreement to facilitate data sharing. Focal persons and experts in Federal Government Ministries are nominated to be part of the coordination framework under different thematic areas, such as governance statistics, which has been prioritized.

To become a center of Excellence, SNBS needs to focus on its mandate, continue to support other MDAs-FGS and Federal Member States and engage high government officials like the President and Prime Minister to champion evidence-based service delivery decisions. SNBS uses SDG Goal Tracker and Dashboard for SDG data dissemination.

Physical infrastructure- The SNBS acquired new office space to accommodate staff and other physical infrastructure supporting fieldwork. The Bureau also acquired computers and software to support statistical production. However, with the growing demand for data and the recruitment of more staff, office space needs to be expanded. At the FMS and Federal levels, the space for statistics exists but is small, yet it is non-existent in others. The development of guidelines for establishing statistical units in the Sectors is underway by SNBS.

Challenges:

- Limited harmony in; metadata development for all statistical indicators,
- Unclear methodology for compilation, analysis, and dissemination of survey in SNBS and administrative data in the Federal Government and Federal Member States.
- Lack of support towards statistics production from the federal government for infrastructure and statistical activities in Federal Member States (FMS) Statistical Units.
- Lack of regional statistical offices:
- Limited office spaces of the Bureau

Human resource for statistical work across the NSS - The SNBS data steward function presents an urgency for more skilled and multi-disciplinary competencies. Institutional development action plan has been developed, action plan (Update) Integrated plan: Training Needs Assessment for SNBS and MDAs, and the Integrated Training Plan has been developed.

Feedback from literature review and stakeholder consultations revealed that existing capacity gaps are due to new methodologies, statistical standards, and classification systems for surveys, censuses, and administrative data; development and maintenance of various statistical registers/master samples and data comparability with the regional and international statistical community; data analysis and management and soft skills to communicate statistics. Training has been undertaken at the individual, Directorate, and group levels in SNBS with support from custodian agencies such as the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund, the African Development Bank, and the Food and Agricultural Organisation, among others. There are also SDG focal persons in each department in SNBS.

Challenges:

- SNBS, MDAs-FGS and FMS have inadequate staff required to achieve personal and organizational goals to meet the dynamic real time data requirements.
- Inadequate designated skills and limited competencies to harness statistics from non-traditional sources, administrative records and some traditional data sources,
- Limited capacity to conduct targeted statistical data management, and harness software for data analysis and dissemination.
- FMS Capacity building

2.3.2 Goal 2: Data development and management.

The major sources of data in the SNSS are surveys and administrative records. The SNBS conducted the Household Budget Survey (2022), Somali Health and Demographic Survey (2020), Somali Labour Force Survey (2019), and Population Estimation Survey (PESS); Federal level Ministries and Federal Member State level produced the administrative data to inform NDP-9 and SDG reporting. A matrix of the social statistics currently produced and disseminated by public institutions has been developed to serve as a baseline.

The SNBS conducted economic surveys, including the Monthly Consumer Price Indicators, Business, and Internal Trade Survey between 2021-2023, and continued to produce regular socio-economic indicators, including the Monthly Consumer Price Index (CPI), and National Accounts, among others. The SNBS is scheduled to conduct the Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) and compile the GDP based on production to generate critical data for monitoring progress towards SDGs and objectives of NDP-9. Other planned statistical programs include the Population and Housing Census, the Agricultural and Livestock Census, and the Business Establishment Survey, including the Education Census.

The SNBS designed internally driven sector statistics strategic plans to enhance data production in collaboration with key Federal Government Ministries. These include the Social sector statistical

The SNBS data steward function presents an urgency for more skilled and multi-disciplinary competencies

strategy, Gender Statistics Strategy, Governance Sector Statistics Strategy, Internally Displace Persons, and macro-economic statistics Strategy, among others, aimed to harmonize the different sources of statistics, examine the data ecosystem, capacity for data production and management, and devise strategies for the collection. The Sector Statistics Plans (SSPs) present types of data collected by SNBS and other data producers, detailing the sources, methodology, coverage, availability, and production frequency.

Challenges:

Whereas data gaps exist in SNBS due to structural, financial, and methodological reasons, in MDAs-FGS, the challenges include;

- Limited administrative data quantity, quality,
- High cost of improving administrative data especially Civil and Vital Registration Statistics (CRVs).
- Limited or inconsistent historical sector data which makes it difficult to analyze trends,
- Inadequate methodological competence to collect and analyse some data e.g. measuring livestock sector statistics,
- Timeliness of data release,
- Lack of ICT infrastructure,
- Low coordination within and without the MDAs-FGS,
- Inability to integrate data from different sources and maintain data quality for a cross spectrum of producers.
- Security Concerns
- Limited Statistical Advocacy and Awareness

ICT infrastructure for statistics - SNBS IT needs on-the-job training to update IT skills. The use of CAPI for data collection has been broadened. The ICT infrastructure exists, personnel are qualified, and there is a server, licensed software, and cloud data storage.

However, there is a need for a network strategy, ICT policy, data use policy, and an offsite backup site to safeguard against risks and improve ICT infrastructure. Moreover, there is a need to prepare the team to harness innovative and digitized processes, process big data, improve database infrastructure, and improve national ICT advocacy with surveys and censuses.

Improve data quality - The SNBS incorporated this initiative in its corporate Strategy from the NSDSI aimed to build a quality culture by developing a code of practice, preparing a national data quality assessment framework, and building the capacity of its staff to apply it. At the time of consultation with SNBS, planned data quality initiatives had yet to be actualized, and the Directorate for Policy, Planning, and Coordination services had not yet been established before it expired.

The SNSS Strengths and Weaknesses, internal and external Opportunities and Threats (SWOT) regarding statistical development and production are analysed in the following matrix.

2.3.3 Strengths Weaknesses Opportunities and Threats (SWOT) Analysis

Strengths

- National Statistics Law No.24, 2020 that establishes SNBS, and underpins its roles.
- Development of the statistics regulations are under way
- Code of practice for official statistics has been drafted
- Supportive, knowledgeable, and committed leadership
- Appropriate office space with basic infrastructure at SNBS main office/Organizational infrastructure.
- Skilled and committed human resources at SNBS.
- Existence of skills for managing large scale surveys and censuses.
- More than 4500 trained enumerators stand-by around the country (on call).
- The existence of institutional frameworks, conventions, policies, precedence or by nature of work allow the institution to produce statistics.
- Strong collaboration and coordination in the National Statistical System.
- Existence of a communication strategy in SNBS.

Weaknesses

- Absence of regulations to implement the Statistics Law.
- Absence of operationalization of the statistical regulations and code of practice.
- Lack of/inadequate policies to guide organizational processes and decisions (for e.g., dissemination policy)
- Inadequate statistical awareness.
- Skills gaps including soft skills (report writing, presentation, communication, etc.)
- Inadequate staffing/human resources.
- Inadequate capacity building opportunities for staff.
- Low statistical literacy among users
- Over-reliance on surveys/censuses rather than administrative data.
- Data gaps
- Lack of proper documentation for institutional memory.
- Inconsistent system of data collection and dissemination.
- Inadequate technological resources (hardware, software) for data production
- Data insecurity and lack of data backup and archiving.
- Weak IT infrastructure for statistical production across the NSS.
- Underdeveloped Management Information Systems.
- Ineffective Statistical Units in FDMs
- Limited office space at SNBS and State Level.
- Non-functional regional statistical offices Inadequate office space
- Parallel data collection activities.
- Inadequate Federal Government budgetary allocation.
- Donor dependency.

Opportunities

- Commitment of political leadership towards statistics production.
- The existence of development plans at the federal and state level which require data.
- Ever increasing demand for statistics to satisfy national and international obligations such as the SDGs and AU Agenda 2063
- Strong Development Partner support and Commitment to support statistical activities.
- Modern technological advances which allow for more timely, accurate and cost-effective data collection, management, and dissemination
- Availability of accessible International statistical standards, methodologies, and classifications.
- Access to a pool of regional and international expertise, (training institutions, partnership, global networking, and peer learning)
- Availability of sub-regional, regional, and international statistical frameworks.
- NDP-9 empowers SNBS to lead on the monitoring of plan implementation.
- Demand to improve Somalia's scores on international statistical indicators.
- Existence of the Institute of Statistics and Applied Economics in place for capacity building
- Good collaboration between SNBS/MDAs and Development Partners.

Threats

- Proliferation of data producers in the data ecosystem.
- Low public awareness of the importance of statistics for policy and decision making.
- Production of conflicting data by NGOs and development partners.
- Competing interests by Financial Management System.
- Regular changes in the Federal Government administrative and political units and structure.
- Issues of ownership and legitimacy between FGS and FMS over data produced.
- Different reporting formats by international organizations hamper productivity.
- Development Partners demand for adhoc surveys outside programmed activities.
- Limited trust of development partners and citizens of SNBS as a new institution.
- Insecurity in some parts of the country
- Privatization of data collection in Somalia leading to duplication of efforts and waste of resources

2.3.4 Emerging priorities

Various factors influence and impact the quantity, quality, and scope of statistics currently produced in Somalia. The key factors identified from stakeholder consultations and review of the sector plans and other literature revealed that the data revolution, evolving development, fast-changing technology, the new statistical legislation, and changing national statistics frontiers have, in a way, impacted official statistic production, development, and use in the country. Notwithstanding, the unanticipated social, economic, and political externalities have had a share in the pace of statistical development in the country.

Maintaining an agile leadership model at SNBS will effectively propel the modernization, transformation, innovation, coordination, and partnerships, which will define the kind of interventions for the second National Strategy for the Development of Statistics (2024-2029).

The four core emerging priorities to be addressed from the above context analysis are:

- (i)** Regulatory and institutional framework
- (ii)** Human resource and technical capacity building
- (iii)** Leveraging Information Technology, statistical and physical infrastructure
- (iv)** Data production, dissemination, uptake and use

Notably, to increase the availability of relevant official statistics and their use for evidence-driven policies and decisions, SNBS capacity should be prioritised during the NSDS2 implementation to foster the modernization of statistical production and effective coordination of the data ecosystem.



3

STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK

Efforts to promote production of Citizen Generated Data will be sought to fill data gaps arising from limited resources, underdeveloped methodology, and emerging data user needs

3. STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK

3.1 Strategic Foundation

Vision

“The preferred source of quality data in support of national and international development agendas and programmes.”

Mission

‘To provide quality statistics for effective policy, planning and decision-making, development research and for monitoring development at all levels’.

Culture and Values

Professionalism: We will ensure adherence to strict ethical standards, professional considerations, and internationally acceptable standards in the production of statistical data.

Transparency: We will promote open systems, with full disclosures and without hidden agendas or interests in line with the United.

Accountability: We strive to account for our individual and collective actions and decisions, accepting responsibility for them.

Teamwork: We strive to ensure teamwork and cohesion across all SNBS Directorates and staff.

User orientation: Ensure Data collected, analyzed and disseminated are to the users’ satisfaction.

Quality: We are committed to producing better results for all our products and services conforming to highest levels of quality standards, accuracy, timeliness, innovativeness, methodological soundness, interpretability, coherence and comparability, accessibility, completeness, reliability and relevance.

Integrity: The quality of being honest and having strong moral principles. Having integrity means doing the right thing in a reliable way. It is generally a personal choice, to hold oneself to consistent moral and ethical standards.

3.1.1 Theory of Change

The ‘Theory of Change’ (ToC) presents the pathway for the SNSDS2 from inputs through activities, outputs, outcomes up to impact. The SNSDS2 will be implemented within the elaborated governance structures (Fig 2) and a elaborated summarily in Annex 2. Strengthening capacity for modernisation, production and use of quality official statistics requires implementation of all planned activities in the results framework (Annex 2). The implementation process underpins engagement with potential stakeholders (producers, users

and trainers), strengthening the statistical coordination and collaboration at all levels, capacity building, communication and dissemination, data quality assessment for key statistics that inform the NDP and SDGs, and finally, financial resource mobilization.

These measures are expected to result into availability use of real time relevant quality statistics, enhanced coordination of the NSS, and administrative data that serve statistical purposes. The detailed goals, interventions and results supporting the theory of change are elaborated as follows.

3.2 Strategic Focus

The thrust of the SNSDS2 (2024-2029) is to foster a Centre of excellence in Africa building on the implementation of the various Sector Statistics Plans (SSPs) that constitute building blocks of the NSDS2.

Table 3.1 Strategic Goals, objectives and Outcomes

Strategic Goals	Strategic Objectives	Outcomes
1 Production, availability, and use of quality statistics	SO 1.1. Strengthen production of regular and gender responsive social, economic, governance, climate change and environment statistics and fill data gaps. SO 1.2. Improve statistical Infrastructure SO 1.3. Delivery of quality official statistics	Evidence-driven plans, policies and decisions.
2 Modernised, integrated and coordinated national statistical system.	SO 2.1. Strengthen the regulatory, policy and institutional frameworks to support data/statistical production. SO 2.2. Strengthen Statistical coordination, collaboration, partnerships. SO 2.3. Promote adherence to international statistical standards, metadata, Concepts and classifications. SO 2.4. Standardise business processes in the MDAs-FGS .	<i>Enhanced data sharing and integration</i> <i>Increased trust in the quality of official statistics.</i> Harmonised statistics in the NSS
3 Modernisation of administrative data systems	SO 3.1. Improve the coverage and quality of administrative data. SO 3.2. Strengthen MISs in MDAs-FGS and Federal Member States. SO 3.3 Improve administrative data/ statistical infrastructure	Administrative data used for official purposes
4 Information Technology (IT) and GIS infrastructure development	SO 4.1 Strengthen ICT infrastructure for collection, dissemination, storage and protection of data. SO 4.2 Improve databases and offsite back up disaster recovery. SO 4.3 Adopt innovative technologies to fill data gaps [Big data, AI, Spatial data, and Citizen Generated Data CGD] SO 4.4 Develop and implement the national GIS Coordination framework. SO 4.5. Integrate GIS in statistical programmes across the SNSS.	Efficiency in statistical service delivery Geography file and Service Delivery Atlases

5 Enhance capacities (human, financial and physical infrastructure) for the production management and development of statistics.	SO 5.1 Implement the capacity building strategy. SO 5.2 Strengthen user data literacy for informed policy design. SO 5.3 Implement the resource mobilization strategy SO 5.4 Maintain a functional physical infrastructure for MDAs-FGS and Federal Member States.	Effective, efficient and sustainable statistical management in the SNSS
6 Communication and data dissemination	SO 6.1 Strengthen communication and dissemination of statistics in the SNSS. SO 6.2 Improve data dissemination and archiving mechanisms of official statistics. SO 6.3 Strengthen access, use and trust of data/statistics. SO 6.4 Strengthen statistical advocacy in the SNSS.	Increased knowledge base on statistics

3.2.1 Goal 1: **Production, availability, and use of quality statistics.**

The National Development Plan (NDP-9) and the 2030 Agenda Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) outcome specify the inclusiveness of population groups in society to ensure the rule of law and No one is left behind in development planning, respectively. Policy, planning, and decision-makers across MDAs-FGS and FMS; the academia, researchers, Non-government Organisations, development partners, and individuals require statistics to track interventions of the rule of law, good governance, and democracy; economy, education, livelihood, and healthy environment, among others in the country. The latter calls for broadening the scope, integrating data sources, and accessibility and timely availability of statistics.

Strengthen production of regular and gender responsive social, economic, and environment statistics and fill data gaps

Good governance of the Federal Government needs quality statistics to manage its macroeconomic planning, policy and planning especially for monitoring the National Development Plan. There is need for indepth statistical analysis harness, integrate and triangulate data from different sources for responsive decisions and changed lives of the people of Somalia. Thus, SNBS in collaboration with MDAs-FGS will produce and improve requisite disaggregated data from censuses, and surveys under the 10-year programme, and administrative sources consistent with prevailing guidelines and statistical frameworks, standards and methodologies.

Efforts to promote production of Citizen Generated Data will be sought to fill data gaps arising from limited resources, underdeveloped methodology, and emerging data user needs. The thrust of statistics production will entail improvement of censuses and surveys, production of regular statistical undertaking to generate prioritised indicators, modernising administrative records for statistical use, and adopting innovative technologies for data production for the preparation of the SNSS wide integrated indicator framework consisting of development indicators from the SDGs, Agenda 2063 and the NDP-9.

Improve statistical Infrastructure (Standards and methodology used in classification)

Statistical infrastructure comprises the languages, standards, systems, tools, rules, regulations and instruments, registers, methodologies, sampling frames, and Geo-Information Systems (GIS) essential for producing official statistics³. They reveal the effectiveness and efficiency of the statistical policies, activities, and practices,

3 <https://www.isi2023.org/proposals/proposal/489/detail/>

including management, coordination, and research in producing official statistics. Statistical infrastructure will help ensure harmony and consistency among varied datasets and bolster the comparability and credibility of statistics. The NSDS2 implementation will endeavor to mainstream and promote gender in statistical processes and outputs in line with the UN Human Rights Based Approach to Data (HRBAD) and document all processes to benefit all key data producers and users. The SNSS standards document will support SNBS MDAs-FGS and FMS-led assessments for the quality of designated statistical outputs through the planned activities in the action plan.

To achieve this goal, SNBS, in collaboration with key MDAs-FGS and FMS, will collect data for relevant and comparable quality official statistics over the next five years through the following objectives, strategic interventions, and expected results.

Delivery of quality official statistics

Delivery of quality Official statistics will entail development and implementation of a national Data Quality Assurance Framework (DQAF) for the SNSS. It will enable enforcement of adherence to acceptable standards, methodologies and classifications for quality statistical production and improve statistical infrastructure including the development of sampling frames. Quality is the degree to which a set of inherent characteristics of an object fulfils requirements. In the context of statistical organizations, a DQAF is needed to check the data production pathway focusing on the process, the institutional environment and statistical output or product to ensure its “fit for use” or “fit for purpose”. Coherent and holistic system for statistical quality management builds trust in and the quality of official statistics. The UN-DQAF identifies quality dimensions linked to statistical products covering relevance, accuracy, reliability, timeliness, punctuality, accessibility, clarity, coherence, and comparability. The dimensions are defined as follows:

Relevance: the extent to which the statistics satisfy the needs of the users.	Accessibility: the ease and conditions with which statistical information can be obtained.
Accuracy: the closeness of estimates to the exact or true values that the statistics were intended to measure.	Clarity: the availability of appropriate documentation relating to the statistics and the additional assistance that producers make available to users.
Reliability: the closeness of the initially estimated value(s) to the subsequent estimated value(s) if preliminary figures are disseminated.	Coherence: the ability to reliably combine statistics and data sets in different ways and for various uses. Consistency is often used as a synonym for coherence.
Timeliness: the length of time between the end of a reference period (or date) and the dissemination of the statistics.	Comparability: the extent to which differences in statistics from different geographical areas, non-geographical domains, or over time, can be attributed to differences between the true values of the statistics.
Punctuality: the time lag between the release date and the target date by which the data or statistics should have been delivered.	

Generally, data quality is key for effective policy planning and monitoring. In most developing countries, including Somalia, most data are generated from service delivery records ‘administrative sources. However, administrative data quality is questionable because their statistical processes and outputs are inconsistent with international standards. Adherence to international statistical standards, classifications, and nomenclatures is essential for producing trusted, quality official statistics within and across processes over time and space. A statistics Code of Practice and standard statistics concepts and definitions are essential to promote a data quality culture responsive to the UN Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics.

Standardization of business processes in the sectors (methodology, tools and systems)

Statistical standards are necessary to ensure that the processes and institutional environment through which data and statistics are generated fit the intended purpose. Assessments are planned to assess selected statistical outputs with up-to-date quality information about the statistics, comparable statistical outputs, and use of standard quality assurance approaches to determine the status of the Institutional Environment in the data-producing agencies and develop a base for measuring quality improvement.

Table 3.2 Production, availability, and use of quality statistics

Strategic Objective	Strategic interventions	Expected Results
SO 1.1 Strengthen the production of regular and gender responsive social, economic, and environment statistics, and fill data gaps	i. Implement the census and survey Programme. ii. Improve macro economic and Finance sector statistics. iii. Improve production, social sector statistics. iv. Improve Climate Change and Environment statistics v. Improve cross cutting data (<i>gender statistics, human rights, disaster, security and stabilization, governance, resilience etc</i>) vi. Improve environmental statistics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of priority national social, economic, environmental indicators. • Data to monitor SDGs and other frameworks. • Annual Statistical Abstract and Annual Sector Statistics Abstracts/ Reports • Disaggregated data SNSS wide Integrated indicator framework. Master Sampling Frame Base map
SO 1.2 Improve statistical Infrastructure	i. Strengthen the development and utilization of statistical infrastructure. ii. Improve in-house data center	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Master Sampling Frames • Harmonised and comparable data. • Compliance to international standards. • Increased data ownership and privacy
SO 1.3 Delivery of quality official statistics	i. Develop and implement National Data Quality Assurance Framework for statistics in the SNSS ii. Adopt international Statistical Geospatial Framework (GSGF), ISIC 4 and SEEA prescripts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Systematic compilation of quality statistics • Increased satisfaction and trust in official statistics • Knowledge product for data quality management • Improved statistical practices

3.2.2 Goal 2: Modernised, integrated and coordinated national statistical system

In the Volatile, Uncertain, Complex, and Ambiguous (VUCA) global world, the data revolution presents a dire requirement for National Statistics Offices to embrace the new frontiers for the national statistical system. National Statistics Offices (NSOs) are encouraged to recognize, embrace, and support non-traditional data producers and related data sources adhering to international statistical standards and the Fundamental Principles of Official statistics, among others. This strategic objective will be achieved by implementing the following objectives;

Strengthen the institutional frameworks to support data/statistical production.

Modernizing the SNSS will be enabled by implementing the relevant regulations, guidelines, policies, and rules that support coherent data generation, sharing, integration, dissemination, and adherence to changes in the statistical landscape. The SNBS will develop and enforce compliance with the regulations that operationalize

the Statistics Law (2020) at the Federal Government level. As articulated in the Statistics Law, the MDA-FGs data production systems will be operationalized.

Strengthen Statistical coordination, collaboration, partnerships, and statistical governance at all levels.

The SSL No.24 (2020) underpins the coordination role of SNBS in the statistical system. Effective coordination builds synergy in the SNSS and can ease Federal government planning, decision-making, monitoring and evaluation, and effective governance and legislation. The need to improve and effectively manage coordination, collaboration, and cooperation is to enable data sharing, standardization, and reduction of duplication of effort in the SNSS. Efforts will be made to establish formal partnerships for harmonizing data production, collating user needs, and coordinating financing toward statistical capacity and data production to secure the flow of data and their use.

Coordination will enable progressive and sustained improvement of statistics through functional governance structures, partnerships nurtured and supported by signing a Memorandum of Understanding or letters of agreement, and effective monitoring and evaluation of the SNSDS. Internal producer-user fora are much encouraged for a closer and consistent interface with key data and indicators to identify and assess user needs.

Monitoring and evaluation under the NSDS2 will be done regularly following the results framework to ensure planned activities are undertaken according to plan and improvement is made during the process.

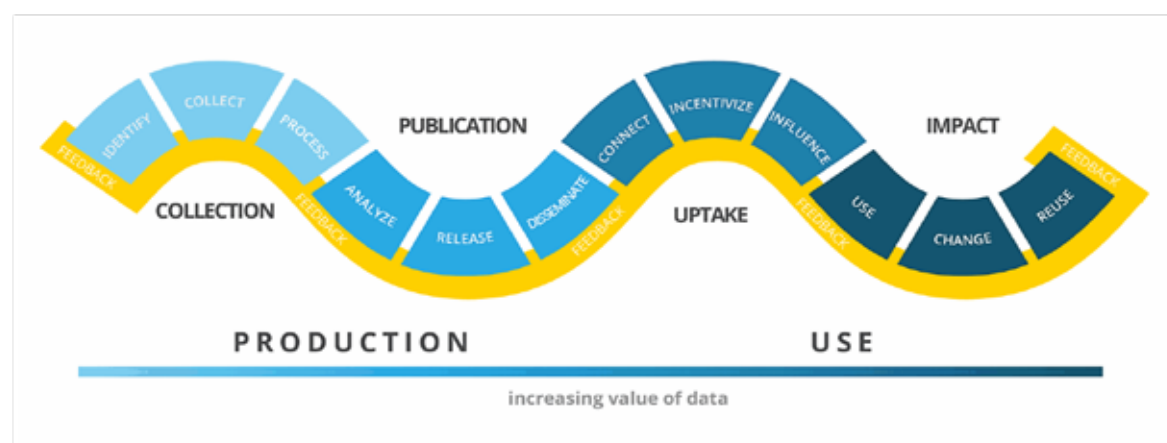
Table 3.3 Modernised, integrated and coordinated national statistical system.

Strategic Objective	Strategic interventions	Expected Results
SO 2.1 Strengthen the regulatory and institutional frameworks to produce key statistics.	i. Develop legislative instrument for the statistics Act (supporting regulation, guidelines, and rules) ii. Design relevant policies and standard operating procedures for data management and access.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Harmonised processes for data production. Statistical regulations IT policy for Cyber secure databases Dissemination Policy
SO 2.2 Strengthen statistical coordination and partnerships across and within SNBS, MDAs and Federal State level.	i. Establish and operationalize structures that embrace the various roles of key players in the NSS. ii. Strengthen the monitoring and evaluation system for the SNSDS. iii. Strengthen collaboration, partnerships and cooperation among MDA-FGMs and key stakeholders in statistical planning and implementation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Functional Governance Structures MoUs and formal agreements established for data sharing. Enhanced data sharing Harmonised annual statistical Workplan
SO 2.3 Promote adherence to international standards	i. Adopt international statistical standards, metadata, Concepts and classifications in statistical production. ii. Standardise business processes in the MDAs-FGS.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Better and comparable official statistics Quality compliance to international standards Increased trust in the quality of official statistics.

3.2.3 Goal 3. Modernisation of administrative data systems

Globally, national Statistical Systems are adopting administrative data for statistical purposes to inform planning, decision-making, and economic development. Administrative data generated from service delivery and registers are readily available, inexpensive to acquire, machine-readable, and cover large populations (Lezzoni, 1997). Modernizing administrative data involves using sound methodologies and innovative technology to organize them in a usable form for statistical purposes. Understanding and improving administrative data in the MDAs-FGS requires compiling them following the Data Value Chain (DVC). The value chain describes the full data lifecycle from collection to analysis and usage. In other words, it categorizes all the various steps required to transform raw data into useful insights.⁴

Fig. 1 Data Value Chain



Modernisation of administrative data should be addressed at each stage of the DVC that is collection, publication, uptake, and impact. This strategic goal will be addressed through the following objectives;

Improve the coverage and quality of administrative data.

The process will entail harnessing and defining the quantity, quality, and continuity of producing administrative data from service delivery points in Ministries, Departments and Agencies Government Member States to ensure they reflect the country and are disaggregated. Particular attention to managing the quality of data outputs will be made and tracked during the M&E based on the annualized Statistical plans designed by each FGM.

Establish/strengthen MISs in MDAs-FGS and Federal Member States.

Management information Systems are storage facilities owned by key MDAs-FGS to record and manage information on the different types of features. Apart from the Ministry of Education and Health that have developed methods and tools, potential requirements for MIS to support collection, monitoring, management, analysis, and dissemination of data exist in other Ministries. This objective will support those MDAs-FGS without or with underdeveloped MISs to develop them.

⁴ <https://www.reach-incubator.eu/what-are-data-value-chains/>

Table 3.4 Modernisation of administrative data systems

Strategic Objective	Strategic interventions	Expected Results
SO 3.1 Improve the coverage and quality of administrative data.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Strengthen regular generation of statistics from administrative sources. ii. Support development and maintenance of register systems. iii. Design a plan for modernisation of administrative data. iv. Update/design systems for administrative data systems in the NSS. v. Strengthen the existing data collection system within the MDAs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased use of administrative data for statistical purposes Reduced respondent burden Improved capability of MDAs-FGS to produce data for monitoring different SDG indicators [2 Agriculture 3 health, 4 education, 5 gender equality, 16 Governance etc]
SO 3.2 Establish/strengthen MISs in MDAs-FGS and Federal Member States	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Develop/maintain management information systems. ii. Develop and maintain Sector data bases iii. Improve administrative infrastructure for administrative data. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased use of administrative data for statistical purposes. Reduced respondent fatigue Improved data storage and management

3.2.4 Goal 4: Information Technology (IT) and Geo Information System (GIS) infrastructure development

The fast-changing IT has major implications for how data are harnessed. It is imperative to adopt technology enabled solutions and architecture to support collection, storage, analysis, management, sharing and visualisation of data at all levels. Information Technology is now the backbone for core statistical processes and must be prioritised to ensure innovative solutions are developed to support modernisation including functional IT strategy, IT infrastructure, data network, data security, and storage by SNBS, Federal Ministries and Federal Member States. This goal will focus on the following objectives;

Institute innovative IT infrastructure for collection, storage and protection of data.

This objective provides for adoption of innovative infrastructure and solutions to facilitate processing huge amounts of data, accessing new sources of data in a more agile manner in terms of speed, interconnectivity, and affordability. Interventions towards realisation of this objective will be guided by an IT strategy. The IT strategy define the necessary pathway for improving IT usage in data production, data collection, data integration, data access and data visualisation across the SNSS. The IT strategy

Information Technology is now the backbone for core statistical processes and must be prioritised to ensure innovative solutions are developed to support modernisation including functional IT strategy, IT infrastructure, data network, data security, and storage by SNBS, Federal Ministries and Federal Member States

will also provide for minimum standards for the IT infrastructure required for each MDA-FGs to ensure effective production of quality statistics.

Develop and implement the national GIS Coordination framework.

The SSL No.24 (2020) underlines the mandate of the GIS implementation to SNBS. There is increased recognition of GIS facility to enable mapping and digitising service delivery points, boundary demarcation and use of geospatial data for planning, policy formulation and decision making at all levels of society. Building on the previous efforts, the planned interventions will include integration of GIS in statistical programmes across the SNSS through effective coordination.

Table 3.5 Information Technology and Geo Information System Development

Strategic Objective	Strategic interventions	Expected Results
SO 4.1 Modernise ICT infrastructure for collection, storage, protection of data and dissemination.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Develop innovation and digital skills development strategy. ii. Institute innovative ICT infrastructure for collection, analysis storage and dissemination and data sharing iii. Develop interoperability framework. iv. Strengthen safeguards against cybersecurity risks. v. Improve physical infrastructure and equipment for statistics 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhanced data transmission within and sharing across MDAs-FGS /SNSS • Improved services and quality of statistical outputs. • Increased cybersecurity • Increased use of modern ICT infrastructures for data dissemination • Efficient processes and accessible statistical outputs • Improved data sharing through API • Improved statistical infrastructure to meet data production effort.
SO 4.2 Develop and implement the national GIS Coordination framework	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Coordinate GIS development across the SNSS. ii. Maintain updated satellite imagery 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Geography file for Somalia • Service delivery maps and Atlases • Digitized Enumeration Areas

3.2.5 Goal 5. Enhance capacities for the production management and development of statistics

Effective and efficient capacity (human resources, finances and physical infrastructure) is needed for SNBS and other data producers to respond to dynamic and diverse user needs. The Cape Town Global Action Plan (CTGAP) underpins a country-led framework for planning and implementing statistical capacity development to achieve the 2030 Agenda and the national development frameworks. As mandated by SSL No, 24, 2020, SNBS is responsible for building capacity of other MDAs-FGS. Capacity in respect to human, financial and physical infrastructure the SNSS will be guided by the identified skills gaps, emerging data requirements from development frameworks, and changes on the statistical landscape. This strategic theme will be addressed through the following objectives;

The CBS process entails attracting and enhancing skills and competencies, and retaining qualified professionals following a designated career path, mentoring, South – south peer learning, and nurturing leadership with strategic foresight across the entire SNSS

Implement the human resource capacity building strategy

There is need for adequate and competent human resources to sustain capabilities to produce trusted and credible data and statistics based on scientific principles and professional ethics. A capacity building strategy has been designed to further guide skilling of human resources in SNBS and MDAs-FGs taking into consideration need for competence and skills in new methodologies, data analytics, artificial Intelligence, qualitative approaches, and use of spatial data. Building on the Paris21 Capacity Development (CD) 4 guidelines (2021) and training need assessment the Capacity Development Strategy (CBS) (Annex 2) will help SNBS to identify capacity gaps at individual, institutional and system level and prepare annualised training plans.

The CBS process entails attracting and enhancing skills and competencies, and retaining qualified professionals following a designated career path, mentoring, South – south peer learning, and nurturing leadership with strategic foresight across the entire SNSS. Skilling based on the identified capacity gap at each of the three levels will be delivered by examining five core areas namely; Resources, Skills and knowledge, Management, Politics and power, and Incentives elaborated in the Results Framework. Leveraging the revitalised Institute of Statistics and Applied Economics at SNBS will strengthen inhouse training and skilling of different professions in the SNSS.

Maintain a functional physical infrastructure for MDAs-FGS and Federal Member States

An enabling environment is required to house the function of statistics production. The SNBS and Central Bank of Somalia (CBS) have befitting Office Space to accommodate its staff, the equipment and furniture. The need for more space is incumbent on size of its manpower other physical infrastructure needed for statistical work. This is not true for Federal Government Ministries, which need statistical units and space with appropriate office furniture and supplies.

Mobilise financing for statistical production.

Statistics production and management is costly yet government investment in statistics is minimal due to competing demand. There is therefore need to mobilise financial and technical assistance to support effective implementation of the NSDS2 via unified or parallel financing arrangements. This will be realised by operationalising the proposed resource mobilisation strategy (Annex 3) and appropriation of the resources to sustain the production and use of statistics in the SNSS. As part of this, SNBS will identify champions who can be held accountable to pursue integration of statistics budget lines of the MDAs-FGS, among others.

Table 3.5 Capacities for the production management and development of statistics

Strategic Objective	Strategic interventions	Expected Results
SO 5.1 Implement the human resource capacity building strategy.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Develop/update and implement Statistical Training and skilling plan in the SNBS, MDAs-FGS and Federal Member States. ii. Strengthen/maintain human resource planning, policy, management, and development for SNBS. iii. Strengthen methodological Research and development. iv. Staff performance appraisal document. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhanced staff performance to effectively deliver relevant official statistics. • Availability of thematic statistics experts • Professional development. • New approaches in data production adopted. • MDAs-FMS statistics team with enhanced skills. • Staff performance monitored and evaluated.
SO 5.2 Improve physical infrastructure for statistics at all level	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Develop/enhance physical infrastructure in NSBS and MDAs-FGS Units ii. Improve/create a conducive working environment. iii. Improve server space (house data center) for storage 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Functional MDAs-FGS and FMS statistics Units • Data protection within the institution/s. • Adequate working environment and training space. • Data protection facility within the institution
SO 5.3 Enhance financing for statistical production and human resource development.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Adopt and implement a sustainable resource mobilization strategy and plan. ii. Strengthen administration and procurement systems in SNBS. iii. Mobilize budget allocation from Government funds 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Equitable and optimal resource utilisation for prioritised services and data products • Improved Government funding • Coordinated donor support for statistics.
SO 5.4 Enhance Procurement System of SNBS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Develop/adopt procurement policy ii. Develop internal procurement guidelines iii. Develop Standard Operating Procedures for SNBS. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Procurement policy • Procurement Guidelines • Standard Operating Procedures for Procurement

3.2.6 Goal 6 Dissemination, Communication & Advocacy, and Use of statistics

The visibility of statistics producers, outputs and services in the country is necessary for an effective statistical system. Communication and awareness creation of the availability of relevant data and its ability to inform policy and operational decision making concerning the lives of the people of Somalia is important. The action should be regular, continuous, and proactive. Sharing information about impending statistical programmes and outputs with potential suppliers, users and stakeholders is needed to prompt participation of each actor. Such initiatives will be guided by relevant data sharing, access, and dissemination policies and guidelines.

Enhance dissemination and archiving of official statistics.

Dissemination is a critical element of the Statistical Value Chain presented above in Fig.1 above. Increasing and broadening the use of open data platforms to disseminate data products and services and advocate for use of statistics, share census and survey findings is essential to reach vast categories of stakeholders. This objective entails adopting innovative Information and Communications Technology, social media and infomediary to relay relevant information and incentivise demand and use of statistics by policy makers, planners, and decision makers.

Strengthen access, use and trust of data/statistics.

A key data service for producers is ensuring user access to data/statistics and maximizing their use. Thus, ensuring rich and open access to available and much-needed statistics is a requirement for all data producers, and they must ensure that the privacy and confidentiality of individual records are observed. As the SNSS capabilities improve, the volume and type of data captured will expand and trigger demand for data. Empowering key data users to appreciate, interpret, and use data from statistical reports and databases increases the value of data. The SNBS should nurture data literacy initiatives to broaden user competencies in understanding and interrogating data using modern scientific methodologies and analytical capabilities.

Strengthen statistical communication and advocacy of statistics.

Communication and advocacy for statistics production are essential to increase awareness about their importance in policy formulation. It also helps to incentivize political will to support, scale up, and avail requisite resources (human, IT, finances) to sustain statistical demand and use. While SNBS has designed the statistics advocacy strategy, implementation is incumbent on key data producers and other stakeholders, including private-sector leaders, researchers, and members of civil society organizations, to create awareness of what data and statistics information they produce or use to create high-impact. Efforts will be made based on what, how, and whom to target the limiting factors, the appropriate mechanisms, and messages to adopt, and the recipients to effect change in the prevailing political environment.

Table 3.6 Dissemination, Communication & Advocacy, and Use of statistics

Strategic Objective	Strategic interventions	Expected Results
SO6.1 Enhance the dissemination and archiving for official statistics.	i. Design and operationalise common dissemination protocols for the SNSS. ii. Develop standard templates for statistical reports and other products. iii. Design protocols and open data portals for dissemination of micro and anonymised data.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Annual Release Calendar adopted. Protocol for access to anonymized microdata. Improved quality of visualized statistical products. Digitised statistical outputs Updated SNBS website and MDAs-FGS webpages
SO6.2 Strengthen access, use and trust of data/statistics.	i. Promote increased uptake of statistical data and information in the public domain. ii. Build data literacy for policymakers, oversight institutions (Parliament, Anti-Corruption Agency, Financial Governance Committee, Supreme Audit Institution, etc.) and M&E staff in relevant MDAs on how to use available statistics. iii. Strengthen data user engagement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased access to and use of Data/statistics. Satisfied user demand with relevant statistical services and products Increased trust in statistics Data availability awareness
SO 6.3 Strengthen communication and advocacy of statistics.	i. Implement communication and advocacy strategy and policy. ii. Design and publicize statistical events and programmes in planning development fora.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased visibility of SNBS and statistics Improved statistical literacy and demand for data and statistics



4

IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING AND EVALUATION AND REPORTING

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The SNBS guides MDAs-FGS and FMSs in generating priority statistics, gender-responsive statistics, open data initiatives, data quality, and data use to inform diverse commitments

4. IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING AND EVALUATION AND REPORTING

4.1 Introduction

This chapter highlights the pathway to which the NSDS2 (2024-2029) will be implemented. It provides institutional arrangements, monitoring and evaluation, and reporting. Overall, the SNSS aims to score 70% of the country's World Bank SPI by 2028. The NSDS2 is aligned with national priorities, regional obligations, and global commitments. It is implemented through existing, new, and revitalized structures at the Federal levels and coordinated by SNBS as the mandated agency for statistics. The SNBS guides MDAs-FGS and FMSs in generating priority statistics, gender-responsive statistics, open data initiatives, data quality, and data use to inform diverse commitments. The SNBS will develop an internal capacity to focus on statistics production and implementation of the NSDS2 in collaboration with key actors.

4.2 Development of Annual Statistics Workplans

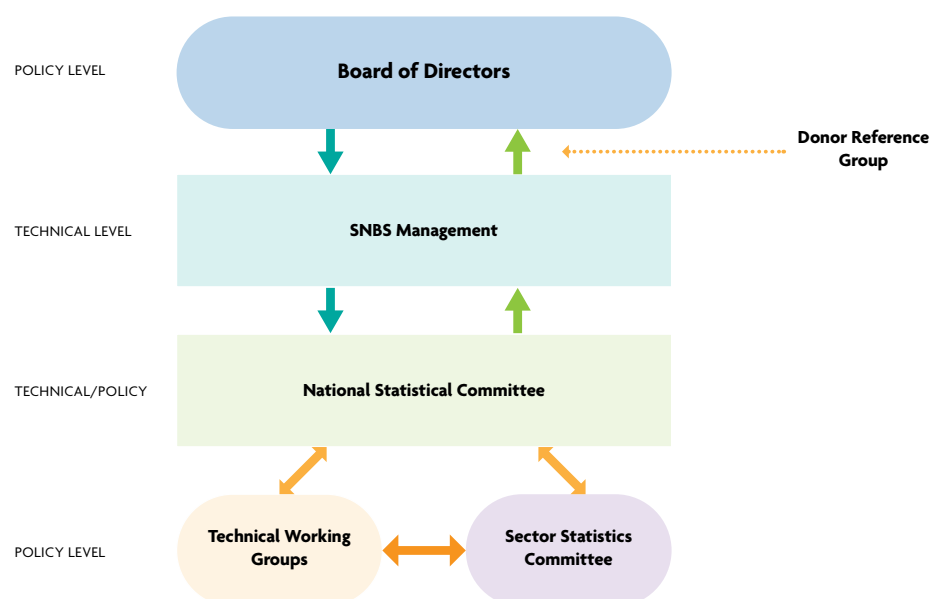
The annualized statistics work plans will be developed by SNBS and key MDAs-FGS during the NSDS2 (2024-2029) period and consolidated into one. It will be designed from the Results Framework. The plans will detail activities by goal, objective, and intervention issues presented in the strategic framework along the six goals. The NSDS2 is a living document, and activities may change due to new demands during implementation. However, care shall be taken to ensure the changes do not undermine the attainment of the overall mission and strategic objectives.

4.3 Coordination mechanisms and institutional arrangements

A robust NSS depends on effective coordination, enhancing collaboration between the SNBS and other data producers and users. The Somalia National Bureau of Statistics will execute the NSDS2 within and in collaboration with MDAs in the Federal Government. The NSDS2 will be coordinated through existing coordination structures supervised by SNBS to yield unified and harmonized key statistics and indicators.

Institutional Arrangements: The SNSS governance structures will mirror those articulated in the NSDS1: the National Statistics Steering Committee and the National Statistics Technical Committee. Other relevant structures are the Sector-based statistics committees and Technical Working Groups on thematic areas such as SDGs, Gender, macro-economic statistics, etc. The structures will be under defined Terms of Reference to ensure harmony of processes, metadata development, training, and data sharing. Successful strategy implementation will be determined by the functionality of the governance structures and institutional arrangements.

Fig. 2 NSDS2 Governance structure



4.4 Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting Mechanisms

Monitoring, Evaluation, and Reporting are important for successfully executing the Strategy to ensure implementation is on course and key actors can attest to the progress and results. To be accountable to stakeholders, implementors (SNBS & MDAs-FGS) need monitoring and evaluation. However, monitoring should be financed and undertaken continuously to keep close to the pulse of the Agency. The Results Framework will prompt regular monitoring and reporting of progress and improvement by SNBS and relevant MDAs-FGS during the implementation of annually planned activities. The performance indicators will provide a sufficient basis to assess performance and are amenable to independent validation.

4.4.1 Monitoring

The monitoring function of SNBS will be institutionalised. Monitoring will be undertaken and shall involve relevant actors to keep track of the NSDS2 progress, challenges, and lessons learned. The monitoring results will enhance the ability of SNBS to adapt to observed changes through improvement strategies. The changes may include adding or revising objectives, devising new policies, and reallocating resources. Regular monitoring will enable the SNBS and MDAs-FGS to refer to anticipated risks and mitigation measures, identify realistic corrective actions, and prepare an improvement plan.

Quarterly Progress Reports. Each NSBS Sector and FGM will prepare quarterly progress reports and submit them to the SNBS Coordination Directorate on the predetermined day of the last month in the quarter. The quarterly progress reports will be internally discussed in the MDAs-FGS and approved by the leadership before being shared with the SNBS. The NSDS coordinator will prepare a consolidated report, the 'NSDSs Quarterly Progress Report,' to be presented to the Inter-Agency Committee and resolutions to the NSBS Board of Directors. The Quarterly Progress Report will cover all the statistical activities undertaken during the quarter, including the successes, challenges, and plans for the next quarter.

Annual Progress Review. The Annual Progress Report is a progressive consolidated report of the SNSS. It presents successes, challenges, improvement plans, and targets for the next year. The SNBS Directorate responsible for the NSDS2 execution and coordination will undertake the review and consolidate the Annual Progress Report. The results from the report shall be shared through a platform determined by SNBS leadership.

4.4.2 Evaluation

The NSDS2 will be evaluated for relevance, effectiveness, sustainability, cross-cutting areas, and efficiency. It will also evaluate achievements made at the output and outcome levels (e.g., behavior changes, resource ownership and control, and service access and utilization) and impact levels. The RF is a common instrument with indicators and time frames that will guide and incentivize all actors involved to undertake the activities and produce regular progress reports based on the set targets.

Mid-term Review/evaluation. A mid-term review is a more formal process that will be undertaken to ensure that the Plan is still relevant and to agree on changes in both the initiatives and work programs. An independent consultant will be contracted to justify these. The mid-term review will, where necessary, enable the reallocation of resources according to performance and needs.

Terminal Review. At the end of the NSDS2 period, an evaluation will be undertaken internally by SNBS using the Paris21 NSDS Evaluation Tool and by an independent consultant. The Paris21 tool is a self-evaluation administered by the SNBS evaluating the NSDS implementation based on six themes namely, (i) NSO status & capacity, (ii) Resources & expenditure, (iii) Data quality, (iv) Demand responsiveness, (v) Dissemination and use, and (vi) Planning & monitoring of results. The two sources are integrated to obtain a broader evaluation report.

4.5 Reporting and documentation

All NSDS2 Monitoring, evaluation, and progress reports will be produced and made accessible to key stakeholders, including SNBS BOD and staff, the Prime Minister's Office, and the Federal Government Ministry responsible for Statistics; leadership of MDAs-FGS and Federal Member States; and Development Partners. The SNBS will design a template to aid in the reporting and collation of progress in consultation with other NSDS2 implementers using the Key Performance Indicators. The monitoring and evaluation reports will show progressive achievements on interventions with a gender lens.

4.6 Critical strategic drivers

The NSDS2 aims to among other issues strengthen statistical capacity of the SNBS to coordinate, harmonise, analyse, and publish official statistics. The key factors that may impact on how successful and effective SNSS actors contribute to achievement of the mission, strategic goals and objectives are:

- Consistent production of gender responsive statistics.
- Adoption of innovative technologies and processes.
- Cultivating quality statistics culture in the SNSS.
- Developing strong statistical advocacy for gender statistics.
- Sustaining statistical coordination, management, and monitoring, and,
- Continuous statistical capacity and IT development to gender in all innovative frameworks.

4.7 Change management strategies

The SNSDS2 (2024–2029) is anchored on four critical strategic enablers that will increase the possibility of strengthening capacity for delivery of quality statistics to inform policy, planning and decision making for the people of Somalia. These include among others;

- Responsive, open, and accountable internal governance systems in SNBS and MDAs-FGS.
- Results-oriented, efficient, and effective leadership at all levels.
- Technical capacity to steer modernisation of statistical processes and outputs in the SNSS.
- Interoperable, cybersecure and updated databases, and Management information systems.

4.8 Risks and mitigation Strategy

Description of Risks	Mitigation Measures
Limited cooperation between the SNBS and MDAs-FGS, between MDAs-FGS , and with FMSs	The SNBS will develop annual workplans in collaboration with the MDAs-FGS and implement the governance arrangements to streamline collaboration between parties based on common frameworks and goals.
Federal Government Ministries may not adhere to the call to report progress on the implementation of their workplans.	The MoUs with different MDAs-FGS, advocacy and engagement of the leadership on Statistics will be used to endear their commitment to the vision, mission and objectives, values, governance arrangements, and accountability.
Unrealistic and ambitious timelines.	SNBS will refer to the monitoring of progress and report to update expected outputs and timelines.
Inaccurate, Irregular, incorrect, and delayed statistical information from MDAs-FGS .	Organise regular thematic TWG meetings, set dates for data sharing using provided templates for administrative data reporting and publishing to ensure information can be analysed and quality assured.
Limited financing for statistics from the Federal Government	Effective planning, engagement of Champions to advocate for Statistics and timely availability of relevant statistical outputs.
Inability to build requisite skills and capabilities to adopt relevant methodologies and use of advanced IT for analysis, dissemination, and publishing of statistical outputs.	Mobilise resources and maximize on group trainings for cross cutting and specialized skilling and competence development

5. Budget and Financing arrangements

The financing mechanisms for the NSDS2 will primarily be sourced from the Federal government. Through financial, technical, and in-kind assistance, the financing may be complemented with donor support from partners, including the UN agencies African Development Bank, and the World Bank. Opportunities for basket funding for major statistical programmes such as censuses, surveys, and satellite imagery will also be sought. The following budget in Table 3.7 presents a detailed budget by Goal and objective across the year. The first year (2024) has the highest budget due to the planned population and housing census.

Table 3.7 NSDS2 Estimated Budget (USD '000)

GOALS	OBJECTIVE	2024	2025	2025	2027	2028	2029	Total
Goal 1	1.1	100,855	17,867	29,754	9,737		7,178	
	1.2		1,500	325				
	1.3	40	85					
	Sub total	100,340	19,452	30,079	9,737		7,178	166,786
Goal 2	2.1	478	380	100	200	100	100	
	2.2	420	595	350	535	310	295	
	2.3	105	135	285	135	535	135	
	Sub total	1,003	1,110	735	870	945	530	5,193
Goal 3	3.1	894	1,067	1,273	454	837	550	
	3.2	2,320	905	1,195	505	695	595	
	Sub total	3,214	1,972	2,468	959	1,532	1,145	11,290
Goal 4	4.1	2,190	2,200	1,780	1,720	1,610	9,500	
	4.2	1,830	1,795	1,780	869	1,277	485	
	Sub total	4,020	3,995	3,560	2,589	2,887	9,985	27,036
Goal 5	5.1	4,180	5,545	1,740	830	1,350	13,645	
	5.2	205	200				405	
	5.3	180		650	200		1,030	
	Sub total	4,565	5,745	2,390	1,030	1,350	15,080	30,160
Goal 6	6.1	1,359	1,313.4	1,366	1,415	321	186	
	6.2	722	108	748	68	148	668	
	6.3	317	171	381	264	171	104	
	Sub total	2,398	1,592.4	2,495	1,747	640	958	9,831
Grand Total	115,540	33,866.4	41,727	16,932	7,354	34,876	250,296	

SNBS, in cooperation with the leadership of MDA-FGMS, will pursue financing to modernize administrative data systems. The SNBS DG, with BoD support and the Minister of Planning and Economic Development, will engage Minister of Finance to lobby for the inclusion of budget provisions for statistics and the production of their annual statistics book or online statistics publication. Overall, the planned National Indicator Framework will guide the prioritization of data and statistics to be produced and the rationalization of funding for effective measurement and reporting on national and other development agenda.

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ANNEXES

ANNEX 1: Results Framework

Objectives	Strategic interventions	Activities	Implementer	Performance Indicator	Baseline	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	Total Budget	Target	Means of verification
GOAL 1. PRODUCTION, AVAILABILITY, AND USE OF QUALITY STATISTICS														
1.1 Strengthen production of regular and gender responsive social, governance, economic, and climate change and environment statistics and fill data gaps.	1.1.1 Implement the census and survey programs.	1.1.1.1 Formulate and disseminate the ten-year census and survey (C&S) program.	SNBS	Ten-year census and survey program developed and published (see annex 3).		90,000				90,000	C&S Program disseminated by Mid-year of 2024	Final preliminary Census results published on SNBS website.		Availability of anonymized microdata
		Conduct the Population and Housing Census		Population and Housing Census conducted	1975 census, 1985 un-published census and 2014 Population Estimation Survey								Preliminary Census results released in 3 months after field work	
		Conduct the Agriculture and Livestock Census.		Agriculture and livestock Census conducted	This has not been conducted before		13,000					13,000		
		Conduct of Annual School Census	MoE	Annual School Census conducted.	This has not been conducted before	200	200	200	200	200	200	1,700	Annual Results released in 3 months after end of data collection.	Annual School Census report
		Conduct fisheries survey	SNBS & Ministry of Fishery	survey report produced	This has not been conducted before			500				500		
		Conduct the Somali Integrated Household Budget Survey	SNBS	Reports of surveys and dataset available	2022 Somali Integrated Household Budget Survey conducted				5,000			5,000	Findings 3 months after field Work	Final Survey reports available on SNBS website. Micro datasets of surveys Accessible as per SNBS data access policy.
		Undertake a regular business establishment survey.	SNBS	Business Establishment Report. Updated Business Register Produced	This has not been conducted before	3,000						6,000	Annual Business Est Report Updated Business Register by end of year/annually??	Annual Business Est Report Updated Business Report
		Prepare Labour force survey		LFS Survey Reports produced LFS dataset available	2019 Labour Force Survey	3,300						3 months after fieldwork	Final Survey reports available on SNBS website. Micro datasets of surveys Accessible as per SNBS data access policy.	
		Prepare Governance Statistics Survey		Governance Statistics Survey produced	2023 Governance Statistics Report on administrated data produced		2,000					2,000		

Objectives	Strategic interventions	Activities	Implementer	Performance indicator	Baseline	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	Total Budget	Target	Means of verification
		Review existing methodologies and sequence of questions for surveys to align with international standard methodologies.	SNBS	Standard methodology adopted and used in Surveys	No standard methodology adopted	15	15	15	15	15	15	90	By 2024	Standard methodology for surveys
		Nutrition including Micro Nutrient Survey	MOH					1,500.				1,500		
		Household energy survey	SNBS		This has not been conducted before				1,300			1,300		
		Agriculture survey	SNBS	Produce annual agriculture survey.	This has not been conducted before	1,000-		800	1,000	700	1,000	4,500		
		Produce production bulletin	SNBS	Data compiled & report produced	This has not been conducted before	250.	115	130	15	15	15	540		
		Crop survey	SNBS		This has not been conducted before			23,000			2,300	25,300		
		Trade survey	SNBS		This has not been conducted before		1,500					1500		
		Conduct MICS Survey	SNBS	Reports of surveys Disseminate Data	Last comprehensive national MICS survey was 2006. Somaliland and Puntland conducted MICS in 2011	2,800	200	500	500	600	3,000	7,600		
		Environment Survey	MOEC/SNBS		This has not been conducted before					3,800		3,800		
		Food security & Vulnerability survey	SNBS		Numerous assessment have been completed but no survey			1,300			1,800	3,100		
11b Improve and strengthen economic statistics with a view to rebasing key economic indicators		Compile, Publish and disseminate the national CPI Report	SNBS	National CPI Report Recommendations on improvement of existing price indices and new indices	CPI is conducted on a monthly basis	120	120	120	120	120	120	720	Monthly CPI released as per the ARC	CPI report and metadata for all States.
		Develop and Publish State Level Report					180	180	180	180	180	900		
		Compile and publish GDP annually by both production and expenditure approaches.	SNBS	GDP Produced	GDP is published Annually	15	15	15	15	15	15	90	GDP released Quarterly/annually according to the ARC	GDP report
		Compile National Accounts		Regular quarterly/annual national accounts produced	Annually	15	15	15	15	15	15	90	National account prepared every quarter/year	National indicator report
		Produce Trade statistics [Domestic and foreign trade]	SNBS	Trade statistics Report prepared	Trade statistics has not yet been produced	15	15	15	15	15	15	90	Quarterly	Trade statistics Report

Objectives	Strategic inter-ventions	Activities	Implementer	Performance indicator	Baseline	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	Total Budget	Target	Means of verification
		Produce Fishery Statistics bulletin			This has not been conducted			10	10	10	10	40		
		Improve the GFS coverage and dissemination.	MoF/SNBS	GFS produced	This is not produced	20	25	28	31	32	33	169	Annually	GFS Report
		Improved estimates for government goods and services	MoF	Estimated government goods and services	The last one was done in 2020							0		
		Complete the standardized form of ISR	CBS	standardized form of ISR prepared	The last one was done in 2022	15	15	15	15	15	15	90	Quarterly	standardized ISR
		Complete the standardized form of ZSR	CBS	standardized form of ZSR prepared	The last one was done in 2023	15	15	15	15	15	15	90	Quarterly	Standardized ZSR
		Complete FSIs for deposit takers	CBS	FSIs compiled for deposit takers	The last one was done in 2022	50	50	50	50	50	50	300	Quarterly	FSIs Report
		Produce /Remittance MTBs Report / Remittance Survey	CBS	MTBs Statistics produced	This has not been done but is planned for 2024	250	250	250	250	250	250	1,500	Quarterly	MTBs Report
		Financial Access Household Survey	CBS	Financial Access household Survey	This has not yet been produced	300	200	200	100	230	530	1,560	Annually	Fin Access HH Report
		Produce Travel Statistics / conduct Visitor Expenditure survey	CBS	Travel Services statistics produced / Visitor Expenditure Survey implemented	This has not yet been produced	200	200	200	200	200	200	1,200	Bi-annually	Travel Services Report
		FDI survey	CBS	Inward and outward investments reported	This has not yet been produced	265	265	265	265	265	265	1,590	Annually	Foreign direct investment Report
		Conduct commodity Price Survey	SNBS/CBS	Surveyed prices employed in the trade data (imports/exports goods)	The last one was done in 2022	115	115	115	115	115	115	690	Quarterly	Trade statistics Report
		Prepare Balance of Payments (BOP) Report/statistics	CBS	Balance of Payments (BOP) statistics/report prepared	This was done in 2023	35	35	35	35	35	35	210	Quarterly	
		Prepare International Investment Position (IIP) Report/statistics	CBS	International Investment Position (IIP) statistics/report prepared	This has not yet been done	15	22	20	15	25	25	122	Annually	International Investment Position (IIP) Report
		Prepare International Transactions reporting system (ITRS) statistics/ Report	CBS	ITRS Statistics/report produced	The last one done in 2022	25	20	16	16	16	16	109	Quarterly	ITRS Report prepared

Objectives	Strategic interventions	Activities	Implementer	Performance indicator	Baseline	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	Total Budget	Target	Means of verification
		Conduct self-assessment of the regular macroeconomic statistics to ensure quality in preparation for quality audit.	SNBS (Macro Directorate)	Number of indicators assessed for quality	This was done in 2022	20						20	3/5 indicators assessed annually	Quality report for macro-economic indicators
		Identify and develop new areas of statistics (e.g., Environment, IDPs, Climate change, and petroleum)	SNBS	New areas of statistics identified and methodology developed			70					70	x/xx new areas with methodology	New type of statistics reports
		1.1c Fill data gaps across the SNSS and produce the relevant statistics	SNBS	Data gaps assessments carried out			25				135	160	Data gaps filled by 2028	Data gaps filled
		Mainstream gender in all relevant data production process based on international standards.	SNBS & MDAs-FGS	Number of surveys/ admin data production where gender is mainstreamed	Women and Men Facts and Figures statistics booklet produced first and second edition	20	20	20	20	20	20	120	By 2024 Annually	Minimum Set of Gender Indicators Report
		Conduct Joint Research Projects			This has not yet been done	20	20	20	20	20	20	120	Annually	
		Conduct Policy Dialogue Forums				20	20	20	20	20	20	120	Bi-Annually	
		Produce and maintain the National Statistical Indicator Framework for Somalia (NSIFS)	SNBS	Somalia National Indicator Framework produced	This has not been done	20	20	20	20	20	20	120	Annually	NSIFS
	1.2 Improve statistical Infrastructure	1.2.a Strengthen the development and utilization of statistical infrastructure	SNBS	Sample frame developed	This has not been done		1,500					1500	After every Census and GIS update	Up-To-date Sample frame
		Develop and use sampling frame for establishment-based surveys	SNBS	Sampling frame for establishment-based surveys prepared	This has not been done			290				290	By 2025	Updated Business Register
		Develop and use sampling methodologies, classifications, metadata for all statistical outputs	SNBS & MDAs-FGS	Metadata Handbook developed	This has not been done			35				35	By 2025	Metadata handbook
1.3 Delivery Of Quality Official statistics	1.3.a Develop and implement National Data Quality Assurance Framework for statistics in the SNSS	Develop National Data Quality Assurance Framework	SNBS	National Data Quality Assurance Framework developed		20						20	By 2024	National Data Quality Assurance Framework
		Orient and train key data producers in the NSS on the DQAF		Number of NSS members trained on the DQAF			20					20	By 2025	Report

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Objectives	Strategic interventions	Activities	Implementer	Performance indicator	baseline	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	Total Budget	Target	Means of verification
		Prepare and sign MOUs between SNBS, MDAs and FMSs to facilitate coordination, including production of gender statistics in the SNSS		Number of MOUs signed between SNBS, MDAs and FMSs	MoUs have been signed for Ministry of Education and Ministry of Health	30						30	x/xx MDAs-FGS that have signed MoU	MoUs signed between SNBS and MDAs-FGS
		Establish gender responsive Inter Agency Working Groups (IAWG)	SNBS	interagency working group on gender statistics established	This has not been done	10						10		Report/Minute
		Institutionalize gender, governance, and SDG structures in SNBS		Gender, governance and SDG structures incorporated in SNBS	Gender, SDG and Governance Units exist and are functional	50						50		SNBS revised structure
		Formalize Federal Government Ministry focal points participation in the regular technical working groups		Number of MDAs-FGS participated in the technical working groups	Good relationships exist with MDAs focal persons	20	20	20	20	20	20	120	annually	Report
		Develop MoU with donors of HBS, MICS/DHS and LFS for standard inclusion of IDP identification	SNBS	MOU on IDP identification with donors	This has not been done	20						20		MOU
		Create statistics units in all MDAs	SNBS	Number of MDAs who created statistics unit	Statistical units within all Federal level MDA exist		50	40	40			130		Report
		Institutionalize and localize SDGs	SNBS	SDGs section created in the Policy & coordination Directorate to support MDAs-FGS & FMSs	SDG Unit exists and is functional		200					200		
2.2b Strengthen the monitoring and evaluation system for the SNSDS		Establish M&E System and structure for the SNSS	SNBS	M&E structure for NSS established	NSDS RF is a the base for M&E framework for SNBS	50						50		Report/Minute
		Prepare, implement and monitoring work program for the SNSS	SNBS	Annual statistical work program for the SNSS produced	SNBS annual Workplan is implemented and used	200	200	200	200	200	200	1,200	FMDAs performance quarterly progress reports	SNSS Quarterly Performance Reports
		Organize regular meetings on M&E for data production between SNBS and MDAs-FGS and FMS statistics units	SNBS	Number of meetings held between SNBS and MDAs and FMS statistics units	Thematic meetings are conducted	15	15	15	15	15	15	90	Annually	Report

Objectives	Strategic Interventions	Activities	Implementer	Performance Indicator	baseline	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	Total Budget	Target	Means of verification
2.3 Promote adherence to international standards	2.3.a Adopt international statistical standards, metadata, Concepts and classifications in statistical production.	Biannual reporting to TWG on all statistics on ongoing activities	SNBS MDAs-FGS	Number of TWG meetings	No Bi-annual reporting	15		15		15		45	Biannual	Minutes with recommendations for improvement of data production in the SNSDS.
		Organize mid term evaluation and end term evaluation of the SNSDS	SNBS	Midterm evaluation of the NSDS2 conducted End term evaluation of the NSDS2 conducted					200			200	Mid term 2026 End term evaluation 2028/30	Mid Term evaluation report End term evaluation report
		Conduct biannual meetings between SNBS and DSU/DSS on IDP statistics	SNBS	Number of meetings on IDP		20	20	20	20	20	20	120	Annually/ Continuous	Minutes
		Identify and adopt international standards, methodologies and classifications	SNBS and MDAs-FGS	Number of international standards, methodologies and classification adopted	No international standards, methodologies and classification adopted	15	15	15	15	15	15	90	Annually/ Continuous	Publication of International Standards documents(SNA, COICOP, ICP, HS CODE, CPC, GFSM,...etc)
		Develop national standards, methodologies and classifications	SNBS & MDAs-FGS	Number of national standards, methodologies and classifications developed	No national standards, methodologies and classifications developed			150				150	By 2026	National standard documents
Standardise business processes in the MDAs-FGS,	Update & Develop and use sampling frame for household-based surveys.	Global Assessment of Environmental-Economic Accounting and Supporting Statistics	SNBS & MDAs-FGS	Assessment is adopted and produced annually	No assessment		120	120	120	120	120	600		
		Align all statistics concepts definitions, and terminology with international standards including government IDP definition with IRIS definition	SNBS	government IDP definition aligned with IRIS IDP definition	No definition aligned	90						90	By 2024	Report
				Sampling frame for household-based surveys updated	Sampling frame already exists					400		400		sampling frame for household-based surveys
												5 193		

Objectives	Strategic inter-ventions	Activities	Implementer	Performance indicator	Baseline	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	Total Budget	Target	Means of Verification
GOAL 3. MODERNISATION OF ADMINISTRATIVE DATA SYSTEMS														
3.1 Improve the coverage and quality of administrative data.	3.1.1 Strengthen regular generation of statistics from administrative sources	Develop disaggregated administrative data from different federal government ministries and agencies.	MDAs-FGS	Number of disaggregated administrative data developed from different federal government ministries and agencies.	This has not yet been done.	200	150	120	110	100	90	770	Annually	
		MDAs and FMS annual statistical abstract/statistical report prepared		Number of MDAs and FMS annual statistical abstract/statistical report prepared	This has not yet been done.	230	140	340	140	230	120	1200	By 2024	
3.1.2 Support development and maintenance of registration systems		3.1.1.1 Prepare MDA's-FGS and FMS annual statistical abstract/statistical report from administrative data.	MDAs-FGS	Number of FGM and FMS annual statistical abstract/statistical report prepared	This has not yet been done.	50						50		
		Create a database of environment impact assessment		This has not yet been done.	This has not yet been done.	200	120					320	By 2024	
		Promote best practices, standards and methodologies in compilation of administrative data	SNBS & MDAs-FGS	Best practices promoted across the SNSS	This has not yet been done.	200	120							
		Build and revitalize registration system.		Number of registration system built/revitalized.	This has not yet been done.		180	25	25	25	25	280	By 2026	
		Develop community registers.	SNBS	Number of community registers developed	This has not yet been done.	125	125	125	125	125	125	750	By 2025	
		Develop administrative data collection templates.		Number of Administrative data collection template developed.	This has not yet been done.		220	120		115		455	By 2025	
		Administrative data collection on civil registration and IDPs	SNBS & relevant FGM & FMSs	civil registration CRVS and IDPs report from administrative data	This has not yet been done.			400		120	59	579	By 2025	
		Develop detailed metadata for the measurement of core indicators, in accordance with international statistical standards		Metadata for admin data developed	This has not yet been done.		60	18	15	32	11	136	By 2024	

Objectives	Strategic interventions	Activities	Implementer	Performance indicator	Baseline	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	Total Budget	Target	Means of Verification
		Enhance automation of data captures, data processing and data sharing in FMS and MDAs-FGS		Number of FMS and MDAs-FGS who automated statistical system	Ministry of Finance IRMS, Ministry of Education and the Ministry of Health	89	72	125	39	90	120	535		
		Develop and maintain data bases in FMS and MDAs-FGS	MDAs-FGS	Number of FMS and MDAs-FGS with database										
3.2 Establish/strengthen MISs in MDAs-FGS and Federal Member States		Develop MIS for administrative data collection in sectors	MDAs-FGS	Number of sectors who Developed IMIS for administrative data collection	This has not yet been done.		500	300	200	150	120	1270	By 2025	
		Develop and maintain data bases	FMS and MDAs-FGS	Number of FMS and MDAs-FGS with up-to-date databases Number of MDAs who created statistics unit.	This has not yet been done.	1,600				300		1900	By 2025	
		Implement automated data capture system in MDAs-FGS and FMSs	MDAs-FGS and FMS	Number of FMS and MDAs-FGS who with automated statistical data capture systems	This has not yet been done.		180	250	180	125	250	985	By 2025	
		Implement interoperable system for data transfer and sharing	SNBS & MDAs-FGS	Number of interoperable system for data transfer and sharing implemented in the NSS Interoperable system for data transfer and sharing implemented.	This has not yet been done.	325	225	125	125	120	225	1145	By 2026	
		Enhance human resource and prepare Human Resource Policies and Strategies	MoAE	Human Resource Policies and Strategies produced	This has not yet been done.	395		520				915	By 2024	
GOAL 4: INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (IT) AND GEO INFORMATION SYSTEM (GIS) INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT														
4.1 Modernize ICT infrastructure for collection, storage, protection of data and dissemination.		4.1.a Develop innovation and digital skills development strategy 1.2 Implement ICT training programme	SNBS	No. of training conducted	This has started	300	500	400	300	200		1,700		
4.1.b Institute innovative ICT infrastructure for collection, analysis storage and dissemination and data sharing.		Acquire appropriate hardware / software for Data collection, analysis storage and processing.	SNBS & MDAs-FGS	Surveys using CAPI	PCs and Laptops distributed.	300	500	300	300	300		1,700	2024	

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Objectives	Strategic inter-ventions	Activities	Implementer	Performance indicator	Baseline	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	Total Budget	Target	Means of Verification
		Prepare and use GIS standards	SNBS	Number of GIS of GIS standards used	Not started	990,	970	955	29	467	460	3,871	By 2024	
		Conduct national mapping and prepare relevant maps,,	SNBS	national mapping and coding of administrative structures, service delivery points conduct-	Not started								By 2025	
		Prepare ATLAS Map for key indicators collected and disseminate		Number of ATLAS maps prepared	Not started								By 2025	
		Collect GIS data for socio economic facilities and prepare map		Mapping of Socio-economic service delivery facilities developed	Not started	35	35	35	35	35		175	By 2026	
				GIS data and maps developed										
		Integrate remote sensing to data collection system		Data collection system where remote sensing is integrated developed	This is in initial stages	15	15	15	30	15	15	105	By 2026	
		Acquire GIS software and infrastructure		GIS software and infrastructure developed	Done								By 2024	
	4.2.b. Maintain satellite imagery	Source and maintain satellite imagery available	SNBS	Satellite imagery obtained	Not started	750	750	750	750	750		3,750		
GOAL 5. ENHANCE CAPACITIES FOR THE PRODUCTION MANAGEMENT AND DEVELOPMENT OF STATISTICS														
5.1 Implement the human resource capacity building strategy.	5.1a. Develop/ update and implement Statistical Training and skilling plan in the SNBS, MDAs- FGS and Federal Member States	Develop skills in Adopting and use of new technology, methodologies, tools/Templates, to support FG-MAs and FMS.	SNBS	Number of trainings/ training participants		800	560	700	600	400		3,060	By 2025	
		Develop skills in data collection, analysis, reporting, and dissemination.	SNBS; MDAs- FGS & FMS	Number of trainings/ training participants		350						350	By 2024	
		Develop skills in Statistical modelling estimates, projections and impact measurement.	SNBS and FMS	Number of trainings/ training participants			800			700		1500	By 2024	

Objectives	Strategic inter-ventions	Activities	Implementer	Performance indicator	Baseline	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	Total Budget	Target	Means of Verification
		Develop skills in Respondent management and responsive design for sampling error minimization.	SNBS & MDAs- FGS	Number of trainings/ training participants				800				800	By 2025	
		Develop skills in New approaches to integrating data from multiple sources.	SNBS & MDAs/ FMS	Number of trainings/ training participants	2,100							2,100	By 2024	
		Develop leadership and management capabilities to support modernization and transformation of statistics.	SNBS & MDAs- FGS	Number of trainings/ training participants	700	200	200	200	200	200	1,500		By 2024	
		Review and implement the competence-based recruitment processes	SNBS	Competence-based recruitment mechanism implemented	30							30	By 2024	
		Develop staff appraisal system	SNBS	Staff appraisals conducted annually	10						10		By 2024	
		Implement the career progression path in the SNSS	SNBS	Career progression path implemented		50					50		By 2025	
	5.1.b Strengthen/ maintain human resource planning, policy, management, and development for SNBS.	Develop and operationalize a competitive reward system	SNBS	Competitive reward system developed Number of Staff rewarded	60							60	By 2024	
		Train data users (policy makers, media, civil society) to access, analyze and interpret data	SNBS	Number of data users trained	80	80						160	By 2025	
	5.1.c Strengthen methodological Research and development.	Conduct methodological research to improve data quality	SNBS	New methodologies implemented			40		30			70		

Objectives	Strategic interventions	Activities	Implementer	Performance indicator	Baseline	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	Total Budget	Target	Means of Verification
5.3 Improve physical infrastructure at all levels	5.3.a Develop/enhance physical infrastructure in NSBS and MDAs-FGS Units	5.1.d Strengthen user data literacy for informed policy design	Build data literacy for policymakers, oversight institutions (Parliament, Anti-Corruption Agency, Financial Governance Committee, Supreme Audit Institution, etc.) and M&E staff in relevant MDAs on how to use available statistics	SNBS	Increased use of statistics in public institutions		50			50		100		
		Develop and maintain data user databases by MDA-FGS	ALL	??		50						50	By 2024	
		Map out potential development partners and funders	SNBS	Development partners and donors list and area of interest compiled		75						75	By 2024	
		Mobilize resource for NSDS 2 implementation from development partners/donors	SNBS	Round table meeting held for resource mobilization among partners/donors conducted		130						130	2024	
5.3 Improve physical infrastructure at all levels	5.4.a Develop/enhance physical infrastructure in NSBS and MDAs-FGS Units	Improve/create a conducive working environment	SNBS	Number of offices enhanced		150						50	By 2025	
		Produce guidelines for establishing/strengthening statistics units in sectors	SNBS	Guidelines for strengthening statistical units in MDAs-FGS and FMS produced and published		50						50	By 2025	
		Build/Avail offices for MDAs-FGS and FMS statistics units	SNBS	Number of offices Built/Improved for MDAs-FGS and FMS				300	200			500	By 2027	
		Improve/create a conducive working environment	SNBS	Develop useful strategies for nurturing a conducive working environment at the workplace/expand the existing space				350				350		
		Improve server space (house data center) for storage	SNBS			180						180		

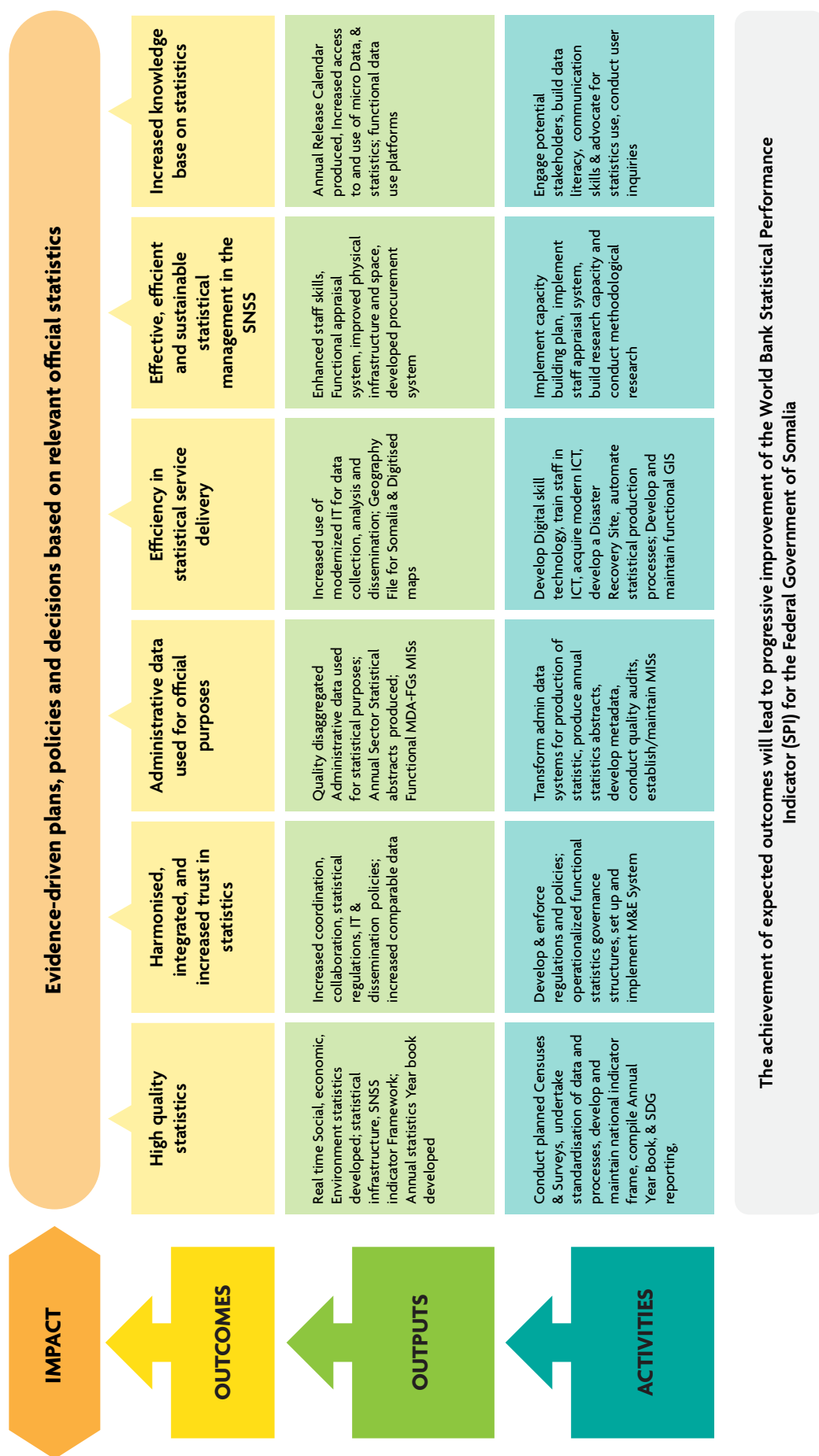
Objectives	Strategic inter-ventions	Activities	Implementer	Performance indicator	Baseline	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	Total Budget	Target	Means of Verification
Goal 6 COMMUNICATION, DISSEMINATION AND USE														
6. Enhance the dissemination and archiving of official statistics.	61. Enhance the dissemination and archiving of official statistics.	61.a Design and operationalise common dissemination protocols for the SNSS	SNBS	NSS wide Dissemination system developed		120	230							
		Implement the NSS wide dissemination system.	SNBS	Updated and functional dissemination								350		
		61.b Develop standard templates for statistical reports and other products.	SNBS	Visualised statistical outputs used in statistical reports	This has not been done	220	20	20	20	20	20	320		
	C	Disseminate Statistics through use of social media (face book, twitter, instagram...) for micro and anonymised data	SNBS	Dissemination system established		135	15	115	15	15	15	310	By 2024	All Statistical products Integrated with visualization
				Number of Statistical products with visualization disseminated		15	135	215	152	15	15	547	Annually	Record of visualization in all statistical products
		Operationalize dissemination platforms	SNBS	Number of outputs disseminated through social media		15	15	315	15	15	15	390	Social media website used for dissemination real time (day of release)	Dissemination on the SNBS website All social media (face book, twitter Instagram used for dissemination.
				Updated information on dissemination platforms		18	80	17	90	78	8	291	Real time dissemination of outputs	Availability of outputs on the day of the event in social media
		ARC for SNSS published and followed.		Updated information on dissemination platforms		20	20	20	20	20	20	120	75% of outputs in the ARC met	Website, Hard copy available to the public
		Disseminate annual statistics yearbook (Statistical Abstract)	SNBS	Statistical Abstract produced		40	40	120	210	40	40	490	Statistical Abstract produced and published	Annual Statistical Abstract
		Prepare/update the data dissemination and the revision policy.	SNBS	Data revision policy	This has not been done	150						150	By 2024	
				Dissemination policy	Under progress	50						50		

Objectives	Strategic Interventions	Activities	Implementer	Performance indicator	Baseline	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	Total Budget	Target	Means of Verification
				produced/up-dated.		103						103		
		Strengthen data dissemination in MDA's-FGS	MDA's-FGS	Data disseminate on schedule		20	420	250	720	20	20	1,450	Annually beginning 2024	Website Reports
6.2 Strengthen access, use and trust of data/statistics	6.2.a Promote increased uptake of statistical data and information in the public domain.	Prepare data/ raw data access policy	SNBS	Data access policy produced	This has not yet been done		50					50	Data access policy prepared by 20..	Data access policy on the SNBS website
		Use different media to disseminate data and information.	SNBSMDA's-FGS	Different media used to disseminate data on SDGs in the in the local languages	This is done in all minor and major SDG events	25	250.4	235	125	25	25	685.4	annually	satisfaction of official statistics users
		Implement interoperable system	SNBSMDA's-FGS	interoperable system implemented		160						160	inter-operable system implemented by 20..	
		Make data including gender statistics accessible to users	SNBS	Number of data set made accessible to users	Website is in place and functional displaying all statistical products	268	38	59	48	73	8	494		website
	6.2.b Build data literacy for policy makers, and oversight institutions	Create awareness, and train in data interpretation	SNBS				28	28	28	28	28	140		
	6.2.c Strengthen data user engagement	Develop and implement statistics Client Charter	SNBS	Statistics client Charter			40					40	Statistics client charter developed and implemented by 2025	Statistics client charter
		Conduct data user needs assessment prior to surveys/ census) undertakings	SNBS	Number of surveys where users need is assessed	User Satisfaction Survey complete in 2023	40	40	40	40	40	40	240	All surveys will conduct users need	
		Conduct data user satisfaction survey	SNBS	Data user satisfaction conducted	User Satisfaction Survey complete in 2023	82		80		80		242	Data user satisfaction report conducted every 2 years	Data user satisfaction report
		Produce the Voluntary National Report for Somalia.	SNBS	VNR produced	2022 VNR produced	600		600			600	1,800	every 2 years	VNR Report
6.3 Strengthen communication and advocacy of statistics	6.3a Improve and implement the advocacy strategy and policy.	Design/Review, update and implement the advocacy strategy	ALL	Updated Advocacy strategy produced implemented	This has not been done	16						16	By 2024	Report Updated Advocacy Strategy

Objectives	Strategic interventions	Activities	Implementer	Performance indicator	Baseline	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	Total Budget	Target	Means of Verification
		Prepare advocacy materials (brochure, flyer,)		Number of advocacy tools & materials developed.		23	23	23	23	23	23	138	Regular for every statistical product	Report
		Conduct constant regular engagement platforms and training forwith the media and other users		Number of engagements and trainings conducted with the media	This has not been done	13	13	13	13	13	13	78		Report/ Minutes
		Celebrate statistics days (Africa Statistics day, World Statistics day)	SNBS and other MDA&FGS s	Statistics days celebrated	Africa Statistics Day is celebrated annually	140	40	130	40	40		390	Annually	Report/ Minutes
		Conduct periodic stakeholder workshops and get feedback	SNBS	Annual statistics producer -producer conference conducted.	This has not been done	27	27	27	27	27	27	162	Annual Conferences held	Report/ Minutes
				Annual statistics producer-user conference										
				Number of stakeholders dialogues and workshops Conducted.										
		Conduct high profile multi stakeholder policy and decision makers meetings on key statistics to advocate for increased demand, use and financing of statistics. explain the benefits to policy planning and decision making.	SNBS	Number of high profile multi stakeholder meetings conducted	These are conducted regularly on a needs basis	58	28	28	28	28	28	198	Annually	Report/ Minutes
	6.3b Design and publicize statistical events and programmes in planning development fora.	Africa statistics day organised for FMS	SNBS	??		40	40	40	43	40	40	243.6		
Total												9,858		

ANNEX 2: SNSDS2 Theory of Change

Fig 3 SNSDS2 Theory of Change



ANNEX 3:

Capacity Building Strategy Summary

Introduction

The Somali National Bureau of Statistics (SNBS) is an autonomous statutory body created by an Act of Parliament via the Somalia Statistical Act of 2020. The Statistics Act and the National Strategy for the Development of Statistics (NSDS) for 2018-2022 laid ground for statistical capacity building. While the NSDS provided the framework for addressing weak statistical capacity across the National Statistical System; Somalia continues to face acute challenges regarding the functionality and effectiveness in this front. Mobilize resources and coordinate efforts for statistical capacity building is considered as one of the strategic areas in Cape Town Global Action Plan for Sustainable Development.

Capacity Development 4.0 (CD4.0) Guide line

According to the capacity development 4.0 (CD4.0) guide line, statistical capacity development program could be done in four phases. The four phases of a statistical capacity development program are the Preparatory phase, the Design phase, the Implementation phase, and the Evaluation phase. (Guidelines for Developing Statistical Capacity, A Roadmap for Capacity Development 4.0 (CD4.0)). The first step in a CD4.0 program is for the NSO or another entity that is part of the national statistical system to identify the problem. In the preparatory phase the basic characteristics, requirements and objectives of the program are formulated and agreed between the main stakeholders (inside and outside the NSS). During the design phase, the decisions on many operational actions are taken. Program design should follow an inclusive analysis of the NSS. The implementation phase involves putting into action the program objectives. The final phase of a program focuses on evaluation. In this phase, the deliverables, processes and internal communication are assessed..

The capacity development strategy uses the following principles: Collaboration and coordination, Sustainability, Scalable, and Sharing best practices. The CD4.0 process is guided by a framework matrix that includes the three levels of capacity development described above: Individual level, Organizational Level and System level. For each of the three levels in the CD4.0 framework matrix, there are five target areas for capacity development: Resources, Skills and knowledge. Management, Politics and power and Incentives.

Objective

The main objective of the capacity development strategy is to identify capacity gaps at individual, institutional and system level and design statistical capacity development program. SNBS conducted training need assessment to understand the capacity gap. Training modules are also prepared. SNBS also prepared Human Resource Development Strategy and its action plan. Then capacity development plan to strengthen the NSS in Somalia is developed. The plan takes in to account the stakeholder analysis, SWOT, the data and capacity gaps, the human resource development strategy, the training needs assessment and recommendations. The capacity development strategy is structured around specific objectives and three strategic areas (goals).

The specific objectives are:

- To guide on the identification of the capacity gaps among staff;
- To propose training modules for improved capability of staff managing statistical data;
- To implement an effective and efficient capacity enhancement programme for NSS stakeholders; and
- To propose a schedule for the training programme in fulfillment of the SNBS mandate

Training Programmes



The strategic goals and strategic objectives

1. Strategic Goal 1: Capacity development at system level to create enabling environment

Strategic objective 1.1 Build capacity to develop and implement legislation, principles and plans.

Strategic objective 1.2 Capacitate NSS to create coordination mechanisms and to undertake advocacy for statistics.

2. Strategic Goal 2: Organizational level capacity development

Strategic objective 2.1 Infrastructure development

Strategic objective 2.2 Sustainable Funding

Strategic objective 2.3 Build capacity to mainstream Quality assurance and innovation in statistical process

3. Strategic Goal 3: Capacity development at individual level

Strategic objective 3.1 improve technical skill

Strategic objective 3.2 Implement human resource development strategy developed

ANNEX 4:

Resource Mobilisation Strategy (Abridged)

1 Introduction

1.1 Background

The Federal government of Somalia has designed its second National Strategy for the Development of Statistics (NSDS2) 2024-2028/30). The NSDS2 was designed against the backdrop of the unprecedented demand for quality statistics at national, continental, and global levels. The Somalia, National Statistics System (SNSS) is however constrained to balance the demand for more and quality official statistics with adequate supply of quality statistics. To further confound the issue, the SNBS is gradually growing to meet its core mandate with meagre resources while the Federal Government Ministries at different levels of statistical development have limited capacity to produce administrative data for statistical purposes.

The increased demand for statistics has created an equivocal need for the SNSS to broaden statistical capacity. Among the key focus interventions is strengthening SNBS statistical capacity, innovation, and modernisation of administrative data systems and adopting appropriate technologies for data collection, analysis and dissemination in the SNSS. Given the precarious financial status of a government recovering from an economic downturn and political instability, a cost effective and sustainable financing model for statistics is critical.

The main source of financing the SDNDS2 is expected from the Federal Government. This anticipates that the government will prioritise implementation of the strategy as a key infrastructure in its Medium Term Expenditure Framework.

The six year second SNSDS (2024-2029) budget reflects all aspects of the statistical system capacity, infrastructure and resources required to support strengthening statistical capacity and modernising statistics production in SNSBS and other data producers in the national statistical system. This strategy is premised on six year budget to deliver a minimum set of adequate quality statistics.

1.2 Rationale and purpose of the strategy

The SNSBS in collaboration with MDA-FGs were part of the maiden SNSDS which expires in December 2024. The demand for statistics has created an equivocal need for the SNSS to broaden statistical capacity. Whereas the Federal government of Somalia funds statistics to ensure evidence based decisions, it is not adequate. The funding is the most part augmented by external sources such as donors/development partners, grants and loans. The Busan Action Plan for Statistics (BAPS) underpins governments' need for better statistics to improve policy-making and increase accountability based on three principal objectives: (1) fully integrating statistics in decision making; (2) promoting open access to statistics; and (3) increasing resources for statistical systems.

The overall cost of the NSDS2 is approximately USD 250.3million, required for producing the minimum set of statistics necessary for monitoring and reporting progress of development frameworks to report on its development progress. It is furthermore assumed that approximately USD9 million of the overall budget is currently funded through budgetary allocations. The remaining USD240.7million may be obtained through other means. The appropriation of the resources may vary across the SNSS.

The SNBS sought a RMS identify approaches to mobilising resources for supporting the production and availability of adequate, predictable, flexibility funding to deliver the SNSDS2 results and desired outcomes. The successful NSDS2 implementation will require resources to strengthen statistical capacity for modernising and producing relevant quality statistics to inform policy and decision making in the country and beyond.

1.3 Objective of the Resource Mobilisation Strategy

The objective of this strategy is to assess current financing options and propose more for statistical production and human resource development for successful implementation of the SNSDS2 (2024/2028/29) (inclusive of the SNBS budget). The annualised target for each year is presented in Table 1 below.

1.4 Proposed Potential Funding modalities

The SNSDS2 presents two broad intervention areas for financing statistical programmes namely to;

- Implement a sustainable resource mobilization strategy and plan, and
- Strengthen administration, financial management systems and procurement systems in SNBS.

The potential source of financing the SNSDS2 are as follows;

(a) Federal Government budget: This funding from the FGS is the allocation for regular economic indicators and operational costs. They relate to the Medium-Term Expenditure based on normative mandates of FGM including SNBS. The funding toward SNSDS will be integrated into the MTEF for annualised releases.

(b) Alignment: Statistical development programmes should be responsive to various development frameworks to increase resource attraction and pooling of resources into a basket fund modality. The strategy therefore leverages experience from past and ongoing funding to statistical programmes in the SNSS to identify the high impact census and survey programmes and statistical outputs by sector or thematic areas. Hence, the NSDS2 has been aligned to the following;

- National Development Plan
- IGAD, Agenda 2063, and SDG Agenda.
- UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF)

(c) Strategic Partnerships – the strategy is intended to nurture and attract funding from multiple partners for diverse sources to address capacity strengthening and development through technical, in-kind, and financial support. The strategy is to establish long term relations that will impact the entire SNSS outcomes.

Results

- SNSDS Funding modality

- Multi-year agreements
- Basket funding
- NSS Wide impact programmes [Capacity Building]

(d) Diversified Donor Base. Donor round tables and engagement will be initiated and continuously reviewed between donors and partners supporting different programmes in the SNSS. For example, the UNFPA in respect to the SNPHC, FAO for Agriculture and Livestock, UN-Habitat for Environment and Climate Change, among others.

Results

- Domestic resources
- More Partners supporting the SNSS.
- Basket fund

(e) Value for Money: The SNSBS capacity in resource management and accountability will be enhanced. This is intended to build more efficient systems and accountability by availing timely financial and technical reports showing evidence of outcomes and impact. Regular audits and evaluations by government and partners will inform the processes to provide Results focused, Efficient, Transparent, and Accountable mechanisms.

Where do we come from?

2.1 Overview

Generally, the main source of funding for statistical development in Somalia is through Government resourcing. The funding is the most part augmented by external sources such as donors/development partners, grants and loans.

As the country economic, social and political environment stabilises, the FGS still experiences both development opportunities and challenges. The conditions for attaining acceptable living standards for the people of Somalia are within reach for most of the population but relevant decisions and policies should be evidence based. The SNBS in partnership with other FGMs supported by the FGS, Development Partners and Donors is enshrined to ensure availability of requisite official statistics.

This strategy is informed by the current financial context analysis and recommendations, good practices and lessons from past assessments, audits, and evaluations. Notable documents that have contributed to the strategy include:

The SNSS has until recently obtained support towards statistics production and development from the FGS and various development partners. While statistics production efforts still show gaps and discrepancies due to surveys and censuses that have not been conducted, efforts to strengthen statistical capacity beginning with SNBS are evident. The Somali Integrated Statistics and Economic Planning Capacity Building Project for Somalia aimed to strengthen the national statistical system in the collection, processing and dissemination of poverty and selected macro-economic data to inform development policy and poverty reduction activities.

The Project had four components. Strengthening coordination, statistical infrastructure, and data development of the national statistical system. 2. Information and Communications Technology (ICT) Development and Equipment of the National Statistical System, 3. Data Utilization for Monitoring and Evaluation (M and E) and Planning, and Strengthening capacity for project planning and budgeting, management, coordination, monitoring and evaluation activities, through technical advisory services, training, operating costs and the acquisition of goods.

Achievements registered include; improved coordination of the NSS, statistical infrastructure and data development of the national statistical system. Specifically, NSS coordination has been streamlined with relevant institutional and governance structures and the enactment of the new Act 2020.

The Statistics Act 2020 mandates the SNBS as the principal agency responsible for official statistics responsible for the collection, compilation, analysis, designation, publication, and dissemination of official statistical information.

The SNBS conducted key surveys to inform monitoring welfare and provide baselines for macro-economic and regular data collection system including the Somali Integrated Household Budget Survey (SIHBS). Regular production of Business and Administrative Data sources was also enhanced to generate basic data for the compilation of National Accounts and key Social Statistics to fill key data gaps according to the System of National Accounts 2008 (SNA2008).

Technical capacity aimed at enhancing production of Poverty indicators, Consumer Price Index (CPI) and National Accounts Statistics and standardisation of Statistical Concepts and Definitions, improving data access, and dissemination supported by different policies, was built and some Information Technology infrastructure acquired to support data collection, and analysis, dissemination of statistical outputs.

Funding for SNBS, in tandem with overall statistical capacity in Somalia, is donor driven. While SNBS budget needs to collect regular data, there is need to consider the evolving data needs and fill gaps in topical areas such as disaggregated data, climate change, governance, among others. Notably, FGS budget allocations for SNBS is inadequate. The funding constraints are real and have impacted the undertaking of some critical surveys—such as the annual agricultural surveys, the Labour Force Surveys, Governance, Peace and Security Surveys, Time Use Surveys among others.

The SNBS Strategic Plan (SP) 2021-25 and planned SNSDS2 embody a results-oriented approach to address the increasing data demand amidst the limited resources. It is prudent to mobilize the resources required for generating better and more accessible data and statistics. The SNSDS2 is the second-generation strategy in Somalia and it comes at a critical time when the data revolution is prompting modernisation of statistical systems, products and services.

The SNBS leadership – Board of Directors and Management team is committed to build and solidify its resource base to invest in scaling up the production capacity to meet the unprecedented demand for quality statistics anchored on international statistical standards and adopting innovative approaches to fill traditional and new data gaps.

The SNSD2 resource mobilization strategy and intended implementation modality is recognises and will be aligned to the principles advocated by the Busan Action Plan for Statistics (BAPS). The BAPS addresses governments' need for better statistics to improve policy-making and increase accountability. The BAPS supports three principal objectives: (1) fully integrating statistics in decision making; (2) promoting open access to statistics; (3) increasing resources for statistical systems. The proposed interventions will

increase the transparency of government and support the monitoring of results. BAPS advocates a system-wide approach to capacity development to integrate national statistical activities with the requirements of planning, budgeting, monitoring, and results.

The successful SNSD2 implementation will generate better and more accessible data and statistical products to inform policy-making in Somalia, and enable reporting of progress about the different regional and international development frameworks. While the principal responsibility of the SNBS SP is to produce nation wide official statistics, as the data steward, it is expected under the SNSDS2 to support FMS and enable comparison of statistics from different Federal Member States (FMS). Effort to scale up statistical programs are integrated to facilitate capacity building and improvement of data production to inform within FMS comparisons and generate national statistics.

2.2 Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats

The following matrix from the SNSDS2 presents the SWOT of the SNSS capacity to produce requisite statistics.

Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats

Strengths	Weaknesses
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) National Statistics Law No.24, 2020 that establishes SNBS, and underpins its roles. (ii) Supportive, knowledgeable, and committed leadership (iii) Appropriate office space with basic infrastructure at SNBS main office/Organizational infrastructure (iv) Highly skilled and committed human resources at SNBS. (v) Existence of skills for managing large scale surveys and censuses. (vi) More than 4500 trained enumerators stand-by around the country (on call) (vii) The existence of institutional frameworks, conventions, policies, precedence or by nature of work allow the institution to produce statistics. (viii) Strong collaboration and coordination in the National Statistical System. (ix) Existence of a communication strategy in SNBS. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Absence of regulations to implement the Statistics Law. • Lack of/inadequate policies to guide organizational processes and decisions (for e.g., dissemination policy) • Inadequate statistical awareness. • Skills gaps including soft skills (report writing, presentation, communication, etc.) • Inadequate staffing/human resources. • Inadequate capacity building opportunities for staff. • Low statistical literacy among users • Over-reliance on surveys/censuses rather than administrative data. • Data gaps • Lack of proper documentation for institutional memory. • Inconsistent system of data collection and dissemination. • Inadequate technological resources (hardware, software) for data production • Data insecurity and lack of data backup and archiving. • Weak IT infrastructure for statistical production across the NSS. • Underdeveloped Management Information Systems. • Ineffective Statistical Units in FDMs
Opportunities	Threats
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Commitment of political leadership towards statistics production. • The existence of development plans at the federal and state level which require data. • Ever increasing demand for statistics to satisfy national and international obligations such as the SDGs and AU Agenda 2063 • Strong Development Partner support and Commitment to support statistical activities. • Modern technological advances which allow for more timely, accurate and cost-effective data collection, management, and dissemination • Availability of accessible International statistical standards, methodologies, and classifications. • Access to a pool of regional and international expertise, (training institutions, partnership, global networking, and peer learning) • Availability of sub-regional, regional, and international statistical frameworks. • NDP-9 empowers SNBS to lead on the monitoring of plan implementation. • Demand to improve Somalia's scores on international statistical indicators. • Existence of the Institute of Statistics and Applied Economics in place for capacity building • Good collaboration between SNBS/MDAs and Development Partners. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proliferation of data producers in the data ecosystem. • Low public awareness of the importance of statistics for policy and decision making. • Production of conflicting data by NGOs and development partners. • Competing interests by Financial Management System. • Regular changes in the Federal Government administrative and political units and structure. • Issues of ownership and legitimacy between FGS and FMS over data produced. • Different reporting formats by international organizations hamper productivity. • Development Partners demand for adhoc surveys outside programmed activities. • Limited trust of development partners and citizens of SNBS as a new institution. • Insecurity in some parts of the country • Privatization of data collection in Somalia leading to duplication of efforts and waste of resources

2.3 SNSDS2 strategic goals, objectives and outcomes

Strategic Goals	Objectives	Outcomes
1. Production, availability, and use of quality statistics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthen production of regular and gender responsive social, economic, and environment statistics and fill data gaps Enhance dissemination and archiving of official statistics. Strengthen access, use and trust of data/statistics. Improve data Infrastructure (Standards and methodology used in classification) 	Evidence-driven plans, policies and decisions.
2. Modernised, integrated and coordinated national statistical system.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthen the regulatory, policy and institutional frameworks to support data/statistical production. Strengthen Statistical coordination, collaboration, partnerships. Improve functionality and inclusiveness of statistical governance structures at all levels. Strengthen statistical advocacy in the SNSS. Strengthen Monitoring and evaluation systems of the SNSS 	Increased data sharing and integration
3. Delivery of quality official statistics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote adherence to international statistical standards, metadata, Concepts and classifications. Standardise business processes in the FGMs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased trust in the quality of official statistics.
5. Information Technology (IT) and GIS infrastructure development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Institute innovative ICT infrastructure for collection, storage and protection of data. Improve databases and offsite back up disaster recovery. Develop and implement the national GIS Coordination framework. Integrate GIS in statistical programmes across the SNSS. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Efficient in statistical service delivery Geography file and Service Delivery Atlases
6. Enhance capacities (human, financial and physical infrastructure) for the production management and development of statistics.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implement the capacity building strategy. Strengthen user data literacy for informed policy design. Mobilise financing for statistical production, human resource development. Maintain a functional physical infrastructure for FGMs and Federal Member States 	Effective, efficient and sustainable statistical management in the SNSS

2.1 SNBS Capacity to manage financing

The SNBS has institutionalized Finance and Administration in its organizational structure designated the following roles and responsibilities.

1. Oversees the development and implementation of SNBS's policies, strategies and plans from the perspective of finance, human resources, procurement, logistics, governance and corporate communications.
2. Ensures the availability of all material, human and financial resources, established in the approved budget of SNBS, while making sure that these resources are used in an effective and efficient manner.
3. Oversees the compliance of SNBS's activities with established, best-in-class procedures, standards, rules and regulations from the perspective of finance, human resources, procurement, logistics, governance and corporate communications.

4. Supports the Board of Directors in its responsibility of creating SNBS's budget and long-term strategy.
5. Oversees the implementation of human resources training and development programs.
6. Manages all procurement and investment contracts, considering the long-term procurement plans and the implementation of the annual and long-term programs of SNBS.
7. Coordinates the activity of SNBS's fleet (e.g. vehicles).
8. Collaborates with other relevant agencies and institutions, national, regional and international, in order to fulfil its responsibilities.

2.2 Challenges inherent in the current funding model (tbd by SNBS)

3 Where do we want to be?

The Federal government should be continuously engaged about importance financing programmes in the national statistical system. Thus SNBS should as the data steward of the NSS should mobilise and coordinate others to ensure adequate funding is sourced and used in line with national priorities. To this end, the SNSDS2 is aligned to the national, continental and global reporting obligations. Although donor independence is key to the achievement of self-sufficiency envisaged in this strategic aim, the ability of government to identify potential donors which remains an important component of the RMS over the short - to medium terms.

This chapter aims to define the funding vision and what we wish to achieve in support of the SNSDS2.

3.1 Strategic foundation for the RMS

Vision

Sustainable financing for production, capacity development and Statistics service provision.

Mission

To effectively fund our statistical programmes in pursuance of meeting national, continental and global data requirements through integrated financing sources.

- Values
- Accountability
- Transparency
- Value for Money

Our Thrust: To increase government commitment towards increased and sustainable funding to PRIORITISED statistical development and realise an efficient, credible and effective statistical systems

How do we get there?

Like other African countries, Somalia is still struggling to mobilise sufficient funds through the budgetary processes. This gives rise to the need of SNBS and MDA-FGs to mobilise donor funding to accomplish their statistical commitments. Given the increased demands that the SDGs, Agenda 2063 and the national

development plan are placing on existing resources, increased donor support to engage government is needed for progressive budget allocations, and gradual move towards a different funding regime. Nonetheless, donor resources are still important.

To facilitate the development of a funding regime predicated on the Federal government, statistical production priorities and developmental needs, the current budget shortfalls and developmental challenges should be explored. In this way donors and development partners together with government will determine appropriation of resources to the SNSDS2 on the basis of developmental needs and funding capacity.

3.2 Overall SNSDS2 strategic goal and thrust

To increase government commitment towards increased funding of its statistical development in pursuance of its national objectives, and realise an efficient, credible and effective statistical systems.

3.3 Strategic Outcomes

The following four outcomes are what the strategy wishes to achieve over the medium-term. The outcomes are aligned to the overall NSDS2 requirements and capacity building strategy.

Strategic Outcome 1: Adequate funding for core regular statistical programmes at Federal, FGMs and FMS levels

The increased need for data globally, and by implication continentally and nationally, has placed tremendous pressures on government to increase capacity to deliver quality statistics. Given the resources constraints to drive an expansionary data producing environment, development partners and donors step in to fill the void left by the incapacity of government to effectively deal with the challenge. While such initiatives are commendable, the approaches do not address the purpose. Government should expand and strengthen its collaboration and bilateral partnership with development partners, while at the same time ensuring that the terms of engagement reflect the global and national priorities.

Goal statement: The Federal government commitment to progressively improve funding for statistical production and development in the SNSS to ensure adequate quality data for evidence policies, monitoring and evaluation and reporting. This will ensure that dependence on donor funding systematically reduces.

Key indicators for success are:

- Regular budget: DP/Donor support earmarked (xx); and Unfunded budgets (xx)
- Government committed to improve funding towards statistics production and development in accordance with the SNSDS2.
- Well-coordinated, yet reduced, donor dependence;
- Progressive increase in FGM budgetary allocation to statistics.

Strategic Outcome 2: Basket Funding

The increased need for data globally, and by implication continentally and nationally, has placed tremendous pressures on governments to increase capacity to deliver quality statistics. Given the resources constraints faced by government, to drive an expansionary data producing environment, development partners and donors step in to fill the void left by the incapacity of government to effectively deal with the challenge.

While such initiatives are commendable, the approaches do not address the purpose. Government should expand and strengthen its collaboration and bilateral partnership with development partners, while at the same time ensuring that the terms of engagement reflect the global and national priorities.

Goal statement: Fund mobilisation, pooling and disbursement.

Key indicators for success are:

- % of FGS support
- % Pooled funds
- & DP/Donor support commitments met by 2026
- Transparent and accountable mobilisation and implementation mechanisms established;
- Clear transparent governance structures established to oversee the mobilisation and administration of funds.

Strategic Outcome 3: Enhanced value for money demonstrated by high impact results delivered transparently and efficiently

The mobilisation of donor funds in pursuance of delivery on national, continental and global reporting obligations should be handled in a transparent way with due consideration for appropriate governance mechanisms and fundamental African involvement. Funds mobilisation and disbursement is based on proven need and with due consideration to capacity and ability of the country to manage and ensure accountability for the resources. To ensure a fair distribution of resources based on sector/thematic area programmes, funding capacity and needs, coordination of funds mobilisation and monitoring of the resources disbursed will be done. Such efforts will be coordinated and driven by SNBS to ensure accomplishment of the aims of SNSDS.

Goal Statement: Value for Money Audit will consciously be institutionalized to show whether the SNBS and FGMs are acquiring, managing or utilizing their resources (staff, buildings, spaces, materials, etc) in an economic and efficient manner and the causes of any inefficiencies or uneconomical practices.

SNSDS2

Key indicators for success are:

- % donor reports submitted on time:
- Donor reporting in line with UN and International Aid

Strategic Outcome 4: Innovative partnerships and financing options to secure new sources of funding to increase resource levels

The increased need for data globally, and by implication continentally and nationally, has placed tremendous pressures on government to increase capacity to deliver quality statistics. Given the resources constraints to drive an expansionary data producing environment, development partners and donors step in to fill the void left by the incapacity of government to effectively deal with the challenge. While such initiatives are commendable, the approaches do not address the purpose. Government should expand and strengthen its collaboration and bilateral partnership with development partners, while at the same time ensuring that the

terms of engagement reflect the global and national priorities.

Goal statement: To attract funding from multiple partners for diverse sources can be best realised through creative and thoughtful approaches to attract technical, in-kind, and financial support.

Key indicators for success are:

- Functional National committees established to raise domestic resources
- % of funding resources generated from within country
- NSDS clearly aligned towards sustainable funding regimes.

Strategic Outcome 5 Financing from diverse partners

The state of statistical development in Somalia necessitates the active mobilisation of development funding. Generally, statistical capacity and development needs as well national reporting priorities are critical for resource mobilisation. Donor funding in pursuance of regular statistical programmes other than surveys and censuses and capacity development will only be undertaken with due consideration to the demonstrable benefit prioritised programmes.

In order to ensure that funding mobilisation as well as the disbursements of such funds is done in accordance with laid down guidelines and protocols, appropriate oversight mechanisms is envisaged at both a strategic and an operational level. Thus, a clear governance structures established to oversee the mobilisation and utilisation of funds comprising SNBS and other partners is needed. This will ensure that the aims and objectives of RMS is achieved within acceptable governance parameters. The process will anchor on the existing donor coordination structure for statistical support.

Goal statement: To attract technical, in-kind, and financial support from multiple partners using creative approaches.

Key indicators for success are:

- Minimum number of funding partners per global (SDG) thematic programme: [custodian agencies]
- % contribution to overall statistical budget annually.
- Compliance to the standard Memorandum of Understanding by partners.

3.4 Strategic Risks

The following strategic risks have been identified. Mitigating strategies must be developed to address these risks:

- Lack of a coordinated resource mobilisation mechanism for the continent based on member states' needs and emerging statistical needs;
- Lack of government commitment in some countries towards statistics production funding; and
- Sustainability of involvement in, and commitment to, possible Public-Private sector partnerships by all stakeholders.

4. Implementation Plan

Once the funding strategy has been adopted, a work programme and implementation plan should be developed for the entire NSS and at MDA-FGS level. Monitoring and evaluation of the RMS will be done regularly across all to ensure the funding outcomes are tracked and reported as part of the performance monitoring.

The results framework in Fig. 1 below will guide tracking of obtained funding by activity highlighted below:

Fig. 4 Results Framework

Outcome: Adequate, predictable, flexible resources secured to fully implement SNDS2 (2024-2028/30)					
OUTCOMES	Adequate funding for core regular statistical programmes national, FGMs and FMS levels	Basket fund operationalised	Enhanced value for money demonstrated by high impact results delivered transparently and efficiently	Innovative partnerships and financing options secure new sources of funding to increase resource levels	Funds from diverse partners
INDICATORS OF ACHIEVEMENT	Regular budget (xx) DP/Donor support earmarked (xx) Unfunded (xx)	% FGS support % Pooled funds & DP/Donor support commitments met by 2026	% donor reports submitted on time: Donor reporting in line with UN and International Aid	National committees established to raise domestic resources: xx % of funding resources generated from within country	Minimum number of funding partners per global thematic programme: xx
ACTIVITIES	Conduct strategic resource mobilisation meetings for SNSB Board and Partners Develop and implement policies, guidelines, tools, and training to empower staff with resource mobilization functions	Profile and map priority themes per partner for collaboration with country teams Monitor resource mobilization results against UN Funding Compact 5	Establish and monitor Key Performance Indicators on donor reporting	Establish/strengthen and operationalise committees	Design and implement corporate sector/thematic partnership strategy



ANNEX 5:

Sources and utilization of official statistics

No.	Statistics	Users	Source	Policy Uses
1	Macroeconomic statistics	Ministry of Commerce, Ministry of Finance, Central Bank of Somalia, Other MDAs, Development Partners, Civil society, NGOs, Researchers, Private sector	SNBS, Ministry of Finance, Central Bank of Somalia	Policy formulation and decision making, forecasting and projection, programme monitoring and evaluation, resource allocation, research
2	Agriculture statistics	Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of livestock, Ministry of Fisheries, Other MDAs, Development Partners, Civil society, NGOs, Researchers, Private sector	Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of livestock, Ministry of Fisheries, surveys and censuses	Policy formulation and decision making, programme monitoring and evaluation, resource allocation, research
3	Education statistics	Ministry of Education, Other MDAs, Development Partners, Civil society, NGOs, Researchers, Private sector	Ministry of Education, surveys and censuses	Policy formulation and decision making, programme monitoring and evaluation, resource allocation, research
4	Health statistics	Ministry of Health, Other MDAs, Development Partners, Civil society, NGOs, Researchers, Private sector	Ministry of Health, Surveys and censuses	Policy formulation and decision making, programme monitoring and evaluation, resource allocation, research
6	Gender Statistics	Ministry of Women, Other MDAs, Development Partners, Civil society, NGOs, Researchers, Private sector	Ministry of Women, surveys and censuses	Policy formulation and decision making, programme monitoring and evaluation, resource allocation, research
7	Governance statistics	Ministry of Justice, Other MDAs, Development Partners, Civil society, NGOs, Researchers, Private sector	Ministry of Justice	Policy formulation and decision making, programme monitoring and evaluation, resource allocation, research
8	Migration Statistics	Ministry of the interior, Immigration and Naturalization Directorate, Civil Aviation Authority Other MDAs, Development Partners, Civil society, NGOs, Researchers, Private sector	Ministry of the interior, Immigration and Naturalization Directorate, Civil Aviation Authority, surveys and censuses	Policy formulation and decision making, programme monitoring and evaluation, resource allocation, research
	Environmental and Energy Statistics	Ministry of Environment and Climate change, Ministry of Water and Energy	Ministry of Environment and Climate change, Ministry of Water and Energy, Surveys	Policy formulation and decision making, programme monitoring and evaluation, resource allocation, research

ANNEX 6:

Surveys and Censuses 2024-2029 with Budget (USD ‘000)

S/N	Surveys & Censuses	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	Remarks
1	Population and Housing Census			90,000				10-Yearly Census
2	Agriculture and livestock Census		13,000					10-Yearly Census
3	Annual Agricultural Survey	1,000		800	1,000	700	1,000	Annual
4	School Census	200	200	200	200	200	200	Annual
5	Fisheries survey			500				5-Yearly
6	Integrated Household Budget Survey		5,000				5,000	3-Yearly
7	Business establishment survey.	3,000			3,000			3-Yearly
8	Annual Business Registry update		300	300		300	300	Annual
9	Labour force survey		3,300			3,300		3-Yearly
10	Governance Statistics Survey		2,000					5-Yearly
11	Micronutrient Survey			1,500				5-Yearly
12	Household energy survey				1,300			5-Yearly
13	Crop survey			2,300			2,300	3-Yearly
14	Trade survey		1,500					5-Yearly
15	Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS)	2,800	200	500	500	600	3,000	5-Yearly with annual update
16	Environment Survey					3,800		5-Yearly
17	Food security & Vulnerability survey			1,300			1,800	3-Yearly
18	Remittance Survey	250	250	250	250	250	250	Quarterly
19	Financial Access Household Survey	300	200	200	100	230	530	Annually
20	Visitor expenditure survey.	200	200	200	200	200	200	Bi-annually
21	FDI survey	265	265	265	265	265	265	Annually
22	Commodity Price Survey	115	115	115	115	115	115	Quarterly
23	User satisfaction survey		82		80		80	2-Yearly
Total		8,130	26,530	98,430	6,930	9,960	14,960	

ANNEX 7: Acknowledgments

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Board of Directors

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6. Said Abdillahi Abdi - Director of Social and Population Statistics
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8. Mohamed Abdinur - World Bank Statistics Project coordinator
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MDA-FGS

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