



**Global Preparatory Seminar for the United Nations World Data  
Forum**

**Panel 4: Household Surveys in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century:  
Challenges and opportunities in an evolving  
environment**

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# Discussion

- **Question 1:** What are the key challenges and opportunities for enhancing the role of household surveys for monitoring SDGs and beyond? ( Pls give practical examples of constraints and actions in your own country/ institution.)
- **Question 2:** In a time of limited resources, increasing demands and conflicting agendas, how do we successfully advocate for household surveys as part of broader agenda?
- **Question 3:** What are the most notable improvements and groundbreaking innovations which can help making households surveys more relevant and cost effective?
- **Question 4:** Improving the quality and cost effectiveness of household surveys requires investment in developing new standard and methods, What is the right institutional setting and incentive system to foster technological and methodological innovation and who should pay for it.
- **Question 4 b:** Developing new statistical standard presents typical free riding problem associated with public goods. How to overcome the problem? What is the role that the ISWGHS should be played? Do we need the new NHSCB? Several Regional MECOVIs? Alternative innovative arrangements e.g. twinning?
- **Question 5:** Are there opportunities for public-private partnerships to advance the household survey agenda? Do you know of any example of successful PPP?

# Myanmar SDG Data Assessment: Base Line Data (Summary report)



## Readiness of Myanmar's official statistics for the Sustainable Development Goals

Joint data assessment by the Central Statistical Organization and UNDP

May 2016



We show that the National Statistical System of Myanmar has some work ahead of it in terms of preparing for the monitoring of the SDG indicators. Only 44 of the SDG indicators are currently produced and readily available at the national level. However, the good news is that many (98) of the missing indicators can be computed from existing data sources – often with little effort - and don't require any additional data collection. We conclude that Myanmar is in a decent position to start monitoring the SDGs, and should start as soon as possible in putting its existing data to full use for the SDGs.

**17 Goals, 169 Targets, 243 Indicators**

43- Readily Available

98- With a little effort, it can be computed from existing data sources ( 58.02%)

**Challenges: Technical and Human Resources, Disaggregate Data, Comprehensiveness)**

# Improving National Statistical System

## ( Better coordination within National Statistical System)

**Challenges: The Role of NSO, Institutional Competition, Limited Resources ( Financial as well as Technical), Overlapping of Statistical activities, Weakness to follow the Standard for quality of Statistics)**

**Better Data**

**Better Policy Inputs  
for Decision Making,  
Evidence Based Policy  
and Planning  
Monitoring &  
Evaluation**

**Better life of  
the People**

- Recent Statistical Reforms in Myanmar
- Legal Framework ( Submitted to the Parliament)
- Statistical Policy Brief ( Already launched in 2016)
- National Strategy for Development of Statistics ( NSDS)
- Institutional Strengthening: The Role of NSO
- Policy Inputs and Communication to Higher Authority

**Population Census: 2014**  
**Labour Force Survey ( 2014, Dec)**  
**Myanmar Business Survey**  
**( 2015-Dec)**  
**Myanmar Living Condition Survey**  
**( 2016, Nov.) ( Integrated Survey)**

# How to raise awareness and strengthening partnership?: All Stakeholders have roles to play for the SDGs

## Government

- Define development priorities
- Use SDGs for plans
- Implement
- Monitor and report progress

## POLITICAL LEADERSHIP



## Parliament

- Represent public's voices during the review of laws, plans, and budget
- Monitors use of financial resources

## CIVIL SOCIETY & PEOPLE



PPP



## People and business

- Provide feedbacks
- Monitor
- Financial contribution through tax

## BUSINESS & INDUSTRY



## SCIENCE & ACADEMIA



User-Provider  
Relation



## Academia

Provide research

## Development Partners

- Help Government introduce SDGs to people
- Provide technical expertise and financial assistance



**Challenges: Statistical Literacy, Awareness and Lack of Participation, Leadership and Management Skill of NSO**



# Myanmar Living Condition Survey (2016-2017)

## Main statistical objectives:

1. Poverty and living conditions at the state/region level, national data needs for SDG targets.
2. Consumption weights for the national CPI basket.
3. Estimate of private consumption expenditure to improve System of National Accounts.

## Institutional and capacity objectives:

4. Build professional, long-term **survey capacity** by dedicated government survey staff.
  - **Nationwide coverage** (sample dispersed across all districts and almost all townships of Myanmar).
  - **Rolling 12-month fieldwork** period to fully account for seasonality. Quarterly (3-month) nationally representative sub-samples.
  - **Two-stage stratified clustered sampling.**
  - **Based on 2014 Census**, efficient household **sampling frame available.**
  - can achieve the **same sampling efficiency** as on previous surveys with a much smaller sample size. Good for total error!
  - New sample more efficient than in the past:  
Total sample of **13,824 household.**



# Our Expectation: Achieving SDGs by 2030

- Providing Technical Assistance, Experts from IOs, Providing Definition, Methodologies, Standardization, Scope for improving National Statistical System
- Promoting the Role of NSOs at National Level
- Improvement of Statistical Literacy and investing in statistics
- 



**Advanced  
Country**



**Good Policy:  
Good  
Planning,  
Strong M&E**



**Statistical Process  
Timely, Accurate,  
Quality Statistics**



**IT Technical  
Skill & Rich IT  
Infrastructure**

*How to harness technology advancement and how to transform big data and administrative records as an input for official statistics?*



**Cooperation Intention**

# Looking forward closer cooperation!



**Thank you for your kind attention!**

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