



Improving lives
through better statistics



2013 ANNUAL PARIS21 MEETINGS

9–11 April 2013

OECD Conference Centre, room CC9, Paris

Agenda

9 April 2013 - afternoon	Special Consultative Session on the Busan Action Plan for Statistics
10 April 2013 - morning	Board Meeting – Session 1
10 April 2013 - afternoon	Board Meeting – Session 2
11 April 2013 - morning	Seminar on Meeting User Needs in a Changing Data Landscape
11 April 2013 - afternoon	Technical Session on Moving From NSDS Design to NSDS Implementation

Special Consultative Session on the Busan Action Plan for Statistics

9 April 2013 – Afternoon Session

Chair: Mr. Erik Solheim, OECD Development Assistance Committee

14:00 – 17:45

<u>Time</u>		<u>Activity</u>	<u>Presenter</u>
14:00	5	Introduction	Chair
14:05	15	Report from the Task Team on Defining Implementation Arrangements for the Busan Action Plan for Statistics (BAPS)	Belgium
14:20	30	Discussion	All Participants
14:50	15	<i>Tea/Coffee Break</i>	
15:05	30	Adapting Financing Tools to Support BAPS Implementation	World Bank
15:35	15	Discussion – Feedback on Funding Sources / Modalities	All Participants
15:50	60	Implementing the Busan Action Plan for Statistics in an Evolving Environment	Yuba Raj Bhusal, Nepal National Planning Commission Ola Awad/Shakhshir, Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics Sheik Hamad Bin Jabor Bin Jassim Al Thani, Qatar Statistics Authority
16:50	50	Discussion	
17:30	20	Video Conference Intervention from Mrs. Shaida Badiee, World Bank	
17:50	5	Closing Statement	Chair
17:55		<i>Group Photo</i>	
18:00		<i>Cocktail</i>	

Board Meeting

10 April 2013 – Morning Session

Chair: Mr. Mohamed Taamouti, Morocco

09:00 – 12:00

<u>Time</u>		<u>Activity</u>	<u>Presenter</u>
09:00	5	Welcome Statement	Chair
09:05	5	Adoption of the Agenda	Chair
09:10	25	Update on Work in 2012 / Early 2013: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Report on Executive Committee discussions • Annual PARIS21 Progress Report – 2012 • Progress on NSDS Guidelines 	Chair of Executive Committee PARIS21 Secretariat Canada
09:35	40	Discussion	
10:15	15	<i>Tea/Coffee Break</i>	
10:30	30	Secretariat Programme of Work & Budget – 2013	PARIS21 Secretariat
11:00	60	Discussion	
12:00	120	<i>Lunch</i>	

Afternoon Session

Chair: Mr. Grant Cameron, World Bank

14:00 – 17:00

<u>Time</u>		<u>Activity</u>	<u>Presenter</u>
14:00	20	Post-Busan and the Global Partnership: How Do Statistics Fit In?	OECD
14:20	40	Discussion	
15:00	15	PARIS21 Involvement in Post-2015 Deliberations	PARIS21 Secretariat
15:15	45	Discussion	
16:00	15	<i>Tea/Coffee Break</i>	
16:15	15	PARIS21 Communication Plan	PARIS21 Secretariat
16:30	25	Discussion	
16:55	5	Proposed Dates for 2014 Meeting	PARIS21 Secretariat
19:30		<i>Dinner offered by the PARIS21 Secretariat</i>	

Seminar: Meeting User Needs in a Changing Data Landscape

11 April 2013

09:00 – 12:30

Demand for data is growing and diversifying. Not only have recent food, financial, environmental, and political crises underscored the increasing demand for high-frequency data, but initial discussions on the post-2015 Development Framework have called for the measurement of non-traditional areas such as well-being, personal security, and social cohesion. These data demands are challenging statisticians to work differently and more quickly.

The statistical community nevertheless has at its disposal new sources of data and improving technologies to assist them in collecting information. For example, big data is flooding the market with raw, real-time, digital information that could be mined for statistical purposes. Advances in IT can also help developing countries collect, archive, and disseminate data more rapidly, for example through tablets, mobile phones and computer-assisted personal interviewing (CAPI).

Questions to be addressed include:

- How can statisticians, analysts, and software developers collaborate to exploit big data that underpin development policy making without undermining national statistical systems?
- How can statisticians take advantage of innovations in data production and dissemination to get information into the hands of users and policy makers more quickly, while maintaining quality and accountability standards?
- Which institutional frameworks are showing potential in the way they bring together users and producers of statistics? How can we establish knowledge sharing platforms in statistical capacity development?
- What role could PARIS21 play in supporting the necessary changes in developing countries?

The discussion will be co-moderated by: Mr. Gerald Haberkorn (Secretariat of the Pacific Community) and Mr. Johannes Jütting (PARIS21 Secretariat).

Agenda

09:00 – 09:15	Introduction of the topics by the two co-chairs
09:15 – 10:30	<i>Taking stock: What are the main challenges and obstacles to getting data into the hands of users?</i> Panellists: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Mrs. Norah Teopista, Uganda Bureau of Statistics• Dr. Jeffery Round, Emeritus Reader, University of Warwick, UK• Ms. Haishan Fu, Director, UNESCAP Statistics Division
10:30 – 11:00	Coffee / Tea Break
11:00 – 12:20	<i>Way forward: What solutions exist to better meet the needs of users in a changing data landscape?</i> Panellists: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Dr. Mahar Mangahas, President, Social Weather Stations, Philippines• Mr. Chris Gingerich, Gates Foundation• Mr. Grant Cameron, World Bank
12:20 – 12:30	Wrap Up and Next Steps

Technical Session: Moving From NSDS Design to NSDS Implementation

11 April 2013

14:00 – 17:15

Background

NSDS guides statistical development...

Having an NSDS provides countries with opportunities to strengthen their national statistical systems (NSSs). It enables them to generate the data necessary to design, implement and monitor the country's development policies and programmes and to report on their regional and international commitments such as the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). An NSDS includes programmes for capacity building that help statisticians generate and disseminate statistics on the economy, poverty, health, education and other areas of national development. It also enables stakeholders in the NSS (government ministries, central banks, national statistical offices) as well as technical and financial partners to co-ordinate their efforts through appropriate mechanisms.

... and has seen much positive growth...

Many countries have begun designing their own National Strategies for the Development of Statistics (NSDSs) anchored on national development goals. The adoption of NSDS has improved considerably in the last 6 years from 88 countries in 2006 to 112 countries in 2012.

... but challenges remain...

While there has been significant global progress, challenges remain for successful implementation such as: sustained financing of statistical development activities; support from government both at the national and sub-national levels; changing priorities of government; and effective co-ordination within the country and between country and development partners. Added to this is the increasing and evolving demand for new and better statistics brought about by rapid global changes, crises and environmental vulnerabilities experienced by countries, to which NSSs need a rapid and informed response.

... particularly as financial support for implementation is weak...

Many developing countries with their own NSDS still rely heavily on external financial support for implementation. This includes for basic activities such as conducting household income surveys or population censuses that are important sources of data to measure the achievement of the MDGs. Without support from development partners, the majority of developmental statistical activities would not have been undertaken in many developing countries because of budget constraints from their own governments.

... while sustained financing and co-ordination is key to a strong future.

Given these realities, the real challenge now for NSSs is to ensure the sustainability of the financing of statistical development as embodied in the NSDS and to draw strong commitment and support for statistics from the government. Greater co-ordination is also necessary between the NSS and their governments as well as with development partners to overcome these challenges.

Objective of the technical meeting

This meeting takes place in the context of the Busan Action Plan on Statistics (BAPS) that adopts a system-wide approach to capacity development to integrate national statistical activities with the requirements of planning, budgeting and monitoring and results. The aim is to bring together statisticians, policymakers and data users to share ideas and experience, advancing towards:

- 1) Successful implementation of NSDSs.
- 2) Ensuring sustained financing for NSDS implementation.
- 3) Mainstreaming statistics in policymaking.

These recommendations could thus be implemented by the PARIS21 Secretariat in its 2013 work programme and reported at the 2014 Annual Board Meeting.

Agenda

14:00 – 14:10	Opening speech from the PARIS21 Secretariat Manager
14:10 – 14:30	Background presentation to address the following questions: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>How does the NSDS help statistical development and contribute towards better policymaking at the country level?</i> By Yuba Raj Bhusal, National Planning Commission, Nepal• <i>What are the major constraints for effective NSDS implementation?</i> By Joseph Tedou, National Statistical Institute, Cameroon (TBC)
14:30 – 16:00	Breakout groups for 1.5 hours addressing the following key issues/questions: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>Group 1: What are the challenges in financing statistical activities (country and development partners' perspectives) and the appropriate recommendations/mechanism to improve and sustain funding for statistics? Provide concrete examples of mechanisms that worked/was adopted. (Anglophone Group)</i>• <i>Group 2: What specific short- or long-term activities can be undertaken by both country and development partners toward successful NSDS implementation while enabling the NSS to adapt to changes and address the new and increasing demands on statistics associated with it?</i>• <i>Group 3: What concrete strategies/actions can be put in place to actively involve policymakers to support and finance national statistical development? Alternatively, what concrete actions must statisticians do to ensure the relevance of statistics in policymaking? (Francophone Group)</i>
16:00 – 16:30	Plenary session – Presentation of Results from Working Group (10 min. per group)
16:30 – 17:00	Discussion
17:00 – 17:15	Conclusion and way forward