Document package for PARIS21 Annual Meetings 2016

Partnership in Statistics for Development in the 21st Century (PARIS21)

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<td>Developing Countries: West Africa</td>
<td>Mr. Aboubacar Sédikh Beye Senegal</td>
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<td>Mr. Ahmed Muhumad Somalia</td>
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<td>Mr. Nicolas Ndayishimiye Burundi</td>
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<td>Ms. Lisa Bersales Philippines</td>
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<td>Mr. Marin Gospodarenco Moldova</td>
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<td>Mr. Charles Lufumpa</td>
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<td>Mr. Rana Hasan</td>
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<td>Inter-American Development Bank</td>
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<td>Islamic Development Bank</td>
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<td>Regional Commissions</td>
<td>UNECA</td>
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<td>UNESCWA</td>
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<td>Ms. Philomen Harrison</td>
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<td>SPC</td>
<td>Mr. Gerald Haberkorn</td>
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<td>Bilateral Donors</td>
<td>Australia</td>
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<td>Canada</td>
<td>Ms. Susan Greene/Mr. Eric Rancourt</td>
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<td>Finland</td>
<td>Ms. Lotta Karlsson</td>
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<td>Germany (TBC)</td>
<td>Mr. Thomas Wollnik/Mr. Tim Auracher</td>
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<td>France</td>
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<td>Mr. Kido Seong</td>
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<td>Ms. Saskia Tjeerdsma</td>
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<td>H.E. Dr. Saleh Mohamed Al Nabit</td>
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<td>Mr. Benjamin Rothen/ Ms. Miryam Rordorf Duvaux</td>
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<td>Mr. Neil Jackson</td>
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<td>FAO Mr. Pietro Gennari</td>
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<td>Mr. Benoît Kalasa</td>
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<td>Mr. Attila Hancioglu</td>
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<td>European Commission/ Eurostat</td>
<td>Mr. Pieter Everaers</td>
<td>Standing Member</td>
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<td>43</td>
<td>IMF</td>
<td>Mr. Louis Marc Ducharme</td>
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<td>44</td>
<td>OECD</td>
<td>Ms. Martine Durand</td>
<td>Standing Member</td>
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<td>45</td>
<td>UNSD</td>
<td>Mr. Stefan Schweinfest</td>
<td>Standing Member</td>
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<td>World Bank</td>
<td>Ms. Haishan Fu</td>
<td>Standing Member</td>
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<td>47</td>
<td>Foundations/Private Sector</td>
<td>Bill &amp; Melinda Gates Foundation Ms. Saara Romu / Ms. Jessica Brinton</td>
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<td>Ms. Elizabeth Cousens</td>
<td>31/12/2017</td>
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<td>Orange</td>
<td>Mr. Nicolas De Cordes</td>
<td>31/12/2017</td>
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<td>50</td>
<td>PARIS21 Secretariat (ex officio)</td>
<td>Mr. Johannes Jütting</td>
<td>Standing Member</td>
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¹ Developing countries represented in each seat are defined below.
## COUNTRIES GROUPING

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<tr>
<th>Board Seat</th>
<th>Countries Represented</th>
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<td>West Africa</td>
<td>Benin, Burkina Faso, Cabo Verde, Côte d’Ivoire, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-</td>
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<td>Bissau, Liberia, Mali, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Togo</td>
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<tr>
<td>East Africa</td>
<td>Comoros, Djibouti, Ethiopia, Eritrea, Kenya, Madagascar, Mauritius, Rwanda, Seychelles,</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan, Uganda, UR of Tanzania</td>
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<tr>
<td>Central Africa</td>
<td>Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo, DR Congo, Equatorial</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Guinea, Gabon, São Tomé and Príncipe</td>
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<tr>
<td>North Africa</td>
<td>Algeria, Egypt, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Mauritania, Morocco, Tunisia</td>
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<tr>
<td>Southern Africa</td>
<td>Angola, Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa, Swaziland,</td>
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<td>Zambia, Zimbabwe</td>
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<td>Western Asia</td>
<td>Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Palestine, Syria, Yemen</td>
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<td>Southern Asia</td>
<td>Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Iran, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan, Sri Lanka</td>
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<tr>
<td>East Asia &amp; Pacific</td>
<td>China, Fiji, Kiribati, Korea DPR, Marshall Islands, Federated States of Micronesia,</td>
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<td>Mongolia, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu</td>
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<td>South East Asia</td>
<td>Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Myanmar, Philippines, Thailand,</td>
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<td>Timor-Leste, Vietnam</td>
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<td>Central America</td>
<td>Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama</td>
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<td>Caribbean</td>
<td>Antigua and Barbuda, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Cuba, Dominica, Dominican Republic,</td>
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<td>Grenada, Haiti, Jamaica, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname,</td>
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<td>Trinidad and Tobago</td>
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<td>South America</td>
<td>Argentine, Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, Guyana, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay</td>
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<td>Eastern Europe and CIS</td>
<td>Albania, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Georgia, Kosovo, Kyrgyzstan,</td>
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<tr>
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<td>FYR Macedonia, Moldova, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, Uzbekistan</td>
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BOARD MEMBERS: TERMS OF REFERENCE

Board members have a responsibility to the Partnership and their constituencies within it to oversee the design and implementation of PARIS21 work. They will be expected to be ‘champions’ of the aims of PARIS21 and advocate for and publicise PARIS21 activities within their constituencies. They will consult and report back to their constituencies about Board discussions and the work of the Partnership more broadly. They may also participate in Task Teams on particular issues when appropriate. In particular, they are expected to use their influence to advocate for the allocation of adequate resources both for the better availability and use of statistics in development generally and for PARIS21 activities in particular.

More specifically, the PARIS21 Board is responsible for guiding the Partnership’s direction, objectives, and activities in between meetings. The Board meets once a year to discuss general issues relating to the development and use of statistics, to review the strategic direction of the Partnership and to review the medium-term operational work programme of the Secretariat, including the work of Task Teams and Special Initiatives. In particular, the Board is responsible for:

- Setting the strategic direction for PARIS21 and how the Partnership is organised and co-ordinated based on their own expertise and experience
- Reviewing the work of the Partnership as a whole and advising on priorities for future action
- Championing the aims of PARIS21 and advocating for and publicising PARIS21 activities within their constituencies, including the sharing of outcomes from PARIS21 meetings and activities where relevant
- Using their influence to advocate for the allocation of adequate resources both for the better availability and use of statistics in development generally and for PARIS21 activities in particular
- Reviewing and advising on the Secretariat’s medium-term work programme, which includes the work of Task Teams and Special Initiatives
- Participating in Task Teams on particular issues on a voluntary basis
- Reviewing and providing inputs into the terms of reference and reports of the periodic evaluations of PARIS21
- Providing overall guidance to the Secretariat when appropriate

Developing countries’ representation on the Board is determined by (sub)regional groupings. Developing country representatives are therefore expected to consult other countries in the (sub)regions, speak on their behalf, and report back to them regarding any major developments of PARIS21.
3. EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEMBERSHIP
### PARIS21 EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEMBERS: 2016-2017

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<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Developing Countries</td>
<td>Mr. Aboubacar Sédikh Beye</td>
<td>31/12/2017</td>
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<td>Philippines</td>
<td>Ms. Lisa Bersales</td>
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<td>Bilateral Donors</td>
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<td>Standing Member</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Developing countries represented in each seat are defined below.*
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEMBERS: TERMS OF REFERENCE

Between Board meetings the activities of the Partnership and Secretariat are guided and monitored by an Executive Committee with a small number of members selected by the Board. Where required, the Executive Committee may set up Task Teams to carry out specific tasks or to deliver specific outputs. The role of the Executive Committee is to provide an accountability mechanism and guidance to the ongoing work of the Secretariat. In particular, it provides a policy direction to activities and is a decision-making body when required. Preference is generally given to decision-making by consensus, but if a vote is required, each member has one vote, decisions being made by a simple majority. The specific roles of the Executive Committee are:

- Championing the aims of PARIS21 and advocating for and publicising PARIS21 activities within their constituencies, including the sharing of outcomes from PARIS21 meetings and activities where relevant
- Using their influence to advocate for the allocation of adequate resources both for the better availability and use of statistics in development generally and for PARIS21 activities in particular
- Monitoring progress of the regular work programme of the Secretariat and reviewing the progress of Special Initiatives from time to time, subject to the special arrangements put in place for each such programme
- Reviewing and approving annual work programmes and budgets, annual reports and other important documents as required
- Reviewing and approving the agenda and papers for the annual Board meetings
- Reviewing the Secretariat’s budget situation on a regular basis
- Briefing and engaging with the Board throughout the year as necessary, to ensure effective consultation on key operational and administrative issues as they arise
- Participating in the appointment of the Manager of the PARIS21 Secretariat when required and in line with OECD arrangements
- Reviewing nominations for new Board members
- Communicating reports and decisions to the Board
- Contributing to fundraising efforts for the Secretariat
4. ANNUAL PARIS21 PROGRESS REPORT (2015)
PROGRESS REPORT

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SUMMARY OF ACTIVITIES

This progress report outlines the Secretariat activities for 2015 following the SAMS (Strategy, Access, Monitoring, Skills) structure which entered into force on 1 January 2013. While this document refers to the activities of the Secretariat, the outputs presented are the fruits of partnership efforts and close collaboration with individual partners; first and foremost, National Statistical Offices (NSO) and other actors of the National Statistical Systems (NSS) as our main stakeholders, complemented by many activities done with other partners.

The following developments were particularly noteworthy in 2015:

1. The development of a SIDS approach. PARIS21 continued to expand its work in SIDS countries in both the Pacific and the Caribbean regions, tailoring activities to their specificities. The Secretariat sought to develop synergies in the development of statistics in SIDS which face similar realities such as the size of their NSS and the climate vulnerabilities they face.
2. The finalisation of the Accelerated Data Program/International Household Survey Network initiated in 2006 and covering 88 countries since its introduction, focusing on documenting survey data, developing microdata dissemination policies and releasing survey microdata to the public domain for reuse through the web-based application known as the National Data Archive (NADA).

3. The expansion of the work of the Secretariat in Eastern Europe with a regional training held in Albania which focused on the Data Revolution and different data dissemination approaches including microdata, big data and data visualisation.

4. The translation of the Data Revolution work into various knowledge and advocacy pieces such as the video “A Road Map for a Country-led Data Revolution”, and the organisation of several regional and country workshops.

This progress report gives a summary of activities undertaken on:

- The workstreams of the Secretariat at the country and regional levels
- Special initiatives: Informing the Data Revolution project
- Global monitoring undertaken by the Secretariat on the PRESS and NSDS Status
- Knowledge products produced
- Advocacy representations
- Partnerships in the implementation of the Secretariat’s programme
- Communication activities
1. STRATEGY

1.1 NSDS – RSDS – CRESS

PARIS21 continues to lead the support given worldwide to National Strategies for the Development of Statistics (NSDS). It has introduced this strategy development for the first time in several countries, thereby anchoring the exercise in more and more countries. The link between national and regional efforts, which will be essential especially in the reporting on Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), was also strengthened through the development of Regional Strategies for the Development of Statistics (RSDSs). Financial support to statistical development was further informed and advocated for through the completion of several Country Reports on Support of Statistics (CRESS).

The PARIS21 Secretariat provided support to 34 countries through technical expertise and regional training events for the development of National Strategies for the Development of Statistics (NSDS).

In Africa, PARIS21 supported NSDS reviews and evaluations in Burundi, Djibouti, and Mozambique, and the development of new NSDSs in Comoros, Togo and Tunisia. In Ethiopia and Zimbabwe, the Secretariat supported both the evaluation of the previous NSDS and the development of the new one. In Madagascar, PARIS21 assisted in the elaboration of the Plan d’Action Prioritaire Statistique 2015-17 following the end of the crisis in that country. These activities were undertaken in collaboration with other regional agencies such as the African Development Bank (AfDB), Observatoire économie et statistique d’Afrique subsaharienne (AFRISTAT), African Union Commission (AUC), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA). PARIS21 co-operated with the AfDB in its regional training sessions on NSDSs in particular with regard to the process of updating the guidelines. In addition, the Secretariat undertook NSDS introductory sessions in statistical training schools in Africa, namely the Ecole Nationale Supérieure de Statistique et d’Economie Appliquée (ENSEA) in Abidjan, Ecole Nationale de la Statistique et de l’Analyse Economique (ENSAE) in Dakar, Institut Sous-Régional de Statistique et d’Economie Appliquée (ISSEA) in Yaounde, and the East African Statistical Training Center (EASTC) in Tanzania.

In the Asia and Pacific region, PARIS21 continued its collaboration with the Statistical Institute for Asia and the Pacific (SIAP) and the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (UNESCAP) by conducting the second regional training course on NSDS in which eight countries participated (Bangladesh, India, Pakistan, Philippines, Maldives, Marshall Islands, Sri Lanka and Timor-Leste). As part of strengthening the SIDS approach, a regional training was organised for Pacific countries in partnership with the Pacific Community benefiting Fiji, the Federated States of Micronesia, Kiribati, and Tuvalu. In several cases, specific country training events were organised for NSS stakeholders in preparation for NSDS formulation and NSDS roadmaps were prepared in Afghanistan, Cambodia and Fiji. Support to the Cook Islands was provided to finalise the NSDS while the NSDS roadmap was prepared for Tokelau.

In Latin America and the Caribbean, PARIS21 supported the launch of the first NSDS in Trinidad and Tobago through a country training event and the development of the roadmap. In addition, an NSDS regional training course for high level NSO officials was jointly organised with the Caribbean Community (CARICOM) covering nine countries in the region: Anguilla, Barbados, Belize, Grenada, Jamaica, Suriname, St. Lucia, St. Vincent & the Grenadines, and Trinidad and Tobago.

Furthermore, in 2015 the Secretariat started developing a planning and costing module which will be launched in 2016 and aims to improve the planning of data collection activities in the NSDS and refine the costing of the strategy. It piloted an NSDS evaluation framework which aims to standardise the NSDS evaluation exercise and will be made publicly available in 2016. In 2015, the framework was piloted in
PARIS21 provided technical support to the Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS) to review the regional statistical system assessment report in preparation for the development of its Regional Strategy for the Development of Statistics (RSDS). To build existing references and best practices on RSDS, a cross-regional forum was organised with the participation of several regional bodies from Africa, Asia and the Pacific, and Latin America, namely AFRISTAT, AUC, UEMO, CEEAC, SADC, EAC, ASEAN, SAARC, SPC, CICA, CAN, SIAP, UNECE, and UNESCAP. Other partners participating in the Forum included UNSD, EUROSTAT, World Bank, DFID, Australia and Ireland. The outcome of the Forum will feed into the development of RSDS Guidelines to be issued by the Secretariat in 2016.

With regard to the Country Report on Support to Statistics (CRESS), the Secretariat pursued its efforts to further deploy this tool which aims at providing information on the level and source of financing on statistics towards improved investment in the NSS. In 2015, the tool was used for the first time in Asia, specifically in the Philippines and Vietnam. In Africa, a CRESS was conducted in Malawi. This exercise is particularly useful for countries in their advocacy efforts to increase domestic resources for statistical development. The CRESS Philippines results showed, for example, that for 2012-2014 the share of statistics budget to total national government budget is merely 0.17%. On average, a large portion of the statistics budget of agencies, about 59%, was allocated for personnel services (salaries, allowances), 38% for maintenance and operating expenses and only 3% for capital outlay. In Malawi, it was noted that the government contributed about USD 8.34 million while development partners contributed about USD 9.84 million over the period 2012 to 2015. It was however noted that there were also ad hoc activities undertaken over the same period with an estimated cost of about USD 8.65 million.

FIGURE 2: SUMMARY OF NSDS SUPPORT TO COUNTRIES

1.2 IMPROVING NSS CO-ORDINATION AND EFFICIENCY

With the onset of the SDGs, NSOs will face the challenge of a prominent role within an increasingly complex NSS. PARIS21 has engaged in leadership and NSS co-ordination skills training and the Secretariat’s guiding principle of fostering south-south co-operation further promoted the exercise of NSS reviews with the involvement of peer countries.

During the reporting period, PARIS21 introduced training on leadership and NSS co-ordination skills. This was undertaken in collaboration with the Center for Creative Leadership and piloted in 2015 in the Horn of Africa region covering the following countries: Kenya, Rwanda, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan, Tanzania, and Uganda. The Secretariat also participated in the leadership and Management Training co-organised
NSS peer reviews were undertaken in Africa for Cameroon (Chad, Senegal, AUC and AFRISTAT being the peer reviewing parties) and Kenya (South Africa and Tanzania being reviewers whilst PARIS21 and AUC provided guidance and support to the reviewers). The first NSS peer review in Asia was undertaken in Cambodia and involved the Philippines, Indonesia, the ASEAN Secretariat and UNESCAP.

An NSS assessment was conducted in Guinea-Bissau in collaboration with UNECA, Cabo Verde and the AfDB. In Asia and the Pacific, assessments were undertaken in Afghanistan, Fiji, and Tokelau.

In Lesotho, support was provided to the development of a Data Quality Assessment Framework (DQAF).

1.3 USER-PRODUCER DIALOGUES

In 2015, PARIS21 focused its user-producer dialogues on journalists and NSOs. These workshops aim to improve journalists’ knowledge of data issued by NSOs and train the latter in improving their communication skills. Such workshops were undertaken in Benin, Cameroon, Mali and Senegal.

Data visualisation training was provided to NSO staff in Malawi and Nigeria. In the Asia and Pacific region, a training in R was undertaken in collaboration with the Pacific Community and the University of South Pacific for the Cook Islands, Fiji, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, and Vanuatu. It was designed to cater to the needs of NSOs as well as to train university faculty and students to potentially provide future support to NSOs in data visualisation.

Improved user relations were also strengthened through the support of a Rwanda advocacy video.

2. ACCESS

Over the last ten years PARIS21 has supported countries’ access to data through the International Household Survey Network (IHSN) and Accelerated Data Program (ADP). As these come to an end PARIS21 prepares for the continuation of integrated data activities with the newly developed Data Advisory Services (DAS).

2015 was the last year of the World Bank Development Grant Facility (DGF) support to the International Household Survey Network (IHSN) and Accelerated Data Program (ADP). The programme received a total of USD 25 million over the ten year period it was implemented by PARIS21. The ADP and IHSN programmes formed the basis for developing an integrated data activity now part of the PARIS21 core programme. The new Data Advisory Services (DAS) programme will continue the data work and extend the country focused data work as developed under the ADP, IHSN and the Informing a Data Revolution (IDR) projects.

2.1 INTERNATIONAL HOUSEHOLD SURVEY NETWORK (IHSN)

2015 was the last year of the World Bank funded IHSN programme. Since 2006 the IHSN has received a total of USD 8.1 million in DGF funding (www.ihsn.org). The graph below depicts the disbursements and determines the level of activity. The FY 2015 was only USD 400,000 as compared to the high of USD 1.1 million in 2010.
The IHSN was set up in September 2004 as part of the Marrakech Action Plan for Statistics (MAPS). It brings together survey producers, sponsors and users. The Management Group, comprising representatives of major international survey sponsors, discusses and approves the IHSN work programme and its priority objectives which include:

- **Better co-ordination** of international household survey programmes
- **Promotion of international standards** and best practice
- **Harmonisation of data collection** instruments
- Fostering **better use of existing survey data**, by establishing a central survey repository and developing tools and guidelines for improving survey documentation, dissemination, and preservation

In 2015, PARIS21 contributed to the IHSN by supporting the following activities:

- **Maintaining the IHSN Citation Catalog**
  
  The Citation Catalog was updated throughout 2015. At the beginning of the reporting period 18 072 items were referenced on the IHSN catalog. By the end of 2015, this figure had risen to a total of 32 515. A total of 14 443 citations were added to the catalog. At the current rate of discovery, it is estimated that more than 75 000 citations to IHSN surveys could be referenced globally.

- **Maintaining the IHSN Survey Catalog**
  
  At the beginning of the reporting period, 4 559 surveys were listed on the IHSN catalog. By the end of the reporting period a further 581 surveys had been added.

- **Develop Assessment Frameworks**
  
  The assessment frameworks for the quality of survey documentation and the NADA catalogs were developed. In addition to these frameworks, Key Performance Indicators (KPI) and the methodology for assessing output were defined. These included the following:
### TABLE 1: KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS FOR THE DEVELOPMENT ASSESSMENT FRAMEWORKS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item reviewed for performance</th>
<th>Major heading</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DDI Average quality review score*</td>
<td>Metadata Quality</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DDI Quality review scores above 60*</td>
<td>Metadata Quality</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NADA Quality review*</td>
<td>Metadata Quality</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Response time to email request</td>
<td>User Management</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of data accessible</td>
<td>User Management</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Days NADA On Line</td>
<td>User Management</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agents trained per survey</td>
<td>Documentation Productivity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of months adding in a 12 month period</td>
<td>Documentation Productivity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of surveys added</td>
<td>Documentation Productivity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Institutional Index</td>
<td>Institutional Management</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amount Budgeted or included in work programme</td>
<td>Institutional Management</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Organise workshops out of their own budget</td>
<td>Institutional Management</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*used frameworks to compute quality scores

The graphic below provides an illustration of the key performance indicators as adapted for country use by the ADP.

**FIGURE 4: KPI QUALITY ASSESSMENT SCORES FOR LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN**
Gender Navigator

During the reporting period, 178 survey questionnaires were assessed on gender content and consistency. In addition, 60 new surveys were added to the Gender Navigator. The total number of surveys in the Gender Navigator now reaches 1,850 surveys.

The Gender Navigator is available at: http://datanavigator.ihsn.org. The Navigator includes many topics and indicators relevant to gender that interface with the IHSN Central Survey Catalog. The linking of work streams adds to the effectiveness of this catalog.

2.2 ACCELERATED DATA PROGRAM (ADP)

2015 was the last year of the World Bank funded ADP. Since 2006, the ADP has received a total of USD 16.85 million in DGF funding (www.ihsn.org/adp). The graph below depicts the disbursements and determines the level of activity. The FY 2015 was only USD 600,000 as compared to the high of USD 2.2 million in FY 2009 and 2010.

FIGURE 5: ADP FUNDING FROM DGF

The graph below provides a view of where the 263 activities recorded in the ADP database since its inception took place: 45% of the activities focused on Africa.

FIGURE 6: ADP ACTIVITIES BY REGION (AS % OF TOTAL ACTIVITIES)
Most ADP activities are country-based. The ADP has worked at the regional level with several implementing partners. These include:

- The Asian Development Bank (ADB)
- The Pacific Community
- AFRISTAT
- The Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)
- The African Development Bank
- The World Health Organization (WHO)

In 2015, most of the ADP activities focused on six regional assessments involving 29 countries. These assessments were designed to evaluate the effectiveness of the programme and provide a measure for further potential monitoring of progress. In addition to the 29 countries involved in the regional assessments, the ADP activities took place in 14 countries including the countries that hosted the ADP regional assessments. The table below lists the ADP countries since the beginning of the programme.

**TABLE 2: COUNTRIES INVOLVED IN ADP ACTIVITIES**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Afghanistan</th>
<th>Costa Rica</th>
<th>Kenya</th>
<th>Paraguay</th>
<th>Uruguay</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Algeria</td>
<td>Côte d’Ivoire</td>
<td>Kyrgyzstan</td>
<td>Peru</td>
<td>Vanuatu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Angola</td>
<td>Djibouti</td>
<td>Lao PDR</td>
<td>Philippines</td>
<td>Venezuela</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Bangladesh</td>
<td>Ecuador</td>
<td>Liberia</td>
<td>Rwanda</td>
<td>West Bank</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Belize</td>
<td>Egypt</td>
<td>Malawi</td>
<td>Samoa</td>
<td>Yemen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Benin</td>
<td>El Salvador</td>
<td>Mali</td>
<td>Saint Lucia</td>
<td>Zambia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Bhutan</td>
<td>Ethiopia</td>
<td>Mauritania</td>
<td>Sao Tomé</td>
<td>Zimbabwe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Bolivia</td>
<td>Fiji</td>
<td>Mauritius</td>
<td>Senegal</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Botswana</td>
<td>Gambia</td>
<td>Mexico</td>
<td>Sierra Leone</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Brazil</td>
<td>Georgia</td>
<td>Mongolia</td>
<td>South Africa</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Burkina Faso</td>
<td>Ghana</td>
<td>Morocco</td>
<td>South Sudan</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Burundi</td>
<td>Guatemala</td>
<td>Mozambique</td>
<td>Sri Lanka</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Cambodia</td>
<td>Guinea</td>
<td>Namibia</td>
<td>Somalia</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Cameroon</td>
<td>Guinea-Bissau</td>
<td>Nepal</td>
<td>Sudan</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Cape Verde</td>
<td>Haiti</td>
<td>Nicaragua</td>
<td>Tajikistan</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Chile</td>
<td>Honduras</td>
<td>Niger</td>
<td>Tanzania</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Colombia</td>
<td>India</td>
<td>Nigeria</td>
<td>Togo</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Comoros</td>
<td>Indonesia</td>
<td>Panama</td>
<td>Tunisia</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Congo</td>
<td>Jordan</td>
<td>PNG</td>
<td>Uganda</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**2.3 REGIONAL ASSESSMENTS**

Of the 29 countries involved in the regional assessments, six regions were represented. These included: Francophone Africa, Anglophone East Africa, Latin America, Asia, South Asia and the Middle East. The map below provides a view of all countries involved in the assessments.
The evaluation scored countries based on the following four categories:

- User Orientation
- Productivity
- Quality of Output
- Institutionalisation of ADP Processes

Each country received a report providing the results of the assessment. These are available online. An example of the report is provided online at: http://adp.ihsn.org/sites/default/files/COUNTRY_REPORT_Bolivia_FINAL.pdf. In addition to the country reports, six regional reports were also produced.

In three regions, the ADP teamed up with the IDR project to undertake a longer assessment that included a review of the country's preparedness for the Data Revolution. These joint workshops were undertaken in South Asia, East Africa and Latin America.

Other global ADP activities included:

- Support to microdata dissemination policies
- Support to data documentation
- Support in the establishment of National Data Archives
- Monitoring of the NADAs
- The implementation of the first IHSN Question Bank application in Rwanda
- Eight new NADAs were added in 2015. As of 31 December 2014, 84 NADAs are operational. These are linked to the ADP Central catalogue.

Of 2 716 persons trained, 31% were women
3. MONITORING

The “Data Revolution” continues to gain in popularity as developing countries learn to adapt to the post-2015 agenda. PARIS21 has continued to develop its “Informing the Data Revolution” project with additional studies and research, the production of a “roadmap” and “metabase” and pilot projects in various countries.

3.1 INFORMING THE DATA REVOLUTION (IDR)

With the publication of the High Level Panel Report on the Post-2015 Development Goals in May 2013, the term “Data Revolution” entered into the debate. In early 2014, PARIS21 launched the “Informing a Data Revolution” project, with financial support from the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation. The project’s goal was to produce a Road Map for developing countries to help ensure that the Data Revolution serves the post-2015 development agenda with a focused NSS in developing countries.

The project’s objectives were to contribute to the understanding of data ecosystems, including:

- the organisation of the main players in data production systems, covering official and non-official sources
- the characterisation/quantification and prioritisation of critical data gaps
- the identification of underlying causes of these gaps
- solutions for bridging these gaps

To achieve this, the project was developed in six modules:

1. Capacity Monitoring (Metabase)

Originally designed to pre-inform planned country studies, the capacity monitoring tool became a key tool of the project – the ‘Metabase’. The Metabase is a collection of indicators and metadata on the organisation, management and performance of NSSs. Users can generate country profiles that display (meta-)data relating to statistical capacity across the dimensions of ‘Access and Dissemination’, ‘Soundness of Methods’, ‘Timeliness’, ‘Use and Demand’, ‘Institutional Environment’ and ‘Innovations’.

2. Country Studies

Seven in-depth in-country studies and a survey involving 27 countries were conducted in order to provide an understanding of the situation facing statistics in countries at different levels of development. The results from the country studies can be found here.

3. Innovations (Innovations Inventory)

An inventory of innovations that potentially have an impact on the production and use of statistics has been compiled and published online. The Innovations Inventory covers innovations in technology, software, financing and using alternative sources of data and is a resource that can be used by developing countries as a means towards achieving a Data Revolution.

4. Commissioned Research

A programme of seven research papers was commissioned to provide background and context to the
project. The collection of papers can be accessed online and comprises the following:

- Towards a Post-2015 Framework that Counts: Developing National Statistical Capacity (pdf)
- Knowing in time: How technology innovations in statistical data collection can make a difference in development (pdf)
- Assessing the demand and supply of statistics in the developing world: some critical factors (pdf)
- Harnessing support and building institutions for the data revolution (pdf)
- Building Statistical Capacity - the Challenges (pdf)

5. Road Map

The IDR Road Map for a Country-Led Data Revolution (pdf) was the main output of the project. It was authored by a group of experts in statistics and development and was published in April 2015 alongside a promotional video.

6. Pilot Projects

The IDR pilot projects focussed on transforming the recommendations of the Road Map into specific actions for countries. The pilots consisted of two in-depth country studies and three regional “Action Labs”. The in-depth studies were carried out in Malawi and the Philippines where a statistical expert worked with different actors of the NSS to identify bottlenecks and to compile a list of specific actions to address them.

The three regional Action Labs were organised back-to-back with PARIS21 ADP workshops in East Africa (Ethiopia, Kenya, Rwanda, Tanzania and Uganda), South Asia (Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Nepal and Sri Lanka) and Latin America (Bolivia, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, El Salvador, Mexico and Peru). These events focussed on technology and innovations, looked in detail at the countries’ statistical systems and made proposals for overcoming problems.

All IDR project work was overseen by a technical review group of 15 experts from academia, statistical agencies, high profile think tanks and international donors. The role of the group was to co-ordinate and manage a quality control process of the different outputs and deliverables of the project.

3.2 PRESS

Since 2008, PARIS21 has conducted an annual exercise — the Partner Report on Support to Statistics (PRESS) — that gathers information from financial and technical partners on their support to statistical development. The PRESS 2015, published in September 2015, updated the results from the previous PRESS for calendar years 2006 to 2013 with a revised methodology and introduced new data for 2012 and 2013 from the Creditor Reporting System (CRS). The revised PRESS methodology uses a new text mining technique to identify statistics projects in the CRS database that are not currently labelled as support to statistics. This approach avoids double counting projects as it uses the CRS as the only data source for the OECD Development Assistance Committee (DAC) members. To ensure comparability over time, this methodology has been applied retrospectively for all years.

The report draws on three distinct data sources. The first source of data is the CRS, which records data
from DAC members and some non-DAC donors, and provides a comprehensive accounting of Official Development Assistance (ODA). Donors report specific codes for the sector targeted by their aid activity. Statistical capacity building (SCB) is designated by code 16062.

Second, when SCB is a component of a larger project, it is not identified by this code, causing the CRS figures to underestimate actual levels of support for international aid. PARIS21 seeks to reduce this downward bias by searching project descriptions in the CRS for terms indicating a component of SCB.

Third, and finally, the PARIS21 Secretariat supplements this data with an online questionnaire completed by a global network of reporters. The questionnaire covers a subset of the variables collected in the CRS and some additional variables specific to statistical capacity building.

3.3 NSDS STATUS

The NSDS Progress Report gives a snapshot of the NSDSs development in countries which decided to engage in the process. The latest reports, produced in March 2014 and January 2015, covered International Development Association (IDA) borrower countries, low and lower-middle income countries, and all African countries. From the report of January 2015, the key information is:

- Of the 77 IDA borrowers, 46 are currently implementing their strategies
- A total of 94% are currently engaged in an NSDS process. In Africa, 34 of the 41 IDA countries are designing or implementing a statistical strategy
- Of the 27 lower middle income countries and remaining African nations, 17 are designing or implementing strategies
- Of the 109 countries covered by the report, only one, Korea (People's Republic of) (=1%) is without a strategy and is not currently planning one

The NSDS Progress Report for the year 2016 was made available on the PARIS21 website in January 2016.

3.4 LOGFRAME: PARTNERSHIP PROGRESS

This section presents progress on the PARIS21 key logical framework indicators over 2015. To measure progress towards the Partnership’s goals, PARIS21 established a task team to define PARIS21 logical framework indicators (logframe). Their work was broken down into two subsections: Part I measures the progress of the Partnership and Part II that of the Secretariat. Throughout 2010, the task team agreed upon baselines, milestones, and targets. Since 2011, the Secretariat has been collecting data to measure baselines and milestones on a yearly basis.

The designation of PARIS21 as the Secretariat for the Busan Action Plan for Statistics (BAPS) led to the development of a new logical framework to monitor progress against the BAPS objectives and actions. The Task Team for Defining Implementation Arrangements for the BAPS completed its work on the logical framework in spring 2014. It maintains the light, low response-burden process requested and mirrors the BAPS with three outcome indicators, one for each of the BAPS objectives and ten additional indicators for the five BAPS actions. Eight of these thirteen indicators are the same or similar to indicators in the PARIS21 logframe, including four of the five key indicators. Given the overlap between the two logframes, and the request to transition towards a light, low-response burden process, the PARIS21 Secretariat will exclusively report on the BAPS logframe as of 2015.

For the BAPS logframe, the following ten are considered as the key indicators.
Outcome indicators:

- **0a**: Fully integrate statistics in decision making (Average score on the use of statistics in policy making process)
- **0b**: Promote open access to statistics (Number of target countries signed up to Open Government Partnership)
- **0c**: Increase resources for statistical systems (Global estimated commitments to statistical development in target countries over rolling, 3-year period)

Output indicators:

- **1a**: Share of countries whose government has adopted an NSDS which is currently being implemented
- **2a**: Number of online survey catalogues published by ADP countries or others, using the IHSN cataloguing tool
- **2b**: Number of countries that have an Open Data Readiness Assessment (ODRA) with Bank support
- **3a**: Share of MDG indicator series for which the majority of data are “country data”
- **5a**: Share of annual aid to statistics (as reported in the PRESS) relative to total Official Development Assistance (ODA)
- **5b**: Share of aid to statistics (as reported in the PRESS) that is aligned with NSDS
- **5c**: Annual commitments (in millions) to statistical development

As illustrated in Table 3 and Table 4 below, nine of the ten key indicators for the BAPS logframe were achieved.

**TABLE 3: PROGRESS IN BAPS LOGFRAME OUTCOME INDICATORS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0a: Fully integrate statistics in decision making (Average score on the use of statistics in policy making process)</td>
<td>Increasing</td>
<td>Achieved</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0b: Promote open access to statistics (Number of target countries signed up to Open Government Partnership)</td>
<td>Increasing</td>
<td>Achieved</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>32%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0c: Increase resources for statistical systems (Global estimated commitments to statistical development in target countries over rolling, 3-year period)</td>
<td>Increasing</td>
<td>Achieved</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>1.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1a: Share of countries whose government has adopted an NSDS which is currently being implemented</td>
<td>Decreasing</td>
<td>Not achieved</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>6.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2a: Number of online survey catalogues published by ADP countries or others, using the IHSN cataloguing tool</td>
<td>Increasing</td>
<td>Achieved</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2b: Number of countries that have an Open Data Readiness Assessment (ODRA) with Bank support</td>
<td>Increasing</td>
<td>Achieved</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3a: Share of MDG indicator series for which the majority of data are “country data”</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5a: Share of annual aid to statistics (as reported in the PRESS) relative to total ODA</td>
<td>Increasing</td>
<td>Achieved</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5b: Share of aid to statistics (as reported in the PRESS) that is aligned with NSDS</td>
<td>Increasing</td>
<td>Achieved</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5c: Annual commitments (in millions) to statistical development</td>
<td>Increasing</td>
<td>Achieved</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The main conclusion to be drawn from this monitoring exercise is that the trend in all indicators – with the exception of one – is increasing and the milestones have been met. There are three groups of indicators that deserve a more detailed discussion.

- **1a**: 55.8% of IDA countries are currently implementing an NSDS. This is 7% short of the revised target of 60% and indicates that advocacy efforts of the PARSI21 Secretariat often meet barriers of NSDS implementation such as financial, institutional, government ownership and political instability in the target countries.

- **0c, 5a-c**: This group of indicators is based on the 2015 Partner Report on Support to Statistics (PRESS), published in September 2015. The methodology of this report has been revised (see the paragraph on the PRESS under Subsection 5. Monitoring) and consequently the indicators and targets had to be recalculated retrospectively for all years. New milestones for 2016 to 2018 have been set and will be reported on in the coming year.

- **3a**: This indicator on the “share of MDG indicators series for which the majority of data are country data” is based on the MDG data series. This data series is no longer produced and could therefore not be reported on for this year. However, it is suggested that it be replaced with the SDG indicator for target 17.18: “Proportion of sustainable development indicators with full disaggregation produced at the national level” once it has been made available.

In conclusion, the level of ambition implied by the targets, though high, remains within reach for most of the targets and reporting has been adjusted in the previous year to better reflect realities, as was suggested for indicator 1a and 5b.

The Secretariat also developed concept notes for three new indicators which will be used in evaluation and reporting exercises and as indicators in monitoring progress on the BAPS. These indicators will have been piloted in 2015 and progress is reported above.
1. BAPS indicator 1b: a framework for the evaluation of the quality of National Strategies for the Development of Statistics

2. BAPS indicator 3b: Knowledge and skills (Statistical literacy)

3. BAPS indicator 4a: References to statistical development and/or data gaps in global summits

4. SKILLS AND KNOWLEDGE

PARIS21 has continued to be actively engaged in research and advocacy supporting the use of statistics and data for development. A discussion paper on Private-Public Partnerships led to a seminar that focused on new data sources for statistics and PARIS21 also participated in multiple high-level international events including the African Symposium on Statistics Development and the Cartagena Data Festival.

4.1 STUDIES AND GUIDELINES

In February 2015, the Secretariat organised the first meeting of the NSDS Guidelines Reference Group. The group, co-chaired by Canada and the Secretariat, comprises experts from countries and organisations from all regions and aims to monitor the annual updates of the NSDS Guidelines in an efficient and structured manner. In 2015, the sections on SIDS and on RSDSs were updated, and two new sections were introduced on the Post-2015 Agenda and the NSDS Data Module. In addition, new examples of more recent NSDSs/RSDSs finalised documents and roadmaps were added to the Guidelines.

PARIS21 also undertook background research on subnational statistics. In-depth analysis studies were undertaken in Ethiopia, Mozambique, Indonesia, and Uruguay. The knowledge arising from this research will be shared in a cross-regional forum in 2016.

Finally, the Secretariat issued a Discussion Paper on Private-Public Partnerships for Statistics, which is available as part of the PARIS21 Discussion Paper Series. PARIS21 also held a one-day seminar on the topic that brought together data owners and producers from the commercial, non-commercial and public sectors to discuss access to new data sources for statistics and business models for Private-Public Partnerships.

4.2 IMPROVING NSS KNOWLEDGE

PARIS21 has worked on the development of a comprehensive statistical capacity measurement method. The work arose from an Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) side event at the UNSC where several tools were presented and PARIS21 was tasked to undertake a mapping of existing tools. The Secretariat then organised a seminar on the sidelines of its Annual Meetings and, based on the mapping exercise and the deliberations of the working groups of the seminar, it developed an instrument which was submitted for peer review at the end of 2015. This tool will be further refined in 2016 and based on demand will be piloted in selected countries.

In addition, PARIS21 has expanded its NSO database, systematically collecting information during every mission on the NSS of the country where the activity is undertaken. This information was a useful input in the development of a Country Prioritisation System. This system was developed to improve the development of the Programme of Work of the Secretariat given the large demand of support and limited resources. This tool is detailed in the 2016 Programme of Work.
4.3 ADVOCATING FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF STATISTICS

As part of its role in advocating the development of statistics PARIS21 has actively participated in or organised a number of events. It took part in several international meetings, including:

- African Symposium on Statistics Development
- High Level event on the Data Revolution, Addis Ababa
- High Level seminar on Quality of Statistics in Africa
- International Conference on Big Data for Official Statistics, Abu Dhabi
- Meetings on the African Data Consensus
- FAO Workshop on Strategic Planning for Agricultural and Rural Statistics
- Regional Conference on the use on Mobile Technologies held at UNECA to present on the cost-savings of mobile-based data collection
- Agence Francaise de Development seminar on “Making the most of the pressure for accountability”
- Seminar on the implications of the Data Revolution in the Arab region, Doha, Qatar
- Side event in the margins of the UN General Assembly on statistical capacity building (financing, planning and innovation)
- Seminar on the SDGs and Data Revolution, Finland
- Side event at the Open Government Partnership Summit, Mexico
- UNDOC Webinar on strengthening NSSs for UN country offices worldwide
- ITU World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators Symposium (WTIS), Hiroshima
- European Council Advocacy Presentation
- Commonwealth Partnership for Technological Management

PARIS21 also took part in or organised a series of seminars. It participated in the DEV Talk at the Swedish International Development Association (SIDA) on “Why all development actors should join the Data Revolution”. At the OECD, it took part in the Dev Talk on “The peopling of Africa: a blind spot in development policy making?”, the DAC Development Debate: “Sparking country-led data revolution in Post-2015”, a side event on “Better Data for Better Lives” at the OECD World Forum on Statistics in Mexico, and organised a Series of Development Data Talks to identify and leverage the opportunities offered by data and new technologies in the context of the SDGs.

In addition to these events the Secretariat launched the advocacy video “Make Everyone Count” and organised a panel discussion “CRVS: Data that Count for Africa” on the sidelines of the Third Conference of African Ministers in charge of Civil Registration in Yamoussoukro, Côte d’Ivoire in February 2015.

Other advocacy work undertaken by PARIS21 includes initiating a statistical school survey to draw the views of young statisticians, stakeholders and future leaders of NSSs into the debate on the development of statistics. The survey focused on the students’ views on the profession of statistician and its role in the economic and social development of the country. The survey was also an opportunity to get young statisticians’ opinions on new areas that official statistics should focus on. Finally, current topics related to Open Data, Big Data and the Data Revolution, SDGs, and the CRVS were discussed. This survey covered the three Francophone African Regional Statistical Schools namely, ENSEA Abidjan (Côte d’Ivoire), ENSAE
Dakar (Senegal), ISSEA Yaoundé (Cameroon), and two Anglophone regional schools, the EASTC in Dar Es Salaam, Tanzania and the ISAE in Makerere University, Uganda.

PARIS21 was also active in the establishment of the Praia City Group on Governance Statistics. Particularly, the Secretariat supported the first meeting of the Group organised in Praia, Cabo Verde in June 2015 through the participation of several countries and has contributed to the development of the Terms of Reference of the Group as well as its roadmap that was presented to the UNSC in March 2016. PARIS21 is now a member of the Steering Committee of the Praia Group.

The Secretariat organised an advocacy event on the margins of the AFRISTAT Zone Franc meeting in Bamako, Mali in April 2015. The aim of this meeting was to raise awareness of statistics financing at the ministerial level, and AFRISTAT informed the Secretariat that this event helped accelerate the payment of contributions from some of their members to the AFRISTAT Fund. The Secretariat assisted AFRISTAT with the translation of their publication *Guide pour le suivi et évaluation axés sur les résultats des stratégies nationales de développement de la statistique* into English.

Further advocacy work by PARIS21 provided several inputs to the Independent System Wide Evaluation of UN System Contribution to Strengthening National Statistical Capacities.

Notably, the Secretariat was strongly involved in the Cartagena Data Festival which was the stage for the IDR Roadmap launch. In addition to the launching of the Roadmap, the Secretariat co-organised and attended several events during this festival. Alongside UNFPA and DANE, PARIS21 co-hosted the Official Statistics track which looked at how to complement traditional data with new data sources to obtain accurate and timely information for decision making, amongst other topics. The Secretariat also put on an Innovations Fair which showcased over 20 different innovative projects around the uses of new technologies covering data collection, data dissemination, data visualisation, open data initiatives and uses of big data.

At the country level, PARIS21 provided technical support to the development of NSO newsletters, such as in Côte d’Ivoire.

In 2015, the Secretariat funded 37 NSOs and participants in the following regional and global events organised by partners to expose these participants to international processes and foster networking. The aim is also to enrich these regional and international events with a national perspective and provide countries with the opportunity to share their challenges and successes.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Event</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Nb of funded participants</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Africa Symposium on Statistical Development</td>
<td>Uganda</td>
<td>January</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CRVS meeting</td>
<td>Côte d’Ivoire</td>
<td>February</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNESCAP 46th session on the Committee on Statistics</td>
<td>Thailand</td>
<td>March</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>46th session of the UN Statistical Commission (UNSC)</td>
<td>New York</td>
<td>March</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cartagena Data Festival</td>
<td>Colombia</td>
<td>April</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Praia Group meeting</td>
<td>Cabo Verde</td>
<td>June</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UN General Assembly</td>
<td>New York</td>
<td>September</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Access to New Data Sources for Statistics</td>
<td>Paris</td>
<td>December</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

PARIS21 delivered advocacy messages at relevant regional/international events as illustrated in Table 6 below. At these events, PARIS21’s participation ranged from convening and organising side events, sharing expertise on specific topics, advising organisers on the content development of the event and facilitating the participation of specific countries or country experts, to strengthening a network for dialogue among practitioners.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Event</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Global Conference on a Transformative Agenda for Official Statistics</td>
<td>New York, USA</td>
<td>January</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Workshop on Big Data and Official Statistics</td>
<td>London, UK</td>
<td>January</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Financing the Data Revolution meeting</td>
<td>New York, USA</td>
<td>January</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Africa Symposium on Statistical Development</td>
<td>Kampala, Uganda</td>
<td>January</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seminar: Why Data? Why all development actors should be part of the</td>
<td>Stockholm, Sweden</td>
<td>February</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Data Revolution</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Third Conference of African Ministers responsible for Civil Registration</td>
<td>Yamoussoukro, Côte d'Ivoire</td>
<td>February</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNFPA Big Data event</td>
<td>Barcelona, Spain</td>
<td>February</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>46th session of the UN Statistical Commission (UNSC)</td>
<td>New York, USA</td>
<td>February</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNECA Data Revolution for Africa meeting</td>
<td>Addis Ababa, Ethiopia</td>
<td>March</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High Level Conference on Statistical Capacity Building and Partnerships</td>
<td>New York, USA</td>
<td>March</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17th meeting of the Management Group on Statistical Cooperation</td>
<td>Luxembourg</td>
<td>March</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cartagena Data Festival and the Innovations Fair</td>
<td>Cartagena, Colombia</td>
<td>April</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Development Partners Task Force</td>
<td>Bridgetown, Barbados</td>
<td>April</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Workshop on the Modernisation of Statistical Production</td>
<td>Geneva, Switzerland</td>
<td>April</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conference: Building Excellent Statistical Technologies</td>
<td>Abu Dhabi, UAE</td>
<td>May</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNESCO Asia-Pacific Conference on Sustainable Development</td>
<td>Bangkok, Thailand</td>
<td>May</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fifth Session of OIC Statistical Commission</td>
<td>Ankara, Turkey</td>
<td>May</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015 Conference on Development Economics and Policy</td>
<td>Kiel, Germany</td>
<td>June</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>First Meeting of the Praia “City” Group on Governance Statistics</td>
<td>Cabo Verde</td>
<td>June</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Data Revolution in Africa: Africa Data Consensus Follow-up Strategy</td>
<td>Lagos, Nigeria</td>
<td>June</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>meeting</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>63rd Plenary Session of the Conference of European Statisticians</td>
<td>Geneva, Switzerland</td>
<td>June</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Addis Conference on Financing for Development</td>
<td>Addis Ababa, Ethiopia</td>
<td>July</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UN General Assembly</td>
<td>New York, USA</td>
<td>September</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SDMX Global Conference</td>
<td>Bangkok, Thailand</td>
<td>September</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5th OECD World Forum on Statistics, Knowledge and Policy in Guadalajara</td>
<td>Guadalajara, Mexico</td>
<td>October</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Event</td>
<td>Location</td>
<td>Date</td>
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<tr>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Second Meeting of the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on the Sustainable Development Goal Indicators</td>
<td>Bangkok, Thailand</td>
<td>October</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>October Days for Sustainable Development</td>
<td>Luxembourg</td>
<td>October</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40th meeting of the Standing Committee of Caribbean Statisticians</td>
<td>Bridgetown, Barbados</td>
<td>October</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UK House of Commons’ International Development Committee</td>
<td>London, UK</td>
<td>November</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fifth Session of the ASEAN Community Statistical System (ACSS)</td>
<td>Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia</td>
<td>November</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Statisticians meeting of UNECLAC</td>
<td>Quito, Ecuador</td>
<td>November</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pacific Statistics Steering Committee Meeting</td>
<td>Suva, Fiji</td>
<td>November</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNSD Development Account Project on Strengthening Capacity for Post-2015 Monitoring: Kick-off meeting</td>
<td>Phnom Penh, Cambodia</td>
<td>November</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ITU World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators Symposium (WTIS)</td>
<td>Hiroshima, Japan</td>
<td>November</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12th Management Seminar for the Heads of National Statistical Offices in the Asia and the Pacific</td>
<td>Tokyo, Japan</td>
<td>November</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNSD regional SDG Development Account Project on Strengthening Capacity for the SDGs</td>
<td>Kigali, Rwanda</td>
<td>December</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interim Steering Group of the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development Data</td>
<td>Washington DC, USA</td>
<td>December</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20th Annual General Meeting of the Commonwealth Partnership for Technological Management (TPTM)</td>
<td>London, UK</td>
<td>December</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5. PARTNERSHIPS

Being an active member of the international development community has been a core priority for PARIS21. PARIS21 continues to be regularly involved in various committees and working groups and was actively engaged in the creation of the newly formed Global Partnership for Sustainable Development Data (GPSDD).

In its country work, PARIS21 has pursued collaboration with several entities including:

- African Development Bank (AfDB)
- Agence Nationale de Statistique et de la Démographie (ANSD)
- Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN)
- Observatoire Économique et Statistique d’Afrique Subsaharienne (AFRISTAT)
- African Union Commission (AUC)
- Badan Pusat Statistik (BPS) Indonesia
- Caribbean Community (CARICOM)
- Central Statistics Agency of Ethiopia
• Centro de Pensamiento Estratégico Internacional
• Communauté Économique des États d’Afrique Centrale
• Comunidad Andina (CAN)
• Data Pop Alliance
• Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ)
• Institut National de la Statistique, des Études Économiques et Démographiques (INSEE) du Tchad
• Institut national de la statistique et des études économiques du Grand-Duché de Luxembourg (STATEC)
• Instituto Nacional de Estatística de Cabo Verde (INECV)
• Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS)
• Overseas Development Institute (ODI)
• Pacific Community (SPC)
• Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA)
• Sistema de la Integración Centroamericana SICA/INEC (Instituto Nacional de Estadísticas y Censos)
• South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC)
• Southern African Development Community (SADC)
• Statistical Institute for Asia and the Pacific (SIAP)
• Statistics Canada
• United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
• United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA)
• United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)
• United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD)
• United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (UNESCAP)
• United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA)
• University of the South Pacific (USP)
• Western Africa Monetary and Economic Union (WAEMU)
• World Bank
Further collaboration is evident from PARIS21’s involvement in the following activities:

- PARIS 21 participated in person in the UNECA, ESCAP statistical committee meetings and remotely in those of UNESCWA

- In addition, PARIS21 was a member of the Steering Committee and provided guidance to the evaluation of French Government support to statistical development from 1993 to 2005. The evaluation will inform the new strategy for support to statistics to be developed in the next months by the French Government

- PARIS21 is also an active member of the Task Team on using Big Data for the SDGs as part of the UN Global Working Group “Big Data for Official Statistics”. As part of this working group, PARIS21 has contributed to the design, analysis and presentation of a global survey on the use of Big Data projects for SDG monitoring

- PARIS21 took part in the Strategic Planning Training organised in West and Central Africa by AFRISTAT and Statistics Canada providing in particular expertise on NSDSs and funding of statistical development

- PARIS21 held discussions with UNESCO and UNODC to improve sectoral statistics (education and crime) in NSDSs

- The Secretariat assisted the AUC on the dissemination of the African Charter on Statistics

- PARIS21 was a member of the steering committee to rate the most relevant innovations submitted by DANE staff

- The Secretariat was a member of the Bertelsmann Stiftung Experts Group Meeting on the report “Sustainable Development Goals: Are the rich countries ready?”

- PARIS21 participated in the UN Development Account Project on Strengthening Capacity for Post-2015 Monitoring through presentations both in Asia and Africa

Partnerships sometimes take the form of a pilot project, such as in the case of the Orange Data for Development Challenge (D4D). The Data for Development Challenge organised by Orange/Sonatel set out to explore the potential of mobile phone metadata for supporting development in Senegal. Both during the challenge and throughout the resulting follow up projects, the PARIS21 Secretariat has been and remains a key partner for facilitating data access for the researchers to official data such as recent surveys.
and censuses, by organising meetings and actively supporting negotiations due to its well-established relationship with the Senegalese NSO, the Agence Nationale de Statistique et Demographie (ANSD). The combination of official census data and mobile phone data has enabled, for example, the use migration patterns for the prevention of malaria and schistosomiasis and the prediction of socio-demographic indicators.

But one of the most promising partnerships, has been the role the PARIS21 Secretariat has played in the newly established Global Partnership for Sustainable Development Data (GPSDD). The GPSDD was launched in September 2015 by more than 70 governments, civil society groups, companies and international organisations and is currently hosted at the United Nations Foundation. It aims to amplify current efforts that have the potential to harness the data revolution by encouraging knowledge sharing and learning, mobilising new and making better use of existing resources, and facilitating collaborations to address key barriers to producing, accessing and using data towards sustainable development. Throughout the course of 2015, the PARIS21 Secretariat was particularly involved in the GPSDD through its role as Member of the Interim Steering Group and Co-ordination Team, co-chair of the working group on data ecosystems/country road-maps and participation in various other working groups.

6. OVERALL MANAGEMENT

In 2015 the Secretariat organised the Board meeting from 30 March- 1 April 2015 and three Executive Committee meetings in March, June and December.

To increasingly and effectively reach out to its partners, the Secretariat strengthened its communications strategy as follows:

6.1 WEBSITE AND SOCIAL MEDIA

Levels of engagement with the PARIS21 website showed significant improvement in 2015:

- Total visits for the year decreased by 13.53% (31,673 in 2014 down to 27,386 in 2015)
- Total number of users decreased by 12.96% (19,323 in 2014 down to 16,818 in 2015)
- Number of new visits increased by 2.21% (58.9% of visits in 2014 up to 60.2% in 2015)

Aside from the homepage and contact details, the most popular page on the website in 2015 was NSDS, as was also the case in 2014.

The majority of website visits (20.8%) originated in France, which for the second year in a row was one of the same top five countries to visit the website (France, United States, United Kingdom, India and Germany).

Throughout 2015, traffic was largely driven to the website via Google searches (51% of visits in 2014 down to 48% in 2015). Social media played a significant role in driving website traffic in 2015, with 2% (same as 2014) of total visits originating mostly from Twitter and Facebook.

Social media has continued to play a significant role in PARIS21’s online communications. The number of followers on Twitter has grown, nearly doubling 2014 figures (523 in 2014 up to 958 in 2015). Many of these followers are of high quality and tweets have high engagement rates. Peak stories in 2015 were: the release of the Road Map for a Country-Led Data Revolution, the PRESS 2015 interactive chart and the Discussion Paper on Public-Private Partnerships. These stories were shared and commented on by organisations and staff from, among others, the UN, OECD, World Bank Data, European Centre for Development Policy Management (ECDPM), and Center for Global Development (CGD).
6.2 PUBLICATIONS AND PRINTED MATERIALS

PARIS21 continued to provide communications support to countries, through the design, layout, and printing of advocacy materials.

A research programme, under the Informing a Data Revolution project, was completed and published on the PARIS21 website with discussion papers discussed above and available here.

In addition to these discussion papers, PARIS21 launched a Knowledge Series with a first issue on “How to Build Statistical Capacity: Your 10-minute guide to building capacity in data and statistics for the Sustainable Development Goals and beyond”.

PARIS21 also contributed to the joint Data-Pop Alliance and PARIS21 paper "Official Statistics, Big Data and Human Development: Towards a New Conceptual and Operational Approach". (Emmanuel Letouzé, Co-Founder and Director, Data-Pop Alliance and Johannes Jütting, Manager, PARIS21).

6.3 VIDEOS

PARIS21 produced three videos on Civil Registration and Vital Statistics (CRVS):

- "Everyone Counts, Count Everyone" (CRVS in Asia). Introduces the challenges of CRVS in Philippines and Samoa (English version)
- "Make Everyone Count" (CRVS in Africa). Presents the situation of CRVS in Kenya and Senegal (English and French versions)
- "The Vital Count" (Global version) with interviewees from Philippines, Samoa, Senegal and Kenya (English and French versions)

PARIS21 also produced an animated video to promote "A Road Map for a country-led Data Revolution".

All these videos can be found at: https://www.youtube.com/user/PARIS21OECD/videos

6.4 PARIS21 BULLETIN, NEWS FLASHES AND THE HUFFINGTON POST

The PARIS21 Bulletin (previously known as the Newsletter) continued to be an important point of contact between the Secretariat and its partners. Two newsletters (including one summer edition dedicated to Sparking Innovations) were sent out in 2015 to nearly 5 000 individuals, generating significant website traffic and feedback. The most recent bulletin, sent in November 2015, was adapted to better fit PARIS21’s overall communication strategy. It shifted focus from events-driven to content-driven and concentrated on the latest industry developments, debates and trends.

News Flashes remained a central part of PARIS21’s communication outreach and provided an effective way to promote events, new publications and online editorials.

In 2015, the PARIS21 Secretariat Manager started blogging for the US-based Huffington Post. This platform allows PARIS21 to reach a wider audience (nearly 100 million visitors per month) and share data, statistics and development related news to a general public. The two blog posts published in 2015 focused on the SDGs and COP21.
5. SECRETARIAT PROGRAMME OF WORK & BUDGET (2016)
PROPOSED PARIS21 SECRETARIAT
PROGRAMME OF WORK & BUDGET (2016)

1. INTRODUCTION

Following the approval of PARIS21’s 2016-2020 Strategy at the 2015 Annual Meetings, the PARIS21 Secretariat structured its work programme around the four pillars of the adopted strategy: Knowledge Sharing and Innovation, Advocacy, Co-ordination and Monitoring and Technical Support.

This document contains:

1. A proposal for a detailed work programme of activities for the PARIS21 Secretariat in 2016 based on a core programme reflecting currently available funding for 2016.

2. An indicative budget for the period 2016-2018 based on the structure “Knowledge Sharing and Innovation Incubator, Advocacy, Co-ordination and Monitoring, Technical Support” that was adopted by the Board in 2015. This three-year budget allows us to provide a medium-term vision for the PARIS21 Secretariat’s activities and forms a basis for fundraising efforts. It also enables us to align with the requirements of our host organisation, the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), which has a biennial programming cycle and is now preparing for the 2017-2018 programming cycle.

2. PROGRAMME OF WORK

Through the implementation of the four pillars of the PARIS21 strategy, the work programme aims at contributing to capacity-building in statistical development for developing countries by achieving the following five objectives:

- Developing and promoting financially sustainable and technically efficient National Statistical Systems (NSS) in particular around the new Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and, more specifically, the resulting indicators

- Facilitating National Strategies for the Development of Statistics’ (NSDS) design, implementation and evaluation in countries where there is a clearly expressed demand that other partners cannot accommodate, particularly disseminating the NSDS new guidelines and ensuring they are updated regularly based on country implementation feedback, as well as assisting countries with very weak institutional capacity to undertake their first NSDS process

- Serving as a knowledge hub to share information on new developments in statistical capacity development through the production of advocacy material as well as the development and piloting of new approaches as part of the data revolution activities and the evolving data ecosystem

- Promoting advocacy and co-ordination with various stakeholders such as taking active part in the establishment of the Global Partnership on Sustainable Development Data (GPSDD)

- Acting as a focal point and convenor/facilitator for discussions around statistical capacity development in developing countries by acting as an independent and neutral organisation

Objectives and activities under the four pillars of the new strategy are outlined below, along with a section
on general management. The activities presented in this document are the activities planned based on the current available funding and firm commitments to PARIS21 amounting to EUR 5 million. These activities have been selected based on several criteria, in particular follow up from activities undertaken in the previous year (e.g. the development of the NSDS when the assessment was done in the previous year); a firm written request from countries with specific timelines; the involvement of other partners has been secured; the totality of activities ensure as much as financially feasible comprehensive coverage of the four pillars proposed in the strategy; and the totality of activities are well balanced among regions. In the activities proposed however, it must be noted that activities are, in many cases, dependent on the level of advancement of the political process underpinning their launching and implementation at country or regional level and might suffer considerable delays or be cancelled based on the shifting priorities of the countries. Therefore the Programme of Work needs to remain flexible to adapt to these changing realities.

At the Executive Committee meeting held in March, members requested to provide an additional table that includes a more “ambitious” budget covering a fully-funded strategy with a budget of EUR 7 million in 2016 (Table 8). The Executive Committee Members and the Secretariat have taken note of various additional requests for country and regional support for activities under the current scenario of the EUR 5 million budget which cannot be met given the current funding situation. If additional funding is secured, additional leadership training, additional support to data quality activities, more NSDS development, NSS peer assessment etc. could be undertaken. It would also allow PARIS21 to develop and pilot new activities that are in line with the strategy such as the development of a PARIS21 Flagship Report based on accumulated knowledge and analysis of the global monitoring role of PARIS21, the replication of pilots in more countries, more country-level data dissemination initiatives and work around a better inclusion of sectoral statistics in national strategies.

Over the coming weeks and months, the Secretariat will develop specific fundraising proposals that are tailor-made for donors who wish to contribute to closing the funding gap of EUR 2 million for this year.

2.1. THE PARTNERSHIP: ROLE OF PARTNERS AND SECRETARIAT

The suggested Programme of Work and Budget (PWB) responds to the multiple demands of our clients in the area of capacity building in a rapidly changing and more demanding context. The implementation of the programme is mandated to the PARIS21 Secretariat which is accountable to its partners and funders for its execution. It is important to note that the majority of the activities will be done in close collaboration with the partners – hence, a true partnership effort. For some activities, particularly those that are related to a product for which the Secretariat has built strong competencies such as the NSDS or NSS assessment, the Secretariat takes the lead; for others, such as the Statistical Data and Metadata Exchange (SDMX) training, EUROSTAT takes the lead. In the case of the PRESS for instance, the information on commitments comes from partners. For emerging and new topics such as the data revolution, the Secretariat may team up with new partners such as those from the private sector, NGOs and foundations. At the country level, the key implementation partners will remain the actors from the NSS, often the National Statistical Office (NSO). At the regional level, partners range from member-organisations such as the Pacific Community (formerly the Secretariat of the Pacific Community, SPC), the Caribbean Community (CARICOM), the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) and the African Union Commission (AUC); technical organisations such the Observatoire économique et statistique d’Afrique subsaharienne (AFRISTAT), the Arab Institute for Training and Research in Statistics (AITRS), and the Statistical Institute for Asia and the Pacific (SIAP); development banks such as the African Development Bank (AfDB); and UN Economic Commissions, in particular UNECA, UNESCWA, UNESCAP, and UNECLAC. Although many of the bilateral donor partners may not directly engage or partner with the Secretariat in the implementation of activities, they will have a strong role to play in championing and advocating for the activities of the PARIS21 partnership. They will support and use their influence to advocate for the allocation of adequate resources both for the better availability and use of statistics in development generally and for PARIS21 activities in particular.

Moreover, the NSDS Guidelines Reference Group is co-chaired by Statistics Canada and the Statistical Literacy Task Team chaired by DfID.
2.2. COUNTRY SELECTION

The assistance of PARIS21 is solicited in countries already covered by its activities as well as new countries that wish to benefit from its expertise in the framework of statistical capacity building activities. Based on this growing demand, the PARIS21 Secretariat developed a prioritisation process for its country interventions. The objective of the establishment of the PARIS21 Country Prioritisation System meets the need for an effective tool to select countries to support according to the relative importance of their needs and priorities in statistical development. The tool helps PARIS21:

- Expand the knowledge base on the statistical development status in countries in the developing world eligible to receive assistance from PARIS21
- Identify lagging countries
- Prioritise interventions given the large demand and limited resources
- Extend the coverage of our portfolio and track achieved progress over time

To do so, PARIS21 used a set of qualitative and quantitative variables to determine priority countries:

- Income Group: Low Income Countries (LIC), all of Africa, Low and Middle Income Countries (LMIC) and/or International Development Association (IDA) and Blend countries – being a LIC increases the likelihood that we work with the country
- Country Status: Fragile States, Small Island Development States (SIDS) – these two characteristics increase the likelihood that we work with the country
- A customised statistical development dashboard that takes into account the status of the NSS in terms of governance (i.e. statistical legislation, NSS), advocacy and communication activities (i.e. website, social media, MOW), data management and dissemination (i.e. statistical standards, data platforms), national and international financial support to statistics (a Country Report on Support to Statistics (CRESS))
- Involvement with PARIS21 in the last two years: this decreases the likelihood that we work with the country

The prioritisation tool helps PARIS21 classify countries into priority groups to identify lagging countries and more advanced countries for its interventions. This classification is then enhanced with additional special considerations linked to the sustainability of the support (continue to engage with the countries in the case of a long process: e.g. NSDS process; and feedback on implementation from the regional coordinators), inquiring whether the request has been submitted to another development partner before engaging further, and ensuring a balance between regions to maintain the global nature of the Secretariat’s activities. Examples of how the classification has helped include Botswana and South Sudan which both had their first NSDS and Somalia which revisited their 1970 Statistics Act.

2.3. KNOWLEDGE-SHARING AND INNOVATION INCUBATOR

CONTEXT

Understanding the new data environment is key to harnessing it. There are high expectations for the contribution that data and statistics can make to governance and development goals. A complex and rapidly evolving data ecosystem, as well as the SDGs, present both opportunities and risks which countries need to understand better. Having earned the trust of developing countries, PARIS21 is well-placed to provide a bridge between them and the multiplicity of data interests and agencies currently working on
data and involved in monitoring the SDGs, and to facilitate a knowledge and innovation exchange that brings together and shares the experience of individual partners and clients. Through its wide partnership it can advise on the suitability and sustainability of innovations and share other countries’ experience. It also has the flexibility to implement pilot projects for statistical capacity building, and identify specific needs for which innovations would be tested – from improved data collection and use of technology to new methods in analysis, user promotion and data dissemination in a cost-effective manner.

**SPECIFIC ACTIVITIES FOR 2016**

In 2016, the Secretariat will be providing the following support:

- Improving NSO efficiency through leadership training for Director Generals (DGs) in francophone Africa, the Southern African Development Community (SADC), and the ASEAN and SAARC regions.

- Integrating innovation in official statistics through a Data for Development (D4D) workshop on the outcomes of the NSO and Orange project in Senegal and Côte d’Ivoire; further work on the geomapping of investments and statistics in Senegal; maintaining and further developing the Innovations Inventory of the Data Revolution.

- Organising a workshop on public-private partnerships for big data or alternative data sources for official statistics following a similar workshop organised with the OECD Statistics Directorate. At the request of the PSA (Philippines) this event will look into concrete uses of alternative data sources and technologies in the production of official statistics.

- Improving the inclusiveness of the NSS through the development of knowledge products (e.g. synthesis papers, guidelines, handbooks, fact sheets) on various issues and on demand, such as public-private partnerships (PPPs) in statistics, on financing mechanisms of NSSs, and on the co-ordination of statistical systems; a PPP example in the Philippines; an initiative to strengthen the integration of CRVS into the official statistics co-ordinated with the NSOs in Kenya and in Nepal; support to the Praia Group on Governance Statistics.

- Making data available and understandable through training in data visualisation in The Gambia and Ghana and at the regional level for SAARC countries.

- Issuing guidelines and best practices through a cross-regional forum on subnational statistical systems and one on SDG readiness of SIDS countries.

- Producing a paper on how innovative data sources can support the management of hazardous events caused by climate change; this work builds on PARIS21’s engagement at COP21.

- Additional support will be provided at the request of countries and depending on the available capacity and funds within the PARIS21 Secretariat.

**2.4. ADVOCACY**

**CONTEXT**

Data and statistics needs of developing countries must be championed in the context of the SDG implementation. PARIS21 already has a strong track record of being a voice of support for developing countries’ interests in the Marrakech Action Plan for Statistics (MAPS), Busan Action Plan for Statistics (BAPS), Agenda 2030 on Sustainable Development, and data revolution discussions. It needs to remain as engaged as possible in initiating dialogue on new and emerging statistical issues relevant to any new or ongoing discussions to ensure that the data and statistics needs of developing countries remains in the
forefront. At the local level, there is a continuing need to raise demand for data and statistics in decision-making, and strengthen the related support and funding for its provision at the highest and broadest levels of government.

**SPECIFIC ACTIVITIES FOR 2016**

In 2016, the Secretariat will be providing the following support:

- Working with the African Union Commission (AUC) to enhance alignment of the NSDS in the Strategy for the Harmonisation of Statistics in Africa (SHaSA), currently under the Strategic Objective 1 of the SHaSA and which the strategy recommends “as frameworks for statistical development at the national level”

- Further developing the skills of journalists in the developing world in accessing and using statistics and improving the communication skills of NSO officials in Burundi and Côte d’Ivoire

- Promoting a thematic user-producer dialogue in Vanuatu

- Advocacy for domestic financing of statistics in specific countries such as Comoros

- Producing/designing/co-ordinating and supporting global, national and regional advocacy materials and tools

- Expanding the yearly Statistics School Survey started in Africa to the Pacific region and one pilot country, the Philippines

- Enhancing the exposure of NSO Director Generals to international events such as the United Nations Statistical Commission (UNSC), the PARIS21 Annual Meetings and other regional platforms thereby providing them with a setting to voice the realities of NSSs

- Organisation and participation of the PARIS21 Secretariat in international events, regional meetings, seminars and webinars to enhance advocacy on statistical capacity building in developing countries

- Active participation of the PARIS21 Secretariat in the work of the GPSDD in particular through its role as Member of the Interim Steering Group and Co-ordination Team, co-chair of the working group on data ecosystems/country road-maps and participation in other working groups

- Additional support will be provided at the request of countries and depending on the available capacity and funds within the PARIS21 Secretariat

**2.5. CO-ORDINATION AND MONITORING**

**CONTEXT**

With more actors and a more complex data landscape, there is a need to strengthen existing institutional frameworks and partnerships to make them fit for that purpose, ensuring that joint efforts ultimately benefit developing countries. The ever-increasing demand from the international community and national actors for more and better data provides a unique opportunity for PARIS21 partners to increase their involvement in statistical capacity development, funding, and co-ordination. Given its diverse membership and its ability to adapt itself in flexible configurations, PARIS21 has demonstrated that its strongest comparative advantage is in facilitating and rallying its partners. PARIS21 has built a reputation for expertise in facilitating discussions and seeking agreements on key issues and strategies to strengthen data and statistics among all relevant partners and it must build on this role, especially where it can do so through a country-level prism. Moreover, PARIS21’s existing established role as a monitor of funding
commitments from both donors and developing countries (through its PRESS and Country Report on Support to Statistics (CRESS) reports, respectively), of the NSDS processes worldwide, as well as the BAPS indicators on the use of statistics will need to be reinforced with the monitoring of countries’ measurement capabilities.

**SPECIFIC ACTIVITIES FOR 2016**

In 2016, the Secretariat will be providing the following support:

- Assisting in the design, review, implementation, evaluation and/or dissemination of NSDSs in Afghanistan, Benin, Burundi, Cabo Verde, Chad, Cook Islands, Djibouti, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, Ghana, Haiti, Lao PDR, Lesotho, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nauru/Micronesia sub-region, Niger, Sao Tome and Principe, Somalia, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Timor Leste, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Zambia, and Zimbabwe. Further regional training will be conducted in selected regions, such as Comunidad Andina (CAN) and Central Asia. The NSDSs supported in 2016 will have a specific SDG focus to ensure countries are adequately prepared to monitor and report on the indicators.

- Providing support to the development of Regional Strategies for the Development of Statistics (RSDSs) in the SAARC, ECLAC and OECS regions as well as issuing guidelines on RSDSs following the cross-regional forum held in 2015.

- Undertaking NSS Peer Reviews and assessments in Côte d'Ivoire, Egypt, Libya, Myanmar, Tanzania, and Timor Leste as well as issuing best practices on NSS Assessments.

- Supporting the review and revision of the statistics law for Somalia.

- Conducting and disseminating the main findings of the 2016 release of the PRESS. The online questionnaire that facilitates data collection was opened in September 2015 and results are available in the first quarter of 2016. PARIS21 partners play a key role in providing the source data for this report, with the five largest providers of support to statistics sitting on the PARIS21 Board: World Bank, European Commission (Eurostat), UNFPA, FAO and the United Kingdom. In addition, the 2016 PRESS results will feed into a larger report on funding for statistics, which is to be co-authored by PARIS21 as part of the GPSDD Working Group on Resource Alignment and Mobilisation.

- Contributing to the implementation of the BAPS and participating in its monitoring, including through a dedicated logical framework. The Secretariat will improve the methodology for assessing the use of statistics by proposing three new frameworks: references to statistics at global summits, NSDS quality and statistical literacy. The methodology for the statistical literacy indicator was developed with a Task Team comprising members from NSOs, international organisations, statistical research and training centres. The indicator and the background paper will be presented at international statistical meetings in 2016.

- Leading on the design, implementation and analysis of a global survey on countries’ Big Data projects for SDG monitoring. This survey is part of PARIS21’s activities in the Task Team on Big Data for SDGs of the UN Global Working Group on Big Data.

- Reporting annually on the NSDS status in developing countries and updating the NSDS Guidelines following the approval of the NSDS Guidelines Expert Reference Group as well as making the NSDS assessment tool piloted in 2015 publicly available.

- Rolling out the CRESS in Cambodia, Liberia, Mali or Madagascar, Niger, Nigeria, Vietnam, and Zambia.
• Organising a regional workshop gathering NSOs and national aid co-ordination institutions from 10 francophone African countries jointly with AFRISTAT, in order to improve funding and co-ordination of statistical development in these countries

• Improving data sharing mechanisms in Botswana, Ethiopia, Kenya, Lesotho, and Tanzania through improved data portals management following the Data Portals research undertaken by PARIS21 in 2015

• Developing, piloting and introducing the Advanced Data Planning Tool (ADAPT) which aims at improving the costing of the NSDSs and the reporting on SDG indicators at the country level. Pilots are planned in Bolivia, Cambodia, Cameroon, the Philippines and Rwanda. A regional training with AITRS is also planned on this tool

• Developing the Statistical Evaluation and Progress (STEP) to improve the assessment of statistical capacity in developing countries

• Organising the annual Board meeting and regular Executive Committee meetings and producing reports relevant to the UNSC, OECD, and other partners with the objective of developing national quality frameworks at the country level

2.6. TECHNICAL SUPPORT

CONTEXT

Significant inroads have been made on PARIS21’s core objective of strengthening NSSs, but there is a continued and evolving agenda, in particular to implement strategies (NSDS), update these strategies to help countries seize the opportunities of the data revolution, and meet the new demands for development data, including from the SDGs. PARIS21’s neutrality has earned it the trust of developing countries, and a close relationship with NSOs, giving it a strong advantage in continuing to provide guidance and develop frameworks, with a focus on improving NSSs, strengthening regional co-operation and improving access and use of statistics.

SPECIFIC ACTIVITIES FOR 2016

In 2016, the Secretariat will be providing the following support:

• Supporting the revision of Statistical Acts and/or data dissemination laws in Algeria and Somalia. A Discussion Paper on Statistical Law Best Practices is also planned

• Conducting Microdata Production Workshops in Côte d’Ivoire, Guatemala, and Niger

• Introducing a Nodal Analysis to identify bottlenecks in the data process in pilot countries, e.g. Dominican Republic, Gabon, and Sudan

• Further supporting the implementation of the National Data Archive (NADA), working with country focal points and upgrading, troubleshooting and monitoring NADAs. A workshop for a regional NADA is planned in the Pacific region for undertaking NADAs in collections. Their installation in new countries such as Georgia is also planned

• Working with Eurostat on SDMX training in a regional training event involving Ecuador, Peru and Bolivia

• Organising a regional workshop on quality in processes with AFRISTAT, with the objective to develop national quality frameworks at the country level
3. COMMUNICATIONS

In 2016 the Secretariat will initiate important upgrades in its communication programme in addition to continuing its advocacy communications and providing ongoing communications support to NSOs and regional statistical bodies. The PARIS21 website and its sub-domains will be revamped as well as the Innovations Inventory. The communications team will attempt to increase our reach and relevance with partners and others through PARIS21 social media platforms, blogging (OECD Insights and Huffington Post, among others), increased media coverage and its periodic knowledge publication, The PARIS21 Bulletin, which showcases the latest tools, knowledge, results, opinions and information from the Secretariat and its partners. In addition a series of knowledge briefs around issues about which PARIS21 has developed expertise and knowledge will be developed, such as the Capacity Building Brochure published in 2015. Topics under discussion include regional statistical co-operation.

4. MANAGEMENT

Among the tasks involved in managing the day-to-day operations of the Secretariat, fundraising will continue to play a key role. The Secretariat will work to bridge the funding gap, in particular by trying to diversify the group of supporters and seeking multi-annual non-earmarked support.

The Secretariat will continue to implement a systematic fundraising campaign to mobilise the financial resources necessary to carry out the directives given to it by the Board and Executive Committee.

5. BUDGET (2016)

The 2016 Programme of Work was estimated at EUR 7 million based on the activities described in the approved strategy. Following the guidance of the 2015 Board to scale up PARIS21’s activities, this budget was developed and is the basis of discussion for all fundraising efforts. In this budget, non-staff costs represent roughly 70% of the estimated programme costs while staff costs amount to roughly 30%.

However, at the moment there is only sufficient funding available for the 2016 Programme of Work to carry out the activities included in this report reaching approximately EUR 5 million. This available funding is comprised of 60% non-staff costs and 40% staff costs. The activities amounting to this budget have been described in this report in the previous sections, namely sections II and III which ensure a comprehensive coverage of the strategy pillars and type of activities, as well as an adequate regional representation.

The Secretariat has already reflected on potential activities that could be implemented if additional funding is secured. These are based on current requests of countries and regional organisations that are currently on hold pending budget availability. Some of these additional activities, were funding to become available, are described in the introduction of section II.

In addition to the funding needed to implement the 2016 Programme of Work, the Secretariat also needs to ensure that it has sufficient additional funds at its disposal to do all the necessary budget commitments ensuring programme continuity for 2017 (in particular extending staff contracts to the end of 2017). The Secretariat currently has funding in-hand which has been offered by donors specifically for 2017. It is important to note that several donors have given multi-year funding, so while funds are still needed to fully finance the 2016 Programme of Work, the Secretariat already has some funding available for 2017 and 2018.
TABLE 7: 2016 PROGRAMME OF WORK BUDGET (FULLY FUNDED)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Budget (€)</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>KNOWLEDGE SHARING &amp; INNOVATION INCUBATOR</strong></td>
<td>932,812</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Improving NSS efficiency</td>
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<td>Making data available and understandable</td>
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<tr>
<td>Integrating innovation &amp; Best practices</td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td><strong>P21-STAFF</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>ADVOCACY</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Communication</td>
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<td>Global Advocacy</td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td><strong>COORDINATION AND MONITORING</strong></td>
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<td>SDG readiness</td>
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<td>Statistics Strategies &amp; Review</td>
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<td>Global Monitoring</td>
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<td>Overall operational expenditures</td>
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<td>Update statistical laws</td>
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<td>Improve data access</td>
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<td><strong>GRAND TOTAL 2016</strong></td>
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### PARIS21 - Programme of Work 2016-2018 (in Euros)
(Indicative Budget if PARIS21 receives additional funding)

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<tr>
<th>Category</th>
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<th>2018</th>
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<td>Improving NSS efficiency</td>
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<td>Making data available and understandable</td>
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<td>Integrating innovation &amp; Best practices</td>
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The table above includes activities detailed in the report as well as additional activities to cover all activity categories planned in the strategy and is intended to provide a source of discussion for fundraising activities throughout the year.
### TABLE 9: 2016-2018 FUNDING GAP ANALYSIS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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<th>2018</th>
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<td><strong>B</strong> Income:</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Voluntary Contributions available at 01.01.2016</td>
<td>4,535,027</td>
<td>2,929,233</td>
<td>2,561,536</td>
<td>10,025,796</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>C</strong> = (A-B) Initial funding gap</td>
<td>-2,464,973</td>
<td>-4,464,386</td>
<td>-5,125,163</td>
<td>-12,054,522</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>D</strong> Potential funding</td>
<td>452,923</td>
<td>452,923</td>
<td>452,923</td>
<td>1,358,769</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D1 VCs accepted - subject to Parliamentary approval or funding needs</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>none</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D2 Discussions in progress</td>
<td>452,923</td>
<td>452,923</td>
<td>452,923</td>
<td>1,472,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canada - 2,250,000 CAD - period: 01/01/2016 - 31/03/2019</td>
<td>452,923</td>
<td>452,923</td>
<td>452,923</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D3 Other possible contributions</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Norway</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>E</strong> = (C+D) Current funding (gap)/surplus - PER YEAR</td>
<td>-2,012,050</td>
<td>-4,011,463</td>
<td>-4,672,240</td>
<td>-10,695,753</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current funding (gap)/surplus - CUMULATED</td>
<td>-2,012,050</td>
<td>-6,023,513</td>
<td>-10,695,753</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1) This includes 2016 staff & non-staff committed funds for € 2,118,701 as at 01.01.2016 (see expenditure report)
2) All information as of 10 February 2016
3) It is important to note that several donors have given multi-year funding, so while funds are still needed to fully finance the 2016 PWB, the secretariat already has some funding available for 2017 and 2018. This funding will be used essentially to secure staff commitments from year to year and to ensure programme continuity.
6. REPORT ON PROPOSED METHODOLOGIES ON BAPS INDICATORS
METHODOLOGIES FOR NEW INDICATORS OF THE BUSAN ACTION PLAN FOR STATISTICS (BAPS) LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

This section provides an update on new methodologies that were developed and implemented by PARIS21 for the Logical Framework of the Busan Action Plan for Statistics (BAPS) over the last year.

BACKGROUND

In collaboration with the World Bank and other partners, the Partnership in Statistics for Development in the 21st Century (PARIS21) proposed a Busan Action Plan for Statistics (BAPS) at the Fourth High Level Forum (HLF-4) on Aid Effectiveness in Busan, Korea in late 2011. Participants endorsed this action plan and included an explicit reference to it in the Busan Partnership document. It was further decided that the PARIS21 Secretariat act as BAPS Secretariat and that PARIS21 — along with the World Bank — report to the PARIS21 Board on progress to the post-Busan Global Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation.

The indicators measure progress towards the five action areas of the BAPS. At the 2015 Board Meeting, as part of the logical framework to track progress, PARIS21 was tasked to propose and implement three new indicators in addition to the existing 3 outcome and 7 output indicators presented in the Annual PARIS21 Progress Report for 2015.

POINTS FOR DECISION

The points for decision are summarised here. A detailed update on progress towards the three indicators is given in the following sections.

1. For approval: The Board is invited to approve the proposed methodology to measure “References in global summits” to statistical development and/or data gaps (BAPS Logframe Indicator 4a).

2. For approval: The Board is invited to approve the proposed methodology to measure “Statistical literacy” (BAPS Logframe Indicator 3b) based on journalists writing in national newspapers.

3. For approval: The Board is invited to approve the proposed methodology to “Evaluate the quality of National Strategies for the Development of Statistics (NSDS)” (BAPS Logframe Indicator 1b) at the design stage of the NSDS and assess the relevance and impact at the final stage.

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3 Paragraph 18 c): “We will partner to implement a global Action Plan to enhance capacity for statistics to monitor progress, evaluate impact, ensure sound, results-focused public sector management, and highlight strategic issues for policy decisions.”

4 Action 1: Strengthen and re-focus national and regional statistical strategies with particular emphasis on country-level development priorities.

Action 2: Implement standards for data preservation, documentation, and dissemination that permit broader public access to statistics.

Action 3: Develop programs to increase the knowledge and skills needed to use statistics effectively for planning, analysis, monitoring, and evaluation, thus increasing transparency and accountability and improve accessibility of statistics at the national and international levels.

Action 4: Build and maintain results monitoring instruments to track outcomes of all global summits and high level forums based on collaboration between national and international statistical organizations.

Action 5: Ensure financing for statistical information is robust and that funding instruments and approaches reflect the new modalities and actors in development finance.
1. METHODOLOGY TO MEASURE “REFERENCE TO STATISTICS IN GLOBAL SUMMITS”

This indicator measures progress towards the BAPS action area that aims to “ensure that outcomes of global summits and high-level forums specifically recognise the need for statistical capacity development” (see the BAPS document).

DEFINITION OF GLOBAL SUMMITS

A first step towards identifying the data source for this indicator is the definition of global summit. A summit is a “meeting between heads of government” (The Oxford Dictionary). For a summit to be global, it must bring together governments from around the world.

Following this definition, global summits can be characterised by exchanges between the participating governments. The events closest to this definition are the G20 summits that bring together governments from the 20 major economies. The G20, while closely fitting the concept of a global summit, can be criticised for not being truly global as discussions are driven by a rather select group of governments.

The approach proposed here is therefore to focus on intergovernmental organisations whose members are composed of the widest possible set of sovereign states. At the global level, these are the United Nations and (for each sectorial focus) their Specialised Agencies. These agencies bring together countries from all member states to discuss and set norms and policies.

DATA SOURCE

A natural second step is the identification of suitable outcome documents from UN specialised agencies that cover global summits and related discussions. One option is their website content that can be captured through RSS feeds, for example. However, not every site has an active RSS feed and some (e.g. the World Bank) have dozens of feeds to subscribe to. It is thus proposed to use the official Twitter accounts of the agencies and their daily tweets, endorsements and retweets. These tweets are currently restricted to 140 characters, making them easy to analyse.

METHODOLOGY

The methodology proceeds in four steps as follows.

1. In a first step, it extracts hashtags for the current year for the 15 UN Specialised Agencies as well as for 20 Statistical Agencies. The latter are taken from the website of the global partnership for sustainable development data (GPSDD). These include PARIS21, ODW, World Bank Data, FAO Stats, etc.

2. In a second step, the methodology creates a list of hashtags related to “statistical development” and “data gaps”. These are hashtags that occur at least three times more often in tweets of Statistical Agencies than they do for UN Specialised Agencies.

3. Next, we take the most frequent hashtags (the top 75%) and calculate the relative frequency of

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5 A retweet is a forward of individual tweets by other users to their own feed.

6 This odds ratio of three turned out to be a good cut-off value.
their occurrence for each of the 15 UN Specialised Agencies.

4. The final indicator is the non-weighted average over these relative frequencies for the 15 UN Specialised Agencies.

LIMITATIONS

This methodology has several limitations.

5. Tweets are a non-representative data source made available by a private company. The methodology is therefore subject to biases and depends on continued access to the Twitter API, which may not be sustainable in the long term.

6. Difference between UN and country perspective: Although UN Specialised Agencies will by and large reflect the priorities of their member countries, they may not give a balanced view of the position of country’s heads of states.

7. Difference between frequency and impact of topics: Some topics may trend on Twitter and even induce herding behaviour among the agencies but do not make it on the agenda of high-level events.

8. Weighting of summits: Some summits do not really have an output but some others clearly have decisions. A future version of the methodology could aim to differentiate these and reflect this in the form of a weighting.

INITIAL RESULTS

An initial analysis was undertaken based on 32,513 unique tweets containing a total of 57,493 hashtags. The relative frequency of tags related to statistical capacity development is currently at about 1%.

NEXT STEPS

If approved by the Board, the Secretariat will continue the fully automated data collection for the indicator using the Twitter API and by the 2017 Board Meeting, will have established a baseline and determined a target for 2018. As part of the implementation, the analysis will also feed into the development of an online-based results monitoring instrument that allows users to track and browse outcomes of all global summits and high level forums.

2. METHODOLOGY TO MEASURE “KNOWLEDGE & SKILLS (STATISTICAL LITERACY)”

This indicator is linked to the BAPS’ first objective that aims to “fully integrate statistics into decision-making”. Statistical literacy is a prerequisite to effectively use statistics to inform decisions for planning, analysis, monitoring, and evaluation, thus increasing transparency and accountability. The statistical literacy indicator was developed in collaboration with a task team7 set up by the PARIS21 Secretariat in mid-2015. It measures the use of and critical engagement with statistics in national newspapers. The target population is journalists and newspaper readers. This excludes the illiterate population and those

7 The task team comprises the following members: Kenneth Bambrick and Anthony Higney (DFID), Eliza Mohamedou (PARIS21), Maurice Nsabimana (World Bank), Adele Atkinson (OECD), Freeman Amegashie (Afristat), Yanhong Zhang (UNESCAP), Reija Helenius (Statistics Finland and International Association for Statistical Education), Barnabe Okouda (INS Cameroun), Pedro Campos (Statistics Portugal and International Statistical Literacy Project), Lisa Bersales (Philippine Statistics Authority), Innocent Ngalinda and Albina Chuwa (East African Statistics Training Centre), Margarita Guererro (UNESCAP/Statistical institute for Asia and the Pacific (SIAP), Scott Keir (Royal Statistical Society).
without access to print or online media. Articles are from RSS feeds of national newspapers, primarily based on – but not limited to – the global news aggregator Google News.

Preliminary results of this indicator are made available at: http://paris21.org/literacy [password: literacy].

**DEFINITION OF STATISTICAL LITERACY**

In their recent report, the United Nations Secretary-General’s (SG) appointed Independent Expert Advisory Group (IEAG) on the ‘Data Revolution for Sustainable Development’ recommended that more be done on increasing global literacy. Specifically, the group called for “A proposal for a special investment to increase global data literacy. To close the gap between people able to benefit from data and those who cannot, in 2015 the UN should work with other organisations to develop an education programme and promote new learning approaches to improve peoples’, infomediaries’ and public servants’ data literacy. Special efforts should be made to reach people living in poverty through dedicated programmes.” The Synthesis Report of the UN Secretary-General on the Post-2015 Agenda “The Road to Dignity by 2030” called for a transformative agenda where we “base our analysis in credible data and evidence, enhancing data capacity, availability, disaggregation, literacy and sharing”. The SG suggested that “the world must acquire a new ‘data literacy’ in order to be equipped with the tools, methodologies, capacities, and information necessary to shine a light on the challenges of responding to the new agenda”.

According to the Oxford Dictionary of Statistical Terms, statistics is “the study of the collection, analysis, interpretation, presentation, and organization of data” (Dodge, 2003). Data literacy, as called for in the Synthesis Report, can therefore be seen as a component of statistical literacy, which Dodge (2003) defines as “the ability to critically evaluate statistical material and to appreciate the relevance of statistically-based approaches to all aspects of life in general”.

As a framework, we adapt the taxonomy developed in Watson and Callingham (2003). Their original statistical literacy construct involves six levels: Idiosyncratic, informal, inconsistent, consistent non-critical, critical, and critical mathematical. This taxonomy is developed for students in grades 5 to 10. Our interest is in an adult population and therefore attention is on the top three levels as characterised in Table 10.

**TABLE 10. STATISTICAL LITERACY CONSTRUCT, ADAPTED FROM WATSON AND CALLINGHAM (2003)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Level</th>
<th>Brief characterisation of levels</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1: Consistent non-critical</td>
<td>Appropriate but non-critical engagement with context, multiple aspects of terminology usage.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2: Critical</td>
<td>Critical, questioning engagement in contexts that do not involve proportional reasoning, but which do involve appropriate use of terminology.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3: Critical mathematical</td>
<td>Critical, questioning engagement with context, using proportional reasoning particularly in chance contexts, showing appreciation of the need for uncertainty in making predictions, and interpreting subtle aspects of language.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**DATA SOURCES AND METHODOLOGY**

To measure statistical literacy empirically, we look at references to statistics and statistical fallacies in national newspaper articles that are accessible online. This is essentially for three reasons.

- First, and foremost, the writing of journalists can be seen as an image for a nation’s demand for statistical facts as well as the depth of critical analysis.
- Second, newspaper articles are generally available, which makes them representative for a country’s literate population and easily accessible for text analysis.
- Lastly, alternative data sources are either not representative (e.g. Google Trends searches related
to statistics; downloads of statistical software packages) or are reported infrequently and/or not comparable across countries (e.g. job categories related to statistics; regional numeracy assessments).

The indicator used is a three-dimensional composite indicator of the equally weighted percentages of national newspaper articles that contain references to statistics at statistical literacy level 1, 2 or 3, respectively. Specifically, the methodology classifies articles into literacy levels 1 to 3 based on three corresponding keyword lists. For each of the three levels, the share of documents that match the classification is obtained. An overall measure for statistical literacy is then obtained as the sum over the three shares. To establish the validity of the measure, the classification of articles will be validated by analysts at National Statistical Offices (NSOs).

The keywords used in the analysis, source data and preliminary results are available at: http://paris21.org/literacy [password: literacy].

The purpose of the indicator is to set and monitor targets and report on them annually. Target countries comprise all International Development Association (IDA) borrower countries, Least Developed Countries, Low and Lower-Middle Income Countries, and the whole of the African continent. The analysis for these 104 countries (as of June 2015) can be usefully extended to Upper-Middle and High Income Countries.

The current implementation of the indicator covers news articles for about half of the 77 IDA borrower countries written in four languages (English, French, Portuguese, and Spanish). Four OECD countries – France, Mexico, Portugal and the UK – are included for reference.

LIMITATIONS

The data source has several limitations. First, and foremost, the indicator is measuring a count of terms, whereas literacy would also need to be tested against the “appropriateness” of the terms used. Therefore, the measure is conditional on the assumption that statistical terms are appropriate for the context in which they are used. Second, the current implementation is limited to the four most widely spoken languages globally and thereby ignores local language publications, which target very different parts of the population. Extending the analysis would require software that allows word stemming and stop word removal in these languages. Third, newspapers and blogs are only a subset of national media. Radio and TV, however, cannot easily be captured in machine readable format. Finally, the keyword lists used for the analysis are subjective and technical statistical terms in a general news article may indicate poor journalism rather than statistical literacy.

INITIAL RESULTS

Starting from 1 December 2015, a total of 56,231 articles were analysed for the use of statistics in general news (Level 1). This corresponds to an average of 1,406 articles per country for the month of December. For Level 2 and 3, a total of 5,589 articles with explicit reference to ‘statistics’, ‘data’, ‘study’, ‘research’ or ‘report’ were analysed, starting from 22 December.

For each of the three levels of statistical literacy, the resulting score gives the percentage of articles that contain at least one search term from the keyword lists. The score for each level thus ranges between 0 and 100 and the maximum total score over all three levels is 300.

The 1,585 general news articles (corresponding to 2.82% of all articles) that cite statistics (Level 1) and the

8 Note: word stemming was applied to all keyword lists and news articles before proceeding with the analysis. For articles, stop words were removed and characters converted to lower case.

9 The keyword lists and preliminary scores are available at http://paris21.org/literacy [password: literacy].
711 research-related articles that demonstrate a critical engagement with statistics (Level 2 and 3) can be searched interactively at: [http://paris21.org/literacy](http://paris21.org/literacy) [password: literacy].

**NEXT STEPS**

1. **Broaden current news coverage**
   a. Add RSS feeds from websites of national news outfits that are not currently covered because they have, for example, a '.com' domain name. This is done using the Wikipedia list of national newspapers
   b. Extend the languages covered from the current four international languages (English, French, Spanish, Portuguese) to the countries’ official/local languages

2. **Extend and refine keyword lists**
   a. Extend the keyword list using categories currently not covered from the World Bank’s WDI database
   b. Add a blacklist of keywords to disentangle ambiguous meaning of acronyms, such as IPC, which stands for both ‘indice des prix à la consommation’ and ‘International Paralympic Committee’

3. **Discuss with NSOs the usefulness of the tool for national monitoring and dialogue with journalists**
   a. Ask NSOs to manually evaluate the search results for other countries in the region where the same language is spoken to improve the accuracy of current statistics

   This will be done by contacting 4-5 pilot NSOs initially that will be selected from IDA borrowing countries with medium to high levels of statistical capacity

4. **Make improvements to the website**
   a. Make the site publicly accessible
   b. Automate the publication of news in real time

5. **Implement validity checks**

   Test representativeness of Google News articles newspaper coverage by country using figures on average circulations (copies per day) as given, for example, by the UK Audit Bureau of Circulations
   a. Where available, circulation figures may be applied to weigh the contribution of newspapers to the country-level score
   b. A further priority will be to establish “external validity” by comparing the scores with existing regional numeracy/literacy assessments

6. **Present the methodology and (preliminary) results**

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10 Going forward this will also help us improve the search algorithm (by building a binary classifier based on a corpus of stats-related vs non-related articles). Specifically, NSO experts could first judge whether an article is (1) relevant for the category and, if so, (2) rank the quality of the article into level 1, 2 or 3.
3. METHODOLOGY TO “EVALUATE NSDS QUALITY”

This part of the note summarises the NSDS evaluation tool and the first results from nine country pilots to monitor and track the performance and impact of NSDSs.

METHODOLOGY

The NSDS evaluation tool is a questionnaire that informs a systematic process which facilitates monitoring the quality of NSDSs either by staff and consultants working on behalf of PARIS21 or self-assessment by the countries. In particular, the tool identifies measurable indicators that characterise the quality of a NSDS and determine its impact over the implementation period. The tool has major themes and sub-themes that should be assessed on a regular basis. A set of indicators under each theme or sub-theme has been proposed – many of them based on the initial list of ‘NSDS quality indicators’. The tool has been piloted in a number of countries where PARIS21 has been undertaking already planned missions.

Building on a generic “Theory of Change”, indicators were identified and organised into six major themes:

1. Information and Status of the NSO
2. Resources and Expenditures
3. Demand Responsive
4. Dissemination and Use
5. Data Quality
6. Results and Performance

Each of the themes has a weighted score that contributes to the overall score. Under each theme, the corresponding indicators also have a score which is weighted within the theme or sub-theme.

INITIAL RESULTS

The NSDS Evaluation tool has been piloted in nine countries so far: Bangladesh, Belize, Burundi, Cambodia, Guinea-Bissau, Mozambique, Philippines, Rwanda and Sri Lanka. It is very important to clarify that this is not a ranking system across countries but a quick assessment of the quality of the NSDS. It is also important to be mindful that the scoring may vary according to the level of implementation of the NSDS.

LIMITATIONS

From the piloting exercise, it has been noted that gathering data on actual funding against what was planned is a challenge in most countries. Some reflections are ongoing to reshape the tool and clarify its purpose and limitations, the definition of the scoring questions and informative ones, the addition and/or removal of questions and the right timing of the evaluation. This will be done through consultation with independent experts and representatives of NSOs.

NEXT STEPS

As next steps, PARIS21 will incorporate the comments from the peer reviewers and produce an updated version of the evaluation tool. The revisions will include renaming and re-arranging of some themes,
relocation of questions/indicators, and introduction of new questions/indicators. Hereafter, PARIS21 will continue piloting and improving the tool throughout this year during already planned PARIS21 missions. The tool will be available to all partners online when it is robust enough by the end of 2016.

References


7. PARIS21 NOTE ON GOVERNANCE
PARIS21 GOVERNANCE: A NOTE BY THE SECRETARIAT

March 2016

Following the 2015 Board Meeting, and with the adoption of a new strategy, the Secretariat was mandated to reflect on the PARIS21 governance structure to determine whether it is still fit for purpose and suggest areas where possible changes are needed.

With the support of an external consultant, various elements were reviewed: the report of the 2015 Evaluation, the proposals laid out in PARIS21’s 2016-2020 Strategy and the minutes of the 2015 Board Meeting. Moreover, an analysis of partnerships and their structures, and best practices for the governance of partnerships was also carried out11.

The main findings are as follows:

Overall, the PARIS21’s current governance structure is appropriate and robust; it has served the partnership well, and does not require any significant transformation. PARIS21’s set-up allows it to be flexible and nimble, adapting as necessary to evolving strategic goals – a characteristic which was given high value in both the evaluation and the new strategy, and which is common to most other successful partnerships. Nevertheless, there is room to further strengthen the PARIS21 governance by modifying and/or clarifying some aspects of the current arrangements – notably with regard to reinforcing the inclusiveness and effectiveness of the Board, the voice of developing countries, and the level of members’ awareness of their rights and duties.

In light of these findings, the Secretariat proposed various changes to the Executive Committee in December with a view of preparing for the 2016 Annual Meetings. The proposed changes and accompanying documents were endorsed and the relevant changes were then implemented.

The Secretariat therefore invites the Board to take note of the following modifications that were implemented by the Secretariat:

1. **Achieve a more inclusive and diverse Board** by:

   • Bolstering the role of developing countries on the Board, in particular in the Executive Committee, to ensure that the activities of the partnership serve its key clients to the extent possible

   • Renewing the participation of four current regional institutions and four regional banks, and inviting the four regional commissions (UNECA, ECLAC, ESCAP and ESCWA) to sit on the Board, further strengthening regional representation, in particular in the context of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) giving the role of these bodies in monitoring

   • Among the multilateral organisations, replacing WHO and UNESCO with UNDP and UNICEF, who are more actively involved in the work of PARIS21 and the envisaged SDG-focused work programme during the timeframe of the new strategy

   • Renewing the mandate of the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation, and inviting Orange, and the UN Foundation to join the Board through rotating seats for new actors that are involved in activities related to PARIS21’s work programme

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2. **Raise awareness of the roles and responsibilities of members** by:

- Redefining and further clarifying the respective roles and responsibilities of the Executive Committee and Board members
- Designing Terms of Reference (TORs) for both the Executive Committee and Board members to be made available to all new and returning members

3. **Strengthen engagement and participation of the Board members** by:

- Organising a specific session day during the 2016 Annual Meetings dedicated to the partners and their work

The Secretariat sent out a call in February for partners to engage in the Annual Meetings requesting them to showcase and present their existing or new projects and initiatives contributing to the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals agenda. This new initiative responds to the Board’s request to have greater participation in the Annual Meetings, and showcase the work being implemented by partners. Based on the evaluation of this session in 2016, this feature could become permanent in the Annual Meetings.

4. **Further strengthen the relation between PARIS21 and the OECD** as the host organisation by:

- Transferring the PARIS21 Secretariat from the Development Co-operation Directorate to the Statistics Directorate

The main objective of the transfer is to further strengthen the relation between PARIS21 and the Statistics Directorate of the OECD (STD) for the benefit of the partnership. Implementing the SDGs will pose a huge challenge for developing countries, in particular in the area of data, statistics and capacity development, which require a robust and well-coordinated response from the international community. The transfer is meant to bring about synergies that would arise from the access to technical expertise in STD as the agenda 2030 is now universal and therefore affects both OECD and non-OECD countries. The transfer will not affect the current administrative arrangements, nor any operational modalities or the autonomous structure of the Secretariat. A very close continued link to the Development Co-operation Directorate (DCD) through various arrangements will be maintained.

The PARIS21 governance arrangements have been modified to reflect all of the changes above (see page 79).
8. PARIS21 REVISED GOVERNANCE ARRANGEMENTS
PARIS21 GOVERNANCE ARRANGEMENTS (REVISED 2016)

1. ROLE AND STRUCTURE OF THE PARTNERSHIP

1. PARIS21 (the Partnership) was set up in November 1999 as a global partnership of national, regional and international statisticians, analysts, policy-makers, development professionals and other users of statistics. It was established to promote, influence, and facilitate statistical capacity development and the better use of statistics.

2. This Partnership functions as a forum and a network of countries, organisations, agencies, and individuals that are interested and involved in the production and use of statistics to support economic and social development and to promote better governance. In particular it brings together users and providers of statistics in developing countries and policy makers and providers of technical and financial assistance in donor countries and the international community. Partnership members acknowledge their role as key actors within their agencies and governments to: i) advocate for improved use and production of statistics in both policy and technical domains, and ii) stress that funding be made available to fill key data gaps.

3. The activities of the Partnership are carried out by the Partnership members as well as by a Secretariat hosted in the Statistics Directorate of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD/STD) in Paris. The strategic direction of the Partnership as well as the work programme of the Secretariat is guided by the PARIS21 Board, which includes representatives from all the main stakeholders, from developing countries from all regions of the world, as well as from bilateral donors, international and regional organisations, private sector and foundations. The Board meets once a year to discuss issues relating to the development and use of statistics generally and to review work programmes. The Partnership’s activities are reported regularly to the UN Statistical Commission and other bodies; the reports are prepared by the Secretariat.

4. Between Board meetings, the activities of the Partnership and Secretariat are guided and monitored by an Executive Committee with a small number of members selected by the Board. Where required, the Executive Committee may set up Task Teams to carry out specific tasks or to deliver specific outputs. Also, as agreed by the PARIS21 Board and OECD Council, the PARIS21 Secretariat may host Special Initiatives (formerly referred to as “satellite programmes”), with responsibility for delivering a defined programme of work and with separate funding.

5. The specific responsibilities of these bodies and their relationships to one another are explained below.

2. THE PARIS21 BOARD

6. The PARIS21 Board is responsible for guiding the Partnership’s direction, objectives and activities. The Board meets once a year to discuss general issues relating to the development and use of statistics, to review the strategic direction of the Partnership and to review the medium-term operational work programme of the Secretariat, including the work of Task Teams and Special Initiatives. In particular, the Board is responsible for:

   • Setting the strategic direction for PARIS21 and how the Partnership is organised and co-ordinated based on their own expertise and experience
- Reviewing the work of the Partnership as a whole and advising on priorities for future action
- Championing the aims of PARIS21 and advocate for and publicise PARIS21 activities within their constituencies, including by sharing outcomes of PARIS21 meetings and activities where relevant
- Using their influence to advocate for the allocation of adequate resources both for the better availability and use of statistics in development generally and for PARIS21 activities in particular
- Reviewing and advising on the Secretariat’s medium-term work programme, which includes the work of Task Teams and Special Initiatives
- Participating in Task Teams on particular issues on a voluntary basis
- Reviewing and providing inputs into the terms of reference and reports of the periodic evaluations of PARIS21
- Providing overall guidance to the Secretariat when appropriate

7. The PARIS21 Board has mandated its Secretariat to also act as Secretariat for the Busan Action Plan for Statistics.

A. CHAIRMANSHIP

8. The Board has one chair, on a rotating basis with a mandate of two years. It alternates between a donor country and a developing country representative, nominated by the Executive Committee and approved by the Board. The Executive Committee will agree on a candidate and propose the name to the Board, who will endorse the nomination by acclamation at a formal Board meeting.

9. Donor meetings may be held in the margins of Board meetings to discuss issues relating to the funding of the PARIS21 Secretariat.

10. In addition to their role in guiding Board meetings, the chair will act as a champion for the Partnership and advocate for the support of (i) statistical capacity development in general and (ii) the PARIS21 Secretariat operational work programme in particular.

B. COMPOSITION OF THE BOARD

11. The Board is made up of a diverse set of members. The Secretariat Manager is an ex-officio member of the Board.

12. As far as possible, the intention is to have equal representation from the developed countries – bilateral donors and international development agencies – and developing countries, including regional development banks and regional organisations and other actors from foundations or the private sector if relevant. The aim is also to ensure that interests and concerns of both the producers and users of statistics are properly represented and to encourage an adequate gender balance.

13. Developing countries’ representation on the Board is determined by (sub)regional groupings. The grouping of countries is based on the United Nations Classification except for Africa where it is based on the Classification of the African Union Commission. The Board member from South East Asia, for instance, represents the member countries from the Association of Southeast Asian Nations. Developing country representatives (and the member of the Board representing individual members of the Partnership) are appointed by the Board on the recommendation of the Secretariat.

12 From a non-OECD country on the DAC list of ODA recipients - www.oecd.org/dac/stats/daclist
14. Board membership is open to interested bilateral donors who either finance the Secretariat or participate in PARIS21 activities. In order to keep the number of Board members at a manageable level, the number of seats allocated to the bilateral donor community will be limited to those actively supporting the Secretariat either financially or in kind. However, all other interested bilateral donors are encouraged to attend Board meetings — the only distinction being a lack of formal voting rights.

15. The European Commission, IMF, OECD, United Nations, and World Bank hold permanent seats on the Board. Board members representing donor countries and agencies will be nominated by the agency or organisation concerned and will serve until the Chair and the Secretariat are informed otherwise.

16. In order to ensure that new perspectives on priority issues are also addressed, membership is open to a range of relevant stakeholders from the private sector, foundations and civil society organisations whose objectives are in line with those of the Partnership. In order to keep the number of Board members at a manageable level, the number of seats allocated to these partners will be limited to a small amount of partners who are working directly with the Partnership through joint activities, financial contributions and/or those who provide significant strategic value for the Partnership.

17. Members of the Board will serve for two years and may be re-appointed by the Board for additional two-year terms where appropriate.

18. Board members are expected to inform the Secretariat of any potential conflict of interest on any matter. For example, serving Board members are disqualified from any remunerated post with the Secretariat, Task Teams or Special Initiatives and are ineligible for consulting contracts.

C. ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF BOARD MEMBERS

19. Board members have a responsibility to the Partnership and their constituencies within it to oversee the design and implementation of PARIS21 work. They will be expected to act as ‘champions’ for the objectives of PARIS21 and advocate for and publicise PARIS21 activities within their constituencies. They will consult and report back to their constituencies about Board discussions and the work of the Partnership more broadly. They may also participate in Task Teams on particular issues when appropriate. In particular, they are expected to use their influence to advocate for the allocation of adequate resources both for the better availability and use of statistics in development generally and for PARIS21 activities in particular.

D. OBSERVERS

20. The Chair and Secretariat Manager may on occasion request observers to attend Board meetings, to speak on a specific topic or provide their insight on important issues. Former chairs of the Steering Committee and Board as well as Managers of the Secretariat may for instance be invited to attend meetings in order to share their knowledge and experience. While these special invitees are welcome to participate fully in all discussions, their participation in no way implies a formal, lasting relationship with the Board and they are not entitled to vote if such a procedure is required.

E. CONDUCT OF THE BOARD’S WORK

21. The Board meets in full session once per year (usually in March/April). The Secretariat proposes the agenda and prepares other papers for meetings, which are then commented on and approved by the Executive Committee.
22. In general, the Board takes decisions and makes recommendations by consensus. If a vote is required, then only full, official members of the Board are entitled to vote. Each member has one vote, decisions are made by a simple majority and the Chair has a casting vote if required.

23. The annual meeting of the Board can include seminars or other in-depth discussion of current important issues relating to the development or use of statistics.

F. COST OF PARTICIPATION IN BOARD MEETINGS

24. The costs of participation in Board meetings, including travel costs and per diems, of developing country members and invited observers in Board meetings will be borne by the Secretariat’s budget subject to OECD standard rules and procedures. It is expected that the cost of participation by bilateral, multilateral, regional institution, regional development bank, private sector and foundation representatives in all PARIS21–related meetings will be borne by their respective institutions.

3. EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

25. The role of the Executive Committee is to provide an accountability mechanism and guidance to the ongoing work of the Secretariat. In particular it provides a policy direction to activities and is a decision-making body when required. Preference is generally given to decision-making by consensus, but if a vote is required, each member has one vote, decisions being made by a simple majority. The specific roles of the Executive Committee are:

- Championing the aims of PARIS21 and advocate for and publicise PARIS21 activities within their constituencies, including by sharing outcomes of PARIS21 meetings and activities, where relevant
- Using their influence to advocate for the allocation of adequate resources both for the better availability and use of statistics in development generally and for PARIS21 activities in particular
- Monitoring progress of the regular work programme of the Secretariat and reviewing the progress of Special Initiatives from time to time, subject to the special arrangements put in place for each such programme
- Reviewing and approving annual work programmes and budgets, annual reports and other important documents as required
- Reviewing and approving the agenda and papers for the annual Board meetings
- Reviewing the Secretariat’s budget situation on a regular basis
- Briefing and engaging with the Board throughout the year as necessary, to ensure effective consultation on key operational and administrative issues as they arise
- Participating in the appointment of the Manager of the PARIS21 Secretariat when required and in line with OECD arrangements
- Reviewing nominations for new Board members
- Communicating reports and decisions to the Board
- Contributing to fundraising efforts for the Secretariat
26. The Executive Committee is appointed by the Board. It consists of nine appointed members and the PARIS21 Secretariat Manager ex-officio as the tenth member (without voting rights). The members are appointed based on the following criteria:

- Two developing country representatives
- Two representatives from bilateral donors funding the Secretariat
- Board members representing UN Statistics Division, EC/EUROSTAT, OECD, IMF and the World Bank, as the founding institutions

27. Members of the Executive Committee will be appointed from the pool of existing Board members. The Secretariat will consult with developing country and bilateral donor Board members to make nominations. Members will serve for two years in the first instance and can be re-appointed for further two-year terms if appropriate. The founding institutions will hold permanent seats. If any member of the Executive Committee resigns from the Board they will be replaced as soon as possible with the agreement of the Board’s Chair, and the appointment will be ratified at the next Board meeting.

28. The Executive Committee elects a chair among its members (excluding the PARIS21 Secretariat Manager) who will hold office for at least one year, with possibility of renewal.

29. The Executive Committee will ideally meet at least three times a year, where possible in the margins of suitable international meetings. Other business will be conducted through consultation by telephone and e-mail.

4. THE PARIS21 SECRETARIAT MANAGER

30. The PARIS21 Secretariat Manager (referred to as “the Manager” for the duration of this document) plays a dual role: (i) managing the day-to-day operations of the Secretariat and ensuring that it is working fully and efficiently for the Partnership and (ii) acting as liaison between the Partnership and the Secretariat’s host organisation, the OECD.

31. In addition to managing the Secretariat’s human and financial resources and facilitating its smooth functioning, the Manager is called upon to actively engage in international fora relevant to statistical capacity development to ensure the views of the Partnership are well articulated. Partners are invited to support him/her in this endeavour by facilitating his/her participation and active involvement in key international processes. The Manager is expected to energetically act as a catalyst for the Partnership's objectives across the international community as well as within the OECD.

32. The Manager will also act as liaison between the Partnership and its governance structures on one side and the Secretariat’s host institution on the other. He/she will clearly communicate to the Board and Executive Committee, as required, possible changes to the OECD’s policy framework that have resource implications – both human and financial – for the Secretariat and will brief OECD senior management on the decisions and expectations of the PARIS21 Board.
5. THE ROLE OF THE OECD AS HOST INSTITUTION AND IMPLICATIONS FOR THE SECRETARIAT

33. In terms of establishing operational work programme priorities, the OECD has the same roles and responsibilities as other Board members as outlined in Section II. c above. As such, it acts as an equal partner with other members of the Board to vigorously champion PARIS21 activities. As the Secretariat is hosted by the OECD’s Statistics Directorate (STD) and the Manager is part of the STD management team, the OECD plays a key role in defending and promoting the objectives of the Secretariat.

34. To allow the Manager to effectively carry out his/her responsibilities in promoting the Partnership’s objectives across the international community as well as within the OECD, OECD senior management acknowledges that the Manager must: i) be given sufficient latitude to act appropriately in pursuit of the Partnership’s objectives albeit within the OECD’s general policy framework, and ii) develop working relationships with the OECD’s Statistics and Development Co-operation Directorates as well as other experts throughout the Organisation to draw on the unique expertise found in the OECD.

35. On administrative matters, so long as the PARIS21 Secretariat is hosted by OECD, it will carry out its functions in accordance with the rules and practices of the OECD. Specifically, the Secretariat is subject to OECD Human Resource policies and procedures, staff rules and salary scales, as well as financial rules and audit procedures. In addition, the direct costs of PARIS21 activities, including the costs of the Secretariat and governance activities such as Board meetings, are met by voluntary contributions from a number of bilateral donors, international agencies, foundations, and other eligible contributors. In light of the fact that the PARIS21 Secretariat has a programme of work that is agreed upon by a governing body separate from the OECD (the Board) and that is funded from voluntary contributions channelled through the OECD, any services that PARIS21 Secretariat staff provide to OECD deliverables (i.e., non-PARIS21 outputs) will not be financed by the PARIS21 budget.

36. Reflecting the competencies required for both the operational and administrative roles described above, the Manager is an OECD A5 level and is supported by a Deputy Manager (A4). The Special Initiatives Co-ordinators (see section IX below) report directly to the Manager.

37. The OECD, in its role as the fiduciary host organisation, has an obligation to ensure the independence of the PARIS21 Secretariat. The specific location of the Secretariat within the OECD Directorate structure is at the discretion of the OECD Senior Management, while consultation with the PARIS21 Executive Committee and its Board is desirable. In order to ensure that the Secretariat fully benefits from the OECD expertise in the area of statistical development in developed countries as well as its expertise in development co-operation, a close operational link to both the Development Co-operation Directorate and the Statistics Directorate is required.


6. THE ROLE OF THE PARIS21 SECRETARIAT

39. The Secretariat is responsible for co-ordinating the Partnership activities and implementing the day-to-day work programme of PARIS21 as approved by the Board and the Executive Committee. The activities include:
• Implementing its work programme
• Servicing the Board and the Executive Committee, including making proposals for future work
• Reporting to the Global Partnership for Effective Development Co-operation, and UNSC on behalf of the Board
• Acting as central contact and reference point for the Partnership
• Developing advocacy materials and orchestrating their effective deployment
• Advising countries on access to trust funds and other donor support
• Facilitating information exchange and co-ordination among relevant partners, including maintaining the PARIS21 website and knowledge base
• Providing support to the work of Task Teams
• Raising funds for the Secretariat work programme
• Accounting for all funds received in line with OECD rules and procedures

7. FUNDING THE PARIS21 SECRETARIAT

40. As mentioned above, the PARIS21 Secretariat is financed entirely through voluntary contributions. Since the Secretariat is officially a division within the STD and as such does not have a legal status separate from that of the OECD, the management of the Secretariat’s budget follows the financial rules and procedures of its host organisation. Voluntary contributions to the PARIS21 Secretariat are therefore contracts between the donor institution and the OECD.

41. In accordance with the aid / development effectiveness principle of harmonisation of donor practices in implementing common arrangements and simplifying procedures, the PARIS21 Secretariat, with the agreement of the Board at its June 2010 session, maintains a financial management system to improve the provision and management of voluntary contributions which increases management efficiency within the Secretariat, funds agreed outputs and activities, and minimises transaction costs for all actors.

42. Donors will endeavour to improve the process related to the provision and management of voluntary contributions for the Secretariat’s Programme of Work and Budget (PWB) and agree to:

• Provide their voluntary contributions in support of the overall priorities agreed by the Board
• Pledge their voluntary contributions for implementation of the agreed PWB as early as possible, preferably before the starting date of the PWB
• Use the agreed standard OECD contract (at least for DAC donors) to provide voluntary contributions to the Secretariat, unless otherwise agreed between the Partners
• Acknowledge OECD’s Financial Rules and Regulations, as well as other policies and procedures including those on internal and external audit
• Refrain from requesting information above and beyond that provided for in the agreed standard substantive and financial reports that will be prepared by the Secretariat, unless otherwise defined in a specific contract between Donors and OECD
43. Donors understand that the Secretariat will:

- Strengthen the link between the PWB process and the mobilisation of voluntary contributions
- Report on progress in the funding and implementation of the PWB at the annual Board meetings, thereby providing pledging windows for donors to officially communicate their intentions to provide voluntary contributions
- Provide a single, consolidated financial report on all income and expenditure, on an annual basis

8. TASK TEAMS

44. Task Teams will be formed by the Secretariat, subject to approval by the Executive Committee, to support work on a particular technical topic or more general themes. The nature of activities will be either (a) to develop ideas and conceptual frameworks (such as the Task Team on Sequenced Information Strategies which led to the development of the framework for National Strategies for the Development of Statistics; and the Task Team on indicators of statistical capacity which developed the Statistical Capacity Building Indicators); or (b) to enable the Partnership to work together to improve collaboration and information exchange (such as on the Task Team on the Partner Report on the Support to Statistics – PRESS). The Task Teams contribute to the work programme of PARIS21 by involving those Partnership members with a strong interest in the particular area of work more intensively than can be provided by their participation in the Board or Executive Committee.

45. Task Teams will be set up with clear terms of reference, expected life span, membership and budget. Membership of Task Teams will be voluntary and, while Board members will be expected to play a full part, can include other organisations and individuals. Task Teams will be convened and chaired by the Secretariat or by the most relevant institution represented on the Task Team. Partner institutions will generally meet the costs of their staff participating in Task Teams, but funding of additional activities can be charged to the Secretariat’s budget. This funding might be supplemented by the conveners or any of the members of the Task Team (as was the case for the Task Team on Monitoring Development Goals).

9. SPECIAL INITIATIVES

46. The PARIS21 Secretariat may from time to time take on additional functions which help to achieve the aims of the Partnership, subject to approval by the Board and, where necessary, OECD Council. This will be guided by agreed criteria such as:

- Work supports the goals of PARIS21
- Synergy with other PARIS21 work
- Clear comparative advantage in work being hosted by the PARIS21 Secretariat
- Additional funding and staffing over and above PARIS21’s core programme
- No negative impact on the Secretariat’s work
47. The Special Initiatives are not intended to be permanent or indefinite. Rather, they should focus on innovations in supporting statistical capacity development. These programmes have separate funding and staff who report to the PARIS21 Secretariat Manager (or his/her Deputy) and may possibly have separate governance arrangements.

10. EVALUATING PARIS21

48. Assessments of PARIS21 work are carried out at several levels: on substantive and financial matters and by PARIS21 governing bodies, the OECD, and external experts.

49. At its annual meetings, the Board reviews progress of the PWB, assessing progress of activities and the disbursement and allocation of funds. Based on this information, the Board then provides guidance on and approves forward work plans. The Executive Committee provides an additional layer of monitoring in between meetings of the Board.

50. The Secretariat’s budget is also subject to periodic audits by auditors internal and external to the OECD. It should be noted that the OECD cannot authorise any audits of its financial statements or systems other than those carried out by its duly appointed auditors.

51. PARIS21 conducts formal evaluations, normally every three to five years, of the results of the Partnership and the role of its Secretariat in facilitating this work. These evaluations are financed on the Secretariat budget. As of 2016, four such evaluations have been conducted (in 2003, 2006, 2009 and 2015). These evaluations are led by external experts, whose work is overseen either by a review group appointed by the PARIS21 Executive Committee or by the PARIS21 Executive Committee itself. The results are presented to the full Board for formal validation.
9. UPDATE ON NSDS GUIDELINES
UPDATE OF THE NSDS GUIDELINES

Since April 2015, the PARIS21 Secretariat has organised numerous training events on the guidelines for National Strategies for the Development of Statistics (NSDS) (http://nsdsguidelines.paris21.org/). For example, it organised regional training sessions benefiting 12 countries in Asia-Pacific and 9 countries in the Caribbean in partnership with the Statistical Institute for Asia and the Pacific and Caribbean Community Secretariat respectively. This training aimed to strengthen strategic planning processes for statistical development through capacity-building of national statistical offices (NSOs), in particular senior level managers, to lead in NSDS design and implementation. In view of supporting the NSDS drafting process country specific training sessions were organised for Afghanistan, Cambodia, Fiji, Togo, and Trinidad & Tobago. The Secretariat co-operated with the AfDB in its regional training of trainers on NSDSs, and with AFRISTAT and Statistics Canada in two joint strategic planning regional workshops, training 80 participants from 20 African countries on NSDS Guidelines. Furthermore, the Secretariat undertook NSDS introductory sessions in three statistical training schools in Africa. Finally, at a regional workshop organised jointly with AFRISTAT, the Secretariat raised awareness amongst National Aid Co-ordinators from ten African countries on NSDSs, allowing them to better understand the specific needs of statistical co-ordination and funding, in particular in the context of the Agenda 2030.

On 23 February 2016, the Secretariat organised the second meeting of the NSDS Guidelines Reference Group (ERG) which includes country experts and organisations from all regions (current members are Albania, Burundi, Ecuador, Grenada, Palestine, Philippines, Samoa, African Development Bank, AFRISTAT, CARICOM, Pacific Community, UNESCAP, and UNESCWA) and is co-chaired by Statistics Canada and PARIS21. The ERG discussed and approved updates related to ten issues:

1. **Introduction for first timers:** this new section gives a global picture of the NSDS approach for countries new to preparing a strategy. It defines an NSDS, demonstrates the benefits and advantages of implementing one, lists the key factors of a successful strategy (political support, dialogue with users, integration of all components of the national statistical system (NSS), mobilisation of government funds) and the main steps of an NSDS.

2. **The NSDS Guidelines update process:** this section has been updated to reflect the process established in 2015 to annually update the NSDS guidelines. Updates are based on user experience and feedback in all continents, changes in the international agenda and new approaches and innovations developed by practitioners, with the aim to create a living document updated on a continuous basis to keep abreast with the changing global, regional and national environment.

3. **Fragile states:** this section adds a definition of the term fragile state, recommendations on risk prevention, M&E, focus on core statistics, the creation of a data dissemination platform, and highlights the need for specific technical and financial support from the international community. The ERG separated fragile states from the section on Small Island Developing States (SIDS).

4. **Sectoral Strategies for the Development of Statistics (SSDS):** this section (formerly named Sectoral Strategies) provides additional elements on the link between the national development plan and sectoral strategies and provides recommendations on how to develop a SSDS, in particular providing guidance for the development of Terms of References for a Sectoral Statistics Committee.

5. **Subnational Strategies for the Development of Statistics:** this section (formerly named “Infranational Strategies”) has been rewritten, taking into account research done by the Secretariat in 2015. It provides explanations on the significance of subnational statistics systems in some countries and provides recommendations to develop a subnational strategy, including the adoption of strategic principles, the classification of territorial units, a needs assessment, the setting of a production framework and its integration with the NSDS.

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13 *Ecole Nationale de la Statistique et de l’Analyse Economique (ENSAE)* in Dakar, the *Institut Sous-Régional de Statistique et d’Economie Appliquée (ISSEA)* in Yaounde, and the East African Statistical Training Center (EASTC) in Tanzania

Major additions include the definition of a RSDS and recommendations for the revision of RSDSs to integrate the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

7. Costing of NSDSs – the Advanced Data Planning Tool: this section presents the latest development of the “Advanced Data Planning Tool (ADAPT)” developed by PARIS21 to assist countries in planning and costing activities within their NSDS, in particular in the monitoring of SDGs indicators. This section replaces the current section “NSDS Data Module”.

8. The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development: this section integrates steps that took place up to the end of December 2015, including the adoption of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the preparation process of the indicators for the monitoring of the 2030 Agenda. It addresses the impact of the new agenda on the NSDS process and proposes specific recommendations to prepare a new/update the current NSDS to integrate the SDGs, including the preparation of specific data and funding frameworks and the identification of institutional changes. This section replaces the former section “Post 2015”.

9. Data Revolution: this new section describes how NSSs will be affected by the Data Revolution and provides guidance to render NSDSs more responsive to these new demands. This involves the benefits, complementarities, risks and challenges associated with the integration of new data sources and an increased engagement with new actors in the NSS.

10. Permanent Steps: further to feedback from users, it appeared that the term “Permanent Steps” is not always clear. The ERG decided to replace it with “Essential Steps”.

In addition to these updates and additions, new examples of NSDSs, RSDSs, sectoral strategies, NSDS roadmaps, tools and good practice papers were added to the Guidelines.

The English version of the NSDS Guidelines website (http://nsdsguidelines.paris21.org/) has been updated and reflects the 2016 changes. The French, Portuguese and Spanish versions are currently being updated and will be available in the next weeks.

In terms of further development of the Guidelines, the ERG recommended that the Secretariat work on some of the following issues:

- Data quality
- Mechanisms to co-ordinate the NSS and NSO leadership
- Human Resources training and staff retention
- Modernisation of statistical systems and offices, including recommendations for improving infrastructure, working with donors and taking part in new partnerships
- Data security
- Legal framework in the context of the Data Revolution
- Translation of the Guidelines into Arabic

At the request of members, a meeting of the ERG was organised on the margin of the United Nations Statistical Commission in New York on 11 March 2016, in order to collect user feedback on the NSDS Guidelines; discuss further the thematic areas for future updates; and gather proposals to strengthen the role of the group in promoting the Guidelines.
### Statement of Expenditure 2015

Partnership in Statistics for Development in the 21st Century (PARIS21)

- **PARIS21 Programme** -

#### Expenditure from 1 January 2015 to 31 December 2015 (in Euros)

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<th>Activity costs</th>
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<td><strong>Strategy</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>NSDS - Africa &amp; Arab States</td>
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<td>NSDS - Latin America &amp; Caribbean</td>
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<td>NSDS - Europe &amp; Caucasus</td>
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<td><strong>Overall operational expenditure</strong></td>
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<th>Corporate costs</th>
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<tr>
<td>Voluntary contributions administration charge</td>
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**Total costs 2015**

| Financial commitments for 2016 (in Euros) |
|---------------------------------|----------|
| Staff commitments 2016 | 1,764,696 |
| Non staff commitments 2016 | 354,005 |

**Total Financial commitments**

2,118,701

1) VC Administration charge, see C(2009)158
2) Legally binding commitments related to staff contracts.
3) Legally binding commitments related to contracted intellectual services and other goods & services.

**Signatures**

Mario Pezzini
Acting Director of the Development Co-operation Directorate (DCD)

Françoise Héchinger
Head of Accounting Division
**TABLE 10: HISTORY OF VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS & GRANTS**

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<tr>
<td>Switzerland</td>
<td>597,696</td>
<td>99,445</td>
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<td>162,554</td>
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<td>457,810</td>
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<tr>
<td>United Kingdom</td>
<td>3,904,596</td>
<td>2,221,746</td>
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<td></td>
<td>1,317,504</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>USA - Gates Foundation</td>
<td>3,904,596</td>
<td>2,221,746</td>
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<td>1,317,504</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>World Bank</td>
<td>9,636,630</td>
<td>3,226,731</td>
<td>2,683,917</td>
<td>2,484,736</td>
<td>2,513,903</td>
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<td>1,857,041</td>
<td>1,959,616</td>
<td>24,362,574</td>
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<td>Other income</td>
<td>25,050</td>
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</table>

### On-going multi-year grants/VCs

1) The VC accepted by the OECD in 2014 covers the period July 2014-January 2015
2) The VC accepted by the OECD in 2013 covers the period 2013-2015
3) The grant accepted by the OECD in 2013 covers the period November 2013 - October 2015
4) Five grants accepted by the OECD in 2014:
   - ADP/DGF 2015: 482,470 €. Grant covering the period 1 January 2015 - 31 December 2015
   - IHSN/DGF 2015: 327,065 €. Grant covering the period 1 January 2015 - 31 December 2015
   - NSDS/DGF 2015: 243,710 €. Grant covering the period 1 January 2015 - 31 December 2015
5) Two grants accepted in 2015:
   - 209,233 €. Grant covering the period 1 January 2015 - 30 June 2015
   - 412,638 €. Grant covering the period 8 July 2015 - 31 December 2017
6) Grant from Canada 150,405 €. Grant covering the period 1 January 2015 - 31 March 2016
7) Grant from EUROSTAT 150,000 €. Grant covering the period 1 January 2016 - 31 December 2017
8) Grant from Finland 70,000 €. Grant covering the period 1 January 2015 - 31 December 2016
9) Grant from Ireland 70,000 €. Grant covering the period 1 January 2015 - 31 December 2016
10) Grant from Switzerland 457,810 €. Grant covering the period 1 January 2015 - 31 December 2016
11) The VC from DFID accepted by the OECD in 2015 covers the period 2016-2018
12) The VC from the Gates Foundation covers the period 1 January 2016-31 December 2017