

OUTCOME NOTE

DATA IN DEVELOPMENT DIALOGUE:  
FINDINGS AND PRACTICES FOR EFFECTIVE  
SUPPORT FOR STATISTICAL CAPACITY  
AND DATA IN AFRICA

JUNE 2021



**Global  
Partnership**  
for Effective Development  
Co-operation



**BERN NETWORK**





## 1 Executive Summary

On 23 June 2021, the Bern Network on Financing Data for Development and the Global Partnership for Effective Development Co-operation (GPEDC) jointly hosted a virtual roundtable for countries to share good practices and challenges to address data and statistics financing in development cooperation in Africa. Government officials from ministries in charge of planning and development cooperation, and representatives of national statistical offices (NSOs) from Burkina Faso, Ghana, Madagascar, Mali and Rwanda presented their structures and mechanisms for coordinating data financing in development cooperation and shed light on ways to more effectively resource data and statistics, both domestically and through support from development partners. The discussions were facilitated by members of the Bern Network and the GPEDC, including the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation, PARIS21, the United Nations Development Program, the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development Data, and Open Data Watch (see Annex for full list of participants).

The roundtable underscored the fact that, despite the importance of official statistics for sustainable development and the key role NSOs play in this context, data and statistics are underfunded globally and effective development cooperation can play an important role in addressing this challenge. Participants recognized the strong need for data financing to be integrated into national development and financing plans and shared insights on their country-specific cooperation structures and coordination mechanisms.

In addition to presenting good practices, participants also shared capacity challenges they face when trying to strengthen national cooperation around development data and statistics. This ranged from foundational issues such as inconsistent political support and NSO capacities to practical challenges in building more holistic and coordinated national statistical plans that are aligned with the data interests of different stakeholders.

The roundtable ended with a summary of key takeaways to achieve smarter financing for development data, which included a call for creating high-level coordination platforms, leveraging popular priority agendas to help include financing for data onto the agenda and the national budget, recognizing the value of data and data use, and improving the visibility and quality of aid for statistics. It also highlighted the value of peer exchanges to identify practices, strengthen cooperation and facilitate action by countries.

This outcome note collects the key findings, country practices and next steps from the roundtable and aims to serve as a knowledge-sharing resource. These are based on the presentations given by participating countries along with additional context provided by the organizers. Finding will inform further activities and regional roundtables co-organized by the GPEDC and the Bern Network in 2022, including the development of principles for effective development cooperation on data and statistics as part of the GPEDC's work area on Data and Statistics.



## 2 Introduction & key findings

### 2.1 Introduction

Timely, complete and reliable data are essential for designing policies to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and leave no one behind. In spite of this importance, data availability is not a given. In many low- and middle-income countries, data are unreliable or come late, basic systems such as birth and death registrations do not cover the whole population, and capacity to use new technologies and data sources is limited. Building national statistical systems (NSS) that are fit-for-purpose to address these data and capacity gaps requires more than just additional resources. This requires national governments that give sufficient priority to data and statistics as part of national planning, incentivize investments and lead change, as well as providers who coordinate their support for statistics, align with country priorities and share data.

In this context, there is significant potential to leverage existing coordination mechanisms between countries and their development partners, including by examining how national statistical offices (NSOs) can play a more prominent role in development dialogue. Most countries for example have processes to coordinate their National Development Plan, which usually includes regular dialogue with development partners and stakeholders and is a basis for development partners' investments. NSOs do not usually play a big role in these processes. At the same time, several NSOs have developed their own processes and practices to reach out to and coordinate with their stakeholders, including for their National Strategies for the Development of Statistics (NSDS). There is an opportunity to strengthen the links between the two coordination processes and to better understand the capacities and common obstacles to implementing these effectively in order to close the gaps in the availability of data for the National Development Plan. Doing so can contribute to establishing a strong statistical system that can support effective development cooperation.

Putting an emphasis on peer learning, the roundtable invited participants from five African countries – Burkina Faso, Ghana, Madagascar, Mali and Rwanda – to present practices, challenges and approaches they have developed to coordinate for smarter financing of data for development. The workshop was structured around two sessions focusing on 1) coordination mechanisms and 2) overcoming capacity challenges (see Annex for the meeting agenda), which highlighted significant commonalities in country experiences and mutually reinforcing perspectives across both areas. These are presented below.

### 2.2 Key findings

The roundtable discussions showed that there is a diverse range of coordination practices, mechanisms and processes for development dialogue within the participating countries, with data and statistics included as a cross-cutting theme to varying extents. While countries have ownership over coordination with aid providers, the alignment of priorities was identified as an area in need of constant dialogue between partners.



On their country experiences, participants were forthcoming about the challenges, capacity and coordination needs linked to attracting sufficient resources for data and statistical activities. A common theme that emerged was the need to increase the understanding and visibility of data and statistics as an essential basis for effective policymaking thereby paving the way for increased political support at the national level and the mobilization of domestic resources. Participants from ministries of planning and finance also noted the important role data and statistics play within development cooperation, in particular for reporting to aid providers. It was observed that the data and statistical capacity development projects must align with the priorities of the partner recipient country so that capacity can be developed in the long-term, beyond the lifetime of specific projects. The roundtable discussions also highlighted that an NSO that has a well-defined mandate, is trusted to provide reliable statistics, and can lean on a strong National Strategy for the Development of Statistics (NSDS) is a more effective coordinator and contributor to national processes of coordination for development dialogue. Some NSOs have successfully fulfilled this role and fostered trust by demonstrating the use of data and statistics, which has required skills and capacities that go beyond statistical expertise, including leadership, communication, and diplomacy.

The table below captures the key findings from countries’ presentations in further detail. These practices and mechanisms span NSOs, ministries of finance and planning commissions.

**Table 1. Key findings:  
Coordination mechanisms and capacity challenges in participating countries (Burkina Faso, Ghana, Madagascar, Mali and Rwanda)**

Coordination mechanisms	Capacity challenges
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Integrating data and statistics as an explicit sectoral theme within partner coordination mechanism and in development partner’s reporting. Establishing clear rules for and ring fence domestic resources for core funding of the national statistical system.</li> <li>● Conducting inclusive country-led, forward looking assessments of the state of data and statistics (NSDS); develop roadmaps to inform development policies and program, being realistic, highlighting gaps and opportunities.</li> <li>● Using the Sustainable Development Goals as a 'hook' (broad political buy in across a wide spectrum of partners) to raise awareness, find common ground and align stakeholders' activities.</li> <li>● Sharing data on support to ensure transparency and accountability and avoid duplication/ensure greater impact and increase visibility of funding for data and statistics in reporting.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Foundational challenges include lack of political will, competing interests, and capacity constraints.</li> <li>● Practical challenges include partners coordination, realistic planning, and successful implementation.</li> <li>● Coordination challenges include a lack of a clear articulation of domestic demand and an unclear or weak coordination role of the NSO.</li> <li>● Developing and updating the NSDS as a coordinating, priority-setting and costing exercise.</li> <li>● NSOs require skills beyond statistical expertise to play an effective role in development cooperation on data and statistics and to raise resources, including leadership, communication, diplomacy and advocacy skills.</li> <li>● What is needed is predictability of funding, including by the government, which can be assisted by an updated NSDS.</li> </ul>



Across participating countries, the following emerged as good practices that foster effective coordination for data and statistical cooperation:

- Fostering strong political buy in and inclusion of data and statistics as a political priority for development.
- Building transparent coordination platforms that clearly state roles and are inclusive.
- Developing plans that align short, medium to long term objectives that cover priority national policies with global goals and a realistic budget to facilitate buy in and implementation.
- Looking and planning beyond the NSO to NSS as a whole.
- Include the development of core statistical capacities in the the national development plan and address resource needs in the dialogue with development partners.
- Developing a broad range of skills for effective coordination and development cooperation both with external and national partners, which include leadership, communication, diplomacy and advocacy.
- Aiming for better monitoring of financing for data and statistics specifically to improve visibility and understanding of resourcing.

The next section of the report presents the different practices, mechanisms and processes for coordinating development dialogue on development data financing from each of the participating countries.



### 3 Country highlights

#### 3.1 Burkina Faso

##### **A robust process of aid coordination with Development Partners**

Burkina Faso has very developed coordination mechanisms between government and Development Partners (DPs). See Box 1. Development partners are united in the «Troika». The basis for dialogue is the National Development Plan 2021-2025 and the National Results Framework.

##### **Box 1. Existing coordination mechanisms with development partners**

National Steering Committee of the National Economic and Social Development Plan Sectoral and regional frameworks for dialogue
Semi-annual meeting between Prime Minister - Troika of development partners Quarterly meetings Ministry of Economy and Finance - Troika of partners
Joint cooperation committees and bilateral consultations, Reviews of cooperation or portfolio strategies
General funding roundtables on the National Development Framework Sectoral or thematic rounds of policy or strategy funding

Both development partners and government recognize the importance of enhancing statistical capacity to monitor the NDP 2021-2025. The Troika of development partners has a group on macro-economics, with an active sub-group on statistics. They have monthly meetings and work on issues such as the NSDS, census planning, and addressing data gaps.

##### **Development Cooperation Reports as resource base for development aid coordination**

To facilitate coordination, the Ministry of Economy & Finance publishes an annual “Development Cooperation Report” (DCR) with information on aid flows and its management. The Report is co-produced by an inter-ministerial team and development partners. The technical ministries report on results indicators and development partners on funding. The report serves as a resource for roundtables, focus group meetings and activities related to resource mobilization. It is a tool for accountability and aid transparency for both the government and development partners. By addressing specific themes (e.g. financial inclusion (2020), the report initiates action dialogues at the national level.

##### **Shortcomings in the Development Cooperation Report for effective coordination for data and statistics**

Despite recognition of the importance of data and statistics, the report does not contain specific information on the support for the national statistical system. This is because statistics are not labelled as a sector as it is cross-cutting. As a result, there is a lack of visibility on the funding for statistics, as well as the information needed to effectively coordinate and align the support.

##### **Opportunities to integrate statistics into the aid development dialogue**

The existing consultation mechanisms for development aid offer an opportunity to integrate statistics into the dialogue to make the process more coherent. To this end, the Ministry of Economy and Finance plans to integrate the consultation on statistics into the existing process on the development aid side. As a first step, the Director General of the NSO and the Minister of Finance will establish a formal and permanent

consultation structure between NSS actors and the development partners around statistical issues to further harmonize support. The Ministry of Economy and Finance will use Burkina Faso’s new National Statistics Development Strategy (NSDS, April 2021), describing what has been funded and what requires funding, as the basis around which partners could coordinate their future support. As a second step, the Ministry will bring in data on development partners’ funding to statistics to the country in the annual DCR to give more visibility to statistics, and as inputs to the above mentioned consultations.

### 3.2 Ghana

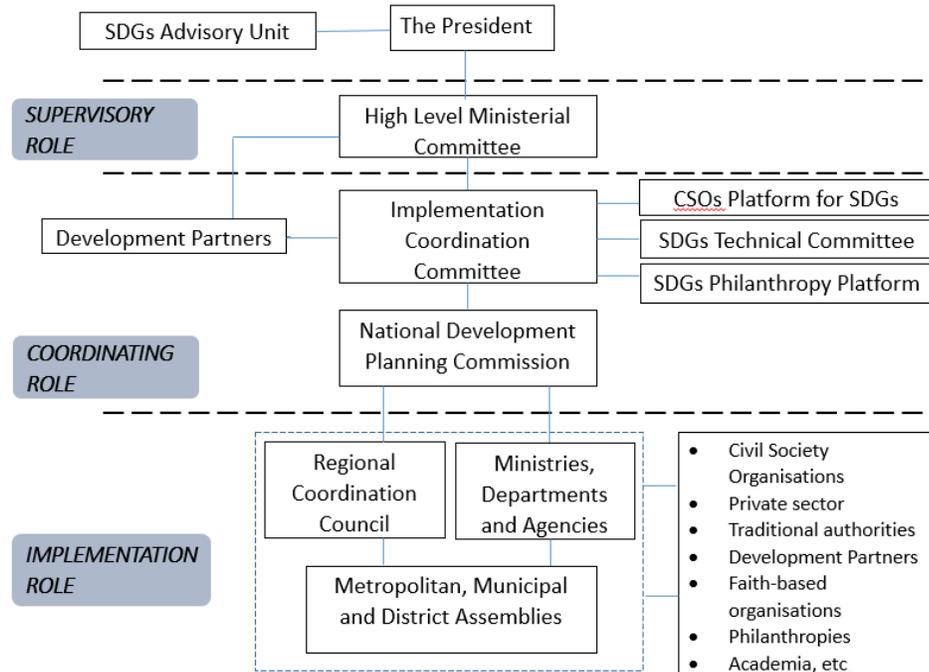
#### Using SDGs as a hook to drive financing for data and statistics

In Ghana there is a broad acceptance of the SDGs across the political spectrum and among key development stakeholders. All sector ministries and districts have aligned their plans to the SDGs, as required by the new financing and planning guidelines. Ghana’s government has learned from the Millennium Development Goals, when the lack of key data was a major cause of poor performance on some of the MDGs.

#### An all-inclusive society and government approach for implementing the SDGs

The high-level acceptance of SDGs in Ghana is reflected in the implementation arrangements. A broad range of actors is involved (Figure 1). At the highest level, the President serves as the co-chair of the [SDG Advisory Unit](#). SDG matters are discussed at cabinet level in the [High Level Ministerial Committee](#). At the heart of the implementation arrangement is the [SDG Implementation Coordination Committee](#), which works together with the civil society platform, technical officers, philanthropy groups and development partners to coordinate the implementation among key stakeholders.

**Figure 1. SDG implementation arrangement in Ghana**



The implementation coordination committee has five core members who work together on a regular basis:

- National Development Planning Commission
- Ministry of Finance
- Ghana Statistical Service
- Environmental Protection Agency
- Civil Society Organizations platform for SDGs

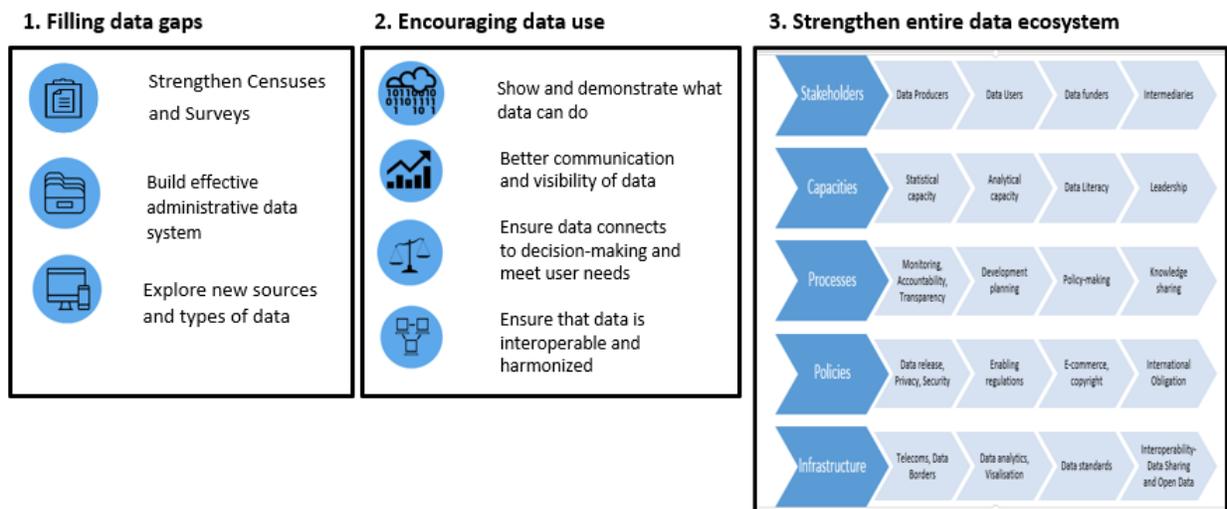
The interaction between these actors created a firm understanding of the need to invest in data and to promote the use of data to support decision-making. The Ministry of Finance places greater value on data, recognizing the need to make more funding available for the national statistical system at national and subnational levels. Civil society actors better understand why data from civil society need quality assurance before it can be part of national official statistics. There is a general agreement about what data needs to be produced, beyond censuses and ad hoc surveys, to feed into the national development agenda.

### Strategic actions to push statistics and data up the national agenda

The Implementation Coordination Committee undertook a number of strategic actions to draw attention to data needs, creating awareness about what data can do, and to drive the demand for data.

A few examples include:

The elaboration of data roadmap to (1) filling data gaps, (2) encouraging data use, and (3) actions to strengthen the entire data ecosystem. See figure below.



The assessment of national monitoring capacity to get a clearer view on the requirements for timely and credible data. Taking SDGs as a hook, the Ministry of Finance assessed what data Ghana currently generates, who generates it, where to find the data, disaggregation levels, timeliness and frequency. The Ministry identifies what the data requirements are and how to fill in the gaps.

The development of Constituency Profiles to make a case with members of parliament on the need to prioritize data and to make resources available for data. The profiles provided data on the constituency which encouraged a discussion around what data can do, and also to identify data gaps for policy making and profiling.

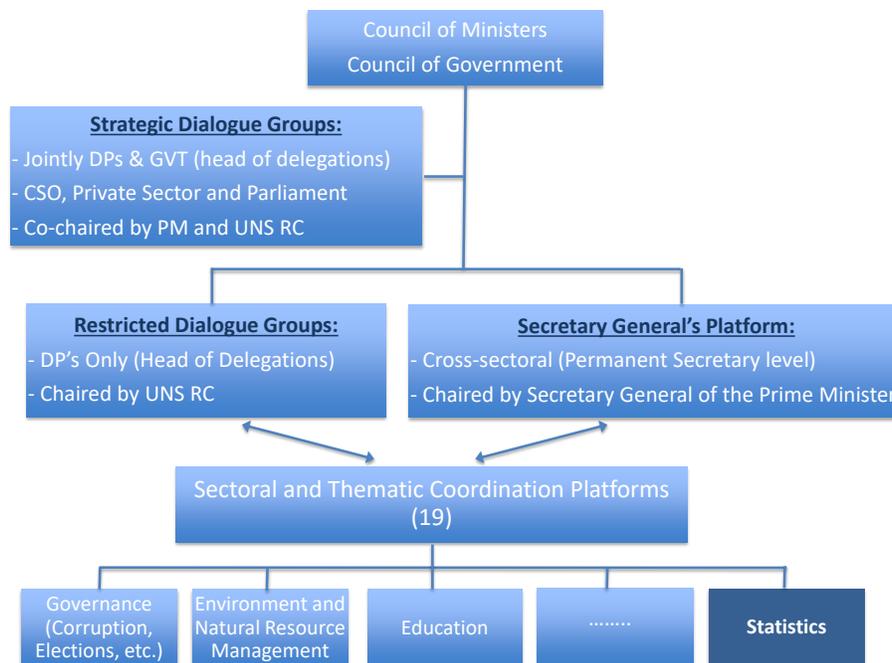
### 3.3 Madagascar

#### There is a coordination structure for statistics...

In Madagascar development coordination is organized in thematic groups under the aid effectiveness framework (see figure 2). Each of the 19 thematic groups is co-chaired by one development partner, and one government representative. The thematic groups report to the Strategic Dialogue Group, co-chaired by the Prime Minister and the UN Country representative, with participation by Ministries, development partners, civil society, private sector and Parliament.

Statistics is one of the thematic groups. The group consists of all ministries with internal statistical departments (including agriculture, health, education), specialized public organizations involved in the topic (anti-corruption, anti-illicit finance) and development partners that are funding statistical activities. The group is co-chaired by the Ministry of Economy and Finance and UNFPA. The Secretariat of the platform is the National Statistics Office of Madagascar (INSTAT) and UNFPA.

**Figure 2. The coordination structure under the aid effectiveness framework in Madagascar**



The Statistics thematic group is the one place where statistical activities are directed, such as census planning, surveys, financial and capacity support. In principle, the group meets every quarter. Meetings are hosted by INSTAT at the INSTAT building, to underline the national leadership and ownership of the capacity development process.



The Statistics thematic group discusses the division of labor, the new statistics law and its effective implementation, and the coordination of surveys for similar indicators, among other topics.

### **.. but the coordination is not yet operational**

In the last two years, the Statistics group has only met once. The COVID-19 pandemic played a role, although INSTAT sees the lack of meetings as primarily a manifestation of current capacity constraints. Their time was consumed by carrying out planned surveys to update indicators and data and to finalize the reports of the first national census since 1993, held in 2018.

### **Limited political buy-in for domestic funding for statistics in the current context**

Madagascar has a poverty rate of 71%<sup>1</sup> and an average per capita income of US\$ 480. ODA accounts for 35% of the national budget and for 62% of public investments. Within this context, the government has struggled to prioritize funding for statistics. An additional factor is that Madagascar, with 6 provinces and 22 regions with poor infrastructure and a large surface area, is an expensive country for statistical surveys. Each survey that produces significant data costs about US\$1.4 million. When allocating budgets, politicians choose to invest in health, education and food security facilities rather than spend US\$1.4 million on a survey or to strengthen the national statistical system.

A positive development is the adoption of a new statistical law in 2020 that sets the ground for the creation of a national statistical fund. The law is not yet operational, awaiting validation by the Prime Minister.

### **Strengthen the coordinating role of INSTAT**

INSTAT's coordinating role requires strengthening. The agency is understaffed and suffers from insufficient information exchanges with other ministries within the framework. INSTAT has also struggled with aligning priorities for long-term statistical development with the aims of projects financed by development partners. INSTAT needs technical and financial support to take on the coordinating role for the foundational strengthening of the national statistics system.

### **A new National Strategy for the Development of Statistics for the way forward**

INSTAT is updating its first NSDS 2008–2012 with the support of PARIS21. The second NSDS will be based on a thorough analysis of the current problems and serve as the reference point for addressing these. The second NSDS will support the effective implementation of the new statistical law, provide a framework for continual assessment of user needs and for building the capacity needed to meet these needs in a more coordinated and efficient manner. It will also provide clarity on the coordinating role of INSTAT vis-à-vis domestic and international partners and within the government structures, and be a tool for enhancing the predictability of funding.

## **3.4 Mali**

### **Development aid coordination with a political and a technical level**

The consultative framework of Mali's development partners has both a political and technical level. The political level consists of the Executive Cooperation Group (ECG), which is comprised of the heads and

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<sup>1</sup> Household Survey 2015



directors of bilateral cooperation agencies, resident representatives and heads of multilateral cooperation agencies and the Ambassadors' Group. The technical level consists of Thematic Groups and Dialogue Groups.

### **Development partners' dialogue around the support of the NSDS**

Development partners coordinate their support to statistics within the Economics-Statistics Dialogue Group (ECOSTAT). The partners align practices and views to provide a basis for exchanges with Malian partners. The scope of the group is the implementation of the NSDS and the priorities set by the ECG. ECOSTAT also facilitates exchanges with national statistical system (NSS) actors on the implementation of statistical activities and harmonization of interventions by development partners in support of statistical development in general, and capacity building in particular.

The Group meets twice a quarter with the possibility of an extraordinary meeting if necessary. Management of the National Statistical Office (INSTAT) is always present at the meetings. Development partners rotate the chairmanship of this group on a yearly basis. United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) and the African Development Bank (AfDB) are currently leading the dialogue.

### **Annual review of the NSDS**

Since 2009, INSTAT has been organizing Annual Reviews of the NSDS to evaluate and plan statistical production in Mali, and to discuss progress with the development partners. The Annual Review is organized in two sessions: technical and political sessions.

The technical sessions bring together technical experts representing NSS structures, civil society, the private sector and technical and financial partners. They assess the progress reports of the year's activities and the three-year data production and analysis program, and formulate conclusions and recommendations for the political level. The political sessions bring together members of the government, ambassadors and heads of agencies of donors to examine the conclusions and recommendations of the technical session, and take decisions if needed.

### **A legal framework for national funding of the development of statistics**

In 2017, Mali put in place a new Statistical Law which established the management modalities of the National Fund for the Development of Statistics. The fund receives a percentage of the value of imports. Since 2018, the fund has been supplied with about € 4.4 million per year from the national budget. Other funding sources are Development Partners' contributions and donations.

The Statistical Fund finances:

- censuses and household surveys that have obtained statistical approval;
- the development of the NSDS;
- Scholarships for Malian candidates for entry to African schools of Statistics and Demography;
- studies and research with an impact on the entire national statistical system;
- the functioning of the fund's bodies.

The Fund's Steering Committee (SC) is headed by the Minister in charge of Statistics. Members of the SC are the heads of the national statistical system, representatives of institutions, civil society and technical and financial partners.



### 3.5 Rwanda

#### **Aligning the NSDS to the national political interests to increase political buy in**

The government of Rwanda recognizes the importance of statistics to provide the relevant indicators to be used for formulating, updating, monitoring and evaluating the strategies and targets of the country. They see the third National Strategy for the Development of Statistics (NSDS3) as an important support to monitor national development priorities, sector strategic plans and the SDGs. The NSDS3 is aligned with these plans. Even so, the attention of policy- and decisionmakers is not for granted as multiple, often conflicting priorities, may ease the political will for statistics. NISR recognizes that creating and sustaining national political will is a long-term effort that starts with constructive relationships with MINECOFIN and Parliament to ensure funding for statistics.

#### **The NSDS and its Steering committee to align stakeholder interest**

Rwanda's third NSDS is a product of intensive consultations with stakeholders. It aims not only at coordinating all statistical activities in Rwanda during the period of 2019/2020-2023/2024, but also at providing a better understanding of statistical needs of various development programs at national, regional, continental and global levels by highlighting the need, role and responsibility of each sector. The Permanent Secretary of the MINECOFIN chairs the NSDS Steering Committee. The appointment a high level official in this function, underlines the government's commitment to a strong NSS and attracted key development partners to come on board.

#### **Developing NSIR's capabilities beyond statistics**

The coordination of the NSS requires strategic and coherent planning, bringing together various stakeholders towards achieving the shared goal of better statistics. NISR as coordinator of the NSS and the implementation of the NSDS3 faced with a multiplication of issues and priorities, and diverging interest of stakeholders. Their role requires more than technical statistical capabilities. They also need the capacity to communicate with stakeholders, to negotiate with decision-makers, to assure cooperate governance and to aligning short, medium and long term planning. As part of the first two NSDS, NISR more broadly developed the skillset of its staff, allowing NSIR to effectively participate in the decision-making context in Rwanda.

#### **Developing partner coordination and realistic planning as the ingredients for successful implementation**

There are a **number of structures in place** in Rwanda where NSIR is involved, such as:

- National Budget Consultations
- Development partners interventions
- Regular Coordination Forums on statistics developments
- Joint / Basket Funding on Statistics Projects
- Development of NSDS
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NSIR emphasizes that structure are not the ultimate solution on their own. In their view, structures have to nurture relationships with stakeholders and provide the opportunity to demonstrate that statistics are useful. The challenge they face is the diversity of the group with which they coordinate and to keep the engagement of all ongoing.



NSIR recognizes the importance to manage expectations by **having realistic plans that align short, medium to long term objectives.** The NSDS3 is an important instrument that articulates how interests will be addressed over time and what it will take to implement them. The approach of the NSI has been to start with relatively small project (budgets) that they could bring to a **successful implementation.** Success is needed **to gain trust and sets the ground for more support** and more engagement. The challenge, still, is to balance ambitions of the NSIR and its stakeholders and to set realistic goals given the context.



## 4 Future areas of action

The country experiences detailed during the two sessions led the organizers to reflect on the shared challenges and unique approaches to financing for development data and statistical coordination and how to derive common ideas for a way forward for countries, with support from partner institutions and countries.

### **Create coordination platforms**

At the heart of many solutions to coordination problems around raising funds for statistical capacity from domestic and external sources were coordination platforms. These should include a steering committee with high level representation that can highlight priority areas, designate responsibilities to specific persons, and set expectations with regards to a review process, including setting meetings.

### **Leverage a popular priority agenda and use the coordination system around it to get financing for data onto the agenda and into the budget**

This approach was exemplified by Ghana and its connection between the broadly supported policies around achieving the SDGs and financing to monitor the SDGs. Connecting financing for data to a popular priority agenda, including via monitoring and evaluation channels, can sustainably connect data to policy mechanisms and lead to data systems being established from the beginning, as opposed to being filled in retroactively.

### **Recognize the value of data and data use**

Another way of ensuring coordination and capacity challenges for financing for data are addressed is to help stimulate demand for data by users inside and outside of official statistics. Thinking of users within government and in society at large, including at NGOs and the private sector, and ensuring data and tools are fit for their purpose, will ensure that budgets are responsive and coordination mechanisms responsible to forces outside of the immediate data producer and policy communities. This will also help monitor capacity and data gaps.

### **Improve visibility and quality of aid for statistics**

Clear and regular reporting on budgets for statistics and aid for statistics for all statistical capacity building efforts, including breakdowns by sectors and activities, will help improve the work of coordination platforms, ensure transparency, and enable greater matching between policy priorities and supply of domestic and external financing for statistics.

The sessions showed how countries are taking charge of their own coordination and financing mechanisms for data. Through continual learning from each other and with the support of partners, these mechanisms can further improve and help finance and generate the data needed to leave no one behind.



## 5 Annexes

### 5.1 About the organizers

The **Bern Network on Financing Data for Development** is an alliance between national statistical offices, development agencies, ministries, private sector and civil society groups to support the 2030 Agenda by promoting more and better financing for data. To this end, the Bern Network has identified five Action Areas including boosting efficiency and development cooperation effectiveness in support of data and statistics. The Bern Network is developing a 'Clearinghouse for Financing Development Data' to help countries, donors and development partners identify funding opportunities, bring projects to scale, advocate for support to data and statistics and connect to new partners.

The **Global Partnership for Effective Development Co-operation (GEPDC)** is a multi-stakeholder platform that brings together a diverse range of development actors to support practical implementation of effective development cooperation principles, promote mutual accountability, and work to sustain political momentum for more effective cooperation and partnerships. Support to statistical capacity and data is one of its seven Action Areas. The action aims to generate evidence and guidance for effective delivery of support in this area and to build political momentum around the need for stronger country-level data systems and capacity.

The Bern Network and GEPDC are collaborating on a series of activities to collect, test and facilitate peer exchanges on good practices to enhance the effectiveness of development cooperation for data and statistics financing. The roundtable for Africa was the first in a series of regional roundtables planned for 2021 and 2022.

### 5.2 Participating institutions

#### Mali

National Institute of Statistics, Mali (INSTAT Mali)

Ministry of Economy and Finance

#### Madagascar

National Institute of Statistics, Madagascar (INSTAT Madagascar)

#### Ghana

Ghana Statistical Service

National Development Planning Commission

Ministry of Finance



## **Burkina Faso**

National Institute of Statistics and Demography (INSD)

Directorate of Cooperation, Ministry of Finance

Directorate of Economy and Planning, Ministry of Finance

## **Rwanda**

National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR)

Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning (MINECOFIN)

## **Observing organizations**

New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD)

## **Organizers (from Bern Network and GPEDC)**

Partnership in Statistics for Development in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century (PARIS21)

Global Partnership for Sustainable Development Data (GPSDD)

Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC)

United Nations Development Program (UNDP)

Open Data Watch

Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)



### 5.3 Meeting agenda

#### **Agenda - Virtual roundtable**

#### **Sharing Best Practices to address data in development dialogue : Exploring what effective support for statistical capacity and data looks like**

**23 June 2021**

**14:00-16:30 (CET)**

#### **Agenda**

**14:00 – 14:05**

##### **Introduction and overview**

Johannes Jütting, PARIS21/Bern Network Secretariat

**14:05 – 15:05**

##### **Session 1 – Practices and perspectives: Coordination mechanisms**

Presentations by:

- Mali
- Ghana
- Burkina Faso

Discussion with all participants

Co-moderators: Jenna Slotin, Senior Director, GPSDD and Yuko Naab, Policy Advisor, UNDP/GPEDC

Rapporteur: Simon Lange, Policy Analyst, OECD

**15:05 – 15:15**

##### **Coffee break**

**15:15 – 16:05**

##### **Session 2 – Practices and perspectives: Overcoming capacity challenges**

Presentations by:

- Madagascar
- Rwanda

Discussion with all participants

Co-moderators: Jurei Yada, Bern Network Coordination Lead, PARIS21 and Ingrid Plag, Adviser Focal Point Development Effectiveness SDC/GPEDC

Rapporteur: Lorenz Noe, Research Manager, Open Data Watch

**16:05 - 16:25**

##### **Towards an action plan: Key messages & themes**

Presentation of action points collected during the workshop

Rapporteur: Shaida Badiee, Managing Director, Open Data Watch

**16:25 – 16:30**

##### **Conclusion and way forward**

Andrea Ries, Senior Policy Advisor, SDC/GPEDC



**Global  
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