



PARIS21: Renewed Mandate

The purpose of this paper is to propose a renewed mandate for the PARIS21 partnership for the period 2007-2010. This is for review and approval by the Steering Committee at its meeting on 16-17 November 2006.

PARIS21 Goal

1. The Partnership in Statistics for Development in the 21st Century – PARIS21 – was set up in November 1999 with the following Goal: “to develop a culture of evidence-based policy making and implementation which serves to improve governance and government effectiveness in reducing poverty and achieving the Millennium Development Goals”. This goal remains highly relevant, and should be maintained. PARIS21’s unique role is in bringing together statisticians, development professionals, policy makers, analysts and other users of statistics in a neutral ‘space’ free from institutional interests to pursue a shared agenda of enhancing the contribution of statistics to development progress. To this end, PARIS21 promotes greater demand, improved production, and greater availability and use of better statistics and statistical analysis in national, international, and civil society decision-making.

Partnership Outcomes

2. The Outcomes, consistent with the above goal, proposed for the PARIS21 Partnership to pursue over the next four years were set out in the April 2006 Steering Committee paper “The Future of PARIS21” and are reproduced in the box below.

- **Strengthened analysis and use of data**
- **Countries and donors managing for results**
- **International statistical programmes and donor support fit within countries’ NSDS or similar national planning framework for statistics**
- **Strengthened national data available on the MDGs by 2010**

3. At its April meeting, the Steering Committee requested that the Secretariat develop the proposals in “The Future of PARIS21” and show how both Secretariat and wider Partnership Outputs contribute to outcomes; and what sort of activities are needed to achieve them. A summary matrix is attached as Annex A together with a proposed list of activities. This matrix is the starting point for the partial draft Logical Framework for PARIS21 for the period 2007-2010, which is attached as Annex B. The Goal and Purpose of PARIS21 continue as before, with some revisions to the Means of Verification. The Partnership Outcomes have been revised (as above) and a Partnership Output has been added, which is the most major (and significant) change to reflect discussion at the last Steering Committee meeting. PARIS21 Secretariat Outputs (and Activities) will be added. They will be flexible and reflect the work programme, which will be updated every six months.



PARIS21 modalities

(A) Implementing National Strategies for the Development of Statistics

The key output for the next four years should be better statistics and better use of statistics by countries, regionally and internationally, consistent with the Outcomes above.

4. To ensure the sustainable availability of relevant data over time, it is necessary to strengthen the capacity and improve the functioning of national statistical systems. Experience has shown that this can best be achieved through implementing a well-planned and coherent strategy for statistical development. In the period 2004-2006 therefore, as well as continuing general advocacy for evidence-based policy making, PARIS21 activities have focused on helping low income countries to design National Strategies for the Development of Statistics (NSDSs) by 2006. This target, which was endorsed by the second International Roundtable on Managing for Development Results held in Marrakech in February 2004, had already been adopted by PARIS21's Steering Committee and has driven PARIS21's work programme ever since. While there are still countries that have not yet started or are still in the process of designing their NSDSs, the focus of PARIS21 activities in the period 2007-2010, through to the next major review of the Millennium Declaration, needs to shift progressively towards support for implementation of country strategies such as NSDSs and similar strategies, recognising also any alternative approaches which can deliver this key output.

5. These strategies (NSDS or similar) should follow international principles and standards, and should be reflected in the overall country development frameworks, such as Poverty Reduction Strategies and sector development strategies, and should incorporate the Millennium Development Goals. Clearly, the NSDS needs to ensure that short-term data needs are satisfied as well as taking a longer perspective on statistical capacity building. The Accelerated Data Programme is one important way of satisfying immediate data needs, while the International Household Survey Network will help to bring about coherence across the international programmes.

6. The geographical focus of PARIS21 is the developing world. It places special emphasis on low income countries.

(B) The Role of the Partnership

7. To achieve the above Goal and Outcomes, it is necessary to re-balance the PARIS21 approach to give more weight to the Partnership, in the sense of all the key institutions that play a role in statistical development, both in partner countries and in development agencies. A separate paper invites the Steering Committee to discuss how to make a reality of this concept¹.

8. The Partnership comprises four key stakeholder groups, broadly: statisticians and policy-makers/ data users at partner country level and statisticians and policy-makers/ data users in development partner institutions. In the spirit of partnership captured by the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness (2005), the underlying principle of PARIS21 is for its partners to work in a collaborative manner, building on each partner's strengths, and rendering the use of limited technical and financial resources more efficient. This implies that although each partner assumes the main responsibility for delivering its own outputs and outcomes within its own mandate and

¹ Steering Committee paper: PARIS21 – A Strengthened Partnership - - Discussion Note



within its institutions, this is best achieved while working coherently with others, internationally, regionally and (most importantly) at the country level.

(C) The role of the Secretariat²

9. The Secretariat of PARIS21, guided by its Steering Committee, will be the fulcrum of the Partnership and its outputs will assist the Partnership to achieve its Outcomes and Goal. The principal areas of intervention of the PARIS21 Secretariat will be: (i) design and delivery of advocacy activities to reach out to the various stakeholder groups, (ii) support to the design and implementation of NSDSs through regional programmes, (iii) resource mobilisation, (iv) promoting partnership building and coordination at all geographic levels, and (v) information exchange and development of knowledge, guidelines and training materials for developing NSDSs and other aspects of development statistics.

(D) The Role of Task Teams

10. Task teams will be set up by the Steering Committee to work intensively on a particular technical topic or more general theme (such as reporting on partner activities). Membership of Task Teams will be voluntary but Steering Committee members and other Partnership members will be expected to play a full part in any areas of work in which they have a strong interest.

*PARIS21 Secretariat
2 November 2006*

² See also Steering Committee paper: PARIS21 – Governance Arrangements. The goal, purpose, outcomes, outputs and inputs of PARIS21 will be detailed in a logical framework and a detailed work programme will be prepared for 2007-2010 after the Steering Committee has agreed to the overall mandate and modalities



ANNEX A: PARIS21 Partnership - How outputs contribute to outcomes and what sort of activities are needed to achieve this

Outcomes	Partnership outputs	Partnership Activities	PARIS21 Secretariat Activities³
<i>1. Strengthened analysis and use of data</i>	Better statistics and better use of statistics by countries, regionally and internationally, consistent with the Outcomes	- NSO/NSS develop work programmes in response to priority needs - Coordination across NSS - Advocacy for statistics for development progress by donors - TA and funding for statistical capacity building	- Advocacy to country policy makers - Advocacy to national statisticians and TA providers - Information sharing
<i>2. Countries and donors managing for results</i>		- NSDSs designed and implemented with appropriate levels of resources - Advocacy within partner agencies	- Advocacy to policy- makers - Partnership activities - Information sharing (incl. knowledge development) - Regional programmes - Resource mobilisation
<i>3. International statistical programmes and donor support fit within countries' NSDS or similar national planning framework for statistics</i>		- Improved coordination - Well-designed and coherent programmes - Step increase in resources for statistics, including through national budgets	- Advocacy to donors - Information sharing (and reporting) - Identify gaps and overlaps in funding
<i>4. Strengthened national data available on the MDGs by 2010</i>		- Implementation of NSDSs capitalising on existing and new data - Funding of statistics	- NSDS support (as above) - ADP/ IHSN pilots

³ See attached list for details of activities



PARIS21 Secretariat Activities

Regional programmes (strategic planning):

- Support sub-regional and country level activities: through catalytic advocacy, pilots, etc.
- Review regional programmes and role of workshops and other regional activities, e.g.
 - Regional events on specific themes, such as analysis, dissemination, cost-efficient approaches
 - National workshops to launch and energise NSDS implementation processes
 - Seed-corn funding of specific (e.g. pilot) implementation activities
 - Help countries develop strategic planning capacity to improve on first round of NSDSs (compare with evolution of PRSP processes)
- Help develop opportunities and skills at country level through both general and focused training opportunities
- Support peer review processes

Advocacy:

- Continue development and application of PARIS21's advocacy strategy, recognising comparative advantage and using the wider partnership
- Strengthen high-level advocacy at country and sub-regional levels
- Deliver more advocacy to donors in line with the Paris Declaration (harmonisation, cohesion)
- Deliver more advocacy to stimulate demand for and use of data, including collating and using country examples of good and bad use of statistics
- Promote international support that is co-ordinated and consistent with NSDSs

Partnership and information sharing:

- Strengthen Secretariat's role on partnership building and co-ordination:
 - Be more proactive with other agencies, building on areas of coherence
 - Engage the wider partnership more and be a resource to them
 - Provide more "space" to develop proposals (e.g. seminars)
- Play coordinating/convening role for an inter-agency Task Team on the design and development of a Light Reporting System on partner support to statistical development

Studies and knowledge development:

- Further develop the PARIS21 knowledge base on strategic planning and statistics generally
- Collate and present case studies of lessons learnt in NSDS design and implementation
- Intensify methodological and technical support to countries for strategic planning processes
- Provide evidence of effectiveness of NSDS approach and provide tools to countries to monitor quality of NSDS processes, e.g. NSDS Essentials check list

Resource mobilisation:

- Stimulate mobilisation of both financial and technical resources through advocacy
- Deliver more one-on-one engagement with headquarters and country offices of donors
- Monitor national and donor policy documents and processes for evidence of use of statistics and support for statistical capacity building



ANNEX B: PARIS21 2007–2010 Logical Framework (partial draft)

Narrative Summary	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Means of Verification	Assumptions/ Risks
Partnership Goal:			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Develop a culture of evidence-based policy making and implementation which serves to improve governance and government effectiveness in reducing poverty and achieving the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Demonstrable increase in the political and financial support for evidence-based policy making and policy relevant statistics - Improvement in the availability of good quality data on the indicators for monitoring progress towards the MDGs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Analysis of Poverty Reduction Strategies (PRs), sector strategies and other policy documents - Analysis of MDG Country Reports and UNSG's progress report to UNGA 	<p><i>(Goal to Super-Goal)</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The better use of better statistics contributes to poverty reduction
Partnership Purpose:			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Greater demand, availability, and use of better statistics and more statistical analysis in national, international and civil society decision-making 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increased use of statistics in policy documents and requests to NSOs/NSSs - Better availability of statistics in developing countries - More analysis of national and international statistics 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Survey of sample of countries on the use of statistics in policymaking - Analysis of PRs and Government and donor reports and assessments - Published national and international reports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The use of improved statistics leads to better economic and social development policies



Narrative Summary	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Means of Verification	Assumptions/ Risks
Partnership Outcomes:			
1. Strengthened analysis and use of data	- Statistics analysed and used to inform policy and decisions (both of countries and donors)	- Analysis of PRSs and other strategy documents for needs and use of statistics. - Analysis of outputs of statistical systems	- Data collated by national statistical systems meet the needs of policy makers and analysts
2. Countries and donors managing for results	- Statistics integrated into national development policy processes; and funded through national budget frameworks, incorporating donor support - Development assistance programmes based on sound national data for greater aid effectiveness and efficiency	- Analysis of policy and strategy documents, - Analysis of NSDSs - Peer reviews - Good practice examples - Analysis of donor country assistance strategies	
3. International statistical programmes and donor support fit within countries' NSDS or similar national planning framework for statistics	- Donors working in a collaborative and coordinated way, through well-designed and coherent programmes within the context of NSDSs	- Analysis of NSDSs, monitoring and evaluation reports and donor country assistance and programme documents	
4. Strengthened national data available on the MDGs by 2010	- Current and trend data for MDG indicators from national sources	- Analysis of national and international reports - Indicators of statistical capacity - Analysis of MDG Reports	



Narrative Summary	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Means of Verification	Assumptions/ Risks
Partnership Outputs:			
<p>Better statistics and better use of statistics by countries, regionally and internationally, consistent with the Outcomes</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Statistical programmes more strongly oriented around priority information needs - <u>All</u> national statistical activities coordinated within the context of NSDS (or similar) - Increased budgets allocated to national statistical systems (by governments and donors) - Improved capacities to produce, analyse and use statistics in countries 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Analysis of NSO/NSS work programmes and monitoring and evaluation reports - As above - Analysis of policy and budget documents of countries and donors - Analysis of NSDS monitoring and evaluation reports and statistical capacity indicators 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Use of statistics integrated into policy processes - Increased investment leads to more efficient and effective statistical systems - Coordination and coherence between development partners and across NSSs - NSDSs reflect both short-term needs for data and longer-term needs for statistical capacity building



Narrative Summary	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Means of Verification	Assumptions/ Risks
Secretariat Outputs and Activities (to be completed):			
<p>Advocacy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Advocacy strategy implemented • Advocacy materials • Delivery of advocacy messages <p>etc</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Advocacy materials produced and translated including..... - Number of materials disseminated - Number of presentations made by nature of the message and type of audience <p>etc</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Review of items produced - Analysis of messages and mission reports <p>etc</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Advocacy and user-producer dialogue leads to greater coherence - NSO/NSS develop work programmes in response to priority needs. - NSDSs designed and implemented with appropriate levels of resources, requiring a step increase in both country and donor resources for statistics