

Proposed Programme of *PARIS 21* Initiatives

OUTPUTS	SHORT-TERM GAINS		LONG-TERM ACHIEVEMENTS	
	Well Co-ordinated Statistical Initiatives	Start Statistical Capacity Building Programmes	Develop Evidence-Based Culture	Efficient information systems using resources effectively
A. ADVOCACY PRODUCTS				
1. Advocacy products for policy makers in donor and partner countries	Generating dialogue between policy makers and statisticians		<p>Inclusion of monitoring and data components in sector programmes and medium-term expenditure frameworks</p> <p>Raise awareness of the policy and resource costs of basing policy on poor data</p> <p>More effective policies</p>	<p>More efficient use of resources</p> <p>More effective national statistical and information systems</p>
2. Advocacy products for donors	Greater donor co-ordination of support for statistical projects	Raise awareness of the need for statistical evidence to inform and monitor development programmes	<p>More effective programmes</p> <p>Linking support and funding to results</p>	Support for long-term capacity building
3. Advocacy products for country statisticians	<p>Better co-ordination between national statistical offices and line ministries</p> <p>Consultations with policy makers</p>	Enable statisticians to add value to the policy process	<p>Monitorable outputs</p> <p>Consistent results</p>	<p>To ensure that the priorities of policy makers are met when setting statistical priorities</p> <p>Adequate resources to sustain policy relevant outputs</p>

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B. SEQUENCED INFORMATION STRATEGIES (SIS¹)				
4. Immediate Action to make best use of existing data in PRSP/UNDAF countries ²	Involvement of and ownership by all stakeholders	Prioritise information requirements of PRSPs/CCAs and other frameworks Laying the foundation for building longer term sustainable statistical capacity	Better data, used for evidence-based policy making	Efficient use of existing information systems
5. Data Mining		Maximum use of existing data to meet policy needs, especially poverty reduction strategies Immediate impact		
6. Prioritising indicators and advising on their use	Work through existing mechanisms, including the Strategic Partnerships for Africa (SPA)	Focus efforts on a limited number of good quality, policy relevant indicators A hierarchy of nested or related indicators	Link between results and support, focusing on result orientation	More efficient indicators and supporting information systems
7. Review of data collection methods, technologies and costs		Use of most appropriate methodologies for quick results based on costs, benefits and sequencing of alternatives		Sustainable use of most appropriate methodologies in the longer term

¹ The Sequenced Information Strategy is the result of a country-led process to develop a prioritised strategy for information, which addresses the priority data needs of countries policy frameworks including the Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers (PRSP), the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) and the Medium Term Expenditure Framework. This strategy will provide a “route map” for technical assistance in the development of long-term statistical capacity in countries.

² Items in Sequence Order

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8. Comments on the PRSP Sourcebook		Updated PRSP Sourcebook that addresses sustainable statistical capacity building		Improved Master Planning and use of indicators in PRSPs
9. A documented SIS process	Ensure consistency of donor messages	Best practice process guide to the SIS based on the first countries to implement		Effective technical assistance based on early SIS experience
10. Sequenced Information Strategy for each participating country			Continued dialogue informing priorities and action in support of effective policy and monitoring processes	Long term statistical capacity built, using resources effectively to produce priority data Sustainable mechanisms for stakeholder involvement
C. INFORMATION EXCHANGE				
11. Database – Inventory of major country-level statistical projects supported by donors	Knowledge of other donor activities – complementary projects Opportunities for collaborative action	Identifying gaps Reduced duplication and conflicts in donor interventions		More effective assistance
Calendar of Events – Missions, workshops and international meetings	Opportunities for liaison, cross referencing, collaboration and co-operation	Building on what has already been done		Well-planned and sequenced events
12. Sharing best practices and lessons learned, including experiences from other sectors	Utilisation of knowledge from agencies within and between countries Better designed capacity building programmes			Successful programmes

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D. Other Related Initiatives (so far identified)				
14. Social & Demographic Data component of the GDDS	Process involving international co-operation	Elaboration of the socio-demographic dimension of the GDDS	Higher standard, more credible data	Use of the GDDS as a key instrument for evaluating countries' statistical systems and planning, co-ordinating, and implementing improvements in the context of a donor supported statistical capacity building programme
15. Population Censuses	Multi-donor co-ordination and co-operation sought		Basis for household and individual level statistics, at the local and national level Better socio-demographic data for planning and policy making	Well-planned, and low-cost decennial censuses leading to more effective policies and plans Co-ordinated financial support for censuses Use of more cost-effective approaches Innovative funding options
16. Agricultural data advocacy	Multi-donor co-ordination and co-operation sought		Better data for rural and agricultural policy	Sustained availability of agricultural and rural data More cost-effective instruments serving several policy areas