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Committee on Statistics

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Item 2 (b) of the provisional agenda*

**Soliciting whole-of-government support for
official statistics in the context of the 2030**

**Agenda for Sustainable Development: monitoring
progress in line with the document entitled
“Advancing official statistics for the 2030 Agenda
for Sustainable Development: a collective vision
and framework for action by the Asia-Pacific
statistical community” and the Declaration on
Navigating Policy with Data to Leave No One
Behind**

**A monitoring framework and guidelines for the collective
vision and framework for action by the Asia-Pacific
statistical community and the Declaration on Navigating
Policy with Data to Leave No One Behind****

I. Introduction

A. Purpose

1. This document provides a combined monitoring and evaluation framework and implementation guidelines for the Advancing official statistics for the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development: a collective vision and framework for action by the Asia-Pacific statistical community¹ (‘Collective Vision’) and the Declaration on Navigating Policy with Data to Leave No One Behind² (‘Declaration’). The Collective Vision and Declaration guide regional action on statistics and are integral parts of the regional roadmap for implementing the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development in Asia and the Pacific³.

* ESCAP/CST/2020/L.1.

** The present conference room paper is being issued without formal editing.

¹ E/ESCAP/CST(5)/1/Rev.1

² E/ESCAP/CST/2018/7

³ E/ESCAP/73/31, annex II

2. The Collective Vision was adopted in 2016 and incorporates a shared vision that “by 2030, National Statistical Systems are enabled and empowered to lead the development of and to deliver innovative, trusted and timely products and services for urgently needed and evolving statistical requirements of Agenda 2030’. Aligned to this vision are five action areas and 11 corresponding objectives that address priorities such as advocacy, investment, user engagement and enabling the production and use of integrated statistics through methodological work, modernization of business processes and capacity strengthening. It also proposes a range of regional resources to be developed and/or promoted to support achievement of the objectives, as well as prospective delivery mechanisms such as existing partnerships, programs, stakeholder groups and forums.

3. The Declaration, developed by the Committee in 2018 and endorsed by the Commission in 2019, reiterates the shared vision and further articulates three principles for a whole-of-government approach to statistics: (1) Linking policy with data and continuous dialogue between users and producers of official statistics; (2) Investments in National Statistical Systems (NSS) that correspond to resource requirements to meet statistical products and services demanded by users; and (3) Empowering National Statistical Offices (NSOs) and statistical units at all levels of government to operate as a single integrated system upholding the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics (FPOS). The Declaration specifies nine commitments by countries to implement the Collective Vision (4a to 4i) and calls upon development partners to take action in a further three areas (5a to 5c).

4. With regard to monitoring and reporting on progress, the Collective Vision foreshadows the development of a monitoring and evaluation framework by the ESCAP Secretariat to the Committee on Statistics working closely with the Bureau (paragraph 85), which should take into account the objectives of the Collective Vision as well as the global Sustainable Development Goals and other initiatives.

5. The Declaration also requests the Executive Secretary to prepare an overview of progress, including a status update on progress in implementing each of the topics mentioned in paragraphs 4(a) to 4(i) and 5(a) to 5(c) for review by the Committee on Statistics every two years (first report is due in 2020).

6. Both the Collective Vision and Declaration were formulated in the context of strengthening the national statistical capacity of countries in the Asia-Pacific region to monitor the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. Governments in Asia and the Pacific region have stressed the significant role that quality, accessible, timely and reliable disaggregated data plays as a means of implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). These goals include two specific targets relating to statistical development (17.18 and 17.19). Recognizing underlying methodological and capacity gaps of their statistical systems, they have committed to addressing systemic issues on data, monitoring and accountability as reflected in sustainable development goal targets 17.18 and 17.19. To link to the Sustainable Development Goals and streamline monitoring and reporting, three of the five Sustainable Development Goal indicators corresponding to Sustainable Development Goal targets 17.18 and 17.19 are also captured in this monitoring and evaluation framework.

B. Development of the framework and key components

7. The monitoring and evaluation framework has been developed by the ESCAP Secretariat in consultation with the Bureau of the Committee of Statistics. It incorporates several key components:

(1) Results Diagram (section II) which provides the rationale for the framework, integrating the vision and objectives of the Collective Vision with the commitments made in the Declaration. Results Matrix (section III) which provides the list of indicators, baseline values, targets and sources of data for monitoring.

(2) Implementation Guidelines (section IV) which provide the indicator specifications and monitoring guidance.

(3) A Monitoring and Evaluation Dashboard Performance Reporting Template which is presented in ESCAP/CST/2020/1 providing a simple single-page dashboard template and methodology to be used for reporting to the Committee on Statistics every two years.

8. The Results Diagram includes the vision, action areas and objectives as articulated in the Collective Vision (top half of diagram in section II). This provides the overall logic and structure for the monitoring and evaluation framework which is then linked through several levers to the commitments made in the Declaration (see bottom half of diagram, in orange). The commitments made by countries in the Declaration are aligned against specific objectives from the Collective Vision, while the commitments from partners can be seen as supporting all objectives. This logic – five action areas, 11 objectives, and 12 commitments – provides the framework for the Results Matrix in section III. A set of key performance indicators are then selected for each of the commitments, so they also report on both the five action areas and the objectives.

C. Key performance indicators and target values

9. To reduce the burden on member States and the Secretariat, this monitoring and evaluation framework has been developed to minimize resource implications for monitoring and to rely upon already available information to the greatest extent possible. Key sources of information for monitoring purposes include the Partnership in Statistics for Development in the 21st Century (PARIS21) Statistical Capacity Monitor and Open Assessment Repository (under development), the World Bank's Statistical Performance Indicators, the Partner Report on Support to Statistics (PRESS), the Open Data Inventory Index (ODIN), and data from the United Nations Sustainable Development Goal database on relevant Sustainable Development Goal indicators.

10. The implementation of the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda has brought attention to the new skills and practices that NSSs will need to develop to meet the unprecedented demand for data and statistics. This has resulted in a substantial improvement in data and indicators relating to statistical capacity, including innovative indicators on capacity development to support countries, donors and service providers to tailor capacity development programs in statistics.

11. A key recent development is the Partnership in Statistics for Development in the 21st Century (PARIS21) Statistical Capacity Monitor which aims to become a comprehensive and accessible online “portal of portals” for the most relevant and publicly available indicators on statistical

capacity. The Monitor provides access to global data for an extensive list of more than 140 indicators on statistical capacity that offer a clearer landscape of where countries stand in different areas of capacity. It facilitates country and regional comparisons across multiple dimensions of statistical capacity, presenting trends in key drivers (including funding and legislation) and periodically proposing new indicators that can inform our understanding of capacity. The platform also supports the Partnership in Statistics for Development in the 21st Century (PARIS21) Statistical Capacity Development Outlook, which is a new flagship report published for the first time in 2019, and is complemented by the Partnership in Statistics for Development in the 21st Century (PARIS21) Partner Report on Support to Statistics.

12. Both the Monitor and the Outlook will provide primary sources for regional data for the majority of indicators identified in this monitoring and evaluation framework, and will be complemented by the other sources of data identified above. As a regional framework, it is intended that data will be reported at the regional level for the ESCAP region⁴ using regional averages.

13. The Results Matrix (section III) includes a total of 20 indicators⁵, along with baseline values (~2018) and target values (2030). Baseline values are averages calculated at the regional level using the most recent available data point. Target values have been set in most cases using a standard methodology, generally at the 100 per cent achievement level or calculated as the average of the top five performing countries from the region.⁶

D. Implementing the monitoring and evaluation framework

14. ESCAP Statistics Division will be responsible for implementing the monitoring and evaluation framework through regular monitoring and reporting to the Committee on Statistics every two years commencing in 2020. Reports on progress will address the key performance indicators and targets contained in the monitoring and evaluation Results Matrix (section III). Monitoring of key performance indicators will be guided by the monitoring and evaluation Implementation Guidelines (section IV). Reports will adopt a simple dashboard format using the monitoring and evaluation Dashboard Performance Reporting Template presented in which is presented in ESCAP/CST/2020/1. Further, the Asia-Pacific Forum for Sustainable Development will be used as a platform for discussion of progress towards achieving the targets of the Sustainable Development Goals.

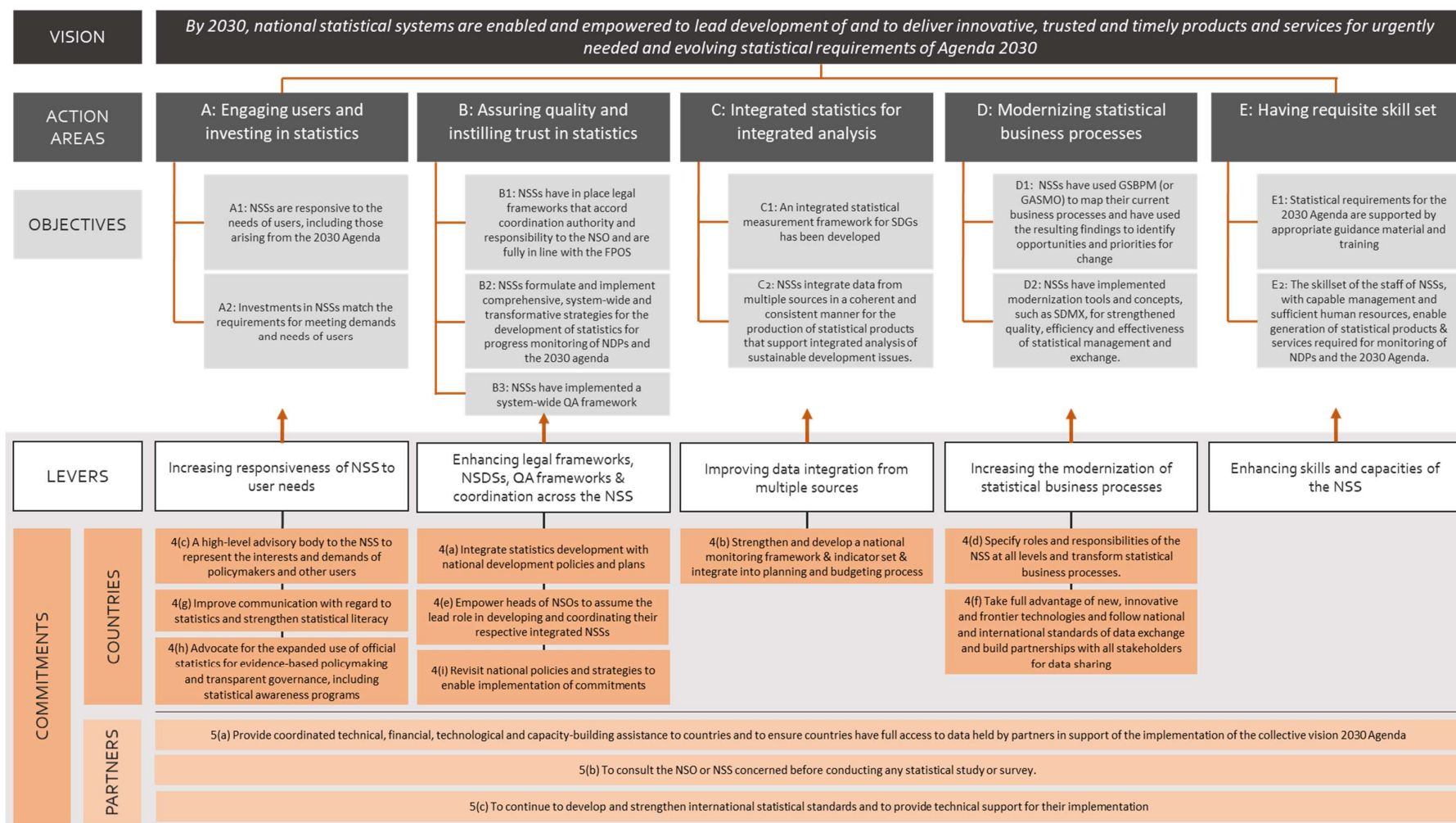
15. The present monitoring framework is developed under the auspices of the Committee on Statistics to monitor regional implementation of the collective vision and framework for action and the declaration to navigate policy with data to leave no one behind. Therefore, a common set of indicators is proposed to be used by the Secretariate to maintain comparability in regional reports. However, the Committee encouraged countries in the region to complement the existing list with supplementary indicators for their national purposes.

⁴ www.unescap.org/about/member-states

⁵ However, note that A2.2 and C1.2 are duplicates.

⁶ The 58 regional members and associate members of ESCAP are included in the analysis, while the four non-regional members are excluded.

II. Results Diagram



III. Results Matrix by commitment

A. Country commitments

<i>Commitment</i>	<i>Indicator</i>	<i>Baseline</i>	<i>2030 Target</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Source</i>	<i>Action Area</i>	<i>Objective</i>
4(a) Integrate statistics development with national development policies and plans	a.1 National Strategy for Development of Statistics (NSDS) Current Status (score = 0 to 3, based on the status of NSDS)	2018 = 12.5%	0%	n=32	Paris21 Statistical Capacity Monitor – indicator 165 (http://statisticalcapacitymonitor.org/indicator/165)	B: Assuring quality and instilling trust in statistics	B1: Legal framework for NSS with NSO as lead
4(a) Integrate statistics development with national development policies and plans	a.2 Whether there is a national statistical plan under implementation (sustainable development goal 17.18.3) (% of countries)	2018 = 90.9%	100%	n=33	Paris21 Statistical Capacity Monitor; UN sustainable development goal Database – indicator 136 (http://statisticalcapacitymonitor.org/indicator/136)	B: Assuring quality and instilling trust in statistics	B1: Legal framework for NSS with NSO as lead
4(a) Integrate statistics development with national development policies and plans	a.3 Completion of a priority set of 4 guidelines/materials identified in the Collective Vision	2018=0	4	N/A	ESCAP Statistics Division; SIAP	E: Requisite skill set	E1: Guidance materials and training for 2030 Agenda statistics
4(a) Integrate statistics development with national development policies and plans	a.4 World Bank Statistical Performance Indicators (SPI) overall score (average score; target = avg top 5 countries)	2019 = 61.9	86	n=43	World Bank Statistical Performance Indicators (SPI); data available from World Bank (https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/IQ.SPI.OVRL)	E: Requisite skill set	E2: NSSs have required skills and capacities for sustainable development goal monitoring
4(b) Develop national monitoring framework and indicator set and integrate with budgeting	b.1 ODIN overall data coverage score (average standard score, 0-100; target = avg top 5 countries)	2018 = 41	58	n=34	Open Data Watch (http://odin.opendatawatch.com/)	C: Integrated statistics for integrated analysis	C1: Integrated statistical measurement framework for sustainable development goals.
4(b) Develop national monitoring framework and indicator set and integrate with budgeting	b.2 Existence of an official country-operated, dedicated online portal which can be used for reporting SDG progress, detailed either in the government webpage or NSO website (% of countries)	2019 = 30%	100%	n=43	Paris21 Statistical Capacity Monitor – indicator 143 (http://statisticalcapacitymonitor.org/indicator/143)	C: Integrated statistics for integrated analysis	C1: Integrated statistical measurement framework for sustainable development goals.

4(b) Develop national monitoring framework and indicator set and integrate with budgeting	b.3.Data Source (Pillar 4) of Statistical Performance Indicators (average score; target = avg top 5 countries)	2019 = 48	78	n=43	World Bank Statistical Performance Indicators (https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/IQ.SPI.PIL4)	C: Integrated statistics for integrated analysis	C2: Data integration from multiple sources
4(c) A high-level advisory body to NSS to represent users	c.1 Existence of an agency/board/institution that advises the Chief Statistician on National Statistical Organization activities (% of countries)	2019 = 48%	100%	n = 42	Paris21 Statistical Capacity Monitor – indicator 67 (http://statisticalcapacitymonitor.org/indicator/67)	A: Engaging users and investing in statistics	A1: NSS responsive to needs of users
4(d) Specify NSS roles and responsibilities and transform business processes	d.1 Data infrastructure (Pillar 5) of Statistical Performance Indicators (average score; target = avg top 5 countries)	2019 = 48.8	97	n=48	World Bank Statistical Performance Indicators (https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/IQ.SPI.PIL5)	D: Modernizing statistical business processes	D1: Map NSS business processes (with GSBPM/GASMO)
4(e) Empower heads of NSOs to assume lead role in NSS	e.1 Whether the national statistical legislation complies with FPOS (sustainable development goal 17.18.2) (% of countries)	2018 = 75.0%	100%	n=28	Paris21 Statistical Capacity Monitor – indicator 135 (https://statisticalcapacitymonitor.org/indicator/135/)	B: Assuring quality and instilling trust in statistics	B1: Legal framework for NSS with NSO as lead
4(f) Take advantage of new, innovative technologies and build partnerships for data sharing	f.1 Member of the Global Working Group (or its subgroups) and/or at least one Big data project on the global platform	2018 = 25.9%	100%	n=58	Global Working Group on Big Data website (https://unstats.un.org/bigdata/)	D: Modernizing statistical business processes	D2: Implement modernization tools (e.g. SDMX)
4(g) Communication and statistical literacy	g.1 Whether the NSO issues press releases at least quarterly (% of countries)	2018=58.1 %	100%	n = 43	Paris 21 Statistical Capacity Monitor – indicator 98 (http://statisticalcapacitymonitor.org/indicator/98)	A: Engaging users and investing in statistics	A1: NSS responsive to needs of users
4(g) Communication and statistical literacy	g.2 Whether the NSO uses social media (Facebook and/or Twitter) to disseminate data and information (% of countries) ⁷	2018 = 27.1%	100%	n = 48	Paris21 Statistical Capacity Monitor – indicator 110 (http://statisticalcapacitymonitor.org/indicator/110)	A: Engaging users and investing in statistics	A1: NSS responsive to needs of users
4(g) Communication and statistical literacy	g.3 ODIN overall data openness score (average score; target = average top 5 countries)	2018 = 46	85	n=34	Open Data Watch (http://odin.opendatawatch.com/)	A: Engaging users and investing in statistics	A1: NSS responsive to needs of users

⁷ This indicator does not cover all possible platforms used by national statistical systems in Asia-Pacific and therefore needs modifications. PARIS21 and World Bank are currently working on the methodology and ESCAP will revise this indicator in future when new methods are available.

4(h) Statistical advocacy and awareness raising	h.1 Whether the national statistical plan is fully funded (sustainable development goal 17.18.3) (% countries)	2018 = 75.9%	100%	n=24	Paris21 Statistical Capacity Monitor – indicator 138 (http://statisticalcapacitymonitor.org/indicator/138)	A: Engaging users and investing in statistics	A2: NSS resourced to meet user needs
4(i) National strategies/policies aligned with commitments	i.1 Use of statistics index (average index score; target = avg top 5 countries)	2018 = 38.4	89.2	n=31	Paris 21 Statistical Capacity Monitor – indicator 127 (http://statisticalcapacitymonitor.org/indicator/127)	B: Assuring quality and instilling trust in statistics	B2: National strategies for development of statistics aligned to NDP & sustainable development goals
4(i) National strategies/policies aligned with commitments	i.2 Subscription to enhanced General Data Dissemination System (e-GDDS) or Special Data Dissemination Standard (SDDS) -Data dissemination standards (% countries)	2017=70.7%	100%	n=58	Paris 21 Statistical Capacity Monitor – indicator 202 (http://statisticalcapacitymonitor.org/indicator/202)	B: Assuring quality and instilling trust in statistics	B3: QA framework for NSS

B. Partners commitments and additional indicators related to Action Area E

<i>Commitment</i>	<i>Indicator</i>	<i>Baseline</i>	<i>2030 Target</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Source</i>	<i>Action Area</i>	<i>Objective</i>
5(a) Provide coordinated technical, financial, technological and capacity building assistance	P.1 Total support to development in statistics received each year (total annual commitments in constant USD million; target = 10-year avg) (17.19.1)	2017= \$70.3m	\$117.4m	n=45	Paris21 Statistical Capacity Monitor – Indicator 121 (http://statisticalcapacitymonitor.org/indicator/121) Source: Partner Report on Support to Statistics (PRESS) (https://paris21.org/press)	F. Partner commitments	All
5(b) Consult NSO/NSS before conducting any statistical study or survey	P.2 Satisfactory consultation with NSOs by custodian agencies and providers of statistical support (% of countries interviewed with satisfactory consultation)	N/A	100%	N/A	ESCAP Statistics Division - informal interviews/discussions between UNSD and main providers of statistical support (e.g. FAO, UNFPA, etc.) during regional meetings.	F. Partner commitments	
5(c) Continue to strengthen international statistical standards and provide technical support	P.3 Number of participants from Asia and the Pacific region in SIAP training courses	2020 = 2,400	5% annual growth	N/A	SIAP director report to Governing Council (https://unsiap.or.jp/about/governing.html)	F. Partner commitments	

IV. Implementation guidelines – indicator specifications

16. This section provides the technical specifications and description for each indicator identified in the Results Matrix (section III) and that will be used for monitoring progress. For each indicator, the description, source and method of compilation or calculation is provided using a standard template. The objective is to provide additional guidance to support implementation and monitoring of the framework.

Indicator number & name	<i>a.1 National Strategy for Development of Statistics (NSDS) Current Status (expired or absent)</i>
Description	<i>This indicator assesses the current status of the National Strategy for Development of Statistics (NSDS) in the country. The status can be: implementing; designing or adopting; expired or absent but planning; expired or absent and not planning.</i>
Source	<i>Paris21 - Paris21 Statistical Capacity Monitor – indicator 165 (http://statisticalcapacitymonitor.org/indicator/165)</i>
Unit & method of calculation	<i>% of countries (with score of 0) Score is 0 if the country's NSDS is expired or absent and is not planned; score is 1 if country has an expired or absent NSDS but is planning it; score is 2 if the country is in the process of designing or adopting an NSDS; score is 3 if the country is implementing an NSDS. For reporting, the indicator value is calculated as the % of countries in the ESCAP region with a score of 0 and for which data is available. Countries without data are excluded.</i>
Desired response	<i>decrease to target level of 0% of countries in the region (i.e. NSDS expired or absent).</i>
Monitoring requirements	<i>To be compiled for the dashboard report every 2 years, starting in 2020 by ESCAP Statistics Division. Data available from the above source.</i>

Indicator number & name	<i>a.2 Whether there is a national statistical plan under implementation</i>
Description	<i>The indicator refers to whether or not there is a national statistical plan under implementation. The indicator is a sub-indicator of sustainable development goal indicator 17.8.3 and is based on the annual Status Report on National Strategies for the Development of Statistics (NSDS). Paris21 is the custodian agency. Metadata is available from the UNSDG Database: https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-17-18-03.pdf</i>
Source	<i>Paris21 - Paris21 Statistical Capacity Monitor - indicator 136 (http://statisticalcapacitymonitor.org/indicator/136) Also available from the UNSD SDG database (https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/database/)</i>
Unit & method of calculation	<i>% of countries Individual indicator values for countries are either 1 (yes) or 0 (no). For reporting, the indicator value is calculated as the average % of countries in the ESCAP region for which data is available. Countries without data are excluded.</i>
Desired response	<i>Increase to target level of 100% of countries in the region</i>

Monitoring requirements	<i>To be compiled for the dashboard report every 2 years, starting in 2020 by ESCAP Statistics Division. Data available from the above sources.</i>
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Indicator number & name	<i>a.3 - Completion of a priority set of 4 guidelines/materials identified in the Collective Vision</i>
Description	<p><i>Refers to whether or not at least four guidelines/materials identified in the Advancing official statistics for the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development: a collective vision and framework for action by the Asia-Pacific statistical community ('Collective Vision') have been completed and are publicly available.</i></p> <p><i>The Action Areas of the Collective Vision include a range of technical and capacity building activities, including the production of a range of guidelines, toolkits, platforms and other products.</i></p>
Source	<i>To be provided by ESCAP Statistics Division, based on its own assessment of its publications and cross-referencing to those contained in the Collective Vision: (https://www.unescap.org/sites/default/files/E.ESCAP_CST%285%29.1.Rev_1.Collective_Vision.English.pdf).</i>
Unit & method of calculation	<p><i>Number</i></p> <p><i>Calculated as the number of published guidelines or other materials.</i></p>
Desired response	<i>Increase to target level of 4 published guidelines/materials by 2030.</i>
Monitoring requirements	<i>To be compiled for the dashboard report every 2 years, starting in 2020 by ESCAP Statistics Division. This will be based on an assessment by ESCAP Statistics Division of its own publications and cross-referencing to those contained in the <u>Collective Vision</u>.</i>

Indicator number & name	<i>a.4 World Bank Statistical Performance Indicators (SPI) overall score</i>
Description	<i>The World Bank's Statistical Performance Indicators (SPI) focuses on five key pillars of a country's statistical performance: (i) data use, (ii) data services, (iii) data products, (iv) data sources, and (v) data infrastructure. It has replaced the Statistical Capacity Index (SCI), which the World Bank has regularly published since 2004. The overall Statistical Performance Indicators score is then calculated following a nested weighting structure of all dimensions and pillars on a scale of 0-100.</i>
Source	<i>World Bank Statistical Performance Indicators (https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/IQ.SPI.OVRL)</i>
Unit & method of calculation	<p><i>Index score (0-100).</i></p> <p><i>Individual indicator values for countries are on an index score of 0-100. For reporting, the indicator value is calculated as the average index score for countries in the ESCAP region for which data is available. Countries without data are excluded.</i></p>
Desired response	<i>Increase to target level of 86. Target is set at the average for the top 5 best performing countries in the ESCAP region.</i>
Monitoring requirements	<i>To be compiled for the dashboard report every 2 years, starting in 2020 by ESCAP Statistics Division. Data available from the above sources.</i>

Indicator number & name	<i>b.1 ODIN overall data coverage score</i>
Description	<p><i>The Open Data Inventory (ODIN) is an evaluation of the coverage and openness of data provided on the websites maintained by NSOs. The overall ODIN score is an indicator of how complete and open an NSO's data offerings are. The summary scores for social, economic, and environmental statistics and summary scores for coverage and openness provide a picture of the NSSs' strengths and weaknesses.</i></p> <p><i>Data coverage is assessed against five elements of coverage. Coverage Element 1: Indicator Coverage and Disaggregation Coverage Element 2: Data Availability for Last 5 Years Coverage Element 3: Data Availability for Last 10 Years Coverage Element 4: First Administrative Level Coverage Element 5: Second Administrative Level.</i></p> <p><i>ODIN methodology is available here: http://odin.opendatawatch.com/.</i></p>
Source	<i>Open Data Watch (http://odin.opendatawatch.com/)</i>
Unit & method of calculation	<p><i>Score (0-100)</i></p> <p><i>The coverage score is calculated by a simple average over all five elements of coverage for "all data categories" for each country.</i></p> <p><i>For reporting, the indicator value is calculated as the average score for countries in the UNESCAP region for which data is available. Countries without data are excluded.</i></p>
Desired response	<i>Increase to target level of 58, average of the top 5 countries in 2018</i>
Monitoring requirements	<i>To be compiled for the dashboard report every 2 years, starting in 2020 by ESCAP Statistics Division. Data available from the above source.</i>

Indicator number & name	<i>b.2 Existence of an official country-operated, dedicated online portal which can be used for reporting sustainable development goal progress, detailed either in the government webpage or NSO website</i>
Description	<i>This indicator measures whether it exists an official country-operated, dedicated online portal for reporting SDG progress, detailed either in the government webpage or NSO website. The reporting of sustainable development goal information is a signal for the importance of data portals attributed by the countries.</i>
Source	<i>Paris21 - Paris21 Statistical Capacity Monitor – indicator 143 (http://statisticalcapacitymonitor.org/indicator/143)</i>
Unit & method of calculation	<p><i>% of countries</i></p> <p><i>Individual indicator values for countries are either 1 (yes) or 0 (no). For reporting, the indicator value is calculated as the average % of countries in the ESCAP region for which data is available. Countries without data are excluded.</i></p>
Desired response	<i>Increase to target level of 100% of countries in the region</i>
Monitoring requirements	<i>To be compiled for the dashboard report every 2 years, starting in 2020 by ESCAP Statistics Division. Data available from the above source.</i>

Indicator number & name	<i>b.3 Data Source Pillar (Pillar 4) of Statistical Performance Indicators</i>
Description	<i>The World Bank's Statistical Performance Indicators (SPI) focuses on five key pillars of a country's statistical performance: (i) data use, (ii) data services, (iii) data products, (iv) data sources, and (v) data infrastructure. It has replaced the Statistical Capacity Index (SCI), which the World Bank has regularly published since 2004. The overall Statistical Performance Indicators score is then calculated following a nested weighting structure of all dimensions and pillars on a scale of 0-100. This indicator uses only one index compiled for Pillar 4 on data sources.</i>
Source	<i>World Bank Statistical Performance Indicators (https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/IQ.SPI.PIL4)</i>
Unit & method of calculation	<i>Index score (0-100). Individual indicator values for countries are on an index score of 0-100. For reporting, the indicator value is calculated as the average index score for countries in the ESCAP region for which data is available. Countries without data are excluded.</i>
Desired response	<i>Increase to target level of 78. Target is set at the average for the top 5 best performing countries in the ESCAP region.</i>
Monitoring requirements	<i>To be compiled for the dashboard report every 2 years, starting in 2020 by ESCAP Statistics Division. Data available from the above source.</i>

Indicator number & name	<i>c.1 Existence of an agency/board/institution that advises the Chief Statistician on National Statistical Organization activities</i>
Description	<i>The indicator refers to the existence of an agency/board/institution that advises the Chief Statistician on National Statistical Organization activities, primarily on programme priorities. The name varies across countries: National Statistical Board, National Statistical Commission, National Statistical Committee.</i>
Source	<i>Paris21 - Paris21 Statistical Capacity Monitor – indicator 67 (http://statisticalcapacitymonitor.org/indicator/67)</i>
Unit & method of calculation	<i>% of countries Individual indicator values for countries are either 1 (yes) or 0 (no). For reporting, the indicator value is calculated as the average % of countries in the ESCAP region for which data is available. Countries without data are excluded.</i>
Desired response	<i>Increase to target level of 100% of countries in the region</i>
Monitoring requirements	<i>To be compiled for the dashboard report every 2 years, starting in 2020 by ESCAP Statistics Division. Data available from the above source.</i>

Indicator number & name	<i>d.1 Data infrastructure pillar (Pillar 5) of Statistical Performance Indicators</i>
Description	<i>The World Bank's Statistical Performance Indicators (SPI) focuses on five key pillars of a country's statistical performance: (i) data use, (ii) data services, (iii) data products, (iv) data sources, and (v) data infrastructure. It has replaced the Statistical Capacity Index (SCI), which the World Bank has regularly published since 2004. The overall Statistical Performance Indicators score is then calculated following a nested weighting structure of all dimensions and pillars on a scale of 0-100. This indicator uses only one index compiled for Pillar 5 on data infrastructure.</i>
Source	<i>World Bank Statistical Performance Indicators (https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/IQ.SPI.PIL5)</i>
Unit & method of calculation	<i>Index score (0-100). Individual indicator values for countries are on an index score of 0-100. For reporting, the indicator value is calculated as the average index score for countries in the ESCAP region for which data is available. Countries without data are excluded.</i>
Desired response	<i>Increase to target level of 97. Target is set at the average for the top 5 best performing countries in the ESCAP region.</i>
Monitoring requirements	<i>To be compiled for the dashboard report every 2 years, starting in 2020 by ESCAP Statistics Division. Data available from the above sources.</i>

Indicator number & name	<i>e.1 Whether the national statistical legislation complies with FPOS</i>
Description	<i>The indicator refers to whether the national statistical legislation complies with the United Nations Fundamental Principles of Statistics. It is the same as sustainable development goal indicator 17.18.2 and Paris21 is the custodian agency. Detailed metadata are available from the UNSDG database: https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-17-18-02.pdf</i>
Source	<i>Paris21 - Paris21 Statistical Capacity Monitor – indicator 135 (http://statisticalcapacitymonitor.org/indicator/135)</i>
Unit & method of calculation	<i>% of countries Individual indicator values for countries are either 1 (yes) or 0 (no). For reporting, the indicator value is calculated as the average % of countries in the ESCAP region for which data is available. Countries without data are excluded.</i>
Desired response	<i>Increase to target level of 100% of countries in the region</i>
Monitoring requirements	<i>To be compiled for the dashboard report every 2 years, starting in 2020 by ESCAP Statistics Division. Data available from the above source.</i>

Indicator number & name	<i>f.1 Member of the Global Working Group on Big Data (or its subgroups/task forces) and/or at least one Big data project on the global platform</i>
Description	<i>Refers to a count of how many countries in the region are either a member of the Global Working Group on Big data or one of its subgroups</i>
Source	<i>Global Working Group on Big Data website (https://unstats.un.org/bigdata/)</i>
Unit & method of calculation	<i>% of countries Individual indicator values for countries are either 1 (yes) or 0 (no). For reporting, the indicator value is calculated as the average % of countries in the ESCAP region.</i>
Desired response	<i>Increase to target level of 100% of countries in the region</i>
Monitoring requirements	<i>To be compiled for the dashboard report every 2 years, starting in 2020 by ESCAP Statistics Division. Data available from the above source.</i>

Indicator number & name	<i>g.1 Whether the NSO issues press releases at least quarterly</i>
Description	<i>This indicator measures whether the NSO has an active outreach to users. Active outreach is defined as one of the following strategies: press conferences; workshops for users of statistics; publications and booklets tailored for specific groups; special web sections for different types of users (e.g. academia, media); seminars – including e-learning, live chat sessions and podcasts.</i>
Source	<i>Paris21 - Paris 21 Statistical Capacity Monitor – indicator 98 (http://statisticalcapacitymonitor.org/indicator/98)</i>
Unit & method of calculation	<i>% of countries Individual indicator values for countries are either 1 (yes) or 0 (no). For reporting, the indicator value is calculated as the average % of countries in the ESCAP region for which data is available. Countries without data are excluded.</i>
Desired response	<i>Increase to target level of 100% of countries in the region</i>
Monitoring requirements	<i>To be compiled for the dashboard report every 2 years, starting in 2020 by ESCAP Statistics Division. Data available from the above source.</i>

Indicator number & name	<i>g.2 Whether the NSO uses social media (Facebook and/or Twitter) to disseminate data and information</i>
Description	<i>The indicator measures whether the NSO disposes over a Facebook or Twitter account, which is visibly displayed on the NSO website.</i>
Source	<i>Paris21 - Paris21 Statistical Capacity Monitor – indicator 110 (http://statisticalcapacitymonitor.org/indicator/110)</i>
Unit & method of calculation	<i>% of countries Individual indicator values for countries are either 1 (yes) or 0 (no). For reporting, the indicator value is calculated as the average % of</i>

	<i>countries in the ESCAP region for which data is available. Countries without data are excluded.</i>
Desired response	<i>Increase to target level of 100% of countries in the region</i>
Monitoring requirements	<i>To be compiled for dashboard report every 2 years, starting in 2020 by ESCAP Statistics Division. Data available from the above source.</i>

Indicator number & name	<i>g.3 ODIN overall data openness score</i>
Description	<p><i>The Open Data Inventory (ODIN) is an evaluation of the coverage and openness of data provided on the websites maintained by NSOs. The overall ODIN score is an indicator of how complete and open an NSO's data offerings are. The summary scores for social, economic, and environmental statistics and summary scores for coverage and openness provide a picture of the NSSs' strengths and weaknesses.</i></p> <p><i>Data openness is assessed against five elements of openness. Openness Element 1: Machine Readability Openness Element 2: Non-proprietary Format Openness Element 3: Download Options Openness Element 4: Metadata Availability Openness Element 5: Free/Unrestricted Terms of Use.</i></p> <p><i>ODIN methodology is available https://docs.google.com/document/d/1ubPL11_3im9bjlCVZ6W2ICAy6UAiXl1hGeA1aXImkxI/edit#heading=h.q574r5wm5ts4.</i></p>
Source	<i>Open Data Watch (http://odin.opendatawatch.com/)</i>
Unit & method of calculation	<p><i>Score (0-100)</i></p> <p><i>The openness score is calculated as a simple average over all five openness elements for "all data categories" for each country. For reporting, the indicator value is calculated as the average score for countries in the ESCAP region for which data is available. Countries without data are excluded.</i></p>
Desired response	<i>Increase to target level of 85. Target is set at the average for the top 5 best performing countries in the ESCAP region.</i>
Monitoring requirements	<i>To be compiled for the dashboard report every 2 years, starting in 2020 by ESCAP Statistics Division. Data available from the above sources.</i>

Indicator number & name	<i>h.1 Whether the national statistical plan is fully funded</i>
Description	<p><i>The indicator refers to whether or not the national statistical plan or NSDS under implementation is fully funded. The indicator is a sub-indicator of sustainable development goal indicator 17.8.3 and is based on the annual Status Report on National Strategies for the Development of Statistics (NSDS). Paris21 is the custodian agency. Metadata is available from the UNSDG Database: https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-17-18-03.pdf</i></p>
Source	<i>Paris21 - Paris21 Statistical Capacity Monitor – indicator 138 (http://statisticalcapacitymonitor.org/indicator/138)</i>

Unit & method of calculation	<i>% of countries</i> <i>Individual indicator values for countries are either 1 (yes) or 0 (no). For reporting, the indicator value is calculated as the average % of countries in the ESCAP region for which data is available. Countries without data are excluded.</i>
Desired response	<i>Increase to target level of 100% of countries in the region</i>
Monitoring requirements	<i>To be compiled for the dashboard report every 2 years, starting in 2020 by ESCAP Statistics Division. Data available from the above source.</i>
Indicator number & name	<i>i.1 Use of statistics index</i>
Description	<i>The indicator is based on a scoring system developed by Paris21 on the use of statistics in policymaking, which is collected using a text-mining methodology. The scoring system defines four dimensions of use: 1) basic use of statistics (in three levels); 2) disaggregation; 3) monitoring and evaluation arrangements; and 4) assessment of previous plans. This produces a composite indicator on a scale of 0 to 100.</i>
Source	<i>Paris21 - Paris 21 Statistical Capacity Monitor – indicator 127 (http://statisticalcapacitymonitor.org/indicator/127)</i>
Unit & method of calculation	<i>Index score (0-100).</i> <i>Individual indicator values for countries are on an index score of 0-100. For reporting, the indicator value is calculated as the average index score for countries in the ESCAP region for which data is available. Countries without data are excluded.</i>
Desired response	<i>Increase to target level of 89.2. Target is set at the average for the top 5 best performing countries in the ESCAP region.</i>
Monitoring requirements	<i>To be compiled for the dashboard report every 2 years, starting in 2020 by ESCAP Statistics Division. Data available from the above source.</i>

Indicator number & name	<i>i.2 Subscription to e-GGDS or SDDS -Data dissemination standards</i>
Description	<i>This indicator captures whether countries subscribe to enhanced General Data Dissemination System (e-GDDS) or the Special Data Dissemination Standard (SDDS). The e-GDDS replaced the GDDS in 2015 and is designed to assist participants in improving data transparency and governance by publishing essential data for the analysis of macroeconomic conditions. It provides a framework for developing a clear roadmap to achieving higher data dissemination standards at a pace consistent with evolving statistical capacity. It focuses on publication of the data through a standardized platform to improve efficiency in data sharing, while identifying critical gaps to help prioritize technical assistance and donor support. Many countries are using participation in the e-GDDS as a step towards subscription to the SDDS. Use of the Special Data Dissemination Standard. The Special Data Dissemination Standard (SDDS) was established by the IMF for member countries that have or that might seek access to international capital markets, to guide them in providing their economic and financial data to the public. Although subscription is voluntary, the subscribing member needs to be committed to observing the standard and provide information about its data and data dissemination practices (metadata). The metadata are posted on the IMF's Dissemination</i>

	<i>Standards Bulletin Board. The SDDS is expected to enhance the availability of timely and comprehensive data and improve the functioning of financial markets. https://dsbb.imf.org/</i>
Source	<i>Paris21 -Paris21 Statistical Capacity Monitor – indicator 202 (http://www.statisticalcapacitymonitor.org/indicator/202)</i>
Unit & method of calculation	<i>% of countries Individual indicator values for countries are either 1 (yes) or 0 (no). For reporting, the indicator value is calculated as the sum of the two indicators and then as the average % of countries in the ESCAP region for which data is available. Countries without data are included and assumed to not be subscribing to the GDDS</i>
Desired response	<i>Increase to target level of 100% of countries in the region</i>
Monitoring requirements	<i>To be compiled for the dashboard report every 2 years, starting in 2020 by ESCAP Statistics Division. Data available from the above source.</i>

Indicator number & name	<i>P.1 Total support to development in statistics received each year</i>
Description	<i>Refers to the total amount of financial support received for the development of statistics each year. The current report updates the results from PRESS 2019 for the years 2006-2017, with data from the Credit Report System (CRS) and a PARIS21 survey for 2019.</i>
Source	<i>Partner Report on Support to Statistics (PRESS) (https://paris21.org/press) Also available from Paris21 - Paris21 Statistical Capacity Monitor – Indicator 121 (http://statisticalcapacitymonitor.org/indicator/121)</i>
Unit & method of calculation	<i>Millions of USD (constant) Calculated as the sum total of commitments in each year across all ESCAP countries.</i>
Desired response	<i>Increase to target level of \$117.4m. Target set based on the long-term average total annual commitments across all ESCAP countries over the period 2006-2016.</i>
Monitoring requirements	<i>To be compiled for the dashboard report every 2 years, starting in 2020 by ESCAP Statistics Division. Data available from the above sources.</i>

Indicator number & name	<i>P.2 Satisfactory consultation with NSOs by custodian agencies and providers of statistical support</i>
Description	<i>This indicator will need to be implemented by ESCAP Statistics Division during regional statistical meetings through informal interviews with NSOs. It refers whether or not NSOs agree that satisfactory consultation has taken place between them and custodian agencies or providers of statistical support prior to conducting statistical studies or surveys. The interview question should result in a yes/no answer, formulated along the lines “Is your NSO satisfied with consultation undertaken by custodian agencies and providers of statistical support prior to conducting statistical studies or surveys?”</i>

Source	<i>ESCAP Statistics Division. Indicator is yet to be compiled. Data is to be collected by ESCAP Statistics Division during regional statistical meetings through informal interviews with NSOs.</i>
Unit & method of calculation	<i>% of countries interviewed with satisfactory consultation Calculated as the % of countries interviewed with satisfactory consultation. Individual indicator values for countries are either 1 (yes) or 0 (no). For reporting, the indicator value is calculated as the average % of countries in the ESCAP region for which data is available. Countries without data are excluded.</i>
Desired response	<i>Target set at 100% or all countries.</i>
Monitoring requirements	<i>Data for this indicator will need to be collected by ESCAP Statistics Division during regional statistical meetings through informal interviews with NSOs. The interview question should result in a yes/no answer, formulated along the lines “Is your NSO satisfied with consultation undertaken by custodian agencies and providers of statistical support prior to conducting statistical studies or surveys?” To be compiled for the dashboard report every 2 years, starting in 2020 by ESCAP Statistics Division.</i>

Indicator number & name	<i>P.3 Number of participants from Asia and the Pacific region in SIAP training courses</i>
Description	<i>The indicator measures total number of participants from countries in Asia and the Pacific region participated in any of SIAP training courses (all modalities combined) in one year. The data is sourced from SIAP director’s report to the Governing Council of SIAP.</i>
Source	<i>SIAP director report to the Governing Council (https://www.unsiap.or.jp/about/governing.html)</i>
Unit & method of calculation	<i>Annual percentage change in total number of participants.</i>
Desired response	<i>Target set at 5% annual growth.</i>
Monitoring requirements	<i>To be compiled for the dashboard report every 2 years, starting in 2022 by ESCAP Statistics Division. Data available from the above source.</i>