DEVELOPMENT ACCOUNT PROGRAMME ON STATISTICS AND DATA

Programme Title :	Programme on Statistics and Data
Programme Duration:	August 2016 - December 2019
Geographical Scope	Global/Regional/Sub-regional/ National/Local
Beneficiary Countries	To be determined
Implementing Entities of the U.N. Secretariat	DESA, UNCTAD, UNEP, UN-Habitat, UNODC, ECA, ECE, ECLAC, ESCAP, ESCWA,
Cooperating Entities of the UN system	UNDP, UNDP country offices and UN country teams, ILO, SIAP, WHO, UNWomen,
National Counterparts	National Statistical Offices (NSO); Line Ministries, Central Banks
Other partners	AFRISTAT, ASEAN, ECOWAS, ECCAS, SADC, COMESA, INEGI
Development Account Budget	$10 million
Development Account Allocation for 2016-2017	$ 5,205,750

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ACRONYMS

ACABQ	Administrative Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions
AFRISTAT	L'Observatoire Économique et Statistique d'Afrique Subsaharienne
AGGeS	Africa Group of Gender Statistics
APGS	Africa Programme in Gender Statistics
ASEAN	Association of South-East Asian Nations
COMESA	Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa
CPI	Consumer Price Index
CRVS	Civil Registration and Vital Statistics
CSO	Chief Statistical Officer
DA	Development Account
DESA	Department of Economic and Social Affairs
DRSF	Disaster- related Statistics Framework
DSD	Data Structure Definitions
EA(s)	Expected Accomplishment(s)
ECA	Economic Commission for Africa
ECCAS	Economic Community of Central African States
ECE	Economic Commission for Europe
ECLAC	Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean
ECOWAS	Economic Community of West African States
EECCA	Eastern Europe, Caucasus and Central Asia
EFTA	European Free Trade Association
ESCAP	Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific
ESCWA	Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia
ESSAT	Environmental Statistics Self-Assessment Tool
EU-SILC	European Union – Statistics on Income and Living Conditions
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FDES	Framework for the Development of Environmental Statistics
GAs	Global Assessments
GCC	Gulf Cooperation Council
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
HLG	High-level Group for Partnership, Coordination and Capacity Building for statistics for the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development
IA(s)	Indicator of Achievement(s)
IAEG-GS	Inter-agency and Expert Group on Gender Statistics
IAEG-SDGS	Inter-agency and Expert Group on Sustainable Development Goal Indicators
ICCS	International Classification of Crime for Statistical Purposes
ICP	International Comparison Program
ILO	International Labor Organization
IMF	International Monetary Fund
INEGI	Instituto Nacional de Estadística y Geografía (National Institute of Statistics and Geography (Mexico)
LAC	Latin America and the Carribean

MEA	Multilateral Environmental Agreements
MOI	Means of Implementation
MPPN	Multi-dimensional Poverty Peer Network
NDCs	Nationally Determined Contributions
NGO	Non-governmental Office
NSDS	National Strategies for the Development of Statistics
NSO	National Statistical Office
NSS	National Statistical System
OECD	Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development
OLADE	Latin American Energy Organization
OPHI	Oxford Poverty and Human Development Initiative
OWG	Open Working Group
PAMPS	Pan-Arab Multi-Purpose Survey
PMG	Programme Management Group
PPP	Purchasing Power Parity
RC	Resident Coordinator
ROLAC	Regional Office for Latin Americ and the Caribbean
SADC	Southern African Development Community
SCA	Statistical Conference of the Americas
SCP	Sustainable Consumption and Production
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
SDMX	Statistical Data and Metadata eXchange
SEE	South-East Europe
SEEA	System of Environmental-Economic Accounting
SHaSA	Strategy for the Harmonization of Statistics in Africa
SIAP	Statistical Institute for Asia and the Pacific
SNA	System of National Accounts
SUT	Supply and Use Tables
TAG	Technical Advisory Group
TUS	Time-Use Surveys / Time-Use Statistics
UNCTAD	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNEP-ROLAC	UNEP's Regional Office for Latin America and the Carribean
UN-HABITAT	United Nations Human Settlements Programme
UNISDR	United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction
UNCTS	United Nations Crime Trends Survey
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UN-ODC	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
UNSD	United Nations Statistics Division
UN-WTO	United Nations World Tourism Organization
USG	Under-Secretary-General
VAW	Violence Against Women
WHO	World Health Organization

1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The adoption of the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda and its Sustainable Development Goals in September 2015 brought increased attention to the international community on the need to strengthen the statistical capacity of developing countries to measure, monitor and report on the sustainable development goals, targets and indicators. Goal 17 specifically addresses strengthening the means of implementation, with target 17.18 calling for enhanced capacity building support to developing countries to increase, by 2020, the availability of high-quality, timely and reliable data disaggregated by income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, geographic locations and other characteristics relevant in national contexts.

The global indicator framework for the monitoring of the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda, with currently over 230 indicators, represents a tremendous challenge for producers of official statistics in all countries, developing and developed alike. Countries must absorb the new data demands which have been placed upon them if they are to meet the 2030 Agenda, including quickly defining national targets and indicators. They will need to update their National Strategies for the Development of Statistics (NSDS) to respond to these demands, and to put into place streamlined processes to ensure the timely production of official statistics. They will need exposure to methodologies and tools being developed at global level to measure the sustainable development goals and targets, particularly in new statistical areas. As such, the development and strengthening of institutional and technical capacities in developing countries for the production of high-quality, timely, reliable and disaggregated data which responds to the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics, and which can assist policy-makers in shaping evidence-based policies which fully integrate economic, social and environmental considerations, has become critical.

The 2030 Agenda, which is centered on the achievement of the sustainable development goals, calls for enhanced efforts by the international community working together to augment its capacity development efforts, particularly in the domain of statistics and data, so that developing member States will be able to accurately measure progress against the SDG targets and determine where gaps remain. The repeated emphasis by member States on the importance of developing robust national statistical systems should not be overlooked. Given this call for increased support, the Development Account Programme on Statistics and Data, hereinafter referred to as "the Programme", strives to maximize its resources by working jointly with all 10 implementing entities which receive funding under the Account (DESA, UNCTAD, UNEP, UN-Habitat, UN-ODC and the 5 Regional Commissions – ECA, ECE, ECLAC, ESCAP and ESCWA). The Programme will also seek partnerships with agencies within and outside the UN system, with the donor community, academia, civil society and the private sector.

The emphasis of the Programme will be to refine existing methodologies, tools and approaches for Tier I and Tier II indicators and commence analysis which will inform the development of new statistical methodologies for Tier III indicators within the environmental, social and economic domains. It will also orchestrate the roll-out of a vigorous capacity development programme to support countries in improving statistical capacities to monitor indicators and targets in all data areas. The Programme will work across all regions, and at the national and local levels, raising awareness within developing countries on the statistical data requirements to meet the 2030

Agenda; on strengthening of institutional environments to respond to the data demands; on streamlining of statistical production processes and exposing countries to the use of new and innovative data sources, including new tools and techniques. The Programme will also, through its capacity development efforts, promote resource mobilization and new partnerships so that developing States have the right tools, mechanisms and technology to drive their production of official statistics.

2. BACKGROUND ON THE DEVELOPMENT ACCOUNT PROGRAMME ON STATISTICS AND DATA

2.1 Introduction

The Open Working Group (OWG) of the General Assembly on Sustainable Development Goals concluded its work on 19 July 2014 and submitted its report on sustainable development goals for consideration and appropriate action by the General Assembly (A/68/970). In its resolution 68/309 the Assembly decided that the proposal of the Open Working Group contained in the report shall be the main basis for integrating sustainable development goals into the post 2015 development agenda, while acknowledging that other inputs will also be considered.

In its proposal, the OWG recognized the importance of improving the availability of and access to data and statistics to provide support for the monitoring of the implementation of the sustainable development goals. It also recognized that Member States would need to ensure that national capacities and mechanisms exist to measure, monitor and report on their achievements in a sustainable manner. Thus, a major priority for the United Nations will be to provide assistance to countries in strengthening national statistical systems that in turn form the basis for local, national, regional and global reporting. This effort will entail refining existing methodologies, approaches, tools and approaches, as well as initiating analysis in new statistical areas.

In August 2014 the Secretary-General established the Independent Expert Advisory Group on a Data Revolution for Sustainable Development to provide advice on the ways to close the data gaps and strengthen national statistical capacities. In its report the Advisory Group emphasized that data is a crucial pillar for the implementation of the post-2015 development agenda, as it is the basis for evidence-based decision-making and accountability, and recommended that the United Nations take strong leadership in the area. A new funding stream for statistical capacity development should be established, mobilizing domestic and external resources and strengthening the role of national statistical offices in their coordination function. The report called for a proposal to improve existing arrangements for fostering capacity development and technology transfer, which should include upgrading the national strategies for the development of statistics (NSDS) to do better at coordinated and long-term planning, and in identifying sound investments.

In his synthesis report on the post-2015 sustainable development agenda (A/69/700), the Secretary-General noted that mechanisms to review the implementation of the goals will be needed, and the availability of and access to data would need to be improved, including through disaggregation of information (para 46). In that same report the Secretary-General recommended that under the auspices of the Statistical Commission of the United Nations, a

comprehensive programme of action on data be established. This effort includes the building of a global consensus, applicable principles and standards for data, a web of data innovation networks to advance innovation and analysis, a new innovative financing stream to provide support for national data capacities and a global data partnership to promote leadership and governance (para 143). In particular, the synthesis report highlights that enhanced national and international statistical capacities, rigorous indicators, reliable and timely data sets, new and non-traditional data sources and broader and systematic disaggregation to reveal inequities will all be fundamental for implementing the new agenda.

The Third International Conference on Financing for Development took place from 13 - 16 July 2015 in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, and produced as its outcome document a global framework for financing development post-2015, known as the *Addis Ababa Action Agenda*, endorsed by the General Assembly in its resolution 69/313. The Agenda recognized the central role of national statistical systems in generating, disseminating and administering data, while noting that such data needed to be supplemented with data from other sources, including civil society, academia and the private sector (para 125). It also noted the need to draw on high-quality, timely and reliable data disaggregated by sex, age, geography, income, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability and other characteristics relevant in national contexts, to enhance capacity-building support to developing countries, including for least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States, for this purpose, and provide international cooperation to further strengthen the capacity of national statistical authorities and bureaux (para 126).

At the United Nations Sustainable Development Summit on 25 September 2015, the 193 member States of the United Nations unanimously adopted the 17 Sustainable Development Goals with 169 associated targets, which build on the Millennium Development Goals and seek to complete what they did not achieve, particularly in reaching the most vulnerable. Member States also committed to the implementation of the goals within a timeframe of 15 years, endorsing the *2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,* adopted by the General Assembly in its resolution 70/1. The 2030 Agenda emphasizes that it has been accepted by all countries and is applicable to all, taking into account different national realities, capacities and levels of development and respecting national policies and priorities (para 5). It notes that indicators are being developed to assist with the follow up and review processes, and that quality, accessible, timely and reliable disaggregated data will be needed to help with the measurement of progress (para 48). The Agenda speaks frequently on the need to intensify efforts to strengthen statistical capacities and national data systems in developing countries. It expressly calls for increased support for strengthening data collection and capacity building in member States to develop national and global baselines where they do not yet exist (para 57).

The report of the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on Sustainable Development Goal Indicators (IAEG-SDGs) to the forty-seventh session of the United Nations Statistical Commission, held from 8 – 11 March 2016, presented a proposal of global indicators for the follow-up and review of the 2030 Agenda. The proposal included indicators for all Goals and targets, with some indicators already fully defined and a few requiring refinements following further consultation. In paragraph 23 of its report, the IAEG-SDGs considered the relationship between the global indicators and the indicators for regional, national and subnational and thematic monitoring. It

is expected that the global indicators will form the core of all other sets of indicators. However additional and in some cases different indicators might be used for regional, national and subnational levels of monitoring; these indicators will be developed by member States. The IAEG-SDGs also agreed on an overarching principle of data disaggregation to accompany the list of indicators, calling for Sustainable Development Goal indicators to be disaggregated, where relevant, by income, sex, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability and geographic location, or other characteristics, in accordance with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics (para 26).

In its Decision 47/101, which addressed the report of the IAEG-SDGs, the Statistical Commission agreed as a practical starting point with the proposed global indicator framework for the goals and targets of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, as reflected in the list of indicators presented in annex IV of the report, subject to future technical refinement (d). The Commission recognized that the development of a robust and high-quality indicator framework is a technical process that will need to continue over time (f). It emphasized that the global indicators proposed are intended for global follow-up and review of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and are not necessarily applicable to all national contexts and that indicators for regional, national and subnational levels of monitoring will be developed at the regional and national levels (i). The Commission stressed that implementation of the indicator framework will present a challenge in many countries and that appropriate efforts to strengthen national statistical capacities will need to be made (k). It agreed that improving data disaggregation is fundamental for the full implementation of the indicator framework and to fully reflect the principles of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development to ensure that no-one is left behind, and stressed that efforts should be made to strengthen national capacities in that area and to develop the necessary statistical standards and tools (n).

During the period leading up to the adoption of the 2030 Agenda, there was widespread acknowledgement by member States and the UN system of the critical need to strengthen at all levels the capacity of statistical systems to produce timely and reliable statistics and data to assess implementation of the Goals. The repeated emphasis on disaggregated data will certainly pose difficulties for even the most advanced statistical systems. It will undoubtedly increase the level of complexity for developing countries, many of which face challenges to produce even basic statistics which meet international standards. In view of the enormous demands that will be placed on the United Nations to provide support to developing member States in the area of statistics and data, the Development Account Steering Committee proposed that for the first time, a programme approach should be followed under the 10th tranche which would bring together the collective efforts of the 10 implementing entities into a comprehensive programme of action centered around strengthening national statistical systems to measure, monitor and report on the sustainable development goals. The Steering Committee further proposed that $10 million of the Development Account be set aside for this programme, representing approximately 35% of the resources for the 10th tranche which spans the period 2016 to 2019. The Under-Secretary-General (USG) for Economic and Social Affairs, the programme manager of the Development Account, welcomed and endorsed this proposal. A key factor in this decision was that the 10 implementing entities committed to work closely together on the planning and implementation of the different elements of the Programme, contributing collectively to its overall execution.

In considering the 2016-2017 proposed programme plan for the Development Account, and more specifically the Programme on statistics and data, the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (ACABQ), in Section XIII.II of its report A/70/7 noted the following: *The ACABQ encourages the Secretary-General to take the steps necessary to achieve the goals envisaged under the dedicated programme on statistics and data, including the strengthening of national statistical systems.* The Development Account programme plan was subsequently endorsed by the General Assembly in its resolution 70/247.

2.2 Mandates, comparative advantage of the entities and link to the 2016/2017 biennial programme plan of the United Nations

Since its inception in 1998, the Development Account (DA) has had a strong focus on statistics, with more than 40 projects implemented that provided support for the transfer of knowledge on statistical methodologies, tools and techniques (Annex 15.1). Under the Programme the 10 implementing entities of the Account will work closely together to strengthen the capacities of national statistical systems in developing countries to respond to the increased demands for data resulting from the adoption of the sustainable development goals in a systematic and strategic way. They will promote a sharing of experiences and best practices across the regions, including through south-south collaboration. The 10 implementing entities are long standing and trusted partners of national statistical offices and national statistical systems, working closely under the legislative guidance of the United Nations Statistical Commission, and the regional Statistical Commissions, placing them in a unique position to provide authoritative assistance to countries in the domain of statistics. A brief snapshot of the 10 entities, their comparative advantage in the area of statistics, and their link to the United Nations biennial plan, is captured below:

Global Entities

Economic and Social Affairs, Section 9, subprogramme 4 (Statistics)

Objective: To advance the global statistical and geospatial information system in order to produce high-quality, easily accessible comparable national statistics and geospatial information systems for policymakers and other users at the national and international levels.
EA (c): Strengthened capacity of developing countries, in particular the least developed countries, as well as countries with economies in transition, to routinely collect, compile, store, analyse and disseminate official statistics and indicators in the economic, social, demographic and environmental fields, to produce high-quality data, including data disaggregated by sex, for policymakers and the public in general.

Department of Economic and Social Affairs (DESA) – Provides substantive support to the General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council and its related functional commissions, and expert bodies on development issues; monitors and analyzes development trends, prospects and policy issues globally; and provides capacity development to support policy formulation in relation to the 2030 agenda. DESA's Statistics Division (UNSD) helps Member States to build sound national statistical systems, which includes solid institutional infrastructures, systematic data collection activities, the compilation of aggregate macroeconomic, social and environment statistics according to global standards and norms, and a multichannel data dissemination system. In the area of methodological

work, the Division develops manuals essential for the compilation of reliable and comparable statistics and methodological guidelines for the collection, processing, analysis and dissemination of data. UNSD has led, as a Secretariat, the World Population and Housing Census Programme for decades, and is responsible to develop international statistical standards, methods and guidelines for the national implementation of censuses in the world. UNSD has unparalleled recognition in the area of gender statistics, and produces the World's Women report every 5 years.

Trade and Development, Section 12, subprogramme 1 (Globalization, interdependence and development)

Objective: To promote economic policies and strategies at all levels for sustained growth, inclusive and sustainable development, full employment and decent work for all, and poverty eradication in developing countries, especially least developed countries.

EA (c): Improved access to reliable and timely statistics and indicators highlighting the interlinkages between globalization, trade and development for decision-making on economic policies and development strategies.

United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) – Assists developing countries, especially the least developed countries, and countries with economies in transition, in integrating beneficially into the global economy in support of inclusive and sustainable growth and development. Through its work to promote development-centred globalization, UNCTAD helps to implement the global development agenda and assists developing countries in meeting their development goals, including poverty eradication, improving the well-being of citizens and addressing the opportunities and challenges created by globalization. Through its Division on Globalization and Development Strategies, technical assistance is conducted at the national and regional levels to support developing countries and countries with economies in transition to improve their statistical capacity in the area of trade and development.

Environment, Section 14, subprogramme 7 (Environment under review)

Objective: To empower stakeholders in their policymaking and decision-making by providing scientific information and knowledge and keeping the world environment under review.

EA (c) The capacity of countries to generate, access, analyse, use and communicate environmental information and knowledge, including data related to gender aspects, is enhanced.

United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) - Is the leading global environmental authority that sets the global environmental agenda, promotes the coherent implementation of the environmental dimension of sustainable development within the United Nations system and serves as an authoritative advocate for the global environment. Capacity-building and the facilitation of technology development and sharing in countries underpin the delivery of all UNEP support to countries. UNEP has a key role in promoting the production, dissemination and use of environment statistics and the SDGs. UNEP also ensures that environmental aspects of sustainable development take into account economic and social considerations. Through its Division of Early Warning and Assessment, UNEP provides targeted information, knowledge, tools, methodologies and technological

support to effectively access, generate and disseminate environmental information to contribute towards improved decision-making in global, regional and national policymaking.

Human Settlements, Section 15, subprogramme 7 (Research and capacity development)

Objective: To improve knowledge on sustainable urbanization issues and capacity for the formulation and implementation of evidence-based policies and programmes at the local, national and global levels. *EA (a):* Improved monitoring of urban conditions and trends; EA *(c)*: Improved capacity of national and local authorities and partners to formulate evidence-based policies or programmes.

UN-HABITAT - Serves as the focal point for the implementation of the human settlements programme within the United Nations system. It is responsible for establishing a process for analysis and monitoring major trends in urbanization and the impact of urban policies and provides assistance in establishing guidelines for national local monitoring. Its main strategies include advocacy efforts to raise awareness on sustainable urbanization issues; providing evidence-based policy advice; building capacities; developing tools, norms and standards based on best practices; implementing demonstration projects; and providing assistance to Governments, local authorities and other public institutions responsible for urban issues. Through its Research and Capacity Development Branch and Urban Indicators Programme, HABITAT publishes official statistics globally and supports the production of local urban knowledge; provides technical expertise in developing institutional and individual capacities; issues technical guidelines on city monitoring using the city prosperity index ; open data on urban indicators ; and training guidelines on monitoring and reporting sustainable cities as part of the sustainable development goals (accountability systems).

International drug control, crime and terrorism prevention and criminal justice, Section 16 subprogramme 6 (Research, trend analysis and forensics)

Objective: Enhanced knowledge of thematic and cross-sectoral trends and issues for effective policy formulation, operational response and impact assessment, based on a sound understanding of drugs and crime issues. *EA (b):* Increased capacity to produce and analyse statistical data on trends including those in emerging drug and specific crime issues.

United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) - Works with Member States to enhance their responses to the interconnected problems of drug use, illicit drug trafficking, trafficking in human beings and firearms, transnational crime, corruption and terrorism. To achieve this, UNODC helps member States to create and strengthen legislative, judicial and health systems to better safeguard their populations, especially the most vulnerable persons. Through its Division for Policy Analysis and Public Affairs, UNODC issues international statistics on crime, based on responses to the annual crime trend survey and international statistics on illicit drugs, based on responses to the annual report questionnaire. It provides expert advice to Member States on drugs and crime surveys (surveys on drug use, drug cultivation and production, corruption, crime victims, etc.), and advice to Governments, national and international organizations and institutions on a wide range of scientific and technical issues. UNODC is the custodian of the International Classification of Crime for Statistical

Purposes (ICCS), endorsed in 2015 by the UN Statistical Commission and the UN Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, as an international statistical standard for data collection.

Regional Commissions

Economic and social development in Africa, Section 18, subprogramme 4 (Statistics)

Objective: To improve the production, dissemination and use of quality statistics for evidence-based planning and policymaking in support of Africa's structural transformation and sustainable development agenda.

EA (a) Strengthened capacity of member States to routinely collect, compile, store, analyse, disseminate and use official statistics and indicators in the economic, social, demographic and environmental fields to produce high- quality data, including data disaggregated by sex, for policymakers and the public in general.

Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) - Promotes inclusive and sustainable economic and social development in support of accelerating Africa's structural transformation, in line with the priorities and vision articulated in the African Union's Agenda 2063, the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) programme and the internationally agreed development goals, including those contained in the United Nations development agenda beyond 2015. Through its African Centre for Statistics, ECA strives to increase the statistical capabilities of African countries to collect, compile and use quality, comparable and harmonized statistics to monitor the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals, support regional integration, including the harmonization of methods for censuses, surveys, national accounts, economic classifications, and the sustainable development goals indicators, in compliance with international statistical methodologies.

Economic and social development in Asia and the Pacific, Section 19, subprogramme 7 (Statistics)

Objective: To improve the availability, quality, relevance and use of statistics in support of effective policies for inclusive and sustainable development in Asia and the Pacific.

EA (b) Increased capacity of member States in Asia and the Pacific to produce, disseminate and use statistics in accordance with internationally agreed standards and good practices in support of progress towards inclusive and sustainable development, including gender equality, in Asia and the Pacific.

Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) - promotes regional cooperation for inclusive and sustainable development in Asia and the Pacific. It supports member States by providing sound evidence-based strategic analysis, policy options and capacity development to implement innovative solutions for development that are inclusive, equitable, sustainable and resilient. ESCAP draws on the comparative advantages of its intergovernmental convening power; its regional norm-setting mandate and role; its multidisciplinary expertise and synergies across all divisions and offices; its role as a regional hub for sharing of development knowledge and lessons; its network of subregional offices; and its ability to link subregions for mutual benefit. Through its Statistics Division, and supported by the work of the Statistical Institute for Asia and the Pacific, ESCAP

provides capacity development support to member States to strengthen national statistical systems to produce and disseminate economic, environmental, disaster, gender, disability, population and social statistics; improve knowledge and skills of government officials and statisticians to produce, process, analyse and manage quality data and statistics in support of measuring progress towards sustainable and inclusive development goals; and strengthen capacity of national statistical offices on leading and managing transformative changes demanded in modernizing and assuring quality in statistical business processes.

Economic and social development in Europe, Section 20, subprogramme 3 (Statistics)

Objective: To improve the quality of official statistics at the national and international levels, and to ensure the coordination of international statistical activities undertaken in the ECE region.
EA (c) Improved national capacities to implement international standards and recommendations in official statistics, including on international development goals and gender-sensitive indicators.

Economic Commission for Europe (ECE) - Promotes sustainable development and regional cooperation and integration through (a) policy dialogue; (b) normative work; and (c) technical cooperation. ECE provides a neutral platform for regional policy dialogue on economic, social and environmental issues among its 56 member States. It supports the normative work through the exchange of experiences and the development and implementation of international legal instruments, norms and standards, as well as the identification and dissemination of best practices in and outside the region. It promotes technical cooperation with countries in the region, including economies in transition, with a view to integrating them into the world economy and achieving sustainable development in the region. Through its Statistical Division, ECE carries out advisory services to national statistical offices on the application of international statistical standards, and improvement of national statistical systems and conducts training workshops on social, economic and environmental statistics and on modernization of statistical production.

Economic and social development in Latin America and the Caribbean, Section 21, subprogramme 11 (Statistics)

Objective: To improve the production, dissemination and use of quality and timely statistics for evidence-based decision-making in the economic, social and environmental fields in the region.
EA (b): Increased technical capacity of Latin American and Caribbean countries to monitor economic, social and environmental trends and to formulate evidence-based policies.

Economic Commission for Latina America and the Caribbean (ECLAC) - promotes the economic, social and environmentally sustainable development of Latin America and the Caribbean through international cooperation, by undertaking applied research and comparative analysis of development processes and providing the relevant normative, operational and technical cooperation services in support of regional development efforts. ECLAC fosters economic integration at the subregional and regional levels, to promote the implementation of the post-2015 development agenda and the sustainable development goals and to facilitate sustainable development by helping to bridge economic, social and environmental gaps between and among countries in the region and the industrialized economies. Through its Statistics Division, ECLAC carries out training workshops on

basic statistics, national accounts and satellite accounts, foreign trade in goods and services, and price indexes; and on topics relating to poverty, income distribution, employment, social cohesion and vulnerability; and seminars on development of environmental statistics and accounts and the post-2015 development agenda monitoring framework and its indicators.

Economic and social development in Western Asia, Section 22, subprogramme 5 (Statistics for Evidence-based policymaking)

Objective: To strengthen regional and national statistical systems for the production and dissemination of quality statistics for evidence-based policies for inclusive and sustainable development, regional integration and improved governance.
EA (a) National statistical offices implement methodologies in line with good practices and international standards and recommendations.

Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA) – Fosters comprehensive, equitable, integrated and sustainable development through effective economic and social policies and enhanced cooperation among the ESCWA members and with other countries, giving special consideration to the least developed and conflict-stricken countries. ESCWA fosters economic integration at the subregional and regional levels, to promote regional implementation of the sustainable development goals, and to support regional sustainable development by addressing economic, social and environmental policy gaps in its member States. Through its Statistics Division, and as a leader of the Statistics Coordination Taskforce of the Regional Coordination Mechanism, ESCWA promotes coordination of statistical activities among national statistical offices and international organizations active in the region. It conducts studies on methodological issues of demographic and social statistics and methodological issues of economic statistics. It will assess the ability of national statistical offices to provide data for the core set of indicators. Under ESCWA's field projects, it addresses improving short-term economic indicators; improving the civil registration system; sustainable development indicators in the context of the 2030 agenda; harmonization of price statistics and national account activities and production of biannual purchasing power parity (PPP) estimates in the Arab region.

2.3 Programme rationale

The Secretary-General called upon the United Nations system to be "fit for purpose" to effectively contribute to the implementation of the 2030 development agenda. He asked the system to deliver differently, focusing on a culture of collaboration and collective accountability, to deliver results and country-level impact based on national strategies and priorities.

The Programme is a new and innovative approach that brings the 10 implementing entities of the Secretariat together, capitalizing on their individual technical capacities and comparative advantages, with a common objective to help developing countries face the data challenges of the new development agenda. While the Development Account has traditionally funded 3 to 4 projects on statistics under each tranche (Annex 15.1), the Account's Steering Committee strongly considered the Secretary-General's call for enhanced collaboration and determined that a programme which combined the unique skills and expertise of the UN entities would provide a well-structured platform to support developing States address their statistics and data

challenges, and would likely achieve far-greater impact and sustaining results, particularly as advancements could be replicated across the regions.

The Programme is formulated as a unified and structured whole, rather than an amalgamation of individual projects and proposals. It draws on past efforts of the entities in addressing both institutional and data challenges of national statistical systems, as well as their in-depth knowledge of the existing capacity assets and gaps of the target countries where national interventions will be carried out. The Programme will provide guidance on improvements required to strengthen the institutional settings and arrangements within the national statistical offices (NSOs), including the related statistical business processes. Such guidance will then need to be adapted to the specificities of each country's current official statistical arrangements. The Programme will also address data gaps in specific thematic areas, combining a cross-cutting approach with sector-specific demands, as identified by member States.

The Programme explicitly responds to two targets endorsed by the General Assembly under goal 17 (strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development) under the heading "Data, monitoring and accountability" of the sustainable development goals, as follows:

a) Target 17.18: by 2020, enhance capacity-building support to developing countries, including for least developed countries and small island developing States, to increase significantly the availability of high-quality, timely and reliable data disaggregated by income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, geographic location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts;

b) Target 17.19; by 2030, building on existing initiatives to develop measurements of progress on sustainable development that complement gross domestic product and support statistical capacity building in developing countries.

The Programme by definition and design aims to strengthen national statistical systems to respond to the data challenges of the 2030 Agenda. Through these efforts it also supports national capacity to assess its internal readiness for measuring and reporting on all of the 17 Goals, and defining the short-term and long-term actions needed for increasing its capacity to produce accurate and timely data in a sustainable fashion.

3. VISION FOR THE PROGRAMME ON STATISTICS AND DATA

3.1 Key guiding principles

In its deliberations on the Programme, the Development Account Steering Committee agreed on the following fundamental principles to guide the implementation of the Programme:

a) *Respond to policy needs for data.* The global policy framework is provided by the outcome document of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, entitled "*The*

future we want" (General Assembly resolution 66/288); the report of the Open Working Group of the General Assembly on Sustainable Development Goals (A/68/970); the outcome document of the Third international Conference on Financing for Development entitled the "*Addis Ababa Action Agenda*" (General Assembly resolution 69/313); and the outcome document of the 2015 Summit on Sustainable Development entitled "*Transforming our World: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development*" (General Assembly resolution 70/1). Relevant regional and national policy frameworks should also be considered, as appropriate;

b) *Strengthen national statistical capacity.* The underlying objective of the Programme is to strengthen national statistical systems to respond to the overall data requirements for the sustainable development goals and the 2030 agenda for sustainable development, ensuring accurate and timely local, national and regional statistics for sustainable development based on the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics. The report of the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on Sustainable Development Goal Indicators (E/CN.3/2016/2), its future reports as well as the directions emanating from the United Nations Statistical Commission will be instrumental in guiding the work of the UN system as it supports developing member States to generate reliable data;

c) *Be demand driven and country-owned.* The Programme should build on country demand and reflect the needs and priorities of developing member States. While the Programme has outlined a plan of work to address on-going gaps as previously communicated by member States, there is sufficient flexibility to adjust activities at national and local level based on the current priorities of the target countries, and the outcome of the national needs assessments.

d) *Build on comparative advantages of and close cooperation between the Development Account implementing entities.* The Programme should be executed in close coordination and cooperation between the implementing entities of the Account, drawing on their common capacities, unique strengths in statistics and ability to adapt to the challenge ahead;

e) *Align and be coherent with programmes of others.* The Programme should actively seek engagement, alignment and coherence with statistical capacity development programmes of other United Nations entities in order for the United Nations system to "deliver as one", reflecting the joint responsibility of all United Nations agencies to provide support to countries in establishing an effective and sustainable information infrastructure. In the context of the "fit for purpose" initiative, many United Nations agencies have highlighted statistics and data as one of the most critical issues to address;

f) *Encourage external participation and funding.* The Programme should encourage coordination and involvement of non-United Nations agencies and organizations, which are welcome to join the Programme either through implementation of parallel initiatives or through provision of additional funding to complement the Development Account programme. Through its direct work with national statistical offices, the Programme should be used as a vehicle to mobilize voluntary funds to augment initiatives following a comprehensive approach, which strives for long-term effectiveness of effort;

g) *Build on existing initiatives.* The Programme should build on existing and/or ongoing capacity development initiatives of the implementing entities, where feasible;

h) *Link to evidence-based policymaking and accountability.* Statistics and data are the prerequisite for evidence-based policies and for accountability. The Programme and its components need to explicitly highlight those links. If there is no national policy interest in specific areas and no accountability mechanisms, the activities will have limited impact and sustainability;

i) *Adapt to the needs of the countries and the evolving agenda.* The Programme will maintain flexibility to adapt to the specific needs of the countries as the statistics agenda evolves, guided by future decisions and recommendations of the United Nations Statistical Commission and other statistical bodies of the United Nations.

The senior statisticians of the 10 entities, otherwise referred to as the Technical Advisory Group (TAG), included an additional principle when defining the substantive focus of the Programme:

j) *Mainstream gender statistics in all facets of the Programme.* While SDG 5 is a stand-alone goal which promotes gender equality and women's empowerment, approximately one-third of the 230 indicators are gender relevant. The Programme should incorporate a gender dimension in all facets of its work, particularly in strengthening existing methodologies/tools, or developing new methodologies, in order to promote the production of high-quality gender statistics that provide data on the status of women compared to men.

3.2 National Ownership/Stakeholder participation

The 2030 Agenda emphasizes that national ownership is key to achieving sustainable development, with the call for concrete policies, processes and action which cut across the three dimensions of sustainable development taking place at national and sub-national level. It places direct responsibility on countries to determine which Goals hold the highest priority in their own national contexts, and to define relevant national targets against the global "aspirational" targets, as well as indicators for regional, national and subnational level of monitoring. The SDG review process will be based on national official data sources, with the outcome from national processes the basis for review at regional and global levels. The Agenda encourages all member States to develop ambitious national responses to the overall implementation of the 2030 Agenda (para 78). It also encourages Member States to conduct regular and inclusive reviews of progress at the national and subnational levels which are country-led and country-driven (para 79).

The use of national data to measure, monitor and report on progress places unprecedented demand on developing States which did not exist during the MDG period. It also places a heightened level of accountability on States to put into place national sustainable development plans that define a sustainable development pathway for the next 15 years to guide decisions on national priorities, national budgets, and resource mobilization efforts. National ownership of targets and indicators will directly contribute to national policymaking and monitoring efforts. The new Agenda advocates for the strengthening of national statistical systems to provide

reliable data which is comparable and meets fundamental standards to inform policy decisions. A key objective of the Programme is to heighten awareness within countries of the need to prioritize the strengthening of their statistical systems, including through increased budgetary allocations, streamlining production processes, drawing on new and innovative data sources and using new tools and methodologies. The Programme will also, through its capacity development efforts, promote resource mobilization and new partnerships, so that developing States have the right tools, mechanisms and technology to drive the process.

A fundamental principle of the Development Account is that its capacity development efforts address the critical knowledge gaps as expressed by the countries. The primary stakeholders of the Programme are the relevant government officials and technical personnel who are directly impacted by these gaps, and for whom the Account's efforts will have the highest level of influence. Capacity development in the area of statistics has a strong advantage over other capacity development areas in that the primary stakeholder in most countries is the NSO. The heads of the NSOs have worked closely with the DA implementing entities in national, regional and global capacity development efforts, as well as through participating at the United Nations Statistical Commission, Statistical Commitees of the Regional Commissions, and in other global and regional statistical forums. The current Programme will provide further continuity, drawing from past efforts of the entities and of the Account. The NSOs are expected to provide a strong level of commitment and participation in the Programme, and to act as the focal point for the Programme's activities at country level, particularly in facilitating coordination with producers and users of data within the national statistical system.

The Programme will target senior government officials to promote the development of national targets and indicators, and to increase awareness of the vital role which statistics and data play in the monitoring of SDG progress. The Programme will address national producers and users of data, specifically line ministries as they need data to develop evidence based policies towards achieving the SDGS and for measuring the impact of their own programmes and policies at national level. Other key stakeholders who are expected to engage in the Programme are the business community, as they require statistics and indicators to identify new business opportunities and to support national efforts in achieving the SDGS, and civil society who are critical in their role as "watchdog" to assess policymakers' progress towards achieving the SDGs.

3.3 **Global/Regional/National interlinkages**

The 2030 Agenda noted that "All of us will work to implement the Agenda within our own countries and at the regional and global levels, taking into account different national realities, capacities and levels of development and respecting national policies and priorities." It further acknowledged the "importance of the regional and subregional dimensions, regional economic integration and interconnectivity in sustainable development. Regional and subregional frameworks can facilitate the effective translation of sustainable development policies into concrete action at the national level" (para 21).

The SDG review mechanisms will be conducted at subnational, national, regional and global levels. The national level reviews, based on national targets and indicators, will be country led

and draw on contributions from a wide range of national actors. Regional reviews are expected to draw on the national reviews and feed into the global review process. Reviews conducted at the regional level will provide an opportunity for sharing of experiences and best practices. The high-level political forum will have the central role in the review processes conducted at global level, and will be informed by a progress report on the Sustainable Development Goals prepared by the Secretary-General in cooperation with the UN system, based on the global indicator framework, data produced by national statistical systems and information collected at the regional level, and a Global Sustainable Development Report, the scope of which is yet to be determined. The forum will also provide a platform for voluntary reviews at the global level, which are state-led involving ministerial level participation. The activities carried out at national, sub-regional and regional level will continually inform and feed into the work carried out at global level, particularly in terms of creating awareness of the obstacles and challenges faced by countries in producing official statistics and data to measure the SDGs.

The 2030 Agenda by its own definition cuts across national, regional and global boundaries. The Programme will similarly cut across these same boundaries in order to maximize resources, expand its reach to as many developing countries as possible and draw on the specific skills, expertise and comparative advantages of the 10 entities involved while reducing duplication of effort. The work at global level will largely focus on the strengthening, refinement and development of statistical methodologies in data areas which will contribute to measuring and monitoring of the Goals, as well as defining good practices for statistical production processes to promote consistent submission of data at all levels. The global entities are considered the leaders in their respective domains, and under the current Programme will be responsible for spearheading new guidelines and statistical tools, with UNSD taking the lead on population and demographic statistics, gender statistics, big data and disaggregation, and economic and trade statistics, UNCTAD on business registers and the link to trade statistics and related non-tariff measures data, UNEP on environmental statistics, UN-HABITAT on urban indicators and UN-ODC on crime and criminal justice statistics.

The Statistical Divisions of the five UN Regional Commissions, assisted by the global partners, will launch an expansive training programme at sub-regional and regional level, working directly with the NSOs and other producers of data on the approaches and mechanisms to tackle national responsibilities for measuring and monitoring the SDGs. The sub-regional/regional approach will be essential to reach as many countries as possible, to develop sub-regional and regional frameworks, to allow exchange of views and lessons learned, and to provide a platform for south-south exchange which focuses on the sharing of good practices from countries [regions} which are more advanced, and the possible replication of these good practices in countries [regions] which lag behind. In the context of the review process, the 2030 Agenda emphasized that "follow-up and review at the regional and subregional levels can, as appropriate, provide useful opportunities for peer learning, including through voluntary reviews, and sharing of best practices and discussion on shared targets. We welcome in this respect the cooperation of regional and subregional commissions and organizations" (para 80).

The Programme will also work directly in a number of target countries, initially estimated at 35, across all regions in order to engage with the broader statistical community within the country, promote dialogue across ministries and between producers and users of statistics, and to analyze

with the NSOs the full range of statistical production processes. In so doing, it will also look at sub-national and local strategies, particularly as they relate to urban data and peaceful societies. The specific focus in each target country will be based on discussions with the NSOs and other government officials on national priorities in the context of the SDGs, as well as national assessments which identify capacity assets and capacity gaps within their priority areas. The Programme will establish clear criteria for selecting the target countries, and in order to leverage funding opportunities and existing partners, will also consider countries where the 10 entities have past experience and/or ongoing activities.[1] All entities are expected to engage in national level work, either as a lead entity or subject matter specialist, in order to ensure that sufficient staff resources and expertise are available to support national efforts. Several of the global entities (UNEP, UN-HABITAT and UNODC) have regional or sub-regional offices, with strong familiarity with stakeholders which will be addressed through the Programme's efforts, other than NSOs. Involvement of the global entities in national level work will also ensure that the experiences learned from supporting developing countries feeds back into methodological work done at the global level. In those countries where a global entity is the lead, the relevant regional commission will also be fully involved, particularly given their in-depth knowledge of regional contexts and country experiences.

4. SITUATION ANALYSIS

4.1 Problem analysis

While broad progress has been made in most developing countries to produce a minimum core level of official statistics, it is widely acknowledged that the statistical capacity in many countries remains inadequate and requires substantial investment. Goal 17, specifically targets 17.18 and 17.19 and their related indicators, represent a unified decision by member States on the need to strengthen statistical capacity building for developing States to enable the production of the necessary statistics to measure, monitor and report on progress towards meeting the SDGs.

The 2030 Agenda has significantly increased the monitoring and data requirements for countries as it demands that the economic, social and environmental dimensions be fully considered when addressing each of the goals. Monitoring progress will involve expanding the scope of review with targets in new areas which will need to be measured. Even goals which appear predominantly grounded in one statistical area or another will need to incorporate complementary data to ensure that all 3 dimensions of each goal are fully considered. This is absolutely critical for policy-makers who must assess the current situation, balance the trade-offs between various policy options, and consider both the short-term and long term consequences of policies which aim to achieve a sustainable development environment for the

[1]Although still to be identified, possible target countries may include: ECA region: Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Comoros, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Ghana, Guinea, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mozambique, Niger, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Swaziland, Tanzania, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, Zimbabwe; ECE region: Albania, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova, Montenegro, Serbia, The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, Uzbekistan; ECLAC region: Argentina, Bolivia, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru, Venezuela; ESCAP region: Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Fiji, Vanuatu, Nepal, Sri Lanka, Maldives, Indonesia, Philippines; ESCWA region: Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Morocco, Oman, Palestine, Tunisia, Sudan, Syria, Yemen

country's citizens. For the NSOs within developing countries, particularly those which lack even basic statistics about their country's social, economic and environmental situation, these requirements present a major challenge.

The global indicator framework for the monitoring of the new Agenda currently contains over 230 indicators, with many subject to full disaggregation. The data for these indicators will be based to a large degree on data from NSOs, which must be comparable and in line with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics. Furthermore, addressing gaps in the production of gender statistics will be critical for tracking progress in achieving the SDGs for women and girls. However, for the most part, developing countries do not have appropriate institutional, organizational and technical capacities for the production of internationally comparable, high-quality, timely and disaggregated statistics and indicators. Even for regions which are more advanced, harmonization in data collection, processing and dissemination presents a tremendous challenge.

One of the main systemic weaknesses of official statistics to produce high-quality, timely and reliable statistics for the monitoring of development policies is the fragile legal, institutional and organizational framework in which statistical authorities operate that leads to uncoordinated activities among the various data producers, the lack of integrated and consistent planning for statistical production and development, insufficient collaboration and partnership with policy makers, the data communities, civil society and other major stakeholders, and ultimately the low engagement of national governments in the long-term development of statistics.

Another recurring problem is fragmented and inefficient statistical production processes with unnecessary and overlapping statistical operations, the multiplication of short-term expensive "one-off" statistical surveys for specific data requests, the under exploitation of existing administrative data, the inadequacy of IT infrastructure and the lack of common platforms and protocols for the exchange of data and metadata among producers of statistics in a country and with regional and international organizations.

The Programme aims to strengthen the capacity of countries, in particular the target countries, to address the above challenges by following a systematic approach. The new statistical requirements should be integrated into the existing statistical system in order to ensure coherence, cost-effectiveness and sustainability. The Programme will increase awareness and understanding among policymakers, data producers and users and increase capacity for data collection. New guidelines and improved methodologies will be disseminated which will strengthen NSO's capacity to produce statistics in new areas.

4.2 Stakeholder analysis

The NSOs within developing countries are the primary beneficiaries of the Programme's interventions. Many NSOs within developing countries have inadequate institutional and technical capacity to produce high-quality statistics and indicators in line with international statistical standards, and which are comparable. While the NSOs should be recognized as the coordinating repository of official statistics, they often lack a clear mandate to coordinate the production and development of the entire national statistical system. There is also poor

communication and coordination between other producers of statistics and the NSOs, including the statistical units within the line ministries, often leading to confusion on which data represents official national data. The NSOs will need to integrate the SDG goals, targets and indicators within the NSDS, as well as define, develop and integrate national targets and indicators into the NSDS based on national priorities. They will require enhanced capacity to measure the new SDG indicators, guidance on how to integrate a gender dimension in the production of official statistics and assistance in implementing new mechanisms to produce disaggregated data. The Programme will engage with the Ministries of Finance and Planning to promote strengthening of the NSOs and the broader statistical system, with an emphasis on identifying new funding streams so that these offices are better equipped to meet the challenges of the new Agenda.

The Programme will also target the statistical units within the line ministries responsible for environmental, social and economic policies, given their significant role as producers of administrative data and statistics within their respective domains. These units equally lack institutional and technical capacity to produce high quality statistics. The data producers within the line ministries require an increased awareness of the monitoring and reporting requirements associated with the SDGs, including the need for disaggregated data which elaborates on the situation of women as compared to men. The users of data within these ministries will also be a key focus of the Programme's efforts, as line ministries need relevant statistics and descriptive indicators that contribute to informed policy decisions towards achieving the SDGs, as well as for measuring progress and the impact of their own policies and programmes.

Within the social component, the Programme will work with women's ministries to strengthen capacity on understanding and interpreting results of gender analysis, and how to draw on such analysis for developing policies. The Programme will also work directly with city planning offices and local authorities in order to support national and local capacities to produce human settlements data, as most offices do not have established systems of local data collection. In the Programme's work on producing indicators on justice and security, in addition to targeting the NSOs, the Programme will work directly with law enforcement entities (Ministry of Interior/Security, police) as well as criminal justice institutions (judiciary, Ministry of Justice, prison administrations) as these offices are currently unable to produce standardized data across law enforcement entities, and data that corresponds to the ICCS.

Academia, civil society, women's groups, and the media will be secondary beneficiaries under the Programme. These groups require reliable statistics on SDG targets and indicators to identify opportunities for individual and collective actions, and to assess policymakers' progress towards achieving the goals, including the government's efforts to be both accountable and transparent by making official data publically available to its citizens. Civil society will be one of the principle avenues through which the public at large is informed of national progress related to SDG monitoring, and as such, they require increased information on the development of the economy, society (social situation) and the environment. Strong involvement of civil society and other groups may influence the establishment of official accountability mechanisms that in turn rely on up-to-date and accurate statistics, keeping governments incentivized to strengthen their national statistical systems.

5. LESSONS LEARNED

5.1 National realities

The MDG period revealed that there was often weak national ownership and accountability for meeting the MDGs in many countries, partially because the goals and targets were established at international level without adequate consultation with countries, leading to their slow or incomplete adoption at national level. While reporting on the MDGs was largely through the efforts of international organizations, the 2030 Agenda emphasizes that implementation of the Agenda must be based on national realities and national context, with the countries in the driving seat for setting priorities and then ensuring capacity to deliver on those priorities. To achieve this, countries must be committed to strengthening their NSOs and the broader national statistical system.

As an outcome of the Rio+ 20 process, many developing countries have already developed national strategies for sustainable development and have initiated the process of integrating the SDGs into their national development plans. Furthermore, the NSDS are generally aligned with the national development strategies. Hence, countries are not starting from the bottom with the adoption of the 2030 Agenda. However, they will now need to integrate the SDG indicators and national targets and indicators into the NSDS, along with defining national monitoring and evaluation frameworks. The role of the NSDS should also be promoted as the official framework for mainstreaming statistics into policy making and coordination of the national statistical systems.

Countries are often faced with ineffective coordination within the national statistical systems, with conflicting priorities of national statistical offices and other official producers within the national statistical system. This not only leads to confusion on which data represents the "official" data, but creates a distrust of data coming from various official sources. The new statistical requirements must be mainstreamed and integrated into the existing statistical system in order to ensure coherence, cost-effectiveness and sustainability. The role of the NSO as the official entity for coordinating the statistical system needs to be reinforced and communicated. Effective use of the media to create awareness of the pivotal role of statistics, the coordinating role of the NSOs, and to reinstate trust in official statistics is also needed. To achieve this, there is a need to mobilize within the country high-level political support for the strengthening of the institutional statistical environment, and the long term development of statistics.

A corresponding issue is the absence of communication between producers and users of statistics which negatively impacts on the integration of data into policy making and planning processes, thereby reducing the effectiveness of policies being formulated. It is essential to bring producers and users together to promote on-going dialogue and forge a common understanding on the type of data being produced, and the manner in which this data should and could be used, particularly to support policy change. There is also a need to involve civil society and the media to create greater awareness on the need for reliable and timely data which drives policy change at national level. Making data publically available will also empower citizens to hold their governments accountable for their policies.

5.2 Statistical challenges

Reporting on the MDGs revealed that national data and data available at global level often do not match due to the use of different concepts, definitions, methods and data sources, as well as lack of coordination with the global statistical system. Indicators for global monitoring and national indicators may overlap, but are not always defined and measured the same way. These differences need to be explained by providing appropriate metadata. Additionally, at country level, there are also different definitions and classifications used by various entities within the national statistical system, resulting in different data within the country.

There is also a low level of compliance by developing countries with international standards, which creates a major obstacle at global and regional level to the availability of internationally comparable, timely and accurate official statistics. A contributing factor is often lack of understanding on how to apply international recommendations and guidelines. Similarly, there is often a lack of comparability between data produced within regions, as the data collection methods of the countries are not harmonized, with countries often adopting different methodologies.

While indicators may be available in most countries, frequency and disaggregation present enormous challenges, as countries do not have the right tools to produce data disaggregation for specific population subgroups. Furthermore, their capacity to produce gender statistics is limited, particularly in less traditional areas of official statistics. Countries continue to face challenges in mainstreaming the gender dimension into the production, analysis and dissemination of statistics. Gender analysis also suffers from lack of data and lack of data comparability across countries and over time. Strengthening national capacity to produce, analyse, disseminate and use timely and reliable gender statistics is essential for measuring the situation of women as compared to men.

When compared to economic and social statistics, environment statistics is relatively less advanced, with many countries still considering which areas of the environment should be prioritized. In some countries, environment statistics and indicators are not part of the existing statistical systems, and environment accounts have not been integrated with the national accounts. Given that most developing countries need strengthening in all statistical areas, how to approach and prioritize these areas will be an on-going challenge.

The target countries impacted by this Programme will undoubtedly have different sets of national priorities in terms of goals and targets, each with varying degrees of importance. The capacity of the NSOs and the broader statistical system in these countries will also be quite diverse; hence the starting point for each country is likely to be quite different. Nevertheless, the challenges associated with improving the institutional environment, streamlining production processes and addressing complex data issues such as data disaggregation and the use of big data, will all be common challenges which each country will need to tackle in the immediate future. The extent to which statistical strengthening will be prioritized, with action taken to mobilize the necessary resources to promote improved processes, is likely to depend upon political commitment and the competing demands at national level.

5.3 Funding constraints

Most developing countries lacked the financial, human and technological resources needed to fully produce statistics and data for measuring the MDGs, and will face similar constraints with measuring the SDGs. Statistics often sits as a low priority in national budgets, and NSOs as well as statistical units within line ministries have been faced with insufficient funding to enhance their office structures, to obtain new technology and tools to facilitate their work, and to retain staff over an extended period of time. Furthermore, human resources management and training is not advanced enough in most developing countries to acquire and maintain the skills needed for producing high quality statistics.

The absence of funding, modern IT resources and other tools hampers the development of statistical production processes to enable sustainable implementation of recommendations addressed to NSOs. Insufficient resources also impacts on developing countries ability to explore the use of new and emerging data sources and data integration techniques which could strengthen their capacity to produce more timely and accurate data. The call for disaggregated data will undoubtedly require a large influx of funding in order to modify existing practices to produce better disaggregation, and to implement new methodologies, once defined.

There is a need for high-level political support within the government which appreciates the nexus between statistics, data and evidence-based policies and is willing to champion the work of NSOs and other official producers of statistics, including through mobilizing the resources needed to improve the national production of statistics. This not only implies increased funding within the national budget, but efforts made to secure bi-lateral and multi-lateral resources which are targeted to strengthening the national statistical system.

The implementing entities are committed to pursue partnerships which would bring the work initiated under the Programme to a more advanced stage, including after the Programme has concluded. Such support might include resources (in-kind or in cash) to upgrade the capacity of the NSOs in terms of staff and technology, to implement new guidelines developed under the Programme, and to draw on new data sources, including geo-spatial data to strengthen statistical production processes.

6.0 PROGRAMME INTERVENTIONS

6.1 Substantive focus

The Programme will address the institutional arrangements needed in countries and will focus in particular on the establishment, or strengthening, of national statistical systems for measurement and monitoring of the sustainable development goals, helping to adapt national strategies for the development of statistics or similar plans. The Programme will provide support for national discussions at the policy level on priorities for monitoring the sustainable development goals and aim, where possible, at developing national strategies based on national priorities, capacities and gaps, recognizing that Governments are driving the implementation of the goals and their monitoring. The local, regional and global dimensions of monitoring, reporting and comparability will be included, as appropriate. The Programme will provide support to national statistical systems in the implementation of the indicator and monitoring

framework for sustainable development goals and associated indicators. The modernization of statistical systems will be another major element of the Programme, which will address, where appropriate, the possible adoption of recommendations on a data revolution and the use of new technologies and big data, including the use of geospatial data. These cross-cutting programme elements will enable national statistical offices to better consider new statistical initiatives on sustainable development goals data emanating from various sources and, hence, constitute an effective leveraging of the comparatively small resources under the Programme.

A second focus of the Programme will be to address specific data gaps for monitoring the sustainable development goals (sectoral and emerging issues) that will require conceptual and methodological development, leveraging the leadership of the implementing entities in specific sectoral/thematic areas. The areas selected do not constitute isolated efforts of the entities but rather a coordinated effort to work on specific statistical methodologies and standards which can contribute to increasing national capacities for measuring distinct goals, targets and indicators. Drawing from various national and regional assessments, and taking into account specific needs of countries as identified during past capacity development work and in expressions of demand made in regional/global meetings, the 10 implementing entities prioritized the areas below in launching the Programme. The efforts include proposed improvements to existing methodologies or tools, as well as conceptual work in new data areas which will inform the development of new methodologies, which would be completed beyond the lifetime of the Programme.

(i) Means of Implementation: Strenghtening statistical institutional environment and production processes for Goal 17 (17.18.1, 17.18.2, 17.19.1);

(ii) Environment statistics: Water and sanitation indicators (SDG 6), Solid waste (SDG 11, 12), Air emissions and air quality (SDG 3,11,13), Energy (SDG 7), Marine and terrestrial ecosystems and biodiversity (SDG 14, 15), Disaster statistics (1.5.1, 1.5.2, 1.5.3, 11.5.1, 11.5.2, 11.b.1,11.b.2,13.1.1, 13.1.2), sustainable consumption and production (SDG 12), climate change (SDG 13 and other goals that are climate change related), marine and terrestrial ecosystems and biodiversity (SDG 14, 15);

(iii) Social and Demographic Statistics: Strengthening household surveys to produce data for Goal 1 (1.1.1, 1.2.1, 1.2.2, 1.4.1) and Goal 10 (10.1.1, 10.2.1, 10.3.1); strengthening civil registration systems and implementation of censuses (17.19.2a; 17.19.2b, 16.9); tools and guidelines for human settlement indicators (11.2.1, 11.3.1, 11.4.1, 11.6.1, 11.6.2, 11.7.1), methodologies and guidelines on gender indicators, including the nexus between gender and the environment (SDGs 3,4,5, 6,7,8,13,16, 17 – indicators 5.2.1, 5.2.2, 5.4.1, 16.1.1) production processes for crime and criminal justice statistics for Goal 16 (16.1, 16.2, 16.3, 16.4);

(iv) Economic Statistics: An initial assessment of the requirements for developing or improving the individual indicators concluded that similar actions would be applicable for each of the indicators. Therefore, instead of concentrating on the individual indicators, this pillar component will address all indicators related to economic statistics areas, in particular 2.b.1, 7.2.1, 7.3.1, 7.b.1, 8.1.1, 8.2.1, 8.3.1, 8.4.1, 8.4.2, 8.5.1, 8.5.2, 8.9.1, 8.9.2, 8.b.1, 9.1.2, 9.2.1, 9.2.2, 9.3.1, 9.4.1, 9.5.1, 9.a.1, 9.b.1, 10.4.1, 10.5.1, 10.a.1, 11.5.2,

12.2.1, 12.2.2, 12.c.1, 14.7.1, 16.6.1, 17.1.1, 17.1.2, 17.2.1, 17.3.1, 17.3.2, 17.4.1, 17.10.1, 17.11.1, 17.12.1, 17.13.1.

A third focus of the Programme will be to launch an e-learning portal on the production and utilization of SDG indicators, which will provide access to a vast wealth of material and knowledge available within the UN system on the statistical tools and methodologies for measuring the SDGs. The portal will contain on-line training courses which will in some instances be required as a "pre-requisite" to attend a national/regional workshop, ensuring continuity of training efforts and repeated transfer of knowledge at the individual level. The e-learning portal is expected to be a comprehensive "statistical library" for NSOs and other producers of statistics, which will be updated continuously providing the most recent information on statistical studies, guidelines, tools and methodologies. The initial resources sought under the Programme will be used to establish and launch the portal. UNSD will also pursue supplemental financial resources for full time maintenance of the Portal (including after the Programme is completed), translation of guidance material, and implementation of the training courses in multiple official languages.

6.2 Levels of Intervention

In implementing the programme, the following levels of intervention will be addressed:

(a) Addressing the institutional environment

The legal and institutional arrangements, the organizational arrangements within the national statistical system, the relationship with national policymakers, as well as human resources (including training and staff retention), are some elements that constitute the environment or conditions under which national statistical systems operate. These interrelated conditions determine, to a large degree, the potential and ability of statistical systems to deliver statistical outputs and, in particular, the indicators required for the monitoring of sustainable development goals and targets. Many countries have limited funds to address the gaps and there will be a need for fundraising and solidifying partnerships by the implementing entities, the NSOs and senior officials of the target countries.

(b) Improving statistical production processes

The improvement of existing statistical production processes represents the second level of intervention for the programme. The statistical production processes can be structured into the identification of user needs, the design of outputs that respond to these needs, the design of appropriate collection instruments (method of data collection), data collection, data processing, data analysis, data dissemination and evaluation. Such activities need to be improved to achieve an effective and efficient organization of the statistical production process that is able to respond to the increased data needs of the sustainable development goals. The programme will focus on the improvement of the statistical production processes across multiple statistical domains through, for example, the modernization of processes (including data integration), the development of a core infrastructure (e.g., use of standard classifications and business registers) or the use of new data sources, such as geospatial information.

(c) Responding to specific data areas

To assess the current data availability for the 230 sustainable development indicators, the United Nations Statistics Division, in consultation with the IAEG-SDG Co-Chairs, developed an on-line questionnaire addressed to international agencies, entities and organizations on the state of methodological development of an indicator, whether an international standard exists and data availability of the indicator. This resulted in a provisional classification of the SDG indicators into three tiers based on their level of methodological development and data availability, as follows:

Tier 1: Indicator conceptually clear, established methodology and standards available and data regularly produced by countries;

Tier 2: Indicator conceptually clear, established methodology and standards available but data are not regularly produced by countries;

Tier 3: Indicator for which there are no established methodology and standards or methodology/standards are being developed/tested.

This initial classification has been used by the Programme as the basis for selecting indicators which require further development in terms of methodology, standards, and data availability (section 6.1). Accordingly, the Programme will work on strengthening existing methodological approaches for specific indicators or targets to help countries close data gaps, address the need to disaggregate data and establish a statistical baseline. It will also conduct studies and analysis which will contribute to the development of new methodological approaches in the new data areas. The selection of the specific areas will be based on country demand, the comparative advantage of the implementing entities and their link to analytical and normative processes. The methodological work commenced under the Programme will be tested in select target countries, and the lessons learned fed back into the outcome of the studies. It will also result in guidelines made available to member States through the e-Portal, which would contribute to increased capacity to identify processes to produce indicators in these new data areas. The initial work started under the Programme would need to continue after the Programme's conclusion with the support of new resources and partners in order to produce an international statistical standard. Nevertheless, the initial work will not only contribute to the development of future methodologies but will inform the countries on what specific areas may need to be scaled up at the local, national, and regional levels to eventually support measuring these new data areas.

(d) Leveraging partnerships and coordination

In line with the key principles elaborated above (section 3.1), the Programme will leverage other initiatives and funding schemes for strengthening statistical capacities to create a greater multiplier effect. The Programme and its implementers will work in close partnership with the United Nations system and other relevant actors along the lines of "fit for purpose" to develop and deliver methodologies. It will work closely with the UN Resident Coordinator in the target countries to assess the extent of resources devoted to statistics and data at country level, and to forge partnerships so that the Programme's efforts are not only complementary to initiatives already started, but bring them a step further. At global level the Programme will support the production of guidelines by the UNDG Working Group on Sustainable Development and its task team on national reporting, and the development of training modules on SDG Indicators by UNITAR and other UN entities. The Programme will draw on existing mechanisms and established

partnerships with national, regional and international statistical agencies, and follow the work of the Inter-agency Expert Group on SDG Indicators (IAEG-SDGs), the High-level Group for Partnership, Coordination and Capacity-Building for Statistics for the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (HLG) and similar governance and coordination bodies at regional level, so that its work is well coordinated within the larger sphere of statistical capacity building efforts.

6.3 Implementation arrangements (delivery approach)

The circumstances and stage of statistical development as well as the data needs and priorities of the countries differ by region and subregion. The role of the Regional Commissions in assessing the critical gaps within their region and developing a plan of action to address those gaps within the limited resources of the programme will be critical to its success. It is envisaged that a subcomponent of the regional approach will target a limited number of countries in each region that would receive support through multiple interventions, in order to obtain greater results and impact, especially in cross-cutting areas such as the strengthening of national coordination mechanisms and the modernization of the statistical systems. While some countries may only request support in one of the Programme's areas, it is possible that some countires would be supported by all 4 pillars. The results of such initiatives would be disseminated at the regional and international levels for the purpose of knowledge-sharing, as well as in existing intergovernmental processes of all 10 entities, where appropriate, to disseminate the findings and seek inputs. While the programme will initially target up to 35 countries (refer to Section 3.3), it is envisaged that achieving strong results in the target countries will create multiplier effects which would make it possible for additional countries to participate through partnership arrangements with agencies within the United Nations system and through voluntary contributions from the international community.

In order to effectively implement the programme and draw on the unique skills and expertise of the 10 implementing entities, the global entities will primarily assume the lead role in the strengthening of existing standards and development of new statistical standards and methodologies in distinct sectoral areas, including data disaggregation (refer 6.1 above). In specific areas where the Regional Commissions have a strong comparative advantage or interest, such as methodological work for climate change or disasters, they will take the lead role in developing new data areas. The responsible entity wiill also hold expert group meetings and/or inter-agency consultations to review, discuss and agree on the proposed methodologies and related tools for implementation.

The five Regional Commissions will have, for the most part, the primary responsibility of disseminating new methodologies and statistical standards to the countries in their region through the organization of national, subregional and regional workshops/seminars to transfer relevant skills and knowledge. They will also promote at national level the strengthening of the statistical institutional environment, statistical production processes, and exploring the use of innovative technology and big data. The global entities would participate as experts/resource persons in these initiatives, as relevant. The Regional Commissions will help share the knowledge throughout their region using existing mechanisms where the statistical community is present.

The Programme will be implemented in two phases. The first phase covers the 17 month period August 2016 to December 2017 with a special focus on awareness-raising on the SDG indicator framework, strengthening institutional arrangements including production processes, measuring SDGs using Tier 1 and Tier II indicators and conducting a gap analysis in the pilot countries. The second phase focuses more on methodological development on Tier III indicators, implementation and scaling-up of capacity building and training during 2018-2019. During its deliberations on the programme approach, the Development Account Steering Committee decided that a maximum of 50 percent of the funds be programmed for phase one, thereby providing sufficient flexibility in the allocation of resources to meet the demands of developing member States during phase two and to assess where refinements in the implementation plan may be required.

7. RESULTS FRAMEWORK

7.1 Logical Framework at Programme level

The following results framework for the Programme was endorsed by the General Assembly during its deliberations on the 2016/2017 proposed programme budget:

Programme Objective: To strengthen the statistical capacity of developing countries to measure, monitor and report on the sustainable development goals in an accurate, reliable and timely manner for evidence-based policymaking.

Expected Accomplishments (EA)	Indicators of Achievement (IA)
(EA1) Enhanced capacity of developing countries to strengthen statistical institutional environments to measure, monitor and report on the sustainable development goals	(IA1.1) Number of target countries that have adopted revised national strategies for the development of statistics based on inputs from the Programme. (IA1.2) Number of country participants trained who confirm increased understanding of the institutional arrangements required for measuring the sustainable development goals. (IA1.3) Number of countries that establish institutional mechanisms to foster dialogue between users and producers of statistics in the context of the sustainable development goals
(EA 2) Strengthened capacity in developing countries to improve statistical production processes to address increased data needs across multiple statistical domains	(IA2.1) Number of improved statistical production processes in countries to measure specific sustainable development goals indicators and targets based on inputs from the Programme.
(EA 3) Strengthened capacity in developing countries to measure and monitor indicators and targets in new statistical and data areas	(IA3.1) Number of countries that started reporting in new areas where the Programme provided support
(EA 4) Enhanced leveraging, partnerships and collaboration by United Nations system and other partners to help countries strengthen their national statistical systems for measuring the sustainable development goals	(IA4.1) Number of partnerships created within the United Nations system to provide support for statistical strengthening at the national level in the context of the sustainable development goals with the input of the Programme. (IA4.2) Number of partnerships created with external partners to provide support for statistical strengthening at the local, national, regional and international levels. (IA4.3) Number of countries that are supported by the Programme in mobilizing financial resources for strengthening national statistical systems.

Table 1: Logical Framework at Programme level

7.2 Interlinkages between programme and pillar outcomes

In order to conceptualize how the Programme could be organized to achieve maximum results, a Technical Advisory Group (TAG) consisting of the chief statisticians of the 10 implementing entities was formed, led by the Director of UNSD. After extensive deliberations, the TAG decided to structure the Programme around 4 distinct pillars, being the means of implementation, environmental statistics, social statistics and economic statistics. Within the area of social statistics, the TAG further defined four sub-components which focus on distinct facets of social statistics, namely (i) population and demographic statistics; (ii) gender statistics; (iii) poverty and inequality statistics; and (iv) peaceful and inclusive society statistics (crime and criminal justice statistics). The pillar and sub-component structure recognizes that the entities need to address specific sectoral issues and work closely with producers and users of data within those sectoral areas.

While economic, social and environmental policies, and to a lesser extent statistics, have traditionally been approached in a siloed or vertical manner, the Programme promotes continuous dialogue and sharing of information between these different areas, ensuring transfer of information and cross-fertilization of ideas which promotes an integrated approach to the delivery of the Programme. A reinforcing element is that the 10 implementing entities are engaged in multiple pillars so that the cross-over effect of sharing information across pillars, and pursuing an integrated approach to policy and technical discussions, is assured. The first pillar of the Programme, means of implementation, is by its nature a horizontal activity which cuts across the sectoral pillars of the Programme, thereby bringing the three pillars together in an integrated fashion.

Given the ambitious nature of the Programme's results framework, and mindful that the indicators of achievement may only be attained several years after the Programme has concluded, each pillar developed its own results framework, with time-oriented expected accomplishments which contribute to the Programme's overall objective, and indicators of achievement which should be attained in the target countries within the Programme's timeframe [2]. At the same time, given the strong linkage between the Programme EAs and the pillar's activities, the objective statement for each pillar is derived directly from the related Programme expected accomplishment(s), which also ensures that the pillar's outcomes feed directly back into the Programme's results. The work done under the environmnent, social and economic statistics pillars on improving and developing methodologies contributes directly to EA 3 of the Programme logframe, while work done under the means of implementation pillars, which addresses modernization of official statistics, statistical production processes, new technologies and institution building contribute to EAs 1 and 2 of the Programme. All four pillars are expected to forge partnerships which will augment the activities conducted under the Programme, contributing to EA 4 of the Programme. Annex 15.3 illustrates the relationship between the Programme EAs and the Pillar/component EAs.

[2] As the target countries are not yet selected, and their priority areas are still to be determined, the IAs within the pillar logframes are often defined at a broad level. They will be reviewed and updated at the beginning of Phase II, with more explicit and defined targets which could be measured during the final external evaluation.

Each pillar and sub-component will have a designated lead and co-lead entity, which are responsible for driving the strategic discussions between all entities and ensuring timely implementation of the pillar/component's activities. The leads will also address implementation challenges and decide on changes to the workplan in response to unforeseen issues and evolving challenges.

Annex 15.4 provides a concise snapshot of how the Programme is organized around the 3 pillars of sustainable development and means of implementation, 4 sub-components, and the proposed involvement of the 10 entities across the various pillars which drives continuous dialogue and coordination for delivery of the Programme.

8. PARTNERSHIPS

8.1 Leveraging partners within the United Nations System

The Programme will work closely with agencies within the UN system that have mandated responsibilities in areas addressed by the Programme and that can substantively contribute to the Programme's outcomes. The 10 implementing entities have multiple opportunities, both independently and collectively, to raise awareness about the Programme's work and to pursue relevant partnerships at all junctures of its implementation. UNSD will liaise closely with UN-Women for activities under the gender sub-component of the social pillar, as well as on broader issues related to mainstreaming gender statistics across statistical domains to strengthen countries capacities to report on gender, thereby contributing to the production of disaggregated data. It will also work closely with WHO in the context of Goal 5, and the methodological work to measure violence against women. There will be coordination with UNITAR in developing the e-learning training platform, and with the United Nations Development Group in developing guidelines for national reporting on SDG implementation. As the Programme gets underway, further partnerships within the UN system will be identified.

In the target countries, there will be close engagement with the UN Resident Coordinator (RC) and the UN country team to apprise them of the Programme, its implementation approach, and to assess where complementary activities are being carried out by other agencies and/or through donor engagement. Keeping true to the "delivering as one" approach, the involvement of the RC's office (and members of the country team, as relevant) will be the norm when working at national level. Efforts will also be made to identify funding opportunities by the UN Country Team which could scale up activities at country level for strengthening the national statistical system to produce quality and timely data.

RCs, or their designated representatives, will also be invited to participate in national and regional meetings, self-funded, so that the RC's office is fully informed of the UN's strategy for providing statistical capacity development and to be exposed to complex issues such as data disaggregation, Big Data including geo-spatial data, SDMX, etc.. Strengthening knowledge of the RC's office on the range of issues surrounding the production and use of statistics and data will support that office in dialogues at country level with senior level government officials, users of statistics, the donor community and civil society.

8.2 External partners

Paragraph 39 of the 2030 Agenda emphasizes that the scale and ambition of the new Agenda requires a revitalized Global Partnership to ensure its implementation bringing together Governments, the private sector, civil society, the United Nations system and other actors and mobilizing all available resources. The Programme will keep abreast of the commitments made under the Global Partnership and pursue collaboration which contributes directly to specific interventions of the Programme. As an example, the Population and Demographic Component of the Programme is developing new guidelines on the measurement of completeness and quality assessment of national civil registrations for vital statistics (CRVS). Under the Global Partnership, the Government of Canada is hosting a Centre of Excellence on CRVS, with the active participation of UNSD. Collaboration between these two efforts will be pursued in order to broaden the outreach of the Programme's efforts.

In addition, the Programme will explore opportunities for entering into partnerships which would support the Programme's engagement in additional target countries or provide resources to implement new methodologies or guidelines promoted by the Programme. As an example, conducting censuses with hand-held technology or conducting high frequency surveys, two areas addressed by the Programme, will require an influx of resources to implement. Mobilizing external partners who can advance the methodological work initiated under the Programme will be essential if developing countries are to translate the knowledge obtained into concrete action at national level.

The Programme is committed to work closely with regional and sub-regional institutes such as AFRISTAT, ASEAN, COMESA, ECCAS, ECOWAS, and SADC, among others, which have strong programmes in the area of statistics to ensure that the methodologies and new tools promoted by the Programme are fully integrated into these institutes to support the continued transfer of knowledge within the region. The Programme may also draw on the technical expertise residing within those institutes for the national assessments, given their in-depth knowledge of the current methodological approaches used within the region. The Programme intends to seek in-kind contributions from statistical offices in developed countries, notably to provide technical expertise in workshops and advisory missions, and to share tools and techniques which would advance the skills within the NSOs of the target countries.

The Programme will also assist the target countries in reaching out to regional development banks, donor aid programmes, and the private sector to pursue financial resources which would support the NSOs in strengthening their internal capacities, improve production processes and support the implementation of new methodologies.

8.3 Mobilizing new resources

Developing countries will need an influx of new resources to support the costs associated with strengthening their national statistical systems. Such resources could be directed at implementing improved or new methodologies, the procurement of new technology, or directed at promoting long term improvements in national statistical offices. All of the implementing

entities have committed to pursue voluntary funding from the donor community which could further the Programme's efforts, while contributing to long term sustainability. The mechanisms for accepting and managing the funds will largely depend upon the purpose of the contribution, the donors' expectations and requirements, and the country's commitment to judiciously utilize the resources and/or implement agreed upon activities. Capacity to administer the funds and comply with reporting obligations will be a key factor in their acceptance. While not exhaustive, the following processes may be considered:

i. Resources are provided directly by the donor to the beneficiary country, with the Programme providing capacity development support and technical input during implementation of the related activities.

ii. Resources are provided by the donor to a trust fund administered by DESA which directly supports and expands on the activities of the DA Programme. Such funds would be allocated to the 10 entities in line with the delivery mechanisms of the Programme.

iii. Resources are provided by the donor directly to one of the 10 DA entities to complement or expand on activities carried out by that entity under the Programme.

Each entity is expected to report on any new resources mobilized which directly expands the work of the Programme in the bi-annual progress reports.

8.4 Parallel financing

The Programme will encourage UN system entities or donors to utilize and administer their own resources to support the involvement of additional developing countries in the Programme's activities, including through participation in global/regional workshops, and to fund work related to developing new methodologies. The Programme will also encourage donors to fund interventions directly at national level, particularly those which will improve the infrastructure and technology for NSOs. As noted in Section 8.1, the Programme intends to send out invitations to Resident Coordinators to participate in the regional meetings under self-financing arrangements, and/or to fund NSOs or statisticians within the line ministries as relevant. Partners will be encouraged to provide technical experts to expert group meetings or to act as resource persons in workshops and advisory missions, with the costs of such experts fully funded by the partner. One advantage of parallel funding is that the individual cost to each partner may be minimal, but collectively and over time results in a large gain to the Programme.

In implementing capacity development activities, the implementing entities are at times able to draw on other internal sources of funds to expand participation in major events; hence, one regional workshop may include additional participants funded under other capacity development projects or programmes within the entities. In such cases, these additional inputs would be considered as parallel financing, and should also be reported in the context of the semi-annual progress reports.

9. SUSTAINABILITY

While the Programme will engage with a wide range of producers and users of statistics, the primary stakeholders are the NSOs of developing countries which have continually displayed a readiness to receive capacity development support, particularly exposure to new methodologies, guidelines and tools which will aid them in improving the production of statistics and in generating data in new areas. As the 2030 Agenda places new and heightened responsibilities on the NSOs, the advancements made in the target countries are not only expected to continue once the Programme has concluded, but should serve as a catalyst for strengthening statistical production processes up to 2030. The NSOs of the target countries will be encouraged to draw on the Programme's recommendations to leverage political support for strengthening the statistical system, which in turn strengthens national accountability to respond to the monitoring and reporting requirements of the new Agenda. At senior government level, the requirement to monitor and report on SDG implementation creates a new incentive to respond to such requests.

Engaging directly with the head of the NSOs as long-term partners who have a pivotal role to play in meeting the 2030 Agenda promotes a sense of pride and commitment to not only improve their individual skills and knowledge, but to contribute to institutional improvements as well. Many of these officials will continue to work closely with one or more of the 10 implementing entities as a member of the regional and global statistical communities, long after the Programme has concluded. Their participation in the regional statistical meetings, as well as the United Nations Statistical Commission ensures continued exposure to evolving statistical methodologies and maintaining the momentum started under the Programme's efforts.

To ensure sustainability, the target countries will be selected from among those which have requested support and have met the criteria to be selected as a target country, including their ability to promote the Programme's efforts. It is expected that the knowledge learned through the national interventions will ensure that the NSOs and other statistical producers will be better equipped to use the improved methodologies and guidelines developed under the Programme. It is also expected that the advancements made in those target countries will be shared by the respective NSOs through engaging in south-south capacity development within their region and sub-regions, which continues to strengthen their individual knowledge gained under the Programme.

The long-term sustainability of the institutional environment is likely to be achieved only through successful partnership and resource mobilization efforts which contribute to improved infrastructure, IT tools and additional staff resources.

10. EXTERNAL FACTORS AND RISKS

The Programme is fully expected to achieve its objectives and expected accomplishments as long as senior level government officials, national statistical offices and relevant line ministries in the target countries are committed to strengthening statistics within their individual national contexts. One key assumption is that senior government officials in developing member States understand the critical role which statistics and data play in supporting the formulation of evidence based policies, and are committed to draw on such data to both guide new policies, and to assess whether they are effective. The Programme assumes that the target countries will

provide up-to-date and accurate data required during the national assessments. It also presupposes that the recommendations made through those assessments will be fully considered, and in most cases if not all, accepted and implemented.

One major risk which can be foreseen is that developing countries will not have sufficient resources in their national budgets to fully finance the strengthening of the NSOs or implementation of new guidelines/mechanisms. There are strong expectations by the implementing entities that interest will be expressed by development agencies, financial institutions, donor governments and the private sector to join efforts to support statistical development by financially supporting developing countries implement activities proposed through the Programme. However, such support may not materialize, or may be insufficient to implement the recommendations of the Programme, thereby reducing the overall results and impact which are foreseen. Furthermore, the resources mobilized will vary country by country, resulting in some countries making better progress over others.

The Programme expects that at regional level, relevant regional organizations which have committed to strengthening statistical development and coordination will act on those commitments, and work closely with the Programme, both at regional and national level. The Programme also assumes that national institutions are willing to engage in regional cooperation and south-south exchange within the area of statistics.

The Programme assumes that there is a high level of personal commitment by statisticians within developing countries to avail of the e-learning platform, and to take ownership in further developing their individual skillsets. It also assumes that the head of the NSOs provides the necessary incentives to the staff for upgrading their skills through fully engaging in the national workshops and the e-learning platform.

At an internal level, the Programme brings together for the first time the 10 implementing entities of the Development Account, which are expected to work cohesively together. While the five Regional Commissions have implemented several joint DA projects, this is the first endeavor where all the global entities and Regional Commissions join forces. There is an immense challenge in coordinating the work of the different pillars, the sequencing of various activities so that they feed into each other, and guiding the work on methodologies across the pillars, including their replication across countries and across regions.

The $10 million allocated to the Programme is insufficient to meet the costs associated with producing the expected outcomes, particularly for costs such as translation, interpretation, and rental of venue for workshops, as well as printing and production of documentation. There was an assumption that organizational costs for the national workshops would largely be met by the target countries, although the countries have not yet been identified and this possibility is likely to vary country by country. There was also an expectation that conference related costs could be minimized in the regional meetings hosted by one of the implementing entities, although this possibility is likely to vary in each duty station and also depend upon the specific requirements of the meeting, and whether other meetings are being organized at the same time.

As concerns knowledge management, the e-learning portal is intended to be a one stop shop for NSOs and other producers/users of statistics. Translation of all guidance material, documents,

and e-learning courses in the official languages of the UN will be needed if the countries are expected to draw on the portal's resources. While the portal will largely be developed with the support of consultants, it will also require full time maintenance, including after the Programme is concluded, particularly for updating the Portal with the latest guidance material. The Programme assumed that supplemental funds would be mobilized through working closely with other projects/programmes within the entities, supplemental funding from the Account, as well as through resource mobilization.

11. MANAGEMENT AND GOVERNANCE ARRANGEMENTS

11.1 Development Account Steering Committee

The Development Account Steering Committee provides advice to the programme manager of the Account (USG DESA) on strategic and policy issues, in particular related to the management, coordination, programming, monitoring and evaluation of the Account and makes recommendations thereon. The Steering Committee will be briefed on a quarterly basis on progress in the programme implementation with any emerging policy or bottleneck operational challenges brought to its attention by the Programme Management Group with a view to rectify course or make adjustments, as needed**.** The Steering Committee will receive copies of the annual progress reports on the programme's implementation. The Steering Committee will play a key oversight role in the implementation of recommendations stemming from the mid-term and final evaluation of the programme, including decisions on any recommended reallocation of allotments based on an assessment of implementation rates at the mid-term review point.

11.2 Programme Management Group

A Programme Management Group (PMG) will be established consisting of the Development Account focal points of the 10 implementing entities. The PMG will be chaired by the Head of CDO. The members of the group will consider the programme document and provide feedback, ensure that senior officials of their respective entities are kept informed on the programme's progress, and provide continuous oversight over the implementation of the funds allocated to their respective entities. The PMG will convene virtual meetings twice a year to review the semi-annual progress reports, to address implementation problems, particularly those of an administrative nature or related to UMOJA, the organization's ERP system, and to consult on programmatic changes which may be required, especially during the second phase of the programme's activities. The PMG will also play a central role in addressing recommendations emanating from the mid-term and end of programme evaluations

11.3 Technical Advisory Group

A Technical Advisory Group (TAG), headed by the Director of the United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD) and composed of the Chief Statistical Officers (CSO) of the 10 implementing entities, has defined the substantive elements of the Programme. The TAG will consult on a monthly basis or more frequently if needed, to review implementation, exchange updates on the development of methodologies and activities completed, and discuss forthcoming activities. During the launch of the DA Programme, the TAG will hold one formal meeting held back to back

with a substantive pillar meeting, to agree on biennium workplans, implementation strategies, sharing of data, contributions to the e-learning portal, country demand and priorities, and other pertinent issues. The TAG will also convene meetings in the margins of the United Nations Statistical Commission and during other statistical meetings where the TAG members are present. Additional meetings may be organized, as necessary, for the successful implementation of the Programme.

11.4 Capacity Development Office

The Under-Secretary-General of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs is the programme manager of the Development Account, and is responsible for all facets of the Account's management and reporting back to the intergovernmental process on the account's progress. The Capacity Development Office (CDO) of DESA supports the USG in the programme management of the Account. In the context of the DA Programme on Statistics and Data, CDO will provide administrative guidance on matters related to the issuance of budgetary allocations, redeployment of funds, rephasing of residual balances, and submission of financial and progress reports. CDO will review the semi-annual and annual progress reports to monitor implementation of the programme, and keep DESA's Under-Secretary-General, the Steering Committee and the Programme Management Group informed on the Programme's progress. CDO will also play a key role in supporting the conduct of the evaluations, including the finalization of the terms of reference, providing necessary documents, and addressing recommendations which are of an administrative or management nature.

11.5 Pillar/Component Lead and Co-lead

Each of the 4 programme pillars will be headed by a lead entity, which will guide the substantive formulation of the pillar's programme of work and oversee its implementation. During the pillar design phase the lead promotes strategic dialogue among the participating DA entities, defines realistic and time-bound expected accomplishments which support the pillar's overall objective and ensures the formulation and sequencing of activities which directly contribute to the expected accomplishments. The lead will monitor implementation of the pillar's activities, provide guidance on pillar\component work plan adjustments which are deemed necessary, and address substantive and administrative challenges which could impede effective delivery of the pillar. The pillar lead will call for virtual meetings of the implementing entities on a monthly basis to review implementation and to agree on activities in the forthcoming period. The lead will be supported by a co-lead, with the sharing of responsibilities and substantive oversight to be determined between the two entities. The pillar leads are expected to consult closely, particularly as there are often inter-linkages between the pillars' activities which requires proper sequencing of activities. The pillar lead is responsible for submitting semi-annual progress reports to UNSD's programme team, which will then be shared with the TAG and PMG (see section 12.2).

3 pillars have only one component (means of implementation, environment and economic), thus pillar and component lead are the same. The Social Pillar consists of 4 distinct but interconnected components which address unique statistical data areas with related tools and measurements, within the realm of social statistics, contributing to one joint objective. Each component will be headed by a lead entity, and supported by a co-lead, with similar responsibilities as defined

above. The lead will provide continuous oversight over the implementation of that component and propose adjustments to the work plan in response to unforeseen events, or to address country demand. The lead will call for virtual meetings of the involved entities on a monthly basis or more frequently if needed, to review deliverables and to address implementation problems that may arise. Meetings will also take place during organized events when the entities are together. The component leads within the social pillar are expected to consult closely, particularly to discuss outcomes and results and how those may influence or feed into other components within the social pillar. The social pillar lead will be UNSD which was selected from among the component leads and is expected to assume overall responsibility for addressing both implementation and management issues which effects delivery to the pillar at large.

12. MONITORING, REPORTING AND EVALUATION

12.1 Pillar and Component monitoring

The Programme will be monitored on a continuous basis at the level of its 4 main pillars and 4 sub-components to assess which activities are progressing in line with the programme document, where implementation challenges may exist, and to determine whether programmatic changes will be required in phase two, particularly in response to lessons learned during phase one, demand from the beneficiary countries, and to maximize synergies with the work of other agencies and/or donor countries. The CSO within each entity is expected to play a central role in monitoring the entity's implementation across all pillars and being fully aware of activities to be cond ucted during the upcoming quarter.

A one to two page entity brief per pillar/component outlining activities completed, results achieved, future activities, methodological advancements and other pertinent issues should be submitted by the CSO to the pillar/component lead at the end of each quarter, which would form the basis for the updates provided to the Develoment Account Steering Committee. While the briefs are not considered formal progress reports, they are instrumental to ensure a continuous flow of information between the key governance entities as specified in section 11..

As part of the monitoring process, the pillar/component leads and co-leads are expected to consult on a more frequent basis, particularly to review progress, prepare annual work plans and reports, to forge consensus where there may be substantive disagreements, and to prepare for major events organized under the pillar/ component.

12.2 Pillar/component reporting requirements

A light monthly mechanism for collecting basic implementation information from the entities on the completed activities will be established. The UNSD programme team will work on the appropriate standard template for reporting.

Each pillar/component lead is required to submit a semi-annual progress report to the UNSD programme team and CDO, due on the 31st of July and 31st of January. The report should provide a summary of the activities carried out during the reporting period (not cumulative) in support of each expected accomplishment, including which entity implemented the activity, and

if other entities participated. Details should be provided on challenges faced, and when relevant, recommendations on substantive adjustments which may be required. The pillar report should expand on any substantive engagement which may have occurred with other pillars, and provide details on extra-budgetary funding or partnerships that were mobilized and which contributed directly to the pillar's outcomes. A financial report should be included which reflects expenditures incurred against the planning figure by activity. The financial report should be cumulative so that there is an accurate summary of the expenditures incurred as of the reporting period (see section 13.5).

12.3 Programme reporting requirements

An annual progress report at the level of the overall Programme is required by 15 February of the subsequent year, following the DA progress report guidelines found on the Development Account website (http://www.un.org/esa/devaccount). This report will be prepared by UNSD, drawing on input from the semi-annual pillar reports, and include financial reports that reflect the final expenditures against the planning figures, expenditures by pillar/component, and expenditures by entity. CDO will assist UNSD in preparing the consolidated financial reports for the annual progress report.

In addition to highlighting the Programme's deliverables, challenges and partnerships, the progress report should explain any adjustments that would be needed in the subsequent year due to revisions in the implementation strategy, particularly for the second phase, along with an updated workplan and revised budgetary requirements by entity.

Table 2 (next page) summarizes the substantive and financial reporting requirements for the programme.

Report	Frequency	Prepared By:	Submitted To:
Entity briefs	Quarterly	CSO/entity	Pillar/component lead TAG meetings Shared with: Steering Committee
Pillar/Component Progress and Financial Report	Semi-annual	Pillar/component lead	UNSD Programme Team, CDO Shared with: TAG, PMG, Steering Committee
Programme Progress and Financial Report	Annual	UNSD	CDO Shared with: TAG, PMG, Steering Committee

Table 2: Substantive and Financial Reporting Requirements

12.4 Programme evaluation

Comprehensive monitoring mechanisms have been established to ensure continuous oversight of the Programme's activities by multiple individuals and groups with varying roles and responsibilities (DA Steering Committee, PMG, TAG, CDO and the pillar and component lead/co-lead). In addition, there are multiple layers of progress and financial reports which promotes a continuous flow of information to monitor the Programme and to assist in decision-making.

In addition, the Programme will be subject to both a mid-term external evaluation and end of cycle external evaluation to assess whether the results frameworks as defined in the Programme and pillar logframes have been achieved; the effectiveness of the Programme in supporting countries to strengthen their statistical systems; as well as the effectiveness of working across 10 distinct entities. The mid-term evaluation will be carried out during the last quarter of 2017/first quarter of 2018, and should inform senior management on whether instrumental changes may be needed in the Programme's design and/or implementation strategy. While the full scope of the external evaluations is still to be defined, it is envisaged that the final evaluation will be carried out at the regional level drawing on experts from each region in order to assess the effectiveness of the programme at local, national, sub-regional and regional level. Given the complexity of the Programme, the final evaluation would be initiated within the last six months of the Programme to allow sufficient time for its completion, and the subsequent response from management.

13. FUNDS MANAGEMENT

13.1 Umoja coding block structure

For each implementing entity an identical project structure is created reflecting the pillar and components of the Programme as indicated in Figure 1(next page).

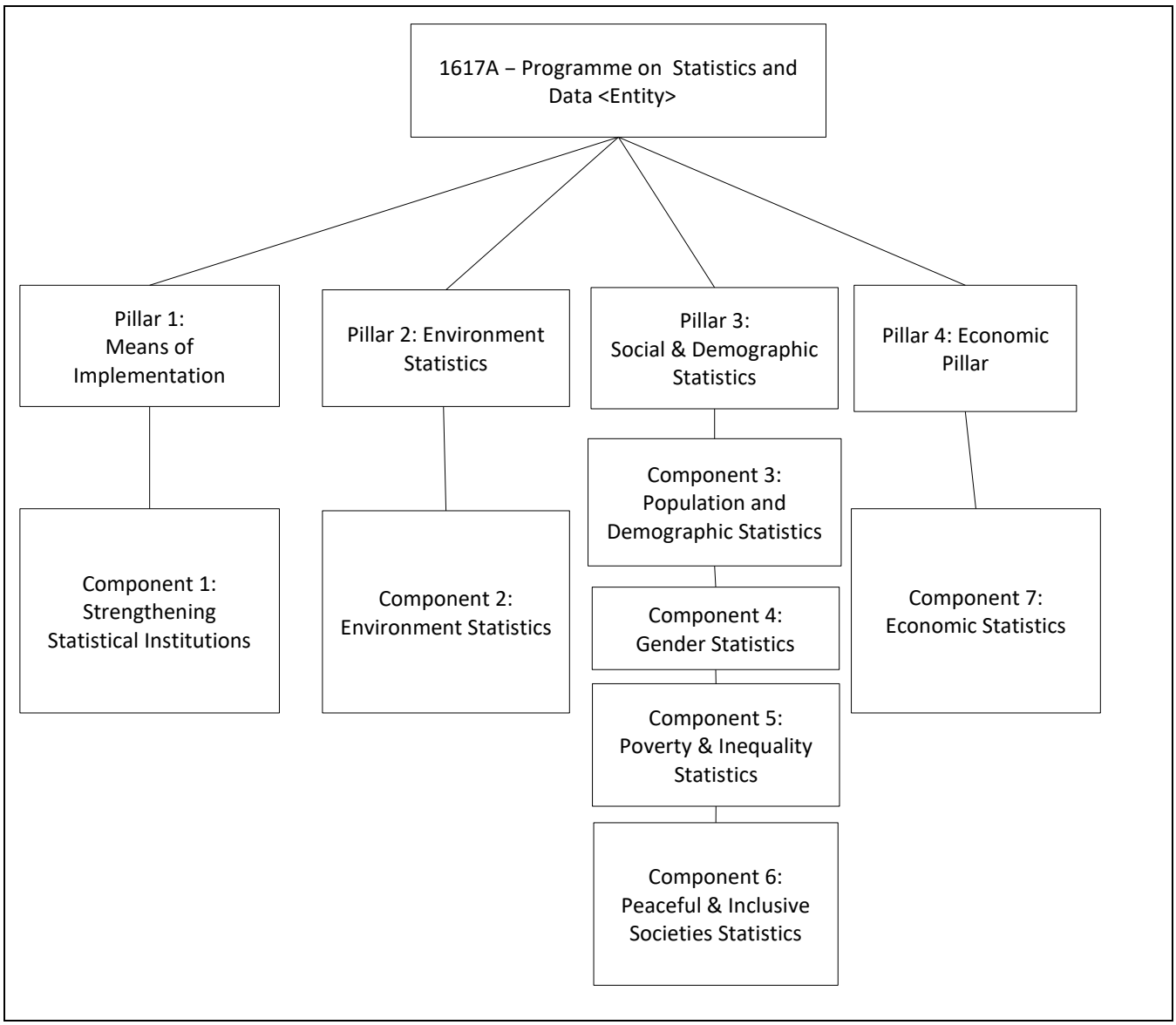


Figure 1: Umoja coding block structure

Each implementing entity provides the business area, functional area and the cost center(s) for the respective WBSEs. The implementing entity may, optionally, add one further level in case the component needs to be broken down or assigned to multiple cost centers. Expenditures can only be posted to the component level or the level below. Budget control is set at the entity level (level 1) across all pillars/components.

13.2 Issuance of Allocations

For phase one of the Programme covering the period until December 2017, CDO will issue an allocation to each entity for the total sum of resources covering all components allocated to the respective entity. The allocation for phase two (2018/2019) will be issued in the first quarter of 2018 based on the revised workplan and budgets endorsed by the Steering Committee. 20% of the 2018

allocation will be issued during the last quarter of 2017 so that activities can continue uninterrupted.

13.3 Issuance of Allotments

Each entity issues an allotment in accordance with the approved programme document, and the budget presented in Annex 15.7. The allotment total will be based on the annual activities to be implemented by each entity, across all pillars and components. Separate allotments should not be issued for each component. Within each pillar or component, funds may be redeployed between object classes to meet implementation requirements, with the exception of GTA, which requires prior approval by CDO (see section 13.4).

13.4 Redeployment within and across pillars/components

The indicative budget figure for each pillar was endorsed by the TAG during its discussions on the Programme's formulation. The pillar/component budget is therefore expected to remain constant throughout the duration of the Programme. Savings that are realized through effective cost management by the entities, or through mobilization of extra-budgetary resources that contribute to the component's activities, including parallel activities through partnerships, would remain available to pursue activities relevant to that pillar/component's programme of work. However, the mobilization of extra-budgetary resources by individual entities towards the Programme's activities could result in a realignment of activities under the Programme and a shift of responsibilities between the implementing entities, requiring adjustments to the entity allotments.

Redeployment requests within the pillar/component, including the shifting of resources from one entity to the other, should be fully outlined in the progress reports submitted by the leads to the UNSD programme team. These proposals would then be subject to a substantive and administrative review by the TAG and PMG, and once endorsed, submitted by UNSD to CDO for appropriate action. Minor redeployments which may be required throughout the year, including adjusting allocations between entities, should be submitted by the pillar/component lead to CDO. Based on CDO's endorsement, the local budget office will allow spending based on funds available within other components. In the context of the review of the annual progress reports, CDO will issue a revised allocation and coordinate the issuance of allotments by the respective entities which formalizes the redeployment.

As the indicative budget figure for each component has been established through a consultative process based on substantive considerations, it is not foreseen that funds would be redeployed across components unless there is a major shift in priorities during phase two. Any change in the indicative budget figures would require agreement by the TAG and endorsement by the Development Account Steering Committee.

13.5 Financial reporting

A financial report should be included with the semi-annual progress reports prepared by the pillar/component leads, and the annual progress report prepared by UNSD. The semi-annual reports should reflect the cumulative annual expenditures against the planning figure, including

the balance of funds remaining by component, entity and object class. The annual financial report for the Programme would also summarize the expenditures by pillar/component and by entity, with balances remaining which would be reprogrammed into the following year.

CDO will provide written guidance and UMOJA templates for the Programme's financial reporting requirements.

14. DELIVERY OF THE PROGRAMME

Sections 14.1 through 14.4 describe in detail the substantive focus of each Programme pillar/component, the related expected accomplishments and indicators of achievement, the proposed activities which contribute to the EAs and the annualized budgetary requirements.

14.1 Means of Implementation

Horizontal pillar addressing all SDGs and in particular SDG 17 (means of implementation and partnerships)

Objective: To enhance capacity of developing countries to strengthen statistical institutional environments and production processes across multiple statistical domains to measure, monitor and report on the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda

Contributing to EA 1, EA 2 and EA 4 of the Programme:

(EA1) Enhanced capacity of developing countries to strengthen statistical institutional environments to measure, monitor and report on the sustainable development goals;

(EA2) Strengthened capacity of developing countries to improve statistical production processes to address increased data needs across multiple statistical domains;

(EA4) Enhanced leveraging, partnerships and collaboration by United Nations system and other partners to help countries strengthen their national statistical systems for measuring the sustainable development goals

Implementing Entities: UNSD (Lead), ESCAP (Co-lead), ECA, ECE, ECLAC, ESCWA, Habitat, UNCTAD, UNEP, UNODC

(a) Development Challenge

The adoption of the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda and its Sustainable Development Goals in September 2015 brought an increased attention to the need to enhance capacity of developing countries to strengthen institutional environments and to streamline statistical production processes, including by the integration of innovative data sources for the production and utilization of the SDG indicators. While in recent years, and in particular in the framework of the implementation of the MDGs, countries gained experience and built-up capacities in the elaboration of development indicators, it is also widely acknowledged that the statistical capacity, in particular of developing countries, is still not adequate, and requires substantial

support and additional investments. The global indicator framework for the monitoring of the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda with currently over 230 indicators represents an additional challenge for producers of official statistics in these countries and will require further development and adjustment of institutional and operational capacities of national statistical systems for the production of high-quality, timely, reliable and disaggregated data. Data gaps, including insufficient data disaggregation, hinder evidence-based decisions in support of progress towards both national and international development goals. Moreover, these gaps, if not appropriately addressed, could lead to a *vicious circle* of low level of public trust towards official statistics and decreased willingness to invest in the long-term development of statistical capacities.

The 2030 Agenda for sustainable development acknowledged the need to further mainstream sustainable development at all levels, integrating economic, social and environmental aspects and recognizing their interlinkages, so as to achieve sustainable development in all its dimensions. The Pillar "Means of Implementation" responds to this requirement and aims to address cross cutting issues for the production and utilization of SDG indicators and therefore can be considered as a horizontal component in support of all other pillars of the Programme, whether related to economic, environment, or social and demographic statistics. Its main objective is to respond to policy makers' requests at national, regional and global level for high-quality, timely, reliable and disaggregated data to inform indicators within and across the three pillars of the SDGs through the implementation of an integrated approach to the production and utilization of SDG indicators. It will focus on recurrent and cross-cutting issues affecting national statistical systems and aim at strengthening the collaboration and partnership between national statistical systems and policy makers, data communities, the civil society and other major stakeholders with the objective to promote a stronger engagement of national governments in long-term development of statistics.

This pillar will address these challenges by creating awareness around the monitoring requirements for the SDG indicators, focusing on the legal, institutional and organizational framework in which statistical authorities operate, promoting an integrated and consistent planning of statistical production and development, and providing appropriate training for the implementation of the SDG indicator framework for the effective review and follow-up of the SDGs at the national and sub-national levels, and ultimately for informing reviews at the regional and global levels. Further support will be provided to strengthen capacity of the target countries to streamline statistical production processes and thus avoiding redundant and overlapping statistical operations, to fully exploit the potential of all data sources, including administrative data sources and innovative data sources, such as Big Data and geospatial information, and to improve data and metadata exchange both within countries and with regional and international organizations.

Concerted, coordinated and demand-driven support from the donor community, including targeted advocacy and communication campaigns, would be necessary to broaden partnership and collaboration among all stakeholders, at national, regional and international level to sustain capacities of national statistical systems in developing countries, including fragile states and vulnerable countries, for measuring and monitoring sustainable development goals and related regional and national development policies. This pillar aims also to coordinate and monitor

activities related to the overall Programme, supporting a cross-cutting approach and developing synergies between the different pillars and components of the Programme with the objective to achieve sustainable development of statistical capacity at national level and strengthening reporting mechanisms to the regional and global level. This pillar will articulate its activities and deliverables with producers of statistics (statistical systems), policy makers and other users and stakeholders at national level by conducting fact-finding, advisory missions complemented at the (sub-) regional level with workshops and seminars aiming at developing guidance and training material, sharing good practices and identifying common challenges.

The pillar "Means of implementation" will, to the extent possible, build on experiences, material and coordination mechanisms developed at and between global, regional and national levels.

(b) Regional Analysis

ECA region – Despite notable progresses in the development of national statistical capacity in Africa, a sizable data gap remains: almost a third of the MDG indicators listed have data available for less than half of the countries. Even for the available data, quality continues to be questioned and has become a pressing issue in tracking progress and development on the African continent. Main challenges have been identified and among others relate to the insufficient coordination between national agencies producing statistics and indicators, the limited communication and interaction with users and other stakeholders, the underuse of existing data sources such as administrative data in the production of statistics and indicators, the abundance of ad-hoc statistical surveys conducted, in some cases, at the request of multilateral partner organizations and hampering the capacity of national producers to focus on development priorities, and last but not least the scarce financial, human and technical resources invested in the development and production of statistics and indicators.

Recognizing that the timely deliverance of high quality statistical information (and specially SDGs indictors) is one of the major challenges facing statistical development in Africa, then capacity building in Africa certainly deserves exceptional attention. The pillar will contribute to strengthening sustainable statistical capacity in Africa by improving the coordination of national statistical systems (NSSs), training statisticians, mainstreaming of statistics into the national development agenda and in creating room for synergized approaches by development partners to support planning, development, production and use of statistics. The pillar will contribute to strengthening coordination among stakeholders, including the UN System intervention at country level to support technically and financially the production of timely and disaggregated data related to SDGs indicators.

ECE region - Statistical capacity building activities in the UNECE region make use of the results of Global Assessments (GAs) of national statistical systems in the Eastern Europe, Caucasus and Central Asia (EECCA) countries (carried out jointly with Eurostat and EFTA). The GAs provide an in-depth and comprehensive analysis of the institutional, organizational and technical capacity of the countries to produce official statistics that comply with international guidelines and recommendations (reports are available under the following link: http://www.unece.org/statcoop/ga.html). GAs have been carried out in almost all EECCA countries, and a second round of the GAs is underway. The GA reports show clearly that further capacity building is needed to strengthen the institutional framework for official statistics in

these countries, and to modernise statistical production.

The laws on official statistics were established in these countries in the beginning of 1990's and many of them are now in the process of revising/updating the law to bring it into accordance with the changed institutional environment, including the requirements of providing data for measuring the achievement of the SDGs. The Conference of European Statisticians recently approved a Generic Law on Official Statistics, which can be helpful in this respect and will provide a good basis for building institutional capacities in statistics.

Most UNECE member countries have made a start on implementing the standards and models needed to support the modernisation of statistical production. New data sources, including Big Data, are being assessed, and a major international collaboration project on integrating data from multiple sources is currently underway, overseen by the High-Level Group for the Modernisation of Official Statistics. A high-specification shared computing environment, referred to as the "sandbox" has been established in Ireland to support these activities. This can also be used to support the testing of new sources, tools and methods needed to meet the requirements of monitoring progress towards the SDGs.

ECLAC region - During the last years Latin America and Caribbean countries have made significant progress in the production and dissemination of internationally agreed indicators. This is partly due to efforts made by the international community in encouraging and promoting the production of quality and comparable MDG statistics. In this regards, ECLAC undertook data availability and discrepancy studies among national and international MDG data, conducted capacity building activities for strengthening the monitoring capacities of countries to track progress towards the fulfilment of the MDGs, and identified MDG statistical conciliation strategies, enhancing interagency coordination within countries and among countries and international bodies, and consolidating the regional MDG statistical network. Given the importance of establishing a common regional perspective on the post-2015 development agenda, and the need to involve the statistical community at an early stage, ECLAC convened several meetings to properly address the statistical aspects of the future agenda and the common challenges in this regard. Presently, the countries of the region have been very actively engaged in the process of defining the SDG monitoring framework, and have expressed an interest to continue work on this matter. It has been widely recognized that in order to monitor the post-2015 development agenda, more and better statistics will be needed. Harmonization in data collection, processing and dissemination still represents a challenge at the regional level. Efforts are also needed to promote the use of statistics by economic agents, social actors and decision-makers and to further strengthen the user producer dialogue, by improving structures and enhancing the roles played by national statistics systems in public life. These targets form part of the strategic plan adopted by the Statistical Conference of the Americas of ECLAC. The Statistical Conference of the Americas (SCA) has helped to expand the network of MDGs statistical and reporting experts. Countries participating in ECLAC's SCA have given more attention to the need of having better quality statistics for monitoring MDGs. The Working Group on the MDGs has encouraged the sharing of experiences among countries and helped promote joint activities and initiatives, to better track the MDG targets. It is foreseen that the deliveries of the pillar "Means of implementation" will further consolidate and enhance statistical capacities for the production of indicators for the Sustainable Development Goals, promote a

work programme to support the activities carried out at the national level and focusing on deepening the inter-institutional coordination processes at national level, as well as between countries and international agencies. Activities under this pillar will be conducted in coordination with ECLAC's SCA (Statistical Coordination Group for 2030 Agenda in Latin America and the Caribbean) in particular for issues concerning the regional indicators framework, the development of new indicators, data disaggregation, geographical information, alternative sources of information and big data.

ESCAP region - Governments in Asia and the Pacific, in collaboration with a broad range of partners, have been striving to advance statistics development through a series of regional initiatives, under the auspices of the Committee on Statistics, in economic statistics, agricultural and rural statistics, civil registration and vital statistics, population and social statistics, gender statistics, modernization of national statistical systems, and statistical training, led by steering/advisory/working groups comprising of national and international experts. These initiatives were the region's response to address the enormous gaps in quality statistics across the region to monitor national and international development goals, including the MDGs. The efforts of the Committee on Statistics are supported by the Partnership for Statistics Development in Asia-Pacific, which aims to improve coordination and build synergies in delivering support to countries.

While it is recognized that the monitoring of the ambitious SDGs will pose even greater challenges to national statistical systems in the region, even those in the most developed countries, there is agreement that the focus of regional statistics development should continue to be guided by the two strategic goals that the Committee on Statistics set in 2010 as they are sufficiently broad to embrace the changes by the requirements for monitoring the 2030 Agenda. At the same time, there is on-going review of the various regional statistics development initiatives for improved integration and coordination to ensure there is no duplication of effort and to build synergies when addressing common institutional and infrastructural components. The statistical community in the region has also sought to take advantage of the data revolution and the increased attention to statistics by policy-makers that has been generated by the 2030 Agenda to leverage support for the establishment and maintenance of well-resourced and well-functioning national statistical systems across the region.

This pillar will adequately support most of these development initiatives and address the need for capacity building programmes articulated within national strategies for the development of statistics, or equivalent national development plans, covering all producers of official statistics and indicators, underpinned by the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics. This pillar shall also contribute to the activities of the Statistical Institute for Asia and the Pacific (SIAP) that is playing a very important role in addressing the skill shortages in official statistics in the region. In return, this pillar may also benefit from the longstanding experience of SIAP and its newly established strategy to effectively address the growing and diverse needs for skills and competencies in national statistical systems in both its content and methods of delivery in a cost-effective manner, as an integral part of broader human resource development plans of national statistical systems.

ESCWA region - The region does not have much experience in using alternative sources of data such as administrative registers and records, nor are there statistical registers (business,

population) in place to provide for an interface between the administrative and statistical environments. This applies to various categories of countries including oil exporting countries, developing countries and countries with mixed economies. Capacity development efforts in the region should address identification of appropriate administrative registers and records as sources, assessment of data quality drawn from those sources, and creating positive linkages between statistical agencies and administration through soliciting political and legislative support.

In the region, there are huge variances in implementing the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics between countries, and there is a need for supportive policies at the national level – for example for ensuring professional independences, cooperation between producers of official statistics (data sharing), strengthening the role of the central statistical agency, etc.

Inclusion of the transformative agenda for official statistics in the Development Account Programme is timely for this region, where there is an increased demand for data, while cutting down on the budgets.

(c) SDG Goals, Targets and Indicators

This cross-cutting pillar addresses all targets and more specifically targets 17.18 and 17.19 and their related indicators:

- 17.18: By 2020, enhance capacity-building support to developing countries, including for least developed countries and small island developing States, to increase significantly the availability of high-quality, timely and reliable data disaggregated by income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, geographic location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts

- 17.19: By 2030, build on existing initiatives to develop measurements of progress on sustainable development that complement gross domestic product, and support statistical capacity-building in developing countries

(d) Stakeholders

The primary beneficiaries of this pillar are national statistical authorities and other parts of the national statistical systems, for which institutional, operational and human capacity will be strengthened for the measurement, monitoring and reporting of the progress towards the sustainable development goals and related targets. Regional and national statistical training institutions are also at the forefront of this component.

The pillar also intends to impact through enhanced collaboration and partnership the various data communities, national policy makers, the research community, international and regional organizations, the civil society, NGOs and other stakeholders. Eventually, the society at large would benefit from this pillar with access to reliable, timely and disaggregated data for the follow up and review of the SDGs. A full listing of stakeholders can be found in Annex 15.2.

(e) Results Strategy

The need for further enhancing the statistical capacity of developing countries in the five regions

is a response from the national, regional and global statistical community to the new data needs and monitoring requirements for the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, and its Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The pillar "Means of Implementation" will contribute to strengthening the national capacity of developing countries to collect, process and disseminate internationally comparable, disaggregated, timely and high quality statistical information. This horizontal component will contribute to the objectives of the Programme for effective policy formulation and monitoring by strengthening statistical institutional environments to measure, monitor and report on the SDGs, enhancing capacities to produce and utilize SDG Indicators (EA1) and by enhancing national and regional capacities to fill gaps in the availability of high-quality, timely, reliable and disaggregated data by improving technical and human capacities for mainstreaming data collection, streamlining production processes, exploiting the potential of innovative data sources and improving data dissemination (EA2).

A flanking objective of this pillar in support of the overall Programme will be to improve access to training facilities and know-how through the development of an e-learning portal giving access to existing training platforms and knowledge repositories established by international, regional and national statistical and training organizations. In due course, the Programme is aiming at enriching the e-learning portal with specific material and courses developed under each pillar and component. Through its 3 expected accomplishments and related activities, the pillar intends also to promote awareness, strong governance and coordination mechanisms within national statistical systems while improving partnerships with the data and research communities, policy makers, the public at large and other stakeholders.

More specifically, the pillar intends to:

a. support at country level the incorporation of main recommendations for the development of statistical capacities from the Global Action Plan by the HLG and other key decisions from intergovernmental processes, into national strategies for the development of statistics (NSDS);

b. initiate the implementation of SDG indicators, according to recommendations and priorities articulated in national strategies, and focusing in particular on tier I and tier II indicators, including conducting data gap assessments;

c. promote a dialogue between policy makers and other data users and national data producers regarding the adoption/adaption/localization of the global SDG indicator framework, including the definition of an appropriate subset of indicators when needed and the definition of the link between national, (sub-) regional, and global indicators;

d. take stock of major challenges, as well as existing initiatives and good practices identified at national and regional level;

e. identify and promote sound institutional arrangements and coordination mechanisms with a view to mainstreaming the SDG data requirements;

f. further explore and promote the use and integration of complementary data sources, including administrative data, innovative data (Big Data) and geospatial information;

g. develop a strategy for data disaggregation and support its implementation;

h. improve statistical data and metadata exchange (SDMX) for the production, sharing and dissemination of data and indicators by providing technical support for the adoption of SDMX at national level;

i. support at national level the documentation and integration of statistical production processes with the aim to improve efficiency, effectiveness and eventually the quality of statistical deliveries;

j. develop relevant material, guidelines, manuals and assessment tools in support of the enhancement of the institutional and operational capacity for the production and utilization of SDG indicators and the overall development of statistics;

k. establish a comprehensive e-learning portal in support of all pillars and components of the Programme, including by engaging with regional statistical training institutions and other organisations, and, when relevant, develop additional courses and knowledge material for the pillar "Means of implementation". Other pillars will also develop their own material and contribute to populate the e-learning platform.

(f) Management arrangements and partnerships

The implementation and monitoring of the pillar will rely on national fact-finding, advocacy and advisory missions complemented by national and (sub-) regional workshops and seminars to take stock of existing and forthcoming initiatives and shape the activities under this pillar to (sub-) regional and national contexts. (Sub-) regional events would rely on the involvement of UNSD and Regional Commissions supported by other implementing entities whereas country-based activities would engage mainly Regional Commissions with, when appropriate and relevant, the support of UNSD and other entities. It is also foreseen that the consultants contributing to (sub-) regional activities will also be involved in country-based activities in order to develop a strong collective understanding of the objective of the pillar and promote efficiency and robustness throughout its implementation phases. In order to leverage the impact of (sub-) regional events at national level, it is foreseen to organise (sub-) regional workshops and seminars in developing countries and combine them with country fact-finding, advocacy and advisory missions.

It is foreseen that for each series of regional workshops, regional commissions jointly with UNSD and other relevant entities develop a core programme that can be modified and/or complemented with additional modules according to the priorities and needs of each region. For regions for which there is apparently no need for specific adaptations, the generic programme can apply. This management arrangement will also allow in a flexible manner and according to the capacity and availability of each regional commission to decide on the actual responsibility and task sharing between lead, co-leads and other involved entities. For the opening and concluding series of regional workshops (A1.1 and A1.7), for which all entities across the Programme will be involved, funds will be allocated to UNSD. For all other series of regional workshops and country based activities, funds will be allocated to and managed by the regional commissions. However, due to limited availability and capacity, funds for regional workshops organised in the ECE region will be allocated to and managed by UNSD.

In general, this pillar encouraged the conduct of activities and in particular regional workshops back-to-back with regular meetings in order to enhance synergies between capacity building activities and programmatic development, exchange of good practices with more advanced statistical systems and ultimately economies of scale.

Expected synergies with multi-lateral banks and other multilateral and bilateral donors would allow for leveraging the impact of the pillar and beyond the overall Programme at national and regional level. Furthermore, the pillar will benefit from coordinating with complementary activities such as the production of guidelines by the UNDG Working Group on Sustainable Development and its task team on National Reporting, and the development of training modules on SDG Indicators by UNITAR and other UN entities. At global level, the project will draw on existing mechanisms and established partnerships with national and international statistical agencies, under the (IAEG-SDGs), the HLG and similar governance and coordination bodies at regional level.

(g) Logical Framework

Objective: To enhance capacity of developing countries to strengthen statistical institutional environments and production processes across multiple statistical domains to measure, monitor and report on the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda.

(i) Expected Accomplishments

EA1 Enhanced capacity of target countries to launch or improve institutional mechanisms and procedures, at national and local level, for the production and utilization of SDG indicators

EA2 Enhanced capacity of target countries to complement traditional statistical data sources with new data sources, including Big Data, for measuring SDG targets and indicators

EA3 Partnerships developed which support statistical strengthening and complement and/or expand on the Programme's outputs (at no cost to the programme)

(ii) Indicators of Achievement

IA1.1 90%of workshop participants confirm increased understanding of the new mechanisms required for strengthening the statistical environment and establishing effective production and utilization of SDG indicators

IA1.2 60% of target countries have mainstreamed the production and utilization of SDG indicators in the NSDS

IA1.3 70% of target countries have set-up specific national governance structure and coordination mechanisms/platforms to support effective production, dissemination and utilization of SDG indicators

IA1.4 E-learning portal is used by countries to strengthen knowledge and capacity on the measurement and monitoring of SDG indicators

IA2.1 90% of workshop participants confirm increased understanding of how to exploit and integrate all data sources, including innovative data sources, in the production processes for the compilation of statistics and indicators for the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda

IA2.2 60% of target countries have set-up mechanisms and tools for the mapping and documentation of statistical production processes

IA2.3 75% of target countries have shown progress in incorporating innovative data sources, such as administrative data, Big Data, and geospatial information in the production of statistics and indicators for the measurement and monitoring of SDGs

IA2.4 30% of target countries implementing SDMX for their SDG indicators platform

IA3.1 Number of participants attending (sub-) regional workshops funded by other sources

IA3.2 Number of additional countries receiving support from the programme with other resources

IA3.3 Number of partnerships created with external partners to support statistical strengthening at national/local regional and international levels

(iii) Main pillar activities

EA1 Enhanced capacity of target countries to launch or improve institutional mechanisms and procedures, at national and local level, for the production and utilization of SDG indicators

A1.1: Opening series of regional workshops for developing countries on the implementation of the SDG indicator framework US$ 473.3K

This series of workshops, to be organised as kick-off events, will launch the Programme for all 4 pillars and reflect and share experience on how to address the requirements for the production of SDG Indicators and data for the full implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, including institutional environments, innovative data sources, and issues of data disaggregation, data and metadata exchange and establishment of SDG indicator platforms. A total of 5 regional workshops will be organised jointly by UNSD and the Regional Commissions, with the support of other implementing entities. When relevant, some of the consultants involved in this activity will be involved later in the implementation of the Programme.

Outcome: This series of workshops aims at identifying major challenges in the production and utilization of SDG indicators for each of the 5 regions and at setting specific objectives and priorities in the implementation of the 4 pillars of the Programme. Ideally, the workshops would also provide an opportunity to assess which countries meet the Programme's criteria to be considered as a target country. The series of kick-off events will also allow for increasing awareness of the Programme among other bilateral and multilateral donors and eventually for improving coordination and synergies, leveraging financial support, and avoiding overlap with activities conducted by other donors.

A1.2: (Sub-) regional workshops for developing countries on sound institutional environment, cooperation, dialogue and partnerships for the production and utilization of SDG indicators US$ 416K

This series of workshops will address the institutional environment for official statistics in support of the SDGs, including governance and coordination mechanisms as well as dialogue and partnership between producers and users of data and indicators. From each participating country chief statisticians and senior managers from line ministries and other government agencies in the relevant policy areas will be invited. (Sub-) regional organisations and international organizations will also be invited to participate. A total of 8 sub-regional workshops will be organised jointly by the Regional Commissions, UNSD and UNEP with the support of other implementing entities as relevant.

Outcome: These workshops will contribute to the development of guidelines and training material to be prepared by the consultants involved in this activity on sound institutional framework for official statistics in developing countries for measuring and monitoring the SDGs to be shared on the e-learning portal.

A1.3: (Sub) regional workshops on data disaggregation US$ 416K

The workshops will allow experts from national statistical systems, academic institutions in countries, and international organizations to share best practices in addressing the data disaggregation requirements to fulfil the focus of "no one left behind" of the 2030 agenda, including coverage of specific groups (in particular, migrants, people with disability, ethnic groups, other vulnerable groups). A total of 8 sub-regional workshops will be organised jointly by the Regional Commissions, UNSD and UNEP with the support of other implementing entities as relevant.

Outcome: These workshops will contribute to the development of guidelines and training material by the consultants involved in this activity addressing data disaggregation for measuring and monitoring the SDGs to be shared on the e-learning portal.

A.1.4 Advisory missions to target countries US$ 261.6K

Assessment/fact-finding missions will be undertaken to target countries in each region by the Regional Commissions, supported by UNSD, to assess the current institutional environment and production processes. A second set of advisory missions will be undertaken to support implementation of the roadmap and related actions. In order to reduce costs, advisory missions could be organised jointly with national training workshops, and when relevant with similar activities conducted under other pillars of this Programme. The advisory missions will also cover some elements of EA2

Outcome: Findings from the assessment missions will be presented in a national workshop on the development of a roadmap for strengthening statistical institutional environments.

In addition, the outcome of country-based activities, success stories and challenges will build up country cases to be presented and discussed in relevant (sub-) regional conferences, workshops and seminars.

A.1.5 National workshops on recommendations and action plan for strengthening statistical institutional environments US$ 273.6K

National workshops with producers of statistics, policy makers, other user communities, NGOs, resident experts from multi-lateral and bilateral partner organisations and other stakeholders on the main findings of the assessment/fact finding missions and priorities of proposed development activities. The workshops will be led by the regional commissions, with the support of UNSD and other implementing entities and consultants, when relevant. In order to reduce costs, national training workshops could be organised jointly with advisory missions, and when relevant, with similar activities

conducted under other pillars of this Programme. Some elements of EA2 will also be covered under this activity.

Outcome: The workshops will support the establishment of specific roadmaps for strengthening statistical institutional environments to measure, monitor and report on the sustainable development goals, to be eventually incorporated in the NSDS.

A1.6: E-learning portal for the production and utilization of SDG indicators US$ 105K

This activity will be implemented in 3 steps:

1) Inventory of all existing e-learning facilities and available training material among international, regional and sub-regional training institutions and other organisations.

   This activity will be conducted by the 10 DA entities with the support of 1 consultant.

2) Developing a structured learning portal giving access to e-learning facilities and material already available.

   This activity will be conducted by UNSD and 1 consultant.

3) Populating the e-learning portal with material and training courses produced in the framework of this Programme and other initiatives, including a regular review of newly available material.

To be implemented by UNSD in collaboration with all implementing entities and, when relevant, the support of UNITAR. A certain amount is provisioned for the development of specific training material under EA1 and EA2, and in particular for the guidelines and training material on data disaggregation (A.1.3); statistical institutional environment (A.1.2); and innovative data sources, including Big Data (A.2.1-A.2.2) for measuring and monitoring the SDGs. This work will be conducted with the support of the consultants involved in the relevant activities.

A1.7: Concluding series of regional workshops for developing countries, on the implementation of the SDG Indicator Framework US$ 472.5K

This series of workshops will conclude the Programme for the 4 pillars. These events will allow heads of national statistical offices, entities and partner organisations to reflect on and share experience and good practices at national and regional level gathered during the implementation of the Programme, and eventually to identify remaining gaps and challenges for the production of SDG Indicators and data for the full implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. A total of 5 regional workshops will be organised jointly by UNSD and the Regional Commissions, with the support of other implementing entities, as relevant, and possibly consultants who were involved in the implementation of the Programme.

Outcome: These workshops aim at assessing the deliverables of the Programme, selecting additional case studies and best practices to be shared and documented on the e-learning portal with the support of selected consultants, and possibly proposing, if relevant, a concept proposal for a second DA Programme on developing national capacities for producing and utilizing statistics and data for the monitoring of the SDG indicators.

EA2 Enhanced capacity of target countries to complement traditional statistical data sources with new data sources, including Big Data, for measuring SDG targets and indicators

A2.1: (Sub-) regional workshops on integration of administrative data, big data and geospatial information for the compilation of SDG indicators US$ 416K

The (sub-) regional workshops will discuss and share good practices on how to exploit and integrate all necessary data sources, including innovative data sources, such as big data, and geospatial information for measuring, monitoring and reporting on the SDG indicators. A total of 8 sub-regional seminars, organised jointly by the Regional Commissions, UNSD and UNEP with the support of other interested implementing entities, will blend presentations, exchange of good practices and challenges, and practical exercise. 1 participant/country from national statistical offices or relevant national organizations that are engaged in data production will be invited along with 1 consultant.

Outcome: To raise awareness among developing countries on the potential of innovative data sources to complement traditional surveys and censuses for the production of official statistics and indicators. This activity aims also at identifying and sharing good practices to be documented on the e-learning portal.

A2.2*:* Supporting the participation of developing countries in Big Data expert group meetings US$ 150K

The objective of this activity is to support the participation and contribution of around 10 selected developing countries (1-3/region), to 4-5 expert group meetings on Big Data for the production of official statistics and indicators. Selected countries must have initiated concrete actions for the utilization of Big Data in the production of official statistics and commit to contribute actively to the work of the expert group by sharing experience and participating in discussions.

Outcome: This participation will allow developing countries to share their experiences on the utilization of Big Data in the production of statistics and indicators for the monitoring of the 2030 Development Agenda and will influence future developments in that respect, that is so far mainly steered by advanced countries and developed national statistical systems.

A2.3: (Sub-) regional workshops on data and metadata sharing and exchange US$ 416K

The (sub-) regional workshops will allow experts from national statistical systems, IT experts and experts from international organizations to review and discuss requirements for the development of common data repositories across national statistical systems and the use of innovative software and tools for data and metadata sharing and exchange in support of the production and utilization of SDG Indicators. They will address and discuss how to mainstream statistical data and metadata storage and exchange through the adoption of open standards and technologies such as SDMX. A total of 8 sub-regional seminars, organised jointly by the Regional Commissions UNSD and UNEP with the support of other interested implementing entities, will blend presentations, exchange of good practices and challenges, and practical exercise. 1 participant per country will be invited along with 1 consultant.

Outcome: To raise awareness among developing countries on the advantages of using common data and metadata portals and open standards and technologies for exchanging and reporting data and metadata in the framework of the SDG indicators. Best practices identified under this activity will be documented on the e-learning portal.

EA3 Partnerships developed which support statistical strengthening and complement and/or expand on the Programme's outputs (at no cost to the programme)

A.3.1: Issue invitations to Resident Coordinators to attend (sub-) regional meetings under self-financing arrangements, and to co-finance government participation.

For each (sub-) regional workshop funded under the Pillar, the organizing entity will issue an invitation to the UN Resident Coordinator, or a designated representative, to participate under self-financing arrangements. The invitation will also seek financial support for funding of NSO staff or other government officials, as relevant.

Outcome: The number of government officials who can be sponsored to attend training workshops is for most meetings limited to one representative per country. Financial support from the UNRC or an organization within the UN country team could increase the number of participants per country, as well as allow more countries to attend these events. The inclusion of statistical producers from the line ministries would promote an immediate dialogue with the NSOs, and contribute to higher impact of the training outcomes. Sponsorship of additional countries would result in exposing a greater number of countries to the key issues being addressed by the Pillar, and benefiting from the exchange of views expressed by other countries within that region. Participation by the RC's office would ensure awareness of the Programme's efforts, and promote linkages with other statistical efforts at country level, including with the donor community.

A.3.2: Issue invitations to regional statistical organizations to attend (sub-)regional meetings under self-financing arrangements

For each (sub-) regional workshop funded under the Pillar, the organizing entity will issue an invitation to regional statistical organizations, and regional statistical training institutions, to participate under self-financing arrangements.

Outcome: Inclusion of the regional institutes will provide for first hand exchanges with the UN entities on the complex issues surrounding implementation of the indicator framework. It will also provide an opportunity for exchanges on the various levels of statistical training which are needed and to pursue linkages with the e-learning portal. As the Programme can only finance national level activities in a limited number of target countries, partnerships with regional institutes could result in additional target countries being included in the Programme's efforts, with the regional institutes taking the lead supported by the UN entities as relevant.

A.3.3: Participate in donor round-tables to support national resource mobilization efforts for statistical strengthening.

Upon request of countries, one of the implementing entities may participate in a donor round-table organized by the government and/or UNRC which seeks funding for strengthening of the national statistical system.

Outcome: Most developing countries will need an influx of funding to support strengthening of the NSOs, and the broader national statistical system. This would include better infrastructure with up-to-date IT technology and tools, additional staffing, funding to implement new and innovative data sources, etc. Participation of the UN in the donor round-tables would allow for consultations on the outcomes of the national assessments, the roadmaps for strengthening the statistical environment, and the related funding requirements.

(h) "Means of Implementation" Logical Framework

Intervention logic	**Indicators of Achievement**	**Means of verification**	**SDGs/ Targets/ Indicators**
Objective: To enhance capacity of developing countries to strengthen statistical institutional environments and production processes across multiple statistical domains to measure, monitor and report on the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda			
EA 1: Enhanced capacity of target countries to launch or improve institutional mechanisms and procedures, at national and local level, for the production and utilization of SDG indicators	**IA 1.1:** 90% of workshop participants confirm increased understanding of the new mechanisms required for strengthening the statistical environment and establishing effective production and utilization of SDG indicators	Questionnaire completed at the conclusion of each workshop	17.18.1, 17.18.2
	IA 1.2: 60% of target countries have mainstreamed the production and utilization of SDG indicators in the NSDS.	Survey responses received from NSOs of target countries at mid- and end cycle of the programme Review of the NSDS (To be undertaken by RCs and/or UNSD)	17.18.1, 17.18.2
	IA 1.3: 70% of target countries have set-up specific national governance structure and coordination mechanisms/platforms to support effective production, dissemination and utilization of SDG indicators	Survey responses received from NSOs of target countries at mid- and end cycle of the programme Review of national coordination guidelines (To be undertaken by RCs and/or UNSD)	17.18.1; 17.18.2

	IA 1.4 E-learning portal is used by developing countries to strengthen knowledge and capacity on the measurement and monitoring of SDG indictors	a) Number of developing country participants who have enrolled in on-line courses b) Survey responses by NSOs on usefulness of the e-portal (to be undertaken by UNSD)	17.18.1, 17.18.2
EA 2: Enhanced capacity of target countries to complement traditional statistical data sources with new data sources, including Big Data, for measuring SDG targets and indicators	**IA 2.1: 90%** of workshop participants confirm increased understanding of how to exploit and integrate all data sources, including innovative data sources, in the production processes for the compilation of statistics and indicators for the 2030 Sustainable Development agenda	Questionnaire completed at the conclusion of each workshop	17.18.1, 17.18.2
	IA 2.2: 60% of target countries have set-up mechanisms and tools for the mapping and documentation of statistical production processes	Survey responses received from NSOs of target countries at mid- and end cycle of the programme (To be undertaken by RCs and/or UNSD)	17.18.1, 17.18.2
	IA 2.3 75% of target countries have shown progress in incorporating innovative data sources, such as administrative data, Big Data, and geospatial information in the production of statistics and indicators for the measurement and monitoring of SDGs	Survey responses received from NSOs of target countries at mid- and end cycle of the programme (to be undertaken by RCs and/or UNSD) Report on progress and achievements during expert group meetings	17.18.1, 17.18.2

	IA 2.4: 30% of target countries implementing SDMX for their SDG indicators platform	Survey responses received from NSOs of target countries at mid- and end cycle of the programme (to be undertaken by RCs and/or UNSD).	17.18.1, 17.18.2
EA3: Partnerships developed which support statistical strengthening and complement and/or expand on the Programme's outputs	**IA 3.1** Number of participants attending regional workshops funded by other sources	Registration and attendance records for each workshop	17.19.1
	IA 3.2 Number of additional countries receiving support from the programme with other resources	Progress Reports submitted by the entities to UNSD	17.19.1
	IA 3.3 Number of partnerships created which supports statistical strengthening at local/national/regional and international levels.	Progress reports submitted by the entities to UNSD	17.19.1

Table 3: 'Means of Implementation' Pillar Logical Framework

Note: Indicators of Achievement to be reviewed and updated once the target countries have been identified.

(i) Budget for the Pillar "Means of Implementation" (US$ 1,000)

(* lead entity, ** co-lead entities)

Activity description	Implementing entities	2016 Budget	2017 Budget	2018 Budget	2019 Budget	Total Budget
EA 1: Enhanced capacity of target countries to launch or improve institutional mechanisms and procedures, at national and local level, for the production and utilization of SDG indicators						
A1.1: Opening series of regional workshops for developing countries on the implementation of the SDG Indicator framework	UNSD* RCs** All entities	104.5	368.8			473.3
A.1.2: (Sub-) regional workshops for developing countries, on sound institutional environments, cooperation, dialogue and partnerships for the production and utilization of SDG indicators	RCs* UNSD** UNEP** Relevant entities		313	103		416
A.1.3: (Sub) regional workshops on data disaggregation	RCs* UNSD** Relevant entities		146	270		416
A1.4: Fact-finding, advocacy and advisory missions to target countries	RCs* UNSD** Relevant entities	10.9	98.1	130.8	21.8	261.6
A.1.5 National workshops and seminars	RCs* UNSD** Relevant entities		91.2	136.8	45.6	273.6
A.1.6: E-learning portal	UNSD* All entities	5	20	40	40	105
A1.7: Concluding series of regional workshops for developing countries, on the implementation of the SDG Indicator framework	UNSD* RCs** All entities				472.5	472.5

EA2: Enhanced capacity of target countries to complement traditional statistical data sources with new data sources, including Big Data, for measuring SDG targets and indicators						
A.2.1: (Sub-) regional workshops on integration of administrative data, big data and geospatial information for the compilation of SDG indicators	RCs* UNSD** UNEP** Relevant entities		185	182	49	416
A.2.2: Supporting the participation of developing countries in Big Data expert group meetings	UNSD*	30	90	30		150
A.2.3: (Sub-) regional workshops on data and metadata sharing and exchange	RCs** UNSD* UNEP** Relevant entities		64	244	108	416
EA3: Partnerships developed which support statistical strengthening and complement and/or expand on the Programme's outputs						
A.3.1: Invitations issued to Resident Coordinators to attend (sub-) regional meetings under self-financing arrangements, and to co-financing government participation.	RCs* UNSD**	0	0	0	0	0
A.3.2: Invitations issued to regional statistical organizations to attend (sub-)regional meetings under self-financing arrangements	RCs* UNSD**	0	0	0	0	0
A.3.3: Participate in donor round-tables to support national resource mobilization efforts for statistical strengthening	All entities	0	0	0	0	0
Total		150.4	1,376.1	1,136.6	736.9	3,400

Table 4: 'Means of Implementation' Pillar Budget

14.2 Environmental pillar

Focused on SDGs 6,7,12,13,14 and 15, but also covering specific environment, disaster and climate related targets and indicators across the SDGs

Objective: To strengthen capacity in developing countries to measure and monitor sustainable development goal indicators in environment statistics areas.

Contributes to EA (3) and EA (4) of the Programme:

(EA 3) Strengthened capacity in developing countries to measure and monitor indicators and targets in new statistical and data areas.

(EA4) Enhanced leveraging, partnerships and collaboration by United Nations system and other partners to help countries strengthen their national statistical systems for measuring the sustainable development goals

Implementing Entities: UNEP (Lead), UNSD (Primary Co-Lead), ECA, ECE, ECLAC, ESCAP, ESCWA (co-leads)

(a) Development Challenge

The Outcome of the Rio+20 included recognition of the "need to support developing countries in their efforts to collect environmental data". The environmental pillar of the Programme aims to address the lack of necessary environmental data and statistics for making evidence-based decisions, monitoring the SDGs and reporting on environmental agreements, including Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs). It proposes to do so by building and strengthening environmental statistical capacity at the national level in relevant institutions such as the Ministries of Environment and the National Statistical Offices. An increased capacity to produce environmental statistics forms a foundation for the delivery of high quality information to be integrated into the SDGs reporting. Additionally, strengthening the capacity within regions helps build the ability to analyse and develop strategies at the regional level on transboundary issues and common regional priorities.

Coordination and data sharing between national level stakeholders is an essential element of building statistical capacity following the principle "collect once, use multiple times". In this regard, the pillar aims to strengthen national reporting systems and data flows which provide a mechanism for producing environmental information needed for analysis and evidence-based decision making, and reporting as required in the SDG, NDC and various other fora. This improved reporting builds on regional cooperation and feeds into regional and global reports. The pillar also aims to bring together the producers and users of environmental data in order to promote the use of data for evidence based policy making.

The pillar will utilize the implementation strategies of the Framework for the Development of Environment Statistics (FDES) and the System of Environmental-Economic Accounting (SEEA). It will also contribute to the improvement of international standards and guidelines in key areas related to environment statistics – aiming to both build national capacity and build knowledge

through this methodological development. For the areas of disaster statistics and climate change statistics, the pillar will support the development of additional tools, taking forward work that the Regional Commissions have already initiated in these areas.

The pillar will aim to develop materials for the knowledge management portal developed under Pillar 1 (Means of Implementation) of the Programme. Additionally, it aims to promote awareness of resources (including international and regional standards and guidelines and training material and national best practices) on environment statistics at a single, accessible online location. This will include the guidelines and standards produced by UNSD on environment statistics, energy and environmental-economic accounting, as well as knowledge generated over the course of the Programme and information from Regional Commissions and others.

Coupled with limited statistical capacity at the national level, there is a dearth of information that is available at the global level. Global level data is impaired by a lack of consistent definitions and methodologies used across countries; unclear metadata that allows users to assess the quality of national data for inclusion in global databases; limited data accessibility and data sharing; and limited understanding and guidance on using Big Data and new technologies for data.

At the global and regional level, the pillar aims to implement existing and develop new methodologies, definitions, ontologies, and guidance on compiling environment statistics and SDGs; enhance and promote global and regional data repositories (including the UNEP Live platform, the UNSD Environmental Indicators website and those of the Regional Commissions).

(b) Regional Analysis

Very few countries, especially developing countries, have undertaken a thorough analysis to determine which areas of environmental information to prioritize given the numerous policy demands at the national level as well as reporting requirements arising from environmental agreements and conventions, including NDCs. However, there are countries that have made achievements in improving environmental monitoring and these countries may serve as sources for South-South and North-South cooperation. This section provides an overview of the specific advancements and gaps in environment statistics by region, as well as reference to suggested target countries. Please note that across all regions, target countries are selected based on:

- An interest in being part of this initiative for improving information on the environment and SDGs reporting based on countries priorities.
- Opportunities to create synergies with other initiatives.
- Developing countries, in particular, LDCs, SIDS and LLDCs are given preference.
- Opportunities for regional expertise on specific aspects of the pillar, in order to facilitate regional knowledge sharing and future South-South and North-South cooperation within regions.
- Demonstrated commitment to using national data for integrated national planning and decision making.

The target countries for the pillar are difficult to confirm at this time as more information is needed on the interest of countries (selection based on request) and the opportunities for knowledge sharing. However, some indication of the selection is provided below:

- LAC (7 countries): Central America has been identifies as a priority; possible countries include Guatemala, El Salvador, Nicaragua, Honduras, Costa Rica, Panama, Dominican Republic (or Cuba);
- Europe : The regional workshops may target the following countries, based on the available budget and co-financing opportunities: Albania, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Montenegro, Republic of Moldova, Serbia, Tajikistan, The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Turkmenistan, Ukraine and Uzbekistan. National workshops and advisory missions will target selected (possibly 5) countries, based on the criteria in the previous paragraph. In Europe additional South-South and North-South collaboration is likely to occur during the in-country missions by bringing participants from neighboring countries;
- Africa (9 countries): the focus of the pillar will be on the less developed countries and the number of countries may increase above 9 through linking activities with ongoing work under the UNEP Poverty and Environment Initiative. Possible countries include: Mozambique, Malawi, Tanzania, Mauritania, Cameroon, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Guinea, Ghana, Comoros, Togo, Lesotho, Liberia, Niger, Swaziland and Djibouti.
- West Asia (5 countries): countries will be identified to ensure that the pillar includes subregional and LDC representation, possible countries include Bahrain, Jordan, Lebanon, United Arab Emirates and Palestine.
- Asia and Pacific (9 countries): Yet to be finalized, but possible countries include: Bangladesh, Fiji, Indonesia, the Philippines, Afghanistan, Bhutan, Maldives, Mongolia, Nepal, Sri Lanka, Vanuatu, Vietnam, and Cambodia.

ECA region - Many of the countries in Africa are in the early stages of developing an approach for environment statistics. Agenda 2063 was adopted by the 24th Ordinary Session of the African Union Assembly on 31 January 2015, which provides a long term roadmap for sustainable development in Africa. In order to monitor the progress both of Agenda 2063 and the SDGs, Africa will need to agree on a set of environment indicators for capacity building and monitoring.

Despite progress to date and continued efforts in capacity building being made, there is still a great need for further technical assistance by which national level workshops and technical assistance would be ideal. In addition, given the large number of UN ECA member States, there are many countries in the region that have not benefited from any such training.

UNECE region - The results of Global Assessments (GAs) of national statistical systems in Eastern Europe, Caucasus and Central Asia (EECCA) countries clearlyshow that further capacity building is needed in these countries to establish a regular production of environment statistics and environmental-economic accounts. Only limited resources are available in countries to produce environment statistics and environmental-economic accounts on a regular basis and the required institutional cooperation has to be strengthened. The project activities can build on the achievements of the UNECE Joint Task Force on Environmental Statistics and Indicators so far. The work of the Task Force has improved the situation in environment statistics but new challenges, especially SDGs require

continued efforts and increased attention to this area which has been of a low priority in many EECCA countries. More work is needed to identify implementation priorities and support countries to develop concrete implementation strategies and action plans in environment statistics, climate change-related statistics and environmental-economic accounts.

ECLAC region - In Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC), ECLAC has worked with countries to develop environment statistics for a long time, in collaboration with partner agencies working in the region such as UNEP ROLAC, OLADE and UNSD. ECLAC has been serving its countries contributing to build capacities through training, technical assistance and regional and subregional workshops to share experiences. To date, there is a functioning network of practitioners and institutions across the region, as well as an established Environment Statistics Working Group of the Statistical Conference of the Americas. A clear roadmap for developing and strengthening the production of environment statistics is being currently constructed through a specific LAC Regional Public Goods project finalizing this year, with a resulting Regional Strategy and National Action Plans. Because of resource constraints, this pillar covers only participating countries in Latin America and the Caribbean. However, the regional strategy could be used as guidance for other countries in the region that would benefit from this joint work carried out with both Latin American and Caribbean countries.

Currently, the state of environment statistics in the LAC countries is very heterogeneous across countries. Some countries have already implemented national systems of environment statistics within their national statistical systems, others produce environment statistics within their environmental information systems, whereas others are still in an initial phase due to insufficiency of technical capacity, inter-institutional collaboration as well as financial and human resources.

The countries participating in this pillar would be selected from those in initial or early stages in the development of environment statistics within the LAC region. Central America is the sub-region that most urgently needs capacity building and that has jointly demanded capacity building in the domain of environment statistics to enable monitoring the environmental pillar of the SDGs. Countries with a similar level regarding their statistical development such as the Dominican Republic and Cuba, and possibly others, could also be considered in this group as they have equally requested technical support in different meetings and fora.

ESCAP region - Supporting the monitoring, follow up and review of the 2030 development agenda means that a broad set of economic, social and environment statistics is required. However, progress in statistics development in Asia and the Pacific varies significantly between countries, with environment statistics being relatively less advanced compared with other areas of statistics. The environment statistics programme at ESCAP has taken a modular approach with a focus on supporting countries with special needs to produce a basic set of environment statistics in order to support their policy analysis and planning, including as they relate to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

Two major policy priorities – energy security and disaster risk reduction - have been identified by ESCAP member States; related statistics are common challenges and thus in focus of ESCAP's environment statistics capacity programme. The ESCAP Expert Group on Disaster-related Statistics has developed a draft framework for disaster-related statistics (DRSF) which is currently being piloted by four countries in the region. The mandate of the Expert Group has been extended to 2018 by the ESCAP Commission to allow the finalization of the framework and the development of accompanying guidelines. The work could serve as a basis for establishing an internationally agreed statistical framework for disaster-related statistics. Towards this end, ESCAP is partnering with UNISDR and UNECE to ensure that the work is aligned with the ongoing processes related to disaster statistics, including the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction and the UNECE Task Force on Measuring Extreme Events and Disasters. Within the Asia-Pacific Ministerial Declaration and Plan of Action on Regional Cooperation for Enhanced Energy Security and the Sustainable Use of Energy in Asia and the Pacific, a portal with related statistics has been established; ESCAP's response to capacity demands related to energy statistics will be guided by the Declaration.

The countries that have been initially indicated as potential target countries meet one or more of the following criteria: (a) country with special needs (Small Island developing, least developed, landlocked developing); (b) country involved in the Expert Group on Disaster-related Statistics; (c) country involved in ongoing DA projects or in ongoing activities by other implementing agencies.

ESCWA region - The challenges for the ESCWA region to monitor the SDGs related to the environment are enormous. In most of the ESCWA member countries, environment statistics have not been developed as part of their statistical systems and environment accounts have not been integrated with their National Accounts, despite the economic implications of major environmental problems in the region, such as water scarcity, land degradation and fossil-fuel energy production and consumption and impacts of climate change. National statistical offices have requested assistance and training in the collection, coverage, dissemination and exchange of environment statistics, indicators, and accounts to produce reliable, timely and comparable data. Major challenges in the region include lack of monitoring systems, political challenges as in the case of shared water resources and the quantities of water availability, lack of national institutional coordination, and lack of funding for conducting specialized surveys, hiring and training staff, using modern IT tools and satellite, and difficulties in integrating economic and environment data. In this pillar ESCWA will focus on improving and integrating data on the environment from different sources (administrative records, surveys, and satellite imagery).

Countries will be selected to ensure sub-regional and LDC representation; (Jordan, Egypt, Lebanon, Palestine, Iraq, UAE, Qatar, Sudan, Morocco, and Tunisia).

(c) SDG Goals, Targets and Indicators

The interventions under this pillar will aim to support countries in developing an approach to improving environmental data and statistics, including for monitoring the SDGs, based on

national priorities. Additionally, this pillar will provide targeted support for particular areas of environment statistics, including climate change, disaster, oceans and biodiversity, energy, water, sustainable consumption and production, using statistical standards and agreed recommendations such as the FDES, SEEA, etc. The provision of targeted support will be based on national policy priorities in the country receiving technical assistance.

Additionally, the methodological guidance for some of the environmental SDGs, particularly those on sustainable consumption and production, climate change, disasters, oceans and biodiversity, needs further development. This pillar will support methodological development in these areas in order to construct the foundation for supporting countries in improving their national level statistics on these topics. The pillar will aim to both test the methodological guidance developed in countries while at the same time building the capacity of countries to implement the methodological guidance.

This pillar aims to improve countries ability to prioritize and improve statistical capacity across the environmental dimension of the SDGs, based on national priorities. In particular, the relevant SDG indicators are shown in Table 7 (p. 87).

As described in the Results Strategy section of this document, there are a number of SDG indicators which have an existing methodology which can be supported at the national level and a number of indicators for which the methodology is still under development. At the global level, the SDG indicators have been divided into three Tiers which define the status of the existing methodology and overall data availability for each indicator. Tier I indicators are those for which an established methodology exists and for which data are already widely available; Tier II indicators are those for which a methodology has been established but for which data are not regularly available Tier III indicators are those for which an internationally agreed methodology has not yet been developed. EA1 of this pillar will focus on Tier I and some Tier II indicators and EA2 will focus on Tier III indicators.

This pillar will support building national capacity to compile the SDG indicators and supplementary indicators necessary for analyzing the SDGs. Within each country 1-2 key focus areas will be selected, keeping in mind national and regional priorities. These focus areas will be clearly elaborated in an activity matrix that will be used in the implementation of this pillar. The pillar will aim to help countries identify a focus area for capacity building or if a country has already identified a focus area then the pillar will aim to build capacity for that particular area. A maximum of 1-2 focus areas per country will be identified. The focus areas will be chosen from Tier I and II indicators related to the following:

- Water and sanitation indicators (SDG 6)
- Solid waste (SDG 11 and 12)
- Air emission and air quality (SDG 3, 11 and 13)
- Energy (SDG 7)
- Marine and terrestrial ecosystems and biodiversity (SDG 14 and 15)
- Agriculture (SDG 2)

The pillar will support methodological research on the following Tier II and III areas:

- Disaster statistics (SDG indicator 1.5.1, 1.5.2, 1.5.3, 11.5.1, 11.5.2, 11.b.1, 11.b.2, 13.1.1, 13.1.2)
- Sustainable consumption and production (SCP) (SDG 12)
- Climate change (SDG 13 and other Goals and targets that are climate-change related)
- Marine and terrestrial ecosystems and biodiversity (SDG 14 and 15)

The pillar will aim to stay informed of additional SDG indicator methodological work for the purpose of creating synergies and knowledge sharing. These indicators are not under the responsibility of a UN Secretariat entity and will not be a direct focus area of the programme. Nevertheless, the pillar will look for opportunities to collaborate, including through joint missions with the agencies primarily responsible for this area of work. There is no specific budget for these areas of work. These will include:

- Water quality, waste water and water ecosystems (SDG indicators 6.3.1, 6.3.2, 6.4.1, 6.5.2, 6.6.1)
- Tourism (SDG indicators 8.9.1, 8.9.2, 12.b.1)
- Cross-cutting methodological research (all SDGs).

(d) Stakeholders

The key national level stakeholders for this project are the Ministries of Environment and National Statistical Offices. These stakeholders will be both the recipients of technical capacity building support and will also be the key institutions involved in the refinement of methodological work. A full listing of stakeholders can be found in Annex 15.2.

(e) Results Strategy

The key strategy of this pillar is to strengthen the national production, availability and use of environmental statistics and environment-related SDGs. In support of EA1, the partners will work to assess and support improvements in the institutional framework and coordination necessary for the monitoring of the SDG indicators focusing on the Tier I and Tier II indicators and underlying data and statistics. Additionally, this pillar will support countries in understanding how SDG reporting, MEA reporting and NDC reporting can be supported through national level processes. It aims to help countries assess their existing capacity to produce SDG Tier I/II indicators (as explained earlier, EA1 will also provide countries with a broad overview of the SDG process and the linkages between national data, international reporting and the representation of national data in global SDG databases.) It will also provide countries with targeted support for taking a selected aspect of the SDGs forward (i.e. water, energy, waste, air quality and some aspects of ecosystems and biodiversity).

The pillar will utilize the statistical expertise and strong relationships that the Regional Commissions have with the National Statistical Offices within the region, and the environmental policy knowledge and networks that the UNEP Regional Offices have with the Ministries of Environment in order to maximize impact at the country level. Additionally, a high level of engagement between the global and regional entities will strengthen

knowledge sharing across the pillar and will improve the linkage between what is learned at the national level and how this information feeds into global methodological development. Therefore, it is expected that all partners involved in this pillar will be involved in activities which occur at the national and regional level.

For EA2, the pillar will focus on building a knowledge base for the production of a comprehensive set of environment statistics, in particular through in-country case studies and methodological research under the following areas (note there are other environmental indicators which require methodological development which are not included within the scope of this pillar):

Primary areas of methodological research to be conducted under the pillar:

- Disaster statistics (SDG indicator 1.5.1, 1.5.2, 1.5.3, 11.5.1, 11.5.2, 11.b.1, 11.b.2, 13.1.1, 13.1.2): ESCAP will lead the methodological research; however, other Regional Commissions may contribute case studies. All partners will be invited to contribute to the methodological research, working jointly with UNISDR. This work will build on the existing ESCAP and ECE initiatives on disaster statistics.

- Sustainable consumption and production (SCP) (SDG 12): UNEP is the responsible agency for developing the methodology on SCP indicators for the SDG indicators. UNEP will lead, in collaboration with UNSD and the Regional Commissions, a piece of work on developing a comprehensive manual for SCP and will work with partners to conduct national case studies.

- Climate change (SDG 13): UNSD and ECE, in collaboration with UNEP, will jointly lead the methodological research, taking forward the work done by ECE in line with recommendations of the United Nations Statistical Commission. UNEP will be responsible for bringing the Ministries of Environment into the scope of this methodological research.

- Oceans and Land (SDG 14 and 15): UNEP is the responsible agency for developing the methodology for many of the indicators under Goal 14 and 15. UNEP will lead two pieces of work: one on developing the methodology around the Tier III indicators under Goal 14 and one on Goal 15. UNEP will work with partners, including the Regional Seas Conventions to conduct national case studies.

The aim of the national case studies will be to test the methodological guidance on these particular topics and to build the capacity of countries to develop a programme of work related to these areas. Through piloting the methodologies in countries, the target countries will benefit from the direct support of the entity staff and consultants in developing a programme of work on a specific statistical area. For countries in EA1 which have identified one of the methodological research areas as a primary policy issue, the country may be selected for engagement in EA2. Other countries will be selected on the basis of an expressed interest in working in these areas.

Methodological research which the pillar will stay informed in order to enhance synergies and for increasing the impact of the knowledge management aspect of the Programme:

- Water quality, waste water and water ecosystems (SDG indicators 6.3.1, 6.3.2, 6.4.1, 6.5.2, 6.6.1): water related statistics are not expected to be a major component of the pillar, however, UNSD and UNEP are the responsible or contributing agency for a number of Tier III indicators under Goal 6 and thus UNSD and UNEP will look for opportunities to identify synergies with UN Water, including through participating in UN Water related in-country case studies. UNEP and UNSD will take the lead in ensuring this link.
- Tourism (SDG 8.9.1, 8.9.2, 12.b.1): This pillar will not focus on research tourism statistics. However, it will aim to ensure synergies with the methodological work under this pillar and that of the UNWTO Working Group on Sustainable Tourism. This will be included in the knowledge management approach for the pillar. UNEP and UNSD will take the lead in ensuring this link.
- Agriculture (SDG 2): This pillar will not focus on agriculture, but will aim to ensure synergies between the work done under this pillar and the methodological work on sustainable agriculture being led by FAO. UNEP and UNSD will take the lead in ensuring this link.
- Cross-cutting research (all SDGs): As the coordinator of this pillar, UNEP will work with UNSD, the Regional Commissions and other members of the United Nations to ensure that interventions are coherent and coordinated. In particular, UNEP will work in partnership with the Global Partnership on Data for Sustainable Development to develop new ways to use Big Data for the monitoring of the environment. Additionally, UNEP will use its role as the UN agency responsible for the environment in order to promote the use of environment statistics and the environmentally related SDG indicators, and to build awareness around environment statistics methodology, definitions and concepts.

All aspects of this pillar support improved valuation of the environment in development decision making.

(f) Logical Framework

Objective: To strengthen capacity in developing countries to measure and monitor sustainable development goal indicators in environment statistics areas.

(i) Expected Accomplishments

EA1 Enhanced capacity of targeted developing countries to produce and sustain environment statistics related to the Tier I and II SDG indicators

EA2 Enhanced capacity of developing countries to adopt and apply statistical methods related to the Tier III and the less methodologically developed Tier II indicators.

EA3 Partnerships developed which support statistical strengthening and complement and/or expand on the Programme' outputs (at no cost to the Programme).

(ii) Indicators of achievement

IA1.1 90% of national workshop participants confirm increased understanding of the institutional arrangements and coordination required for measuring and reporting data for the SDGs, MEAs and NDCs.

IA1.2 75% of the 35 target countries develop or improve an existing strategy for environment statistics based on national policy priorities

IA1.3. 50% of target countries make data on a new environment related SDG area publically available

IA2.1 75% of target countries have developed a strategic document for improving environment statistics on a specific topic which has been classified as Tier II or Tier III (either SCP, Oceans, Land, Climate Change or Disasters).

IA2.2 Guidelines published on the E-Portal are referred to by developing countries.

IA2.3 National reports on measuring SDGs include Tier III indicators.

IA3.1 Number of participants attending regional workshops funded by other sources.

IA3.2 Number of additional countries receiving support from the programme with other resources

IA3.3 Number of partnerships created with external partners to support environment statistical strengthening at national/local, regional and international levels.

(iii) Main Pillar Activities

EA1: Enhanced capacity of targeted developing countries to produce and sustain environment statistics related to the Tier I and II SDG indicators

A1.0 Development of a common assessment and reporting tool $0

All the partners will work to develop a common assessment and reporting tool which can be used to ensure a common approach for the countries participating in the pillar's activities, based on existing Tools (including the Environmental Statistics Self-Assessment Tool (ESSAT), the SEEA diagnostic tool and other tools being used by UNSD, UNEP and the Regional Commissions), at no cost to the Programme. (Note: the tool may be adapted to suit the needs of particular countries, but should include common core elements to foster the sharing of information between the pillar's partners.) As the lead, UNEP will coordinate this work.

Outcome: All entities involved in this pillar will use a common approach in working with countries.

A1.1 Country sensitization and initiation workshops US$ 211K

The pillar will conduct 35 national workshops on improving national coordination with the aim of developing a brief action plan around national priorities in order to compile environment statistics and the use of these statistics for international reporting, including for the SDGs, MEAs, NDCs and other reporting mechanisms. (Countries will be selected by each entity based on

meeting the Programme's criteria, interest and an analysis of need.) All entities involved in the pillar will assume responsibility for taking the lead in a defined number of countries.

Outcome: Target countries will develop an action plan on national priorities for environment statistics, including the identification of one or two priority areas that they will focus on first.

A1.2 Regional workshop on sharing of lessons learned and views on monitoring the environmental dimension of the SDGs US$ 338K

The first workshop will build awareness of the environment related SDG indicators, the common data sources for these indicators and provide some country examples of progress that countries in the region have made in terms of bolstering statistical collections that are relevant for monitoring the environmental dimension of the SDGs. The workshop will provide an opportunity for countries to share experiences and lessons learned.

Outcome: Workshop participants will gain knowledge needed on how to turn a national action plan on environment statistics into on-the-ground action.

A1.3 Blended training module (online plus a regional workshop) on monitoring the environmental dimension of the SDGs US$ 329.5K

A blended training module will be developed and launched on monitoring the environmental dimension of the SDGs. The first part involves a pre-requisite online module, to be led by UNEP with the support of consultants, which includes a general overview of environment statistics, the SDGs and multi-lateral environment agreement reporting and a focus on the areas that are prioritized by countries. The second part will involve participation in tailored regional or sub-regional in-person trainings, to be conducted by the 5 Regional Commissions, with the involvement of UNEP and UNSD, as required.

Outcome: Training participants will have improved capacity to produce and disseminate environment statistics.

A1.4 Compilation of documents on environment statistics US$ 0K

All entities will contribute to the global knowledge sharing platform including: materials on the FDES, materials on the SEEA, examples of the use of Big Data in filling gaps, information on the UNEP Indicator Reporting Information System (an online tool for sharing data), trainings on environment statistics, guidance documents from the regional and global level, etc. This compilation will feed into the knowledge portal being developed under the Means of Implementation, pillar 1 of this Programme.

Outcome: All countries, not just target countries, will have access to up-to-date trainings, lessons learned and guidance materials on monitoring the environmental dimension of the SDGs.

A1.5 Advisory missions to countries US$ 518K

Follow-up technical support to countries on a specific area of work identified as a priority for monitoring the environmental dimension of the SDGs (the timing will be based on the expressed interest of countries). Advisory missions will be carried out by the same entity conducting the national workshops.

Outcome: Target countries compile and disseminate additional statistics or higher quality statistics in at least one priority area of environment statistics (as mentioned previously, priority areas will be determined in A.1.1).

EA2 Enhanced capacity of developing countries to adopt and apply statistical methods related to the Tier III and the less methodologically developed Tier II indicators.

A2.1 Implementation of case studies US$ 231K

Case studies will be carried out on the following aspects of environment statistics (as based on national priorities): Disasters (5 case studies); Sustainable consumption and production (4 case studies); Climate change (2 case studies); Oceans and Land (2-3 case studies on each topic). The purpose of the case studies will be two-fold: (1) to support the country in developing an approach to improving national capacity to monitor the specific area; and (2) to provide best practices and lessons learned which can be shared in order to build global knowledge and to feed into the development of methodologies on each topic.

Outcome: Target countries will have and will share improved information on how to produce and disseminate indicators in one emerging area of environment statistics.

A2.2 Outreach on best practices US$ 50K

The pillar will showcase best practices and the results from the above case studies at relevant UN expert groups and fora, including at the Regional Environmental Information Network conferences, the United Nations Environment Assembly, fora related to Big Data and other key environment and statistics related events.

Outcome: The strategies of other initiatives will take into account the needs and priorities for monitoring the environmental dimension of the SDGs.

A2.3 Development of guidance material on Tier III indicators US$ 66K

The entities responsible for the implementation of the above case studies will develop technical guidance documents on specific areas of environment statistics (disasters, SCP, climate change and oceans and biodiversity).

Outcome: Countries have access to guidance material for compiling environment-related Tier III indicators related to climate change, disasters, SCP, oceans and biodiversity.

A2.4 Expert Group Meetings on guidance documents US$ 131.5K

Each entity would hold an expert group meeting to discuss and obtain feedback on the national relevance of the developed guidance materials. Once finalized, the guidance material would be posted on the Programme's e-learning portal.

Outcome: Countries have access to guidance materials which are not only based on the views of the UN Secretariat, but also benefit from the expertise and experiences of countries.

A2.5 Pillar implementation meetings US$ 25K

The Pillar will hold two meetings of the implementing entities, one at the launch of the Programme and the second at the conclusion, to discuss implementation strategies, workplan for 2016/2017, country leads, etc. The meetings contribute to all EAs of the pillar. The meetings will be coordinated with meetings of project partners from other pillars to achieve cost efficiencies.

Outcome: These meetings will provide an opportunity for knowledge sharing and harmonization across regions, as opposed to only within regions.

A2.6 Contribution to the knowledge platform developed under the Means of Implementation pillar of the Programme US$ 0K

Continuous contribution to the knowledge platform described above, including bringing in information from non-programme partners.

Outcome: All countries, not just target countries, will have access to up-to-date trainings, lessons learned and guidance materials on monitoring the environmental dimension of the SDGs.

EA3 Partnerships developed which support environment statistical strengthening and complement and/or expand on the Programme's outputs (at no cost to the programme)

A.3.1 Issue invitations to Resident Coordinators to attend (sub-) regional meetings under self-financing arrangements, and to co-finance government participation.

For each (sub-) regional workshop funded under the Pillar, the organizing entity will issue an invitation to the UN Resident Coordinator, or a designated representative, to participate under self-financing arrangements. The invitation will also seek financial support for funding of NSO staff or other government officials, as relevant.

Outcome: The number of government officials who can be sponsored to attend training workshops is for most meetings limited to one representative per country. Financial support from the UNRC or an organization within the UN country team could increase the number of participants per country, as well as allow more countries to attend these events. The inclusion of statistical producers from the line ministries would promote an immediate dialogue with the NSOs, and contribute to higher impact of the training outcomes. Sponsorship of additional countries would result in exposing a greater number of countries to the key issues being addressed by the pillar, and benefiting from the exchange of views expressed by other countries within that region. Participation by the RC's office would ensure awareness of the Programme's efforts, and promote linkages with other statistical efforts at country level, including with the donor community.

A.3.2 Issue invitations to regional statistical organizations to attend (sub-)regional meetings under self-financing arrangements

For each (sub-) regional workshop funded under the Pillar, the organizing entity will issue an invitation to regional statistical organizations, and regional statistical training institutions, to participate under self-financing arrangements.

Outcome: Inclusion of the regional institutes will provide for first hand exchanges with the UN entities on the complex issues surrounding implementation of the indicator framework. It will also provide an opportunity for exchanges on the various levels of statistical training which are needed and to pursue linkages with the e-learning portal. As the Programme can only finance national level activities in a limited number of target countries, partnerships with regional institutes could result in additional target countries being included in the Programme's efforts, with the regional institutes taking the lead supported by the UN entities as relevant.

A.3.3 Participate in donor round-tables to support national resource mobilization efforts for statistical strengthening.

Upon request of countries, one of the implementing entities may participate in a donor round-table organized by the government and/or UNRC which seeks funding for strengthening of the national statistical system.

Outcome: Most developing countries will need an influx of funding to support strengthening of the NSOs, and the broader national statistical system. This would include better infrastructure with up-to-date IT technology and tools, additional staffing, funding to implement new and innovative data sources, etc. Participation of the UN in the donor round-tables would allow for consultations on the outcomes of the national assessments, the roadmaps for strengthening the statistical environment, and the related funding requirements.

(g) Management arrangements and partnerships

UNEP will coordinate the general implementation of the environment pillar from UNEP Headquarters in Nairobi, in collaboration with the UNEP regional and sub-regional offices for national and regional activities. In this regard, UNEP will aim to ensure the cohesiveness of the interventions and to support the coordination of the overall pillar. UNEP will call for virtual meetings of the co-leads and partners involved in the implementation of this pillar at least once per month, usually held before the monthly meetings of the TAG. UNEP will also ensure full coordination with the programme management team established by UNSD to oversee implementation of the entire Programme.

For each target country the activities will be led by one of the entities involved in the pillar. The lead for each country will be fully responsible for national interventions in that country and for sharing lessons learned and information with all of the involved entities. The responsibilities for each country will be developed and outlined in a pillar management matrix during the initial stage of the activities.

Activities conducted at the regional level will be coordinated by the relevant Regional Commission, in collaboration with the UNEP regional offices. Coordination of activities and technical support will be provided by the global entities.

For each area of methodological development, an entity has been identified as the lead, and will be responsible for coordinating that aspect of the pillar's activities. UNSD and UNEP will take a leading role in ensuring that this pillar results in synergies and complements other global methodological and capacity building initiatives.

(h) Environment Pillar Simplified Logical Framework

Intervention logic	Indicators of achievement	Means of verification	Indicators
Objective: To strengthen capacity in developing countries to measure and monitor sustainable development goal indicators in environment statistics areas			
EA1: Enhanced capacity of targeted developing countries to produce and sustain environment statistics related to the Tier I and II SDG indicators.	**1.1 90%** of national workshop participants confirm increased understanding of the institutional arrangements and coordination required for measuring and reporting data for the SDGs, MEAs and NDCs. **1.2** 75% of the 35 target countries develop or improve an existing strategy for environment statistics based on national policy priorities. **1.3** 50% of target countries make data on a new environment-related SDG area publically available.	Survey of workshop participants Review of the strategies developed with the support of in-country technical assistance. (to be implemented by the lead entity for the target country) Statistical publications, including the website, of the NSO and Ministry of Environment	Indicators related to SDGs 3,6,7,11,12,13
EA2 Enhanced capacity of developing countries to adopt and apply statistical methods related to the compile Tier III and the less methodologically developed Tier II indicators.	**2.1** 75% of target countries have developed a strategic document for improving environment statistics on a specific topic, which has been classified as Tier II or Tier III. **2.2** Guidelines published on the E-portal are referred to by developing countries. **2.3** National reports on measuring SDGS include Tier III indicators	Strategic document shared with UN lead entity Survey to NSOs on the usefulness of the guidelines (implemented by UNEP) Review of national reports and questionnaire to target countries (Implemented by the lead entity for target country)	Indicators 1.5.1, 1.5.2, 1.5.3, 11.5.1, 11.5.2, 11.b.1, 11.b.2, 13.1.1, 13.1.2, and indicators for SDGs 12, 13, 14 and 15

EA3: Partnerships developed which support environment statistical strengthening and complement and/or expand on the Programme's outputs	**IA 3.1** Number of participants attending regional workshops funded by other sources	Registration and attendance records for each workshop	
	IA 3.2 Number of additional countries receiving support from the programme with other resources	Progress Reports submitted by the entities	
	IA 3.3 Number of partnerships created with external partners to support environment statistical strengthening at national/local, regional and international levels.	Progress Reports submitted by the entities	

Table 5: Environment Pillar Logical Framework

(i) Budget for the Environment Pillar (US$ 1,000)

Activity description	Implementing Entities	2016 Budget	2017 Budget	2018 Budget	2019 Budget	Total Budget
EA1: Enhanced capacity of targeted developing countries to produce and sustain environment statistics related to the Tier I and II SDG indicators.						
A.1.0 Development of a common assessment and reporting tool	NEP, ECE, ECA, ESCWA, ESCAP, ECLAC and UNSD (jointly led)	0	0	0	0	0
A.1.1 Country sensitization and initiation workshops	ECE, ECA, ESCWA, ESCAP, ECLAC, UNSD and UNEP	104.5	106.5			211
A.1.2 Regional workshop on sharing of lessons learned and views on monitoring the environmental dimension of the SDGs	ECE, ECA, ESCWA, ESCAP, ECLAC		338			338
A.1.3 Blended training module (online plus a regional workshop) on monitoring the environmental dimension of the SDGs	UNEP in collaboration with ECE, ECA, ESCWA, ESCAP, ECLAC and UNSD			329.5		329.5
A.1.4 Compilation of documents on Environment statistics	UNEP in collaboration with ECE, ECA, ESCWA, ESCAP, ECLAC and UNSD	0	0	0	0	0
A.1.5 Advisory missions to countries	ECE, ECA, ESCWA, ESCAP,		258.75	259.25		518

	ECLAC, UNSD and UNEP					
EA2 Enhanced capacity of developing countries to adopt and apply statistical methods related to the Tier III and the less methodologically developed Tier II indicators						
A.2.1 Implementation of case studies	Disasters (ESCAP) SCP (UNEP) Climate change (ECE and UNSD) Oceans and Land (UNEP)		114.25	116.75		231
A.2.2 Outreach on best practices	ECE, ECA, ESCWA, ESCAP, ECLAC, UNSD and UNEP		15	15	20	50
A.2.3 Development of guidance material on Tier III indicators	Disasters (ESCAP) SCP (UNEP) Climate change (ECE and UNSD) Oceans and biodiversity (UNEP)	12.5	21.5	19	13	66
A.2.4 Expert Group Meetings on guidance documents	Disasters (ESCAP) SCP (UNEP) Climate change (ECE and UNSD) Oceans and biodiversity (UNEP)		49.25	33	49.25	131.5
A.2.5 Pillar implementation meetings	UNEP in collaboration with ECE, ECA,	12.5			12.5	25

	ESCWA, ESCAP, ECLAC and UNSD					
A.2.6 Contribution to the knowledge platform developed under the Means of Implementation pillar of the project	UNEP in collaboration with ECE, ECA, ESCWA, ESCAP, ECLAC and UNSD	0	0	0	0	0
EA3 Partnerships developed which support environment statistical strengthening and complement and/or expand on the Programme's outputs (at no cost to the programme)						
A.3.1. Issue invitations to Resident Coordinators to attend (sub-) regional meetings under self-financing arrangements, and to co-finance government participation.	All entities	0	0	0	0	0
A.3.2. Issue invitations to regional statistical organization to attend sub-regional meetings under self-financing arrangements,	All entities	0	0	0	0	0
A.3.3 Participate in donor round-tables to support national resource mobilization efforts for strengthening environment statistics.	All entities	0	0	0	0	0
Total – Environment Pillar		**129.5**	**903.25**	**772.5**	**94.75**	**1,900**

Table 6: Environment Pillar Budget

Table 7. SDG Indicators relevant for monitoring the environmental aspect of the SDGs

1.4.1 Proportion of population living in households with access to basic services
1.4.2 Proportion of total adult population with secure tenure rights to land, with legally recognized documentation and who perceive their rights to land as secure, by sex and by type of tenure
1.5.1 Number of deaths, missing and persons affected by disaster per 100,000 peopled
1.5.2 Direct disaster economic loss in relation to global GDP
1.5.3 Number of countries with national and local disaster risk reduction strategies
2.4.1 Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture
2.5.1 Number of plant and animal genetic resources for food and agriculture secured in either medium or long term conservation facilities
2.5.2 Proportion of local breeds, classified as being at risk, not-at-risk or unknown level of risk of extinction
3.9.1 Mortality rate attributed to household and ambient air pollution
3.9.2 Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (exposure to unsafe WASH services)
3.9.3 Mortality rate attributed to unintentional poisoning
4.7.1 Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development, including gender equality and human rights, are mainstreamed at all levels in (a) national education policies, (b) curricula, (c) teacher education and (d) student assessment
4.a.1 Proportion of schools with access to: (a) electricity; (b) the Internet for pedagogical purposes; (c) computers for pedagogical purposes; (d) adapted infrastructure and materials for students with disabilities; (e) basic drinking water; (f) single sex basic sanitation facilities; and (g) basic handwashing facilities (as per the Water, Sanitation and Hygiene for All (WASH) indicator definitions)
5.a.1 (a) Proportion of total agricultural population with ownership or secure rights over agricultural land, by sex; and (b) share of women among owners or rights-bearers of agricultural land, by type of tenure
6.1.1 Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services
6.2.1 Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services, including a handwashing facility with soap and water
6.3.1 Proportion of wastewater safely treated
6.3.2 Proportion of bodies of water with good ambient water quality
6.4.1 Change in water use efficiency over time
6.4.2 Level of water stress: freshwater withdrawal as a proportion of available freshwater resources
6.5.1 Degree of integrated water resources management implementation (0-100)
6.5.2 Proportion of transboundary basin area with an operational arrangement for water cooperation
6.6.1 Change in the extent of water-related ecosystems over time

6.a.1 Amount of water- and sanitation-related official development assistance that is part of a government coordinated spending plan
6.b.1 Proportion of local administrative units with established and operational policies and procedures for participation of local communities in water and sanitation management
7.1.1 Proportion of population with access to electricity
7.1.2 Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology
7.2.1 Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption
7.3.1 Energy intensity measured in terms of primary energy and gross domestic product (GDP)
7.a.1 Mobilized amount of United States dollars per year starting in 2020 accountable towards the $100 billion commitment
7.b.1 Investments in energy efficiency as a percentage of GDP and the amount of foreign direct investment in financial transfer for infrastructure and technology to sustainable development services
8.4.1 Material footprint (MF) and MF per capita, per GDP
8.4.2 Domestic material consumption (DMC) and DMC per capita, per GDP
8.9.1 Tourism direct GDP as a proportion of total GDP and in growth rate
9.1.1 Proportion of the rural population who live within 2 km of an all-season road
9.1.2 Passenger and freight volumes, by mode of transport
9.4.1 CO2 emission per unit of value added
11.1.1 Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing
11.2.1 Proportion of population that has convenient access to public transport, by age, sex and persons with disabilities
11.3.1 Ratio of land consumption rate to population growth rate
11.3.2 Percentage of cities with a direct participation structure of civil society in urban planning and management which operate regularly and democratically
11.5.1 Number of deaths, missing and persons affected by disaster per 100,000 peopled
11.5.2 Direct disaster economic loss in relation to global GDP, including disaster damage to critical infrastructure and disruption of basic services
11.6.1 Percentage of urban solid waste regularly collected and with adequate final discharge with regard to the total waste generated by the city
11.6.2 Annual mean levels of fine particulate matter (e.g. PM2.5 and PM10) in cities (population weighted)
11.7.1 Average share of the built-up area of cities that is open space for public use for all, by sex, age and persons with disabilities
11.a.1 Proportion of population living in cities that implement urban and regional development plans, integrating population projections and resource needs, by size of city
11.b.1 Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030
11.b.2 Number of countries with national and local disaster risk reduction strategies

11.c.1 Proportion of financial support to the least developed countries that is allocated to the construction and retrofitting of sustainable, resilient and resource-efficient buildings utilizing local materials
12.1.1 Number of countries with sustainable consumption and production (SCP) national action plans or SCP mainstreamed as a priority or target into national policies
12.2.1 Material footprint (MF) and MF per capita, per GDP
12.2.2 Domestic material consumption (DMC) and DMC per capita, per GDP
12.3.1 Global food loss index
12.4.1 Number of parties to international multilateral environmental agreements on hazardous waste, and other chemicals that meet their commitments and obligations in transmitting information as required by each relevant agreement
12.4.2 Hazardous waste generated per capita, proportion of hazardous waste treated and by type of treatment
12.5.1 National recycling rate, tons of material recycled
12.6.1 Number of companies publishing sustainability reports
12.7.1 Number of countries implementing sustainable public procurement policies and action plans
12.8.1 Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development (including climate change education) are mainstreamed in (a) national education policies (b) curricula (c) teacher education and (d) student assessment
12.a.1 Amount of support to developing countries on R&D for sustainable consumption and production (SCP) and environmental sound technologies
12.b.1 Number of sustainable tourism strategies or policies and implemented action plans, with agreed monitoring and evaluation tools
12.c.1 Amount of fossil-fuel subsidies per unit of GDP (production and consumption) and as a proportion of total national expenditure on fossil fuels
13.1.1 Number of countries with national and local disaster risk reduction strategies
13.1.2 Number of deaths, missing and persons affected by disaster per 100,000 people
13.2.1 Number of countries that have communicated the establishment or operationalisation of an integrated policy/strategy/plan which increases their ability to adapt to the adverse impacts of climate change, and foster climate resilience and low greenhouse gas emissions development in a manner that does not threaten food production (including a national adaptation plan, nationally determined contribution, national communication, biennial update report or other)
13.3.1 Number of countries that have integrated mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning into primary, secondary and tertiary curricula
13.3.2 Number of countries that have communicated the strengthening of institutional, systemic and individual capacity building to implement adaptation, mitigation and technology transfer, and development actions
13.a.1 Mobilized amount of United States dollars per year starting in 2020 accountable towards the $100 billion commitment
13.b.1 Number of least developed countries and small island developing States that are receiving specialized support, and amount of support, including finance, technology and capacity building, for mechanisms for raising capacities for effective climate change-related planning and management, including focusing on women, youth, and local and marginalized communities

14.1.1 Index of Coastal Eutrophication (ICEP) and Floating Plastic debris Density
14.2.1 Proportion of national Exclusive Economic Zones managed using ecosystem-based approaches
14.3.1 Average marine acidity (pH) measured at agreed suite of representative sampling stations
14.4.1 Proportion of fish stocks within biologically sustainable levels
14.5.1 Coverage of protected areas in relation to marine areas
14.6.1 Progress by countries in the degree of implementation of international instruments aiming to combat illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing
14.7.1 Sustainable fisheries as a percentage of GDP in small island developing States, least developed countries and all countries
14.a.1 Proportion of total research budget allocated to research in the field of marine technology
14.b.1 Progress by countries in the degree of application of a legal/regulatory/policy/institutional framework which recognizes and protects access rights for small-scale fisheries
14.c.1 Number of countries making progress in ratifying, accepting and implementing through legal, policy and institutional frameworks, ocean-related instruments that implement international law, as reflected in UNCLOS, for the conservation and sustainable use of the oceans and their resources
15.1.1 Forest area as a proportion of total land area
15.1.2 Proportion of important sites for terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity that are covered by protected areas, by ecosystem type
15.2.1 Progress towards sustainable forest management
15.3.1 Proportion of land that is degraded over total land area
15.4.1 Coverage by protected areas of important sites for mountain biodiversity
15.4.2 Mountain Green Cover Index
15.5.1 Red List Index
15.6.1 Number of countries that have adopted legislative, administrative and policy frameworks to ensure fair and equitable sharing of benefits
15.7.1 Proportion of traded wildlife that was poached or illicitly trafficked
15.8.1 Proportion of countries adopting relevant national legislation and adequately resourcing the prevention or control of invasive alien species
15.9.1 Progress towards national targets established in accordance with Aichi Biodiversity Target 2 of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020
15.a.1 Official development assistance and public expenditure on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems
15.b.1 Official development assistance and public expenditure on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems
15.c.1 Proportion of traded wildlife that was poached or illicitly trafficked
16.10.2 Number of countries that adopt and implement constitutional, statutory and/or policy guarantees for public access to information

17.14.1 Number of countries with mechanisms in place to enhance policy coherence of sustainable development
17.16.1 Number of countries reporting progress in multi-stakeholder development effectiveness monitoring frameworks that support the achievement of the sustainable development goals
17.17.1 Amount of United States dollars committed to public-private and civil society partnerships Data, monitoring and accountability
17.18.1 Proportion of sustainable development indicators produced at the national level with full disaggregation when relevant to the target, in accordance with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics
17.18.2 Number of countries that have national statistical legislation that complies with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics
17.18.3 Number of countries with a National Statistical Plan that is fully funded and under implementation, by source of funding
17.19.1 Dollar value of all resources made available to strengthen statistical capacity in developing countries
17.7.1 Total amount of approved funding for developing countries to promote the development, transfer, dissemination and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies

14.3 Social pillar and its related components

Focused on SDGs 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 13, 16 and 17

Objective: To strengthen capacity in developing countries to measure and monitor sustainable development goals indicators in social and demographic statistics.

Contributing to EA 3 and EA 4 of the Programme:

(EA 3) Strengthened capacity in developing countries to measure and monitor indicators and targets in new statistical and data areas.

(EA4) Enhanced leveraging, partnerships and collaboration by United Nations system and other partners to help countries strengthen their national statistical systems for measuring the sustainable development goals

INTRODUCTION

The newly adopted Agenda for Sustainable Development aims to end poverty by 2030 and promotes shared economic prosperity, social development and environmental protection. Thus, social development is an integral component of and a prerequisite for sustainable development. A strong social foundation is necessary for achieving sustainable, inclusive and equitable economic growth, and environmental protection. With the adoption of the new global development framework by the international community, social development needs to adjust or expand its scope of work by addressing inter-linkages within the social sector, as well as through incorporating economic and environmental perspectives into social perspectives. Furthermore, close monitoring and assessment of the social progress towards the achievement of SDGs are expected with appropriate statistical measures. However, social development poses its own complex problems of measurement. There does not seem to be a consensus on what is to be understood by "social" in the first place. Moreover, most social phenomena are difficult, often impossible, to quantify.

Given multifaceted features of social development, the proposed activities under the Social Pillar of the Programme aim to contribute to better quantify selected dimensions of social development. First, the pillar will strengthen population and housing censuses as well as civil registration and vital statistics systems, which can generate fundamental demographic data for the production of many social indicators. The possibility of fuller use of household surveys and administrative sources to generate social indicators will also be explored in this pillar. Second, it seeks to facilitate the methodological development of selected SDG related social indicators, including human settlement indicators, gender indicators, poverty indicators, and crime and criminal justice indicators. In the context of this pillar, poverty is referred to as the lack of means necessary to meet basic needs, thus taking into the account social, economic and political elements. Lastly, built on the knowledge gained through the above mentioned activities, the ultimate goal of this pillar is to strengthen the technical capacity of national statistical authorities in target countries through workshops and direct technical advisory services, so that they can produce and disseminate adequate SDG related social statistics in a timely manner.

14.3.1 Component on Population and Demographic Statistics (Component 3)

Implementing Entities: UNSD (Lead), UNECA/HABITAT (Co-Leads), ECE, ECLAC, ESCAP, ESCWA, and UNEP

Population and demographic data are essential for development planning and for assessing progress toward the achievement of development goals. The 2030 Development Agenda requires reliable, robust, accessible and timely population and demographic data. Achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals will depend on the availability of fundamental data on population size, growth, distribution and characteristics of populations, at all levels – local, national, regional and international level. The changes in three components of demographic changes (births, deaths and migration) and cities directly affect the performance of several SDG indicators.

(a) Development Challenge

Population and housing censuses are a primary source of information that will allow the estimates of population size and distribution, as well as the production of small area statistics or disaggregation of data by diverse population characteristics. However, a census is a complex and massive statistical operation, involving the complete enumeration of the population, while recording the basic characteristics of individuals and households. The last census round (2005-2014) witnessed that rising cost of censuses had compelled many national statistics offices to plan a census in a most innovative manner. Advances in information and communication technologies can be leveraged to improve efficiency in the collection, processing and dissemination of census data. However, countries often lack the necessary expertise and experiences on the use of modern technologies for censuses, against the backdrop of rapidly changing digital technologies.

Births and deaths recorded through a civil registration system provide the ideal data for computing vital statistics on levels of fertility and mortality in a population. Registration of births and deaths also helps to ensure access to legal identity for all persons. Globally, more than 100 developing countries still do not have functioning systems that can support efficient registration of births and deaths. Getting the civil registry, health and vital statistics systems to interact efficiently is a technical challenge requiring standards, protocols, data exchange, and institutional agreements and arrangements across many government departments. In many countries, systems of civil registration and vital statistics urgently require strengthening to improve the availability, timeliness and reliability of the data.

Cities are home to more than half of the world's seven billion people. Cities have been catalysts of productivity, creating innovative solutions and institutional arrangements that contribute to the enhancement of equity, social inclusion and quality of life. However, poor planning, the absence of effective governance and legal frameworks, fragile institutions, low capacity of local authorities and the lack of sound monitoring mechanisms diminish the possibility to promote integrated and long-term sustainable urban development. Cities require monitoring systems with clear indicators, baseline data, targets and goals to support a city vision and a long-term plan for sustainable development. They also require periodic assessments on their state of development and accurate tools to evaluate policy outcomes and the impact of specific plans and actions. Given the significant and growing share of the urban population, much of the work on census and CRVS will take place in urban areas, and

therefore synergies and interlinkages for strengthening these connections will be explored as much as possible in this component.

(b) Regional analysis

ECA region: The 2010 round of census (2005-2014) saw an unprecedented use of modern technology in census operations in many African countries. A large number of countries used GIS technology in mapping of census enumeration areas and dissemination of census results and as many as four countries have used hand-held devices to collect data in the 2010 round of census. With more and more countries in Africa embarking on this new technology for data collection and also planning to use newer technologies in census mapping and dissemination, there has been a growing request for assistance in these areas. There is an urgent need to have a clear set of step by step guidelines for countries to procure, design and deploy these modern technologies in their census operations. In the absence of any standard guidance there are risks of private technology occupying this space by providing costly and unsustainable solutions. During the past few years, African governments have also shown strong political commitment to improve their civil registration and vital statistics systems, as manifested by the declaration of the Second Conference of African Ministers Responsible for Civil Registration in Durban in 2012. The comprehensive assessments have brought out the fact that in most African countries no mechanism exists to even count the number of vital events registered and hence compute registration levels. There has been very little effort in making qualitative assessments of the registration data used in compilation of vital statistics. The Third Conference of Ministers responsible for Civil Registration held in Cote d'Ivoire resolved to analyze and disseminate statistics from civil registration regardless of the level of completeness as a means to establish the state of the system and its development. This would require support to countries compilation of vital statistics based on civil registration ensuring the minimum level of quality. Countries in the region that will be supported in measuring completeness in registration and evaluating the quality of data may include Mozambique, Zimbabwe, Uganda, Rwanda, Burkina Faso, Senegal, Tunisia, Madagascar, Niger and Sierra Leone.

ECE region: The production and dissemination of demographic data can be considered relatively advanced for most countries. With regard to population and housing censuses, many countries in Western Europe have been (or are in the process of) developing alternative methods to the traditional approach, aiming at increasing efficiency and reducing costs by using data from registers and administrative sources, often combined with limited field collection that makes use of internet response or other paperless technologies. Countries in Eastern Europe and Central Asia plan to adopt a traditional census in the 2020 round (2015-2024), possibly supported by administrative data, and with the possible adoption of internet response and other technology like tablets or smartphones. There has been growing requests by countries in the region to assist them on the use of electronic devices such as internet, GIS and GPS for censuses, and help to assess the quality of administrative sources in view of their possible use in the census. It is expected that, under this component, countries in Eastern Europe, South-East Europe (Balkan region) and Central Asia, be targeted where demand for support on the use of electronic devices of censuses is high. The status of civil registration is good in most of the ECE region and member countries have not requested ECE to build capacity in this area..

ECLAC region: The region has an important tradition in the implementation of population and housing censuses. Countries and international organizations have joined forces to increase coverage and

harmonize contents of census questions for comparability purposes. However, with few exceptions, countries in the region have been unable to generate capacity for taking advantage of the recent technological advances in the field, in particular for effective use of new software tools for processing large databases. As a consequence, it has been increasingly difficult for them to produce the necessary information for monitoring development goals in a timely manner. ECLAC has developed, promoted and distributed REDATAM software to process and tabulate census and survey data as well as vital statistics data for local and regional analyses, and includes, among other features, a map designing tool that permits the analysis of the interrelation between population and territory. Currently, REDATAM is being used in all Latin American countries as well as in nine Caribbean countries (Aruba, Belize, Saint Lucia, St. Vincent & The Grenadines, Trinidad and Tobago, Grenada, Jamaica, Cayman Islands, and St. Kitts & Nevis). REDATAM has also been used in other regions, such as Africa (Cameroun, Central African Republic, Ethiopia, Kenya, Niger, Rwanda, Uganda, Mozambique, and Burundi), Asia (Bangladesh and Cambodia) and Asia Pacific (Samoa and Vanuatu).

Currently, only a few countries in the region such as Brazil, Paraguay, Venezuela and Colombia have some experience in collecting census data through some kind of personal digital assistant (PDA). In Resolution 9 of the Eighth meeting of the Statistical Conference of the Americas of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean held in Quito, in November 2015, Member States agreed to urge countries to invest in new information and communications technologies, recognized the importance of statistics in general and of vital statistics in particular for the implementation of the Montevideo Consensus, and reiterated the call to countries to make efforts to improve administrative records, in particular with a view to ensuring the availability of reliable, timely information for public policy purposes and to complement the methods used to conduct censuses, especially with respect to vital statistics. Potential countries for receiving technical support with respect to the use of modern technologies for census data include Argentina, Bolivia, Colombia, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Panama, Peru and Venezuela. Potential countries for receiving technical support on the use of registration data for the production of vital statistics include Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Nicaragua, and Panama.

ESCAP region: Across the region there is enormous variation in the methods of producing and disseminating demographic statistics as well as the use of internet and electronic devices in conducting population and housing censuses. Countries in the region are increasingly using registers and administrative sources to save costs. On the other hand, most of the countries, especially the developing ones, still rely on the traditional approach for population and housing census. In the 2010 census, many countries in Asia used GIS technology for digital maps, computer-assisted coding, internet and other imaging/scanning devices. At the same time, countries in the Pacific used laptop computers in data collection. With the expected increase in the use of internet and electronic devices in the 2020 census, greater need for technical support is anticipated that will include guidelines and experience sharing.

Recognizing the importance of well-functioning national civil registration and vital statistics for ensuring the rights of their peoples and for producing statistics, governments across ESCAP demonstrated political commitment through the Ministerial Declaration to “Get Every One in the Picture” in Asia and the Pacific, the proclamation of “The Asian and Pacific CRVS Decade (2015-2014)”, as well as the adoption of the Regional Action Framework on CRVS, at the Ministerial Conference in November 2014. Goal 1 of the Regional Action Framework focuses on universal registration of births and deaths. According to baseline reports, birth registration coverage in many countries ranges from

as low as about 10% to around 70% for new-borns, or children under 5 years of age, or the entire population. ESCAP works with a broad range of partners to provide support to countries in improving their CRVS systems. For this component, target countries for technical assistance in census and CRVS will be selected on the basis of the level of statistics development and level of support already received.

ESCWA region: In the 2010 census round, most Arab countries conducted at least one census. A census was not undertaken in Iraq, Syria and Yemen owing to recent conflicts while Lebanon remained without a census since 1932. Census methodologies differed across countries in the region, but the traditional face to face interview and paper was the main method of data collection used. However, the internet was partly used to collect data in Qatar, Oman and Kuwait. Bahrain's census was essentially register-based, and the Gulf Cooperation Council countries (GCC) are planning to undertake register based censuses during the 2020 round. The need for using new technology in censuses was mentioned by the majority of countries in their plans for the 2020 round. The countries in the region voiced a need for capacity building and orientation in population and housing censuses, data quality and dissemination strategies, analysis and tabulation, and use and dissemination of micro data user files. ESCWA formed a task force on population and housing census for the Arab countries in the round 2010 and recently for 2020 round and held its first meeting in 2015; the ESCWA task force team endorsed a series of census related activities including the use of new technology in population census for the coming years. A follow up meeting of the task force will take place in 2016.

There is considerable variation in the completeness and quality of civil registration systems in the Arab region, as well as variation in the capacity of member States to compile routine vital statistics reports. Aside from least developed countries and countries that are in active conflict, most countries in the region have civil registration systems but are unable to produce vital statistics in line with international standards and recommendations. Technical assistance is needed for ESCWA member states in three areas: 1) improving the scientific basis of their indirect and direct assessment of completeness and quality of birth registration and death registration data, possibly for Egypt, Palestine, Jordan, Oman, Morocco, Tunisia; 2) assisting countries with functional civil registration systems to produce national vital statistics consistent with international standards, possibly for Jordan, Palestine, Morocco, Tunisia, Kuwait, Egypt; and 3) assisting fragile states and countries in conflict to preserve their civil registration data and the basic components of the civil registration system, and produce vital statistics, possibly for Syria, Yemen, Iraq, Sudan.

(c) SDG Goals, Targets and Indicators

This component is directly associated with SDGs 11, 16 and 17. It indirectly relates to many other SDG goals and targets, as population and demographic statistics serve as a denominator for many indicators and are needed for data disaggregation.

Demographic data are essential for development planning and for assessing progress towards the achievement of sustainable development goals. There are a number of SDG goals, targets and indicators that the proposed activities under this component will contribute to, directly and indirectly. Some 28 SDG indicators require the use of census data, which would allow the disaggregation of information by key demographic and socio-economic characteristics such as age, sex, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability and geographical location. Hence, it is of critical importance to improve the implementation of population and housing censuses for the production of quality census data.

SDG Goal 11 addresses the challenges to make cities and human settlement inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable. Out of 14 existing indicators under Goal 11, six are to be collected at local level (11.3.1. 11.3.2, 11.5.1, 11.6.1, 11.6.2, 11.7.1), and six require some form of spatial analysis at local/urban level with a clear method at the urban agglomeration level (11.2, 11.3, 11.5, 11.6, 11.7, 11.b).

SDG target 16.9 aims to provide legal identity for all by 2030, and progress will be assessed by the proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority by age. The proportion of countries that 1) have conducted at least one Population and Housing Census in the last ten years; and 2) have achieved 100 per cent births registration and 80 per cent death registration are the indicators (17.19.2) to assess the statistical capacity in developing countries (target 17.19).

(d) Stakeholders

The primary stakeholders that will benefit from the activities proposed under this component are staff of NSOs and census authorities, staff of civil registration offices or relevant Ministries, such as Health Ministries. Other beneficiaries of the activities include city planning officers, local authorities, local observatories and local service providers. A full listing of stakeholders can be found in Annex 15.2.

(e) Results Strategy

The population and demographic statistics component of the social pillar aims to strengthen national statistical systems for generation of key demographic statistics which will contribute to reporting on relevant SDG indicators, especially indicators 11.2.1, 11.3.1, 11.3.2, 11.5.1, 11.6.1, 11.6.2, 11.7.1, 16.9, and 17.19.2.

This objective will be achieved through a combination of activities, including 1) the organization of technical meetings to review the experiences of countries and assess capacity gaps; 2) the development of guidelines or tools for improvement; 3) the organization of regional training workshops using the guidelines produced by technical meetings; and 4) the provision of in-country advisory services for selected target countries. The selection of countries for advisory services will be made based on requests for support from countries, country criteria established by the Programme and taking into consideration the countries targeted in other pillars of the Programme.

This component also has synergies with existing key global and regional initiatives, among others, the World Programme on Population and Housing Censuses, UNECE Population and Housing Census Programme, Asia and Pacific Civil Registration and Vital Statistics Decade, the Decade of Civil Registration and Vital Statistics for Africa, and the forthcoming third UN Conference on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development (Habitat III).

For the activities under EA3, initial work will go in the strengthening of partnerships at the regional level to ensure a joint delivery of results for census, CRVS, and local collection of data for the human settlements subprogrammes. Partnerships for local data collection will be enhanced including the expansion of urban/city observatories that will be equipped with tools for data collection such as manual surveys, mobile data collection tools with geocoding capabilities, etc.. Interlinkages for direct data sharing with census and CRVS processes will be explored with local solutions adopted for various regions.

Furthermore activities under this component will be held in a manner to complement planned activities in other respective areas to maximize resources and avoid any potential overlap of activities. Progress as well as the outcome of the component's activities can be presented at various intergovernmental forum by inviting the target countries, including the side events of the annual Statistical Commission.

(f) Logical Framework

Objective: To strengthen capacity in developing countries to measure and monitor sustainable development goal indicators in social and demographic statistics areas.

(i) Expected Accomplishments

EA1 Strengthened national capacity in target countries to conduct population and housing censuses by using electronic devices;

EA2 Strengthened national CRVS system toward universal registration of vital events, especially births and deaths, in target countries;

EA3 Strengthened national and local capacity in collecting, analyzing and reporting on human settlements indicators, including new spatial data;

(ii) Indicators of Achievement

IA1.1 90% of workshop participants confirm increased understanding on the implications of introducing internet and electronic devices in population and housing censuses;

IA1.2 60% of target countries introduce electronic devices in population and housing censuses;

IA1.3 90% of target countries implement a population and housing census as scheduled;

IA2.1 90% of workshop participants confirm increased understanding on the measurement of completeness and assessment of quality of vital registration;

IA2.2 30 % increase in reporting of births and deaths in the national CRVS system of target countries;

IA2.3 90% of national statisticians and civil registers engaged in target countries acknowledge improved knowledge and skills on the measurement of completeness and assessment of quality of vital registration;

IA3.1 40% increase in the number of cities and countries that adopt and implement tools and guidelines for the local collection and analysis of urban data, including spatial information;

IA3.2 30% increase in the number of local observatories and service providers that produce reliable and timely information in coordination with local authorities;

IA3.3. 30% increase in the number of cities and countries which produce disaggregated information, supported by the use of spatial tools.

Main Component Activities

EA1: Strengthened national capacity in target countries to conduct population and housing censuses by using electronic devices

A1.1 Technical meeting to analyze the use of internet and electronic devices in censuses and develop guidelines US$ 70K

UNSD, in collaboration with the five UN Regional Commissions, will organize a technical meeting to review the use of internet and electronic devices by countries in conducting a population and housing census. A selected number of countries which used internet and electronic devices during the 2010 census round will be invited to the meeting to share their experiences.

Outcome: Based on the inputs gathered at the meeting, guidelines on the use of internet and electronic devices for censuses will be drafted by UNSD with the support of a consultant.

A1.2 Regional training workshops on the use of internet and electronic devices based on the guidelines produced US$ 270K

Using the guidelines produced by the technical meeting, the five Regional Commissions, in collaboration with UNSD, will organize training workshops on the use of electronic devices for staff of national statistical offices or census authorities. UNSD or a consultant will participate in the regional training workshops as a resource person. Countries which plan to introduce internet or electronic devices in the 2020 census round will be identified by UNSD's questionnaire, and will be invited to the regional workshops. The guidelines will also be shared with countries not attending the workshop on the e-learning portal developed under the Programme and through events at the Statistical Commission or the Statistical Committees of the Regional Commissions.

Outcome: The workshop aims to enhance the knowledge of concerned officers about the strengths and weaknesses of the use of internet and electronic devices and helps assist to plan a census for the 2020 Round in the most efficient and cost effective manner.

A1.3 Advisory missions to countries to assist on the use of internet and electronic devices in planning the 2020 round of censuses US$ 75K

In addition to organizing regional trainings, the Regional Commissions will identify key countries in their respective regions and provide assistance, through advisory missions, on the use of electronic devices in planning the next population and housing census. Advisory services will be provided by staff of the Regional Commission, a country expert in the region or a consultant.

Outcome: Countries receiving advisory services will conduct the next population and housing census using electronic devices and/or internet.

EA2: Strengthened national CRVS system toward universal registration of vital events, especially births and deaths

A2.1 Technical meeting to review country experiences and develop practical guidelines on the measurement of completeness and quality assessment US$ 50K

UNSD, in collaboration with four UN Regional Commissions (ECA, ECLAC, ESCAP and ESCWA), will organize a technical meeting to review country experiences to measure completeness and assess

quality of vital registration from the view point of producing vital statistics. A selected number of countries will be invited to the meeting to share their experiences.

Outcome: Based on the review at the meeting, guidelines on the measurement of completeness and quality assessment will be drafted by UNSD with the support of a consultant.

A2.2 Regional workshops on the use of registration data on measurement of completeness and quality assessment US$ 190K

Using the guidelines produced by the above technical meeting, four Regional Commissions, in collaboration with UNSD, will organize training workshops for staff of national statistical offices and civil registration offices on the measurement of completeness and quality assessment. UNSD or a consultant will participate in the regional training workshops as a resource person.

Outcome: The workshops aim to enhance the knowledge of concerned officers about the methods of evaluating the completeness and quality of vital statistics, to be able to produce quality data for the monitoring of SDG targets.

A2.3 Advisory missions in targeted countries to establish systems for measurement of completeness levels in registration and assessments of registration data US$ 85K

In addition to organizing regional training, the Regional Commissions will identify key countries in their respective regions and provide assistance for the improvement of data on registration coverage for the monitoring of SDG targets. Advisory services will be provided by staff of the Regional Commission, a country expert in the region or a consultant.

Outcome: Countries receiving advisory services will produce quality statistics regarding vital registration for SDG monitoring

EA3: Strengthened national and local capacity in collecting, analyzing and reporting on human settlements indicators, including the use of new spatial data and GIS platforms.

A.3.1 Technical meetings to assess gaps in the production of human settlements indicators, including the use of spatial data, and develop tools and guidelines for improvement US$ 80K

UN-Habitat, in collaboration with associations of cities, will organize two technical meetings to assess national and local capacities to produce human settlements data, including spatial information and levels of data disaggregation, inviting NSOs and local actors (authorities, local observatories and service providers) from a selected number of countries and cities with regards to key selected indicators. The second technical meeting will focus on the review and production of the newly challenging and conventional spatial human settlements indicators, and will involve working directly with the GIS specialists from the various NSOs, leading private GIS entities, research and academic institutions.

Outcome: Based on the main findings and conclusions, specific tools and guidelines will be produced or recommended for production. The City Prosperity Initiative will be used as a platform for the creation and piloting of these tools. Initial efforts will go towards developing the tools and modelling/documenting good practices in the targeted countries followed by a scale up to other countries/cities.

A.3.2 Regional training workshops on the collection, analysis and reporting on human settlement indicators, including the use of spatial data US$ 195K

Based on the guidelines produced by the above technical meetings, UN-Habitat in collaboration with UNEP, ECA, ESCAP, ESCWA, INEGI (National Institute for Statistics and Geography) of Mexico**,** and associations of cities, will organize four regional training workshops for staff of national statistical offices and city departments, including where possible local observatories and local service providers, on the collection, analysis and reporting on a selected number of countries and cities and focusing on a particular number of urban SDGs indicators (11.1, 11.2, 11.3, 11.6) and levels of data disaggregation. The training workshops will integrate spatial analysis techniques, and particularly those developed by the City Prosperity Initiative and other proposed methods and approaches.

Outcome: The workshops will strengthen local and national coordination mechanisms and define new methods both conventional and non-conventional for the collection, analysis and reporting of human settlements data. Means of validation of information will be included.

A.3.3 Advisory missions to target cities/countries to assist in the use of conventional and modern technologies of locally produced indicators, including spatial data US$ 75K

UN-Habitat in collaboration with external partners (data providers, ICT and geo-spatial companies), UNEP, ECA, ESCAP, ECSWA, ECLAC in collaboration with INEGI and UNSD will organize specialized advisory missions in 2 selected countries/cities per region. These technical missions will provide assistance on the use of non-conventional and conventional means of data collection, focusing on selected indicators.

Outcome: Cities /Countries receiving advisory services will work as regional leaders and learning hubs for other cities/countries in applying conventional and modern technologies of locally produced human settlement indicators, including spatial data analysis and reporting.

(g) Management arrangements and partnerships

Under EA1 UNSD and all five Regional Commissions (ECA, ECE, ECLAC, ESCAP, ESCWA) will collaborate in implementing the proposed activities. Under EA2, UNSD will collaborate with four Regional Commissions (ECA, ECLAC, ESCAP, ESCWA). For both EA1 and EA2, UNSD will lead the organization of technical meetings and the production of guidelines, using inputs from the Regional Commissions that participate in the technical meetings. Regional Commissions will be responsible for organizing and facilitating regional workshops, together with UNSD that can play the role of resource person. Advisory services will be provided by staff of the Regional Commissions, a country expert in the region or a consultant.

Under EA3, UN-Habitat's partnership at regional level will include ECA, ESCAP, ECLAC, ESCWA, UNEP, associations of cities, and data and geo-spatial companies. At national/local level, NSOs and local stakeholders (local authorities, local observatories and local service providers), INEGI International Cooperation Department, global and regional selected private GIS institutions, cities that are part of the City Prosperity Initiative and ad hoc universities and research centers that are part of habitat networks (UNI). UNSD will also provide support in the area of GIS where applicable.

14.3.2 Component on Gender Statistics and Indicators (Component 4)

Implementing Entities: UNSD (Lead), UNECE (Co-lead), UNODC, UNEP, ECA, ECLAC, ESCAP, and ESCWA

(a) Development Challenge

Promoting gender equality and women's empowerment continues to be at the forefront of global policy concerns, as recently reaffirmed in the 2030 Development Agenda for Sustainable Development that includes a stand-alone goal on "achieving gender equality and empower all women and girls". Furthermore, around one third of the 230 indicators selected by the IAEG-SDGs are gender relevant. It is expected that this will translate into an increased demand for high-quality gender statistics that are regularly produced and that provide solid and objective evidence on the status of women compared to men.

However, countries' capacity to produce gender statistics is still insufficient, particularly in less traditional areas of official statistics, including on environment statistics. Countries are facing many challenges in mainstreaming the gender dimension into the production, analysis and dissemination of statistics and in addressing gender equality and women's rights for different demographic and social groups. Better use of existing data, including administrative records, additional disaggregation of statistics, life-course analysis of gender equality and improved users-producers and producers-producers dialogue will provide better statistics even on traditional areas of gender concerns such as health, education and work.

Furthermore, specific areas of concerns for gender analysis suffer from lack of data and lack of data comparability across countries and over time. For instance, time use data and statistics on time spent on domestic chores and caring (SDG indicator 5.4) are available in around a third of countries of the world, and even a smaller proportion of countries "value" this unpaid work through satellite accounts for household production. As another example, only half of the countries produce statistics on domestic violence against women (SDG indicator 5.2.1). Yet this extreme form of discrimination affects women everywhere in the world. Additionally, there is very little data available linking gender to the environment, either in terms of vulnerability to environmental change or to access to natural resources.

Gender issues clearly span beyond the SDG 5 "Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls", as several key aspects of gender equality and women's empowerment relate to the areas identified under other goals, such as access to paid work under goal 8, health in goal 3, education under goal 4, access to water in goal 6, access to energy in goal 7, vulnerability to climate change in goal 13 and homicide under goal 16. While there has been progress in the availability of data for gender analysis and new and emerging methodological developments in some of these areas, for example, in measuring asset ownership and entrepreneurship from a gender perspective[3], other key areas of gender concern demand further attention from the international community.

Statistical methods and gender statistics are still lagging behind in many subject areas including: decision-making positions in local government (SDG indicator 5.5) and in the private sector (SDG indicator 5.5); poverty based on individual-level data, highlighting the unequal decision-making power and resources within the household (SDG 1); the quality of education and lifelong learning (SDG 4);

[3] Evidence and Data for Gender Equality-EDGE project

the gender pay gap (SDG 8.5.1); social protection measures, (SDG 1.3, 8.b, 10.4), including pensions and unemployment benefits; access to land, natural resources and land tenure (SDG 1.4.1, 5.a.1 and SDG 2, 6 and 7); universal health coverage (SDG 3.8); and vulnerability to climate change and natural disasters (SDG 1.5.1 and 13).[4]

The component on gender statistics and indicators aims at enhancing national capacity to produce, analyse, disseminate/communicate and use timely and reliable gender statistics, in particular for some of the SDG indicators mentioned above, that are policy relevant and meet the increasing demand for high quality information on the situation of women compared to men at the national, regional and international levels.

(b) Regional Analysis

ECA region: ECA has been working closely with several partners in improving the production and use of gender statistics in countries. An Africa Group of Gender Statistics (AGGeS) was established in 2012 under the auspices of the Statistical Commission for Africa which developed, coordinated and led a gender statistics programme in Africa. This five year (2012-2016) programme called the Africa Programme in Gender Statistics (APGS) not only helped in avoiding duplication of efforts (and thus helped in making best use of resources) but also made improvements in gender statistics in Africa. Moreover, the development and implementation of the programme was in line with ongoing efforts at the continental level to implement the Strategy on the Harmonization of Statistics in Africa (SHaSA). The activities of the Programme were divided into the following categories: (i) Regional partnership and coordination; (ii) Capacity building and research; (iii) Reporting, storage and dissemination; and (iv) Advocacy. Although, a lot has been achieved in improving gender statistics in the countries in the past five years, the next phase of the programme will be aligned to meet the new requirements and challenges of the Agenda 2030 and the Africa Agenda 2063.

ECE region: The region has great diversity in the extent of development of statistical systems and notable gaps remain in the production, quality and use of sex-disaggregated statistics on gender-relevant topics. Over recent years, ECE workshops for countries of Eastern Europe, the Caucasus and Central Asia have improved these countries' statistical capacity in areas such as violence against women, time-use surveys, gender perspectives in labour statistics, women's entrepreneurship and informal employment. To close data gaps, countries need to follow up with actually conducting specialised surveys on violence against women, entrepreneurship and time-use, and ensure that their general household surveys and labour force surveys allow analysis of gender-relevant topics, including informal employment.

National statistical offices continue to express capacity building needs for communicating statistics to the users, to ensure that users know how to access, use and interpret what they find. A toolkit for training users of gender statistics[5], developed in 2015, is now being used as the basis of capacity building workshops on this topic. This material could be shared with other organizations, including through the e-learning platform under the means of implementation pillar, and adapted using examples and focusing on issues of relevance to other regions.

[4] UNSD - The World's Women 2015: Trends and Statistics

[5] Available at http://www.unece.org/stats/gender/toolkit.html.

ECLAC region: In the framework of the Statistical Commission of the Americas, in 2007 the Working Group on Gender Statistics was created. The main objective of the Group is to strengthen statistical capacities for the production and use of gender indicators in Latin America and the Caribbean. The Working Group follows a two-year work plan in areas such as statistics on violence against women, gender and poverty indicators, and time use and unpaid work. Currently, the Group is also working to discuss and define regional indicators to follow up the 2030 Agenda on Sustainable Development. International Meetings on Gender Statistics and Expert meetings on Time Use and unpaid work are held on a regular meetings under the framework of this Working Group, to discuss progress and provide a space for dialogue between producer institutions and users of information. In December 2015 the SCA approved the classification on time-use activities (CAUTAL) that several countries are already using. ECLAC provides technical assistance to several countries in the region mainly in the design and implementation, as well as in the analysis and dissemination of time-use surveys, and promotes technical cooperation among countries in the region.

ESCAP region: Both States and development partners in the region have repeatedly expressed concerns about the lack of adequate data to support policies to promote gender equality and the empowerment of women. Such a lack of data relates to key policy areas, such as poverty, hunger, environmental sustainability, violence against women, armed conflict and a global partnership for development. The availability of quality gender-responsive statistics in Asia and the Pacific varies across policy areas as well as countries. According to an assessment in 2014, national data production for a regional core set of gender indicators was relatively strong for such conventional domains as "Health and related services" and "Education", but quite weak for such emerging areas as "Environment", "Participation in unremunerated productive work", "Refugees" and "Disaster risk reduction". In case data were available in such areas as "Poverty", countries did not necessarily produce relevant indicators that were disaggregated by sex and rural-urban residence. Similarly, data for relevant indicators in the area of "Education" were not always disaggregated by rural-urban residence. The assessment also showed that North and Central Asia as a sub-region was stronger in data production in such areas as "Poverty", "Governance and participation in public life and decision-making" and "Human rights of women and girls." At the same time, South-East Asia did better in data collection and indicator production in such areas as "Education", "Health and related services" and "Environment".

(c) SDG Goals, Targets and Indicators

The gender component will address data availability and methodological issues related to selected indicators in SDG 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 13, 16 and 17. In particular, the component's activities described below will support countries covered by the project in their efforts to measure indicators 5.2.1, 5.2.2, 5.4.1, 16.1.1 and contribute to the integration of the gender dimension in the monitoring of SDG 3 (health); 4 (education); 8 (work); and 6, 7 and 13.

(d) Stakeholders

The primary stakeholders that will benefit from the gender statistics component are staff in the NSOs, staff from other Ministries such as those covering women's affairs, and women's advocates and NGOs. Each group of stakeholders presents different gaps in terms of capacity in gender statistics and will be involved in different activities of the component. A full listing of stakeholders can be found in Annex 15.2.

(e) Results Strategy

Based on the agreed timeframe, the strong national focus of the development account, and the variation in statistical capacity across the regions, the gender statistics component will focus on:

(a) Providing technical assistance through regional and national level activities to ensure Tier I SDG gender indicators, in particular those related to health, education and work, are produced, disseminated and communicated to the broad user community. Guidance will be provided to enhance capacities in producing gender statistics from administrative records for better use of existing data, and through additional data disaggregation to ensure better mainstreaming of the gender dimension into the production, analysis, and dissemination of statistics from all official sources.

(b) Refining the methods to improve measurement of selected indicators classified as Tier II or III in the SDG framework. The gender statistics component will ensure that statistical methods proposed to countries fulfil new requirements derived from the SDG framework. This aspect of the work will include two streams of activities:

(i) Research and piloting, in selected countries, and promoting the use of these methods across countries through regional training workshops and ad hoc country missions. The selected indicators address the following gender concerns: physical, sexual, psychological violence against women perpetrated by an intimate partner and sexual violence against women perpetrated by a person other than an intimate partner (SDG 5.2); time spent on unpaid domestic and care work (SDG 5.4); and femicides (SDG 16.1).

(ii) Research and development of a guidance document for better measuring the nexus between gender and the environment in the context of the SDGs, including case studies in selected countries. How the nexus of gender and the environment should be measured in the context of the SDGs is a new area of work and this research will greatly contribute to improving global knowledge and national capacities to begin tackling the challenge of bringing women into the picture when it comes to the environment.

(f) Logical Framework

Objective: To strengthen capacity in developing countries to measure and monitor sustainable development goal indicators in social and demographic statistics areas.

(i) Expected Accomplishments

EA4 Strengthened capacity of countries to produce Tier I SDG gender indicators through better integration of a gender perspective into national statistics.

EA5 Enhanced capacity of target countries to adopt and apply statistical methods to assess gender gaps in selected key areas of women's empowerment, classified as Tier II or III indicators in the SDG framework.

(ii) Indicators of Achievement

A.4.1 90% of workshop participants confirm improved knowledge and skills on the production, interpretation and use of Tier I gender relevant indicators;

A.4.2 Increased volume of data on Tier I SDG gender indicators in target countries;

A.5.1 90% of workshop participants confirm improved knowledge and skills for the production of statistics for selected Tier II gender relevant indicators;

IA.5.2 Increased availability of gender-relevant Tier II/III indicators for target countries.

(iii) Main Component Activities

EA4 Strengthened capacity of countries to produce Tier I SDG gender indicators through better integration of a gender perspective into national statistics.

A.4.1 Global Meeting on Gender Statistics to review methodological developments, share best practices and address data gaps to monitor SDG gender indicators US$ 115K

UNSD, in collaboration with the five UN Regional Commissions and contributions from UNEP on gender and the environment, will organize two global meetings on gender statistics (in 2016 and in 2018) to bring national and international statisticians, gender experts, other government officials and researchers together to discuss: methodological developments on new emerging issues identified in the SDGs framework; issues related to data gaps; and, new statistical standards and best practices on gender statistics. Around 15 gender statisticians from developing countries will be funded through the component while additional developing countries will be sponsored by other international agencies. Participants from developed countries will be self-funded. An inter-agency and expert group meeting will also be organized back to back with each global meeting to discuss and agree on methodological developments in key areas of gender concerns in the SDG framework, including on measuring violence against women and gender and the environment.

Outcome: Target countries from developing regions keep abreast of the latest methodological developments to measure and monitor the SDGs from a gender perspective, and of best practices in the production, analysis and dissemination of gender statistics. Their participation in the meetings of experts will also ensure their contribution to the latest refinements and development of statistical methods, thus making the methods relevant in all countries, irrespective of their level of development.

A.4.2 Regional training workshops to improve use of existing data for monitoring gender equality and women's empowerment US$ 210K

Four UN Regional Commissions (ECA, ECE, ESCAP and ESCWA), in collaboration with UNSD, will organize regional training workshops for staff of national statistical offices, statisticians in line ministries and other stakeholders including women's advocates and NGOs, to improve their technical capabilities in producing gender statistics to monitor SDG Tier I gender indicators and in disseminating, communicating and using statistics and indicators. The workshops will cover topics such as: integrating a gender perspective into official statistics; presenting, disseminating and communicating gender statistics; and improving gender statistics literacy among data users.

Outcome: These workshops will assist countries in their efforts to mainstream gender into their national statistical systems, which will result in improved availability and use of gender statistics at the national, regional and international levels for better evidence-based gender policies.

A.4.3 National training workshops with producers and users of gender statistics US$ 100K

Four UN Regional Commissions (ECA, ECE, ESCAP and ESCWA), in collaboration with UNSD, will organize national workshops in four selected countries involving staff of national statistical offices, government agencies, NGOs and academic users of gender statistics. These workshops will utilize the regional gender statistics toolkits in support of the training.

Outcome: The aim of these workshops is to strengthen capacity of statistical offices in communicating their statistics, in particular for selected Tier I indicators (SDG 3, 4, 5, 8), to different user groups and to improve gender statistics literacy of data users. These workshops will also be useful for the preparation of national reviews and reports for the review and follow up of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development as well as of national publications on the situation of women and men.

EA5 Enhanced capacity of target countries to adopt and apply statistical methods to assess gender gaps in selected key areas of women's empowerment, classified as Tier II indicators in the SDG framework.

A.5.1 Refinement/improvement of statistical methods to measure violence against women US $ 80K

UNSD in collaboration with UNODC and WHO will undertake methodological work to refine and improve methods to measure VAW in line with new requirements in the SDG framework and focusing primarily on statistics on elderly abuse, psychological violence and femicide. Activities proposed include: review of literature and development of instruments; EGM to present/discuss/agree on methods; and piloting of methods in selected countries.

Outcome: Updated/improved methods (data collection instruments) will be available for countries to use for the production of statistics on violence against women in line with SDG requirements.

A.5.2 Refinement/improvement of statistical methods to the nexus between gender and the environment US$ 125K

UNEP in collaboration with UNSD with inputs from UNECE (on climate change), and UNESCAP and UNISDR (on disasters), will undertake methodological work to refine and improve methods to measure gender in the context of access to water, access to energy, access to natural resources and climate change and disaster vulnerability . Activities proposed include: review of literature and a proposed list of sex-disaggregated and supplementary indicators which can be used to measure the nexus between gender and the environment in the context of the SDGs; EGM to present/discuss/agree on methods; and, piloting of methods in selected countries.

Outcome: Updated/improved methods (data collection instruments) will be available for countries to use for the production of statistics on gender and the environment in the context of the SDGs.

A.5.3 Regional training workshops on statistics and indicators to measure violence against women (VAW) and time use (TUS), particularly domestic work and caring activities. US$ 160K

UNSD in collaboration with three UN Regional Commissions (ECA, ECSWA, and ESCAP) and UNODC, WHO and ILO, will organize training workshops for staff of national statistical offices, statisticians in line ministries and other stakeholders, to improve their capacity in producing gender statistics to monitor Tier II gender indicators, in particular on violence against women (5.2) and time use (5.4). Three workshops will be organized, one in each region, covering both areas of concern.

Outcome: These workshops will improve the understanding of and adoption by national statisticians of international methods to measure violence against women and time use.

A.5.4 Technical assistance missions to support statistics on violence against women and time-use in selected countries US$ 120K

In five selected beneficiary countries (one per region), the respective Regional Commission will undertake technical assistance missions to support statistics (in terms of data collection, data analysis or data dissemination/communication) on selected Tier II gender indicators, in particular on violence against women or time-use, depending on the need and capacity of the beneficiary country.

Outcome: Advisory missions will assist target countries in their efforts to produce relevant gender statistics on selected Tier II indicators, on violence against women or time-use, in line with international methods.

(g) Management arrangements and partnerships

UNSD and UNECE as the lead and co-lead entities of the component will be responsible for the overall coordination as well as the implementation of specific activities under their responsibility. UNODC, UNEP and the other UN Regional Commissions (ECA, ESCAP, ECLAC and ESCWA) will be responsible for implementing select activities. The activities and areas of gender concerns covered by the project are in line with the priority areas of work identified by the Inter-agency and Expert Group on Gender Statistics (IAEG-GS) mandated by the UN Statistical Commission to coordinate international activities on gender statistics. The IAEG-GS should be regularly informed on progress achieved in the implementation of the planned activities.

Coordination with other international entities such as specialized agencies working on topics highlighted in this component (including WHO, ILO, UNWomen, and UNFPA) will need to be undertaken for each component activity to extend the pool of experts with specific technical know-how and to ensure optimization of human and financial resources.

14.3.3 Component on Poverty, including multi-dimensional poverty, and inequality statistics and indicators (Component 5)

Implementing Entities: ECLAC (Lead), ESCWA (Co-lead), ECE, ESCAP and Habitat

(a) Development Challenge

The sustainable development goals and targets, adopted by all countries at the end of 2015, represent a significant challenge for countries in terms of statistical capacity to produce the required indicators. Among the large array of indicators (about 240 at present) required to monitor the SDGs, a subgroup of indicators for monitoring poverty, inequality and employment come from the same type of data

source, household surveys. Improving the availability of data from this source will help increase the capacity of countries to report on many required indicators.

This component addresses the lack of adequate data coming from household surveys that are used for monitoring targets under Goals 1 and 10, focusing on indicators for which household surveys are used as the main source of data. These include the indicators to measure targets 1.1 to 1.4 and 10.1 to 10.3. In addition, by focusing on the disaggregation of data in household surveys, this component also contributes to achieving target 17.18.1. The household surveys addressed by this component will be those that are regularly implemented by national statistical offices for the measurement of poverty and inequality and unemployment.

For the purposes of this component, two general situations can be identified regarding the lack of appropriate data. One is the case where countries already have a regular household survey in place, but the data provided by such a survey are either insufficient, not in line with international standards or do not achieve the necessary level of disaggregation, limiting its ability to provide the required information for reporting on SDG indicators. In this case the component will focus on identifying the data gaps and taking actions for their improvement. The component will identify target countries, which are expected to implement the recommended modifications in their regular surveys, subject to the availability of resources and readiness to modify their surveys. Collaboration with target countries will combine the provision of technical assistance with horizontal cooperation between countries, taking advantage of the knowledge and best practices achieved by more statistically advanced countries. The second case refers to countries where a regular (multipurpose, expenditure and consumption or labor force) household survey is not implemented regularly enough to provide timely data for SDG monitoring and informing public policy. In this case, it is expected that the outputs of the component and the practices implemented by target countries will provide useful inputs to reduce data gaps when a new round of surveys is implemented. In addition, the component will focus in studying the feasibility of implementing high frequency surveys on “reduced consumption aggregates” and related items, which provide necessary data to update baseline poverty measurement based on a full-fledged income, expenditure and consumption survey, although it is not expected that countries will be able to implement these surveys during the duration of the Programme.

The SDG goals and indicators to which this component contributes share the same data source but are not necessarily on the same stage of development. The measurement of income/consumption in household surveys is the main input for the first two indicators of each of the goals on poverty and inequality (1.1.1, 1.2.1, 10.1.1 and 10.2.1). The first three of them are considered Tier I (based on the Tier Information Sheet as of 24/March/16), because methodologies and data are available in most countries. Nevertheless, as the regional analysis shows, the frequency and comparability of data on income/consumption are not adequate in many countries. The rest of the indicators covered by the component are considered either Tier II or Tier III. Indicators 1.2.2 and 1.4.1 require a definition of which poverty dimensions and basic needs should be measured, as well as the development or modification of a set of questions to measure them adequately. Indicator 10.3.1 poses a different kind of challenge, as it requires the inclusion of subjective welfare variables, which are not commonly used in household surveys. In addition, data obtained from household surveys face a significant challenge regarding the possibility of data disaggregation for specific population subgroups (age, gender,

disability, ethnic group) and geographical areas (cities), which in the SDG context is required for many indicators. Achieving all the required disaggregation for each indicator is a specific SDG target and indicator on its own (17.18.1).

In this context, the component aims to provide the necessary inputs for improving the measurement of household survey-based indicators for Goals 1 and 10. It will do so through a combination of desk studies, methodological papers and guidelines, workshops, in-country technical assistance missions and horizontal (south-south) cooperation. It seeks to takes advantage of the fact that several indicators for SDG monitoring come from a single data source, so that recommendations to be provided and the provision of technical assistance can address several issues simultaneously.

(b) Regional Analysis

ECE Region*:* In the ECE region, countries' approaches to poverty measurement vary significantly. The most common approach uses monetary indicators, based on income or consumption, as a proxy for material living standards. For countries of the European Union, Eurostat uses a relative poverty measure identified as a share of people living below 60 per cent of the median income. Such relative measures are most frequently used in wealthier societies.

UNECE Survey on Methods of Poverty Measurement in Official Statistics conducted in 2014 shows that most countries rely on income indicators to investigate poverty in their country. Consumption is the second most used indicator category, applied mostly in the countries of Eastern Europe, Caucasus and Central Asia. The indicators are not always comparable internationally, either because of addressing a specific national policy need or because of insufficient national statistical capacity. The only internationally harmonised poverty measurement programme in the region is the European Union Statistics on Income and Living Conditions (EU-SILC). Work is now planned on developing guidelines on a common approach to poverty measurement in the countries of Eastern Europe, Caucasus and Central Asia.

A comprehensive analysis of the national household budget survey questionnaires could indicate the extent to which comparability could be achieved with the existing data. Further steps on harmonizing data collection relevant to poverty in household surveys, and methods of calculating poverty indicators in line with the SDG monitoring needs are much needed in the region.

The concept of multidimensional poverty is still relatively new in the countries of Eastern Europe, Caucasus and Central Asia. There are only two countries that have started to develop multidimensional poverty measures. The key challenges faced by the countries are linked to selecting the various dimensions and indicators in assessing deprivations at the household level, e.g. poor health, job insecurity, social exclusion, malnutrition/obesity, lack of personal security, and insufficient pension contributions. Among the issues to be addressed are data requirements adapted to countries' particular cases while at the same time ensuring comparability in the region. Multidimensional poverty is a complementary measure; therefore, compatibility with the other measurement approaches to poverty is another important aspect on which countries need further guidance.

ECLAC Region: Latin America and Caribbean countries have made a significant progress in the implementation of household surveys that allow for the measurement of poverty, inequality and employment. A large number of countries have at least one type of household survey that is

implemented frequently and that collects information on income or consumption, access to some basic services and employment. Nevertheless, in many countries the existing surveys contain only partial information for monitoring on the selected SDG indicators, or they collect data that lacks comparability. Such is the case for the measurement of income (Latin America) and consumption (The Caribbean), the different dimensions of poverty (such as housing, basic services, education, health and social protection) and indicators on employment.

Regarding the measurement of monetary poverty and inequality, a relevant aspect to consider is that most Latin American countries use income as their preferred welfare indicator, while Caribbean countries tend to favor consumption. Surveys that measure income are either multi-purpose or labor-force surveys, implemented at least annually or bi-annually in 15 countries. Surveys that measure consumption are less frequent, and most Caribbean countries lack the information for a periodical measurement of poverty.

At least 6 Latin American countries have already implemented official poverty measurements that integrate several dimensions of welfare. The choice of dimensions and indicators is different in each case and lack comparability. ECLAC has undertaken regional analysis of poverty based on a common set of deprivation indicators available in each country. Nevertheless, the available information is scarce for some dimensions (for example, health) and the categories of responses are not always suitable for identifying deprivations. Work in this area requires advancing towards more comparable measures, by improving the questions already included in the surveys or adding lacking variables. Some activities towards this purpose are being undertaken in the context of the Statistical Conference of the Americas.

Finally, the production of data on perceived discrimination and other subjective welfare indicators is not regularly undertaken in current household surveys, but mostly obtained through an annual public opinion survey (Latinobarometro) undertaken for the whole region by a private non-profit organization.

ESCAP Region: ESCAP does not have a region-wide programme on household surveys of income and expenditure which are the data source for incidence and severity of poverty. Data availability is irregular in the Asia-Pacific region, as such household surveys in many least developed countries require external funding and are conducted at best at three-year intervals. For instance, only 13 countries have two data points (minimum required to track changes) for national poverty line head count for the period of 2010-2014 and eight for the international poverty line head count. The numbers were 14 and 15 for the 2005-2009 period.

Beyond data availability, the quality of the national time series may be affected by changing concepts and modification of data collection instruments. In addition to irregular data collection, the lengthy processing of survey data undermines the timely availability of poverty statistics. According to an assessment conducted by ESCAP in 2013/2014, fewer than 10 per cent of 51 responding Asia-Pacific countries were able to process household income and expenditure survey results within three months of collection.

ESCWA Region: Little is known about poverty and inequality in the ESCWA region. About half of the countries in the region conduct consumption and expenditure surveys *regularly*, and there is no national household survey in the region that provides data for estimating poverty by taking into

account both income and non-income dimensions. Several countries in the region have household surveys that are exclusively used for expenditure based welfare measures. However, estimates of poverty lines based on such surveys are not based on a similar methodology of consumption aggregation and/or adjustments for prices as well as demographic characteristics, making such lines inappropriate for cross country comparisons and regional estimates. . In addition, such surveys lack regularity in data collection over time.

There is, therefore, a need for harmonizing such surveys, and revising them to provide consistent indicators on material standard of living as measured by income and/or consumption as well as non-material dimensions, including health, education, housing, and social protection that could help constructing better poverty indices and consequently help monitoring toward achieving the SDGs and related targets. ESCWA has developed an instrument and methodology in Palestine to provide poverty indices based on consumption and non-material dimensions with such dimensions derived from the country's basic law. In addition, ESCWA had developed a harmonized household survey modules, called pan Arab Multi-purpose survey (PAMPS), which is modeled on the light survey questionnaire on SDGs by the Oxford Poverty and Human Development Initiative (OPHI) and Multi-dimensional Poverty Peer Network (MPPN). The idea of PAMPS was well received and endorsed by the last intergovernmental Statistics Committee meeting held in February 2015 in Amman, Jordan. However, implementation of such an ambitious initiative requires large budgets.

A recent report by ESCWA questions the readiness of Arab countries to monitor and evaluate progress in achieving the SDGs. Effective monitoring of the SDGs requires the availability of nationally generated data as opposed to international estimates by global organizations. Here, the report identified a number of challenges facing Arab countries including data gaps, accessibility of requisite data, and sustainability and lack of coordination within the national statistical systems. Many countries in the region also suffer from the lack of experienced statisticians and researchers to undertake poverty estimation and policy analysis using modern statistical models and methods.

Finally, the production of data on perceived discrimination and other subjective welfare measures is not regularly undertaken in current official household surveys, but mostly obtained through periodic public opinion surveys (Arabbarometer; World Values Survey) undertaken for some countries in the region by private or non-profit organizations.

(c) SDG Goals, Targets and Indicators

The component will focus on indicators that come from multi-purpose or expenditure and consumption household surveys used to measure poverty and inequality. These include the following:

Goal	Target	Indicator	Contribution
Goal 1	1.1	1.1.1 - Proportion of population below the international poverty line, by sex, age, employment status and geographical location (urban/rural)	More frequent and/or comprehensive measurement of consumption or income.
	1.2	1.2.1 - Proportion of population living below the national poverty line, by sex and age	More frequent and/or comprehensive measurement of consumption or income.
		1.2.2 - Proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions	Increased availability and comparability of information on relevant dimensions of poverty.
	1.4	1.4.1 - Proportion of population living in households with access to basic services	Increased availability and comparability of information on access to basic services.
Goal 10	10.1	10.1.1 - Growth rates of household expenditure or income per capita among the bottom 40 per cent of the population and the total population	More frequent and/or comprehensive measurement of consumption or income and its disaggregation.
	10.2	10.2.1 - Proportion of people living below 50 per cent of median income, by age, sex and persons with disabilities	More frequent and/or comprehensive measurement of consumption or income and its disaggregation.
	10.3	10.3.1- Proportion of the population reporting having personally felt discriminated against or harassed […]	Increased availability and comparability of information on perception of discrimination.

(d) Stakeholders

The primary beneficiaries of the component are national statistical offices, which are expected to report on the selected indicators for goals 1 and 10. The successful implementation of the component will also benefit national stakeholders that are responsible for poverty eradication and social policies, as it will result in an increased availability useful for policy implementation. Additionally, increased availability of information to monitor progress on poverty, inequality and employment will also benefit civil society. A full listing of stakeholders can be found in Annex 15.2.

(e) Results Strategy

The component aims to provide the necessary inputs for improving the measurement of the household survey-based indicators for Goals 1 and 10. It will do so through a combination of desk studies, workshops, in-country technical assistance missions and south-south cooperation.

The desk studies will characterize the current situation in the regions/sub-regions corresponding to the Regional Commissions participating in the component and make recommendations for their improvement. This will allow drawing a baseline for the activities and setting out possible improvements that will be tackled with particular countries.

The component will identify countries (between 3 and 6 per region) where there are data gaps for the indicators and disaggregation described and work with them directly, combining technical assistance and south-south cooperation. The selection of countries will take into consideration their possibilities to introduce modifications to the existing household surveys.

It is expected that at least one workshop will be carried out at the regional level to discuss the recommendations and share the experiences and lessons learned from the countries that have made improvements in their household surveys. Therefore, workshops should be held towards the second half of the total period of the Programme.

It is expected that the component will improve the availability of data in the target countries and also provide inputs and provide evidence of good practices that allows other countries to improve their household surveys.

(f) Logical Framework

Objective: To strengthen capacity in developing countries to measure and monitor sustainable development goal indicators in social statistics areas.

(i) Expected Accomplishments

EA6 Strengthened capacity of target countries to improve disaggregation and frequency of household surveys

EA7 Strengthened capacity of target countries to report on Goals 1 and 10, with particular focus on indicators 1.2.2, 1.4.1 and 10.3.1

(ii) Indicators of Achievement

IA 6.1 90% of workshop participants confirm increased understanding of the benefits from high frequency surveys.

IA 6.2 Increased availability of disaggregation of national data for monitoring Goals 1 and 10

IA 7.1 90% of workshop countries confirm increased awareness on the requirements for improving their household surveys for measuring Goals 1 and 10

IA 7.2 75% of target countries have improved their household surveys to measure indicators under Goals 1 and 10

(iii) Main Component Activities

EA6 Strengthened capacity of target countries to improve disaggregation and frequency of household surveys

A.6.1 Conduct desk studies on availability of information and data gaps in existing household surveys US$ 108,000

The component will carry out the following studies to assess gaps in household surveys and make recommendations for their improvement. A common framework for the collection of information will be prepared, and then applied in each region by a consultant. The leading entity of each study will compile the inputs and finalize the document, with the support of the consultant.

a. One study on the feasibility of using high frequency surveys to report SDG indicators, as a proxy for more comprehensive but less frequent surveys (Goals 1 & 10). $24,000

   This study will be led by ESCWA, with inputs from ECLAC.

   Outcome: Inform countries on the possibilities for implementing lighter surveys (instead of full-fledged, expensive household budget surveys) to maximize the quantity and frequency for data collection with limited resources.

b. Three studies on the limits of data disaggregation in household surveys for different population subgroups (age, gender, disability, ethnic group) and geographical areas (urban areas and cities) and the requirements to overcome them (Goal 10 and indicator 17.18.1). $ 84,000

   One study per region will be carried out, by ECLAC, ESCWA and ESCAP, with inputs from Habitat.

   Outcome: Provide countries with information on how far household surveys allow data disaggregation and help them establish the requirements for improving it.

A6.2 Advisory missions to target countries to improve availability of information and comparability in household surveys US$ 61,000

Technical assistance missions and south-south cooperation will be conducted in target countries to improve the availability of information and their comparability in household surveys used for measuring poverty and inequality. The missions will cover the different indicators included in the component (will vary in each region depending on the priorities). In cases where the experience of a more statistically advanced country may benefit another, south-south cooperation missions will be arranged. The component will work mainly with NSOs in charge of implementing the main household survey for the measurement of poverty and inequality. It is expected that the recommended changes can be implemented by the NSOs without a significant requirement of resources.

Outcome: Selected countries in each region will be able to improve their household surveys by implementing the recommendations identified in the studies. Foster collaboration among countries to identify solutions to common problems and disseminate good practices.

A6.3 Regional workshops to discuss implementation of strategies on household surveys US$ 272,000

Regional/sub-regional workshops (one per region) will be conducted to showcase experiences and identify best practices and lessons learned. It is expected that these workshops will present the studies and also the national experiences of countries receiving technical assistance, so as to

disseminate results to a larger groups of countries. These workshops should be held towards the second half of the Programme.

Outcome: Inform countries about the studies conducted, resulting recommendations and national experiences that would contribute knowledge on improving their household surveys.

EA7 – Strengthened capacity of target countries to report on Goals 1 and 10, with particular focus on indicators 1.2.2, 1.4.1 and 10.3.1

A.7.1 Conduct desk studies on availability of information and data gaps in existing household surveys US$ 89,000

The component will carry out the following studies to assess gaps in household surveys and make recommendations for their improvement. A common framework for the collection of information will be prepared, and then applied in each region by a consultant. The leading entity of each study will compile the inputs and finalize the document, with the support of the consultant.

a. One study on the availability of information on the different dimensions of poverty and access to basic services and proposals for their inclusion in current household surveys (Goal 1). US$ 51,000

   This study will be led by ECLAC with inputs from ESCWA, ECE and ESCAP.

   Outcome: Guide for countries that want to improve their measurement of access to basic services and other deprivations indicators, either with existing or new household surveys.

b. One document on recommendations for the measurement of perceived discrimination and subjective welfare (Goal 10). US$ 38,000

   This study will be led by ECLAC and ESCWA, with inputs from ESCAP.

   Outcome: Provide countries with recommendations on how they can measure perceived discrimination and other subjective welfare indicators with household surveys.

NOTE: Advisory missions and regional workshops (6.2and 6.3 above) will also address EA 7.

(g) Management arrangements and Partnerships

The lead will coordinate the general implementation of the component. It will look after its general substantive coherence and coordinate the administrative aspects. The co-lead will support the substantive undertaking of the component and provide inputs on its direction. Participating entities will implement the activities within their substantive or geographical areas, in coordination with the leading entities.

Efforts will be made to promote partnerships with NSOs and international initiatives. In the first case, it is desirable to establish partnerships with more developed NSOs that provide south-south cooperation, so that this practice may continue after the finalization of the project. Partnership with international initiatives such as the Intersecretariat Working Group on Household Surveys and the Oxford Poverty and Human Development Initiative should allow the component to incorporate the recommendations and experience of these entities in the different products. Additional partnerships

with funding agencies are desirable and will be evaluated, to help countries finance the implementation of household surveys.

14.3.4 Component on Peaceful and inclusive societies statistics and indicators (Component 6)

Implementing Entities: UNODC (Lead), ECA (Co-lead)

(a) Development Challenge

Public safety, justice and rule of law have a prominent stage in the Sustainable Development Agenda. With one goal fully dedicated to peace, justice and strong institutions – goal 16 - and important components in other goals[6], security and justice have been recognized as prominent topics for which data and statistics of high quality will be needed.

Currently, in face of an increased demand for these data, there is a marked lack of quality statistical information for many developing countries, especially in Africa. A number of factors can explain this situation in a statistical area that was not included in the monitoring framework of the Millennium Development Goals. At country level, data on crime and criminal justice are produced by several institutions (such as Police, Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Justice, Judiciary, Prosecution service, Prison administration system, National Statistical Office) and this organizational fragmentation plays a major role in the lack of consistency of statistics in this area. Secondly, statistical activities are inadequately funded in these areas and technical skills are also lacking. In addition, the low profile of NSOs in these areas contributes to inadequate coordination of statistical activities, and minimal consideration of the value of complying with international standards.

The lack of statistical information on SDG 16 hampers the assessment of challenges to implement the 2030 Agenda in several developing countries. For example, it is difficult to appreciate the level of public safety when basic data on intentional homicide or other forms of violence are not available or, when existent, they are of very poor quality. This applies to several indicators on justice and security. In several countries in Africa such data are often unavailable or inaccessible; in other cases, different data producers can provide different counts for the same statistical indicator.

To face these challenges, UNODC developed a Road map to improve the quality and availability of crime statistics at the national and international levels (E/CN.3/2013/11). Among the activities promoted in the Road map, priority was given to the development of the International Classification of Crime for Statistical Purposes (ICCS), endorsed in 2015 by the UN Statistical Commission and the UN Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice. This methodological tool represents the platform to promote standardization and quality of statistics on crime and criminal justice at national level. Another important tool for improving quality, accessibility and availability of data is the regular data collection on crime and criminal justice (UN Crime Trends Survey, UN-CTS), managed by UNODC and started in 1977. A process to review the UN-CTS has recently started and in 2017 it will produce a revised questionnaire in line with the ICCS and with the new data requirements stemming from the

[6] See for example goal 5 (Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls), goal 11 (Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable) and goal 15 (Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forest, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss)

SDG indicator framework. Capacity building to promote these tools will be essential to strengthen national mechanisms for data production and dissemination of crime statistics, which in many countries are still weak.

The component on peaceful and inclusive societies statistics and indicators aims at enhancing national capacity to produce, analyze and disseminate timely and reliable crime and criminal justice statistics, specifically to be able to measure indicators contained within goal 16 of the new development agenda and in particular indicators 16.1.1, 16.2.2, 16.3.2, 16.4.2.

(b) Regional analysis

In UNODC's ongoing data collections on crime and criminal justice, Africa is the most under-represented region in terms of available statistics. For example, only 15% of Africa's 53 countries reported any data to the United Nations Surveys on Crime Trends and the Operations of Criminal Justice Systems 2015 (UN-CTS 2015), and many responses were incomplete. For example, there is not enough data to estimate recent trends for homicide at the sub-regional level in Africa. More so, time series data on homicide levels are available for only 9 African countries further indicating the lack of data in this region. This is particularly alarming since the number of victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 population is a Tier I indicator for goal 16 with the need to further disaggregate by sex and age. Data on other topics related to access to justice, operations of criminal justice systems and processes, and prison populations are also rarely available. Number of victims of trafficking per 100,000 populations is another SDG indicator within goal 16 with poor data availability for Africa. Further disaggregation on this indicator is also needed in the form of sex, age and form of exploitation.

UNODC has been continuously working to assist countries in building capacity and filling the gaps in data availability. In 2006-2009 it implemented a project to promote victimization surveys in Africa, as well as the collection and better dissemination of administrative data. Also due to challenges in involving national statistical authorities, the implementation of victimization surveys in countries of Africa is still far from having achieved a sustainable basis[7].

Recognizing the need for better quality statistics in Africa, the Strategy for Harmonization of Statistics in Africa (SHaSA), a continent-wide effort mandated by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the African Union (July 2009) was launched, to be developed jointly between the African Union Commission, the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA) and the African Development Bank, with support from UNDP. The SHaSA's main purpose is to generate timely, reliable and harmonized statistical information, covering all aspects of political, economic, social and cultural integration for Africa. Key elements included in the SHaSA involve expanding the statistical information base, transforming existing statistics to make them more comparable across countries, and to harmonize standards and methods of statistical production, including adapting international standards and methods to African realities; and strengthening cooperation among institutions. A Specialized Technical Group on Governance, Peace and Security Statistics was constituted in May 2012 and, with the support of UNDP, has worked in the development of data collection instruments, both based on sample surveys and administrative data, which have been piloted in a number of countries.

[7] *Collection and analysis of data and trends in drugs, crime and victimization* (UNODC project no. 06/07R, 2006-2009).

More recently, the UN Statistical Commission established the Praia Group, led by the Statistical Office of Cape Verde, to develop statistical standards in the area of governance. This initiative will represent an important source of statistical development in the areas not covered by the Road map to improve crime and criminal justice statistics.

(c) SDG Goals, Targets and Indicators

Goal 16 of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) focuses on new dimensions of development, such as Security, Justice and Rule of Law. As justice and security was not included within the previous MDG framework, substantial investments will be required to strengthen the current international system of data collection to review and follow-up progress towards targets with a focus to address specific data gaps for SDGs monitoring (sectoral and emerging issues) that will require conceptual and methodological development. Based on on-going data collection and dissemination conducted by UNODC, this component identifies key activities needed to improve data collection and production of indicators required for justice, with a focus on Goal 16 and in particular indicators 16.1.1, 16.2.2, 16.3.2, 16.4.2.

(d) Stakeholders

The primary stakeholders that will benefit from the peaceful and inclusive societies statistics and indicators component are: NSOS, law enforcement, criminal justice institutions and anti-corruption agencies. A full listing of stakeholders can be found in Annex 15.2.

(e) Results Strategy

This component will focus on strengthening the capacities of two [8]developing countries in Africa to produce crime and criminal justice statistics to report on selected indicators for goal 16 of the SDGs. The rationale is to assist countries in redesigning process and contents of statistics on crime and criminal justice to improve their consistency and relevance and to upgrade their capacities to monitor SDG targets in the areas of public safety and access to justice. The lessons learned and the methodological documents produced for these countries would become a repository to assist other countries to replicate a similar process.

One set of activities will address the institutional and organization mechanisms in place to produce crime and criminal justice statistics. Several developing countries are able to produce some basic data relevant to security, justice and rule of law, but basic methodological standards are often not implemented and data are often not shared among national stakeholders. The first challenge for building a reliable data collection system is thus to establish coordination mechanisms among several institutions of the criminal justice system and statistical authorities so that data are collected, processed and disseminated according to common standards.

The establishment of mechanisms to share, standardize and disseminate data in the areas of Goal 16 can be very challenging. Institutions from law enforcement, judiciary, prison administration and other entities of the criminal justice system are often reluctant or restricted from sharing data and the

[8] Two possible candidate countries are Kenya and Uganda, where active national UN-CTS Focal Points have been able to make some improvements in terms of data availability, and where there is a minimal degree of collaboration among relevant national institutions. However, more concerted efforts are needed to implement systemic changes in these countries. Other potential countries could be Senegal, Cameroon and Ghana.

National Statistical Office may not be sufficiently resourced or empowered to ensure the use of common methodological standards. Focused activities are therefore needed in target countries first to assess the current institutional framework, organizational arrangements and technical capacities supporting the production of crime statistics, and, secondly, to raise awareness and support the establishment of coordinated systems and common statistical processes.

The second set of activities will address the technical skills of national authorities to produce data on crime and criminal justice. There is a profound lack of good quality statistical information on security and justice for many countries, especially in Africa. Many countries in this region have little or poor quality data on crime and criminal justice, including on homicides, which is the core indicator used to monitor violent deaths around the world. The implementation of the ICCS will provide the entry point and common platform to make a decisive step in the improvement of data availability and quality.

In particular, the ICCS will represent the backbone of project implementation at country level: as the common dictionary and structure for producing data on crime and criminal justice, its gradual implementation by all relevant entities will be at the core of the component's activities. Following a model workplan developed by UNODC for guiding ICCS implementation at national level, the component will produce specific technical guidelines and standardized training curricula tailored to national contexts. Furthermore, guidance to the revised annual data collection on crime and criminal justice (which will be in place as of 2017, to reflect both ICCS and SDG requirements), will be given.

Technical workshops and trainings will be held at national level to familiarize staff from national institutions with the ICCS, UN-CTS and, more broadly, with the quality requirements to produce data and indicators to monitor Goal 16. This will also foster the creation of a national network of practitioners that will facilitate exchange of experiences and best practices.

This component will achieve these focuses and the expected accomplishments through a combination of activities including: (a) assessment of current capacities to produce data on crime and criminal justice, including on the institutional and organizational framework and the role of relevant institutions in the production and dissemination of data, to identify organizational and technical challenges; (b) one national multi stakeholder workshop to review results of the assessment on administrative data on crime and criminal justice systems, to discuss the challenges and identify problems that should be addressed and to introduce the ICCS as a way to harmonize the data amongst all stakeholders; (c) targeted trainings for the implementation of the ICCS based on the assessment of the data; (d) targeted training for the compilation of the revised UN-CTS. The trainings will be specially developed with each separate stakeholder in mind, being NSOs, law enforcement or criminal justice institutions to understand the specific challenges and provide targeted trainings that will focus on the strengths and weaknesses of each institution.

This component has synergies with projects being executed by the implementing agencies, including with the global Road map to improve crime statistics at national and international level, especially the component related to the implementation of the ICCS and with SHaSA initiative to improve and harmonize statistics in Africa.

(f) Logical Framework

Objective: To strengthen capacity in developing countries to measure and monitor sustainable development goal indicators in social and demographic statistics areas.

(i) Expected Accomplishments

EA8: Strengthened institutional and organizational mechanisms in target countries to produce crime and criminal justice statistics related to SDG 16

EA9: Strengthened technical capacity of national authorities in target countries to produce and disseminate data on crime and criminal justice, in relation to Goal 16 indicators

(ii) Indicators of Achievement

IA 8.1 Establishment of coordination mechanism among national institutions responsible for data production on crime and criminal justice in the target countries

IA 8.2 Designation of national focal point for implementation of the ICCS in the target countries

IA 9.1 90% of workshop participants confirm improved awareness and understanding on the use of common standards to produce crime and criminal justice data through the implementation of the ICCS

IA 9.2 65% increase in accuracy, disaggregation, consistency and timeliness of data on crime and criminal justice

(iii) Main Component Activities

EA8: Strengthened institutional and organizational mechanisms in target countries to produce crime and criminal justice statistics related to SDG 16

A 8.1 Assessment of administrative national crime data US$ 40K

An assessment mission will be undertaken to each of the two countries by an international expert to assess current production of data on crime and criminal justice by all relevant entities of law enforcement and the criminal justice system. The assessment will be conducted according to a tested checklist developed by UNODC aiming to assess institutional framework, organizational arrangements, standard procedures, technical skills and resource availability/quality of data processes, particularly in view of the gradual implementation of the ICCS at national level.

Outcome: A comprehensive assessment of processes and contents of administrative crime and criminal justice data in each country. The document will also contain recommendations for the implementation of the ICCS. The document will be shared with national authorities and feed into the national workshop.

A8.2 National multi-stakeholder workshop on administrative data on crime and criminal justice and introduction to the ICCS US$ 58K

This workshop aims to facilitate an open dialogue on the challenges of administrative national data on crime and criminal justice produced by different national authorities in order to identify problems that should be addressed in the collection, processing, analysis and dissemination of these data. An

initial introduction of the ICCS, its use and gradual application for both national uses and international reporting will also be discussed. The national coordination framework for the production of data on crime and criminal justice will also be established, including identifying a Focal Point for the implementation of ICCS.

Outcome: Report on the national challenges for strengthening crime administrative data and a plan of action on how to implement ICCS at national level and in all relevant institutions, indicating objectives and respective roles of concerned actors.

A8.3 Development of detailed guidelines for implementation of the ICCS at national level US$32K

The implementation of the ICCS requires the adaptation of a number of statistical processes, which involve the recording, processing and sharing of data from police, prosecutors, courts, and prison administrations. The guidelines, developed in consultation with national authorities, will provide detailed guidance on the process and the contents of such changes, including on the development of the correspondence tables between the national penal code and the categories of the ICCS, the core element to implement the ICCS.

Outcome: Technical guidelines to implement the ICCS at national level.

EA9: Strengthened technical capacity of national authorities in target countries to produce and disseminate data on crime and criminal justice, in relation to Goal 16 indicators

A9.1 Development of training curriculum for implementation of the ICCS for all relevant entities at national level US$ 60K

ICCS implementation requires a number of changes to data processes (both inputs and outputs) and the training curriculum will address changes needed at the various levels of the data production process in law enforcement, criminal justice and statistical institutions to improve consistency and quality of data. The training will consist of two components: one to be implemented in 3-day workshops with government officials responsible for data production and an e-learning component that will constitute a reference source for officials in crime and criminal justice institutions that are responsible for data recording/entry.

Outcome: Standard training curriculum, including an e-learning component, to be implemented in the two target countries.

A9.2 Roll-out of national workshops for the implementation of the ICCS US$ 56K

On the basis of the common training curriculum, the trainings will target officials responsible for data production and management in law enforcement agencies, criminal justice institutions and statistical offices.

Outcome: Enhanced understanding by national officials on the requirements for implementation of ICCS.

A9.3 Participation in global meetings of UN-CTS and ICCS focal points US$ 20K

Participation of national focal points to global meetings on crime and criminal justice statistics, including those for ICCS implementation and UN-CTS review, will be an important opportunity to showcase the experience of the two target countries and to further develop their expertise and networking.

Outcome: The national focal points will be exposed to practices and lessons learned from other countries and this will improve their national reporting. Furthermore, their participation will be a way to share their experience with other countries.

A9.4 National workshops for the implementation of UN-CTS US$ 54K

In 2017 the revised UN-CTS will be in place and national institutions responsible for data collection at national level will need adequate training to respond adequately, especially in view of providing accurate, disaggregated and complete data on SDG 16 indicators.

Outcome: Enhanced technical skills of national authorities to provide accurate, disaggregated and complete data in response to the UN Crime Trends Survey.

(g) Management arrangements and partnerships

This component will be managed by UNODC (Data development and dissemination unit), which will ensure overall coordination, quality of outputs and administrative support. Activities at country level will be planned and conducted jointly with the UN Economic Commission for Africa. The UNDP Regional Office for Africa and the Praia Group will also be involved to maximize synergies with their plan of activities and avoid any possible duplication.

5. Expected Accomplishment 10 is applicable to all components of the Social Pillar, and the activities will be implemented by the entities involved in each component.

EA10 Partnerships developed which support social and demographic statistical strengthening and complement and/or expand on the Programme's outputs (at no cost to the programme)

A10.1 Issue invitations to Resident Coordinators to attend (sub-) regional meetings under self-financing arrangements, and to co-finance government participation.

For each (sub-) regional workshop funded under the Pillar, the organizing entity will issue an invitation to the UN Resident Coordinator, or a designated representative, to participate under self-financing arrangements. The invitation will also seek financial support for funding of NSO staff or other government officials, as relevant.

Outcome: The number of government officials who can be sponsored to attend training workshops is for most meetings limited to one representative per country. Financial support from the UNRC or an organization within the UN country team could increase the number of participants per country, as well as allow more countries to attend these events. The inclusion of statistical producers from the line ministries would promote an immediate dialogue with the NSOs, and contribute to higher impact of the training outcomes. Sponsorship of additional countries would result in exposing a greater number of countries to the key issues being addressed by the Pillar, and benefiting from the exchange of views expressed by other countries within that region. Participation by the RC's office would ensure awareness of the Programme's efforts, and promote linkages with other statistical efforts at country level, including with the donor community.

A10.2 Issue invitations to regional statistical organizations to attend (sub-) regional meetings under self-financing arrangements

For each (sub-) regional workshop funded under the Pillar, the organizing entity will issue an invitation to regional statistical organizations, and regional statistical training institutions, to participate under self-financing arrangements.

Outcome: Inclusion of the regional institutes will provide for first hand exchanges with the UN entities on the complex issues surrounding implementation of the indicator framework. It will also provide an opportunity for exchanges on the various levels of statistical training which are needed and to pursue linkages with the e-learning portal. As the Programme can only finance national level activities in a limited number of target countries, partnerships with regional institutes could result in additional target countries being included in the Programme's efforts, with the regional institutes taking the lead supported by the UN entities as relevant.

A10.3 Participate in donor round-tables to support national resource mobilization efforts for strengthening of social statistics.

Upon request of countries, one of the implementing entities may participate in a donor round-table organized by the government and/or UNRC which seeks funding for strengthening of the national statistical system, and/or which seeks funds to implement recommendations from this pillar.

Outcome: Most developing countries will need an influx of funding to support strengthening of the NSOs, and the broader national statistical system. This would include better infrastructure with up-to-date IT technology and tools, additional staffing, funding to implement new and innovative data sources, etc. Participation of the UN in the donor round-tables would allow for consultations on the outcomes of the national assessments, the roadmaps for strengthening the statistical environment, and the related funding requirements.

(h) Social Pillar Simplified Logical Framework			
Expected Accomplishments	**Indicators of Achievement**	**Means of verification**	**SDGs/ Targets/**
Objective: To strengthen capacity in developing countries to measure and monitor sustainable development goal indicators in demographic and social statistics areas			
(i) Component 3 on Population and Demographic Statistics (EAs 1, 2 and 3)			
EA1 Strengthened national capacity in target countries to conduct population and housing censuses by using internet and electronic devices	**IA 1.1** 90% of workshop participants confirm increased understanding on the implications of introducing internet and electronic devices in population and housing censuses	Survey of workshop participants Survey to target countries on the usefulness of the guidelines issued (Implemented by the Reg.Comms).	Indicator 17.19.2a
	IA 1.2 60% of target countries introduce electronic devices in population and housing censuses	Questionnaire to target countries at end of project (Implemented by the Reg. Comms./UNSD)	Indicator 17.19.2a
	IA 1.3 90% of target countries implement a population and housing census as scheduled	Census monitoring system by UNSD, including questionnaire to NSOs.	Indicator 17.19.2a

EA 2 Strengthened national CRVS system toward universal registration of vital events, especially births and deaths in target countries	**IA 2.1** 90% of workshop participants confirm increased understanding on the measurement of completeness and assessment of quality of vital registration	Survey of workshop participants Survey to target countries on the usefulness of the guidelines issued (Implemented by the Reg.Comms/UNSD)	Indicator 16.9 and 17.19.2b
	IA 2.2 30% increase in reporting of births and deaths in the national CRVS system of target countries	Reporting of vital statistics and the coverage figure to annual UNSD DYB questionnaire	Indicator 16.9 and 17.19.2b
	IA 2.3 90% of national statisticians and civil registers engaged in target countries acknowledge improved knowledge and skills on the measurement of completeness and assessment of quality of vital registration	Survey on advisory services provided under the project (Implemented by the Reg.Comms). Reporting of vital statistics and the registration coverage to annual UNSD DYB questionnaire	Indicator 16.9 and 17.19.2b
EA 3 Strengthened national and local capacity in collecting, analyzing and reporting on human settlements indicators, including new spatial data	**1A 3.1** 40% increase in the number of cities and countries that adopt and implement tools and guidelines for the local collection and analysis of urban data, including spatial information.	Assessment of usefulness of tools and guidelines by the Global urban observatory unit in selected countries/cities. Verification and validation of local data produced Evaluation of the use of spatial information and its application to reinforce accurate data collection	Indicator 11.2.1; 11.3.1; 11.4.1; 11.6.1 and 11.6.2; 11.7.1

	1A 3.2 30% increase in the number of local observatories and service providers that produce reliable and timely information in coordination with local authorities.	Local observatory reports Evaluation reports of service providers Local authorities evaluation reports Desk reviews, monitoring and evaluation of above reports submitted to UN-Habitat	Indicator 11.2.1; 11.3.1; 11.4.1; 11.6.1 and 11.6.2; 11.7.1
	1A 3.3 30% increase in the number of cities and countries which produce disaggregated information, supported by the use of spatial tools.	Local and national reports that integrate disaggregated information Desk reviews, monitoring and evaluation of above reports submitted to UN-Habitat Validation of disaggregated information	Indicator 11.2.1; 11.3.1; 11.4.1; 11.6.1 and 11.6.2; 11.7.1
(ii) Component 4 on Gender Statistics (EAs 4 and 5)			
EA 4 Strengthened capacity of countries to produce Tier I SDG gender indicators through better integration of a gender perspective into national statistics.	**IA 4.1** 90% of workshop participants confirm improved knowledge and skills on the production, interpretation and use of Tier I gender relevant indicators. **IA 4.2** Increased volume of data on Tier I SDG gender indicators in target countries	Survey conducted at the end of the workshop Measured through comparison of data availability at NSO for selected gender indicators, before and after the project, based on countries' reporting.	SDG 3, 4, 5, 8, 16, 17

EA5 Enhanced capacity of target countries to adopt and apply statistical methods to assess gender gaps in selected key areas of women's empowerment, classified as Tier II indicators in the SDG framework	**IA 5.1** 90% of workshop participants confirm improved knowledge and skills for the production of statistics for selected Tier II gender relevant indicators. **IA 5.2** Increased availability of Tier II indicators for target countries	Survey conducted at the end of the workshop Measured through comparison of availability of selected indicators before and after the project in target countries, based on countries' reporting.	SDG 5.2, 5.4, 16.1
(iii) Component 5 on Poverty and Inequality Statistics and Indicators (EAs 6 and 7)			
EA6 Strengthened capacity of target countries to improve disaggregation and frequency of household surveys	**IA 6.1** 90% of workshop participants confirm increased understanding of the benefits from high frequency surveys. **IA 6.2** Increased availability of disaggregation of national data for monitoring Goal 1 and 10.	Survey of workshop participants National reports on SDGs	Indicators 1.1.1, 1.2.1, 1.2.2, 1.4.1, 10.1.1, 10.2.1, 10.2.3 17.18.1
EA7 Strengthened capacity of target countries to report on Goals 1 and 10, with particular focus on indicators 1.2.2, 1.4.1 and 10.3.1	**IA 7.1** 90% of workshop participants confirm increased awareness on the requirements for improving their household surveys for measuring Goals 1 or 10 **IA 7.2** 75% of targeted countries have improved their household surveys to measure indicators under Goals 1 and 10	Survey of workshop participants Questionnaire to target countries at the end of the Programme (implemented by the Reg.Comms).	Indicators 1.1.1, 1.2.1, 1.2.2, 1.4.1,10.1.1,10.2.1, 10.2.3

(iv) Component 6 on Peaceful and inclusive societies statistics and indicators (EAs 8 and 9)			
EA 8 Strengthened institutional and organizational mechanisms in target countries to produce crime and criminal justice statistics related to SDG 16	**IA 8.1** Establishment of coordination mechanism among national institutions responsible for data production on crime and criminal justice in the target countries **IA 8.2** Designation of national focal point for implementation of ICCS in the target countries	Confirmed through technical missions of UNODC and ECA Endorsement by national authorities of the proposed work plan developed in A.8.2	SDG 16, targets 16.1, 16.2, 16.3, 16.4
EA9 Strengthened technical capacity of national authorities in target countries to produce and disseminate data on crime and criminal justice, in relation to Goal 16 indicators	**IA 9.1** 90% of workshop participants confirm improved awareness and understanding on the use of common standards to produce crime and criminal justice data through the implementation of the ICCS **IA 9.2** 65% increase in accuracy, disaggregation, consistency and timeliness of data on crime and criminal justice	Survey conducted at the conclusion of the tailored trainings/ workshops. Data sent to UNODC through the annual data collection on crime and criminal justice (UN-CTS)	SDG 16, targets 16.1, 16.2, 16.3, 16.4
EA 10 is applicable to all components of the Social Pillar at no cost to the Programme			

EA10: Partnerships developed which support social and demographic statistical strengthening and complement and/or expand on the Programme's outputs	**IA 10.1** Number of participants attending regional workshops funded by other sources	Registration and attendance records for each workshop	
	IA 10.2 Number of additional countries receiving support from the programme with other resources	Progress Reports submitted by the entities	
	IA 10.3 Number of partnerships created which support social statistics strengthening at national/local, regional and international levels	Progress Reports submitted by the entities	

Table 8: Social Pillar Logical Framework

NOTE: Indicators of Achievement to be reviewed and updated once the target countries have been confirmed

(i) Budget for the Social Pillar (In US$ 1,000)

Activity description	Implementing Entities	2016 Budget	2017 Budget	2018 Budget	2019 Budget	Total Budget
Component 3 on Population and Demographic Statistics (EAs 1,2 and 3)						
EA1: Strengthened national capacity in conducting population and housing censuses by using electronic devices						
A.1.1 Technical meeting to analyze the use of electronic devices in censuses and develop guidelines	UNSD, ECA, ECE, ECLAC, ESCAP, ESCWA	70				70
A.1.2 Regional training workshops on the use of electronic devices based on the guidelines produced	ECA, ECE, ECLAC, ESCAP, ESCWA, UNSD		270	0		270
A.1.3 Advisory missions to countries to assist on the use of electronic devices in planning the 2020 round of censuses	ECA, ECE, ECLAC, ESCWA		33	36	6	75
EA2: Strengthened national CRVS system toward universal registration of vital events, especially births and deaths						
A.2.1 Technical meeting to review country experiences and develop practical guidelines on measurement of completeness and quality assessment	UNSD, ECA, ECLAC, ESCAP, ESCWA	50				50
A.2.2 Regional workshops on the use of registration data on measurement of completeness and quality assessment	ECA, ECLAC, ESCAP, ESCWA, UNSD		148	42		190
A.2.3 Advisory missions in targeted countries to establish systems for measurement of completeness levels in	ECA, ECLAC, ESCAP, ESCWA		18	51	16	85

registration and assessments of registration data						
EA3: Strengthened national and local capacity in collecting, analyzing and reporting on human settlements indicators, including new spatial data.						
A.3.1 Technical meetings to assess gaps on the production of human settlements indicators, including the use of spatial data, and develop tools and guidelines for improvement	HABITAT, UNEP	40	40			80
A.3.2 Regional training workshops on the collection, analysis and reporting on human settlement indicators, including the use of spatial data, based on the tools and guidelines produced	HABITAT, UNEP, ECA, ESCAP, ESCWA		165	30		195
A.3.3 Advisory missions to target cities/countries to assist in the use of conventional and modern technologies of locally produced indicators, including spatial data	HABITAT, UNEP		39	21	15	75
Sub-total		**160**	**713**	**180**	**37**	**1,090**
Component 4 on Gender Statistics (EAs 4 and 5)						
EA 4 Strengthened capacity of countries to produce Tier I SDG gender indicators through better integration of a gender perspective into national statistics.						
A.4.1 Global Meeting on Gender Statistics to review methodological developments, share best practices and address data gaps to monitor SDG gender indicators	UNSD	75		40		115

A.4.2 Regional training workshops to improve use of existing data for monitoring gender equality and women's empowerment	ECE, UNSD ECA, ESCWA, ESCAP		110	100		210
A.4.3 National training workshops with producers and users of gender statistics	ECE, ECA, ESCWA, ESCAP		75	25		100
EA5 Enhanced capacity of target countries to adopt and apply statistical methods to assess gender gaps in selected key areas of women's empowerment, classified as Tier II indicators in the SDG framework.						
A.5.1 Refinement/ improvement of statistical methods to measure violence against women	UNSD, UNODC		60	20		80
A.5.2 Refinement/ improvement of statistical methods to measure the nexus between gender and the environment	UNEP, UNECE, UNESCAP, UNSD		39	30	56	125
A.5.3 Regional training workshops on statistics and indicators to measure violence against women (VAW) and time use (TUS), particularly domestic work and caring activities.	UNSD, ECA, ESCWA, ESCAP		60	100		160
A.5.4 Technical assistance missions to support statistics on violence against women and time-use in selected countries	ECE, ECA, ESCWA, ESCAP, ECLAC			60	60	120
Sub-total		**75**	**344**	**375**	**116**	**910**
Component 5 on Poverty and inequality statistic and indicators (EAs 6 and 7)						

EA6 Strengthened capacity of target countries to improve disaggregation and frequency of household surveys						
A.6.1.a One study on the feasibility of using high frequency surveys to report SDG indicators	ESCWA, with inputs from ECLAC	11	13			24
A.6.1.b Three studies (one per region) on the limits of data disaggregation in household surveys for population subgroups and geographical areas	ECLAC, ESCWA, ESCAP, with inputs from HABITAT	42	42			84
A.6.2 Technical assistance missions and horizontal cooperation to selected countries for improving availability of information in household surveys	ECLAC, ESCWA, HABITAT		30.5	30.5		61
A.6.3 Regional/subregional workshops to discuss implementation strategies, identify best practices and lessons learned	ECLAC, ESCWA, ECE, ESCAP			146	126	272
EA7 – Strengthened capacity of target countries to report on Goals 1 and 10, with particular focus on indicators 1.2.2, 1.4.1 and 10.3.1						
A.7.1 One study on information of the different dimensions of poverty and on access to basic services	ECLAC with inputs from ESCWA, ECE, ESCAP		51			51
A.7.1One document on recommendations for the measurement of perceived discrimination and subjective welfare	ECLAC and ESCWA, with inputs from ESCAP			38		38
Activities 6.2 and 6.3 contribute to achieving EA 7						
Sub-total		**53**	**136.5**	**214.5**	**126**	**530**
Component 6 on Peaceful and inclusive societies statistics and indicators (EAs 8 and 9)						

EA 8 Strengthened institutional and organizational mechanisms in target countries to produce crime and criminal justice statistics related to SDG 16A						
A 8.1 Assessment of administrative data on crime and criminal justice	UNODC	40				40
A 8.2 First national multi stakeholder workshop on administrative data on crime and criminal justice and introduction to the ICCS.	UNODC UNECA		58			58
A 8.3 Development of detailed work plan for implementation of ICCS at national level	UNODC		32			32
EA9 Strengthened technical capacity of national authorities in target countries to produce and disseminate data on crime and criminal justice, in relation to Goal 16 indicators						
A 9.1 Development of training curriculum for implementation of ICCS for all relevant entities at national level, with an e-learning component	UNODC		60			60
A 9.2 National workshops for the implementation of ICCS	UNODC UNECA			56		56
A 9.3 Participation in global meetings of UN-CTS and ICCS focal points	UNODC			20		20
A 9.4 National workshop for the implementation of UN-CTS	UNODC UNECA				54	54
Sub-total		**40**	**150**	**76**	**54**	**320**
EA10: Partnerships developed which support strengthening in social statistics and complement and/or expand on the Programme's outputs						
10.1 Invitations issued to Resident Coordinators to	All entities	0	0	0	0	0

attend (sub-) regional meetings under self-financing arrangements, and to co-finance government participation						
10.2 Invitations issued to regional statistical organizations to attend (sub-)regional meetings under self-financing arrangements	All entities	0	0	0	0	0
10.3 Participate in donor round-tables to support national resource mobilization efforts for strengthening social statistics.	All entities	0	0	0	0	0
Grand Total – Social Pillar		**328**	**1,343.5**	**845.5**	**333**	**2,850**

Table 9: Social Pillar Budget

14.4 **Economic Pillar** - Economic statistics, including national accounts, business, household, energy, industry, trade and related statistics

Focused on all economic indicators, in particular 2.b.1, 7.2.1, 7.3.1, 7.b.1, 8.1.1, 8.2.1, 8.3.1, 8.4.1, 8.4.2, 8.5.1, 8.5.2, 8.9.1, 8.9.2, 8.b.1, 9.1.2, 9.2.1, 9.2.2, 9.3.1, 9.4.1, 9.5.1, 9.a.1, 9.b.1, 10.4.1, 10.5.1, 10.a.1, 11.5.2, 12.2.1, 12.2.2, 12.c.1, 14.7.1, 16.6.1, 17.1.1, 17.1.2, 17.2.1, 17.3.1, 17.3.2, 17.4.1, 17.10.1, 17.11.1, 17.12.1, 17.13.1.

Objective: To strengthen capacity in developing countries to measure and monitor sustainable development goals indicators in economic statistics areas.

Contributing to EA 3 and EA 4 of the Programme:

(EA3) Strengthened capacity in developing countries to measure and monitor indicators and targets in new statistical and data areas.

(EA4) Enhanced leveraging, partnerships and collaboration by United Nations system and other partners to help countries strengthen their national statistical systems for measuring the sustainable development goals

Implementing Entities: UNSD (Lead), UNCTAD (co-lead), UNEP, ECA, ECE, ECLAC, ESCAP and ESCWA.

(a) Development Challenge

The global indicator framework for measuring the Sustainable Development Goals includes a large number of indicators for which high quality national accounts and economic statistics will be critical. For example, GDP is being used as a denominator for several SDG indicators. This requires an exhaustive measure of GDP, which in turn depends on the collection of a wide range of economic and social statistics, which are themselves used to derive some of the SDG indicators. Therefore, in order to respond to the increased demand for detailed and timely data to monitor progress towards the goals and targets of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, it will require a considerable, concerted and sustained investment in improving the statistical production process for national accounts and economic statistics using an integrated statistics approach, as explained in the UN Guidelines on Integrated Economic Statistics, 2013, ST/ESA/STAT/SER.F/108 http://unstats.un.org/unsd/nationalaccount/docs/IES-Guidelines-e.pdf.

The Statistical Commission at its 37th session endorsed the concept of an integrated approach to the development of economic statistics and recommended its operational use in national economic statistics programmes. Critical to the integration of statistics are the elements of the conceptual framework and statistical production, including its institutional arrangements and management culture. The Statistical Commission at its 40th session affirmed the role of the System of National Accounts (SNA) as the overarching integration framework for economic statistics; as such the implementation of the SNA is critical for the integrated economic statistics

programme.

Despite some progress in a number of countries, many developing countries are still a long way from actually adjusting their supporting collections of data and economic statistics for implementing the SNA. A continued lack of political motivation combined with limited financial and human resources for setting up a statistical production process and underlying institutional arrangements for an exhaustive measure of economic activity based on the SNA seems to be a common theme.

The economic pillar aims to address the technical and institutional challenges to establishing an integrated statistical production process, such as a lack of harmonized statistical concepts, definitions and classifications among relevant entities in the national statistical system as well as a lack of coordination among these institutions. In each of the target countries an integrated statistical production process needs to be established for a comprehensive and exhaustive measure of the national accounts and economic statistics to facilitate the measuring and monitoring of the SDG targets and indicators in economic statistics areas, including trade statistics and non-tariff measures data and other economic statistics measuring the economic effects of trade regulations used for advancing social and environmental SDGs . This pillar will build on existing capacity development activities of the implementing entities in economic statistics and national accounts. The interventions in the target countries would depend on the specific needs of the countries as determined through country specific gap analysis of economic statistics and indicators to measure SDGs.

The pillar's focus is to enhance capacity in developing countries to apply integrated multi-mode and multi-source production processes for the regular production of economic statistics, including national accounts, business, household, energy, industry, trade and related statistics. It will be executed through a set of activities including capacity-building workshops, e-learning and advisory missions using the tools developed for establishing an integrated statistics programme and data-sharing protocols, such as SDMX, at the country level.

Given the broad range of statistics that need to be developed the programme is organised according to five themes. These are i) national accounts, ii) supply and use tables, iii) industry statistics, iv) energy statistics, and v) business registers, trade statistics and non-tariff measures data and other economic statistics measuring the economic effects of trade regulations used for advancing social and environmental SDGs. It is foreseen that the Regional Commissions would concentrate on one of the themes in collaboration with UNSD and UNCTAD where relevant. Experience can then be exchanged between the regions. Additional detail about each theme is provided below.

National accounts

The main objective of the national accounts is to analyse and evaluate the performance of an economy, which is a prerequisite for informed, rational policymaking and decision-taking, including the monitoring of the SDGs. Certain key aggregates of the national accounts, such as GDP and GDP per capita, have acquired an identity of their own and are widely used as summary indicators of economic activity and welfare. To fulfil this purpose however, requires an exhaustive measure of economic activity, which in turn relies on a wide range of source statistics and the

application of the latest international statistical standards for compiling economic statistics and national accounts.

Supply and use tables

One key area of national accounts that can facilitate a better understanding of the data needs for an exhaustive measurement of economic activity is the production of supply and use tables (SUT).

In many developing countries an important element of economic activity takes place in the informal sector of their economies. However, an exhaustive measurement of the size of the informal sector and the contribution of informal sector activities and informal employment to GDP is particularly challenging. In an effort to adopt common best practice for measuring the informal sector, there is a need to build capacities and harmonize methodologies for a better international comparison.

Using the supply-use framework to balance and crosscheck information coming from different data sources is a powerful tool for ensuring consistency, coverage and quality of the accounts, including the measures of GDP and the informal sector. In addition, when the SUTs are extended to include also environmental aspects it is possible to derive sustainable consumption and production indicators.

Industry statistics

With a view to establishing a uniform pattern for the measurement of economic activities on a comparable basis, international recommendations have been formulated by the United Nations for the collection of statistics on a number of economic activities. The international recommendations for industrial statistics constitute an agreed intermediate output framework of a coherent set of internationally agreed principles, concepts and definitions of data items to be collected and published for the measurement of industrial activity. National statistical offices need to assess the applicability of those recommendations to their situation and the practicability of implementing them, taking into account their circumstances, including, for example, identified user needs, resources, priorities and respondent burden.

Energy statistics

Energy is fundamental for socio-economic development. The availability of and access to energy and energy sources is particularly essential to poverty reduction and further improvements in the standards of living. However, at the same time, with the constantly increasing demand for energy, there are growing concerns about the sustainability and reliability of the current production and consumption patterns and the impact of the use of fossil fuel on the environment. Under these circumstances the reliable and timely monitoring of the supply and use of energy becomes indispensable for sound decision making. However, such monitoring is possible only if high quality energy statistics are systematically compiled and effectively disseminated.

Business registers, trade statistics and trade related measures

International trade is one of the drivers for strengthening the means of implementation of the 2030 agenda. Both trade statistics and trade related measures, such as tariffs and trade barriers,

are important as indicators in this respect. It is equally important to relate trade to other economic activities, which can only be done through linking of trade to the business register. Businesses are ultimately importing and exporting goods and services, and for proper economic analysis, the integration of trade to the overall economy needs to be well understood. International recommendations on business registers and on trade statistics are well developed, and many countries have already undertaken the routine linking of trade to business statistics. Trade barriers can be much better interpreted if a clear link is established between the businesses which experience such barriers, and the products to which the barriers apply. Hence the need for non-tariff measures data and other economic statistics measuring the economic effects of trade regulations used for advancing social and environmental SDGs.

(b) Regional Analysis

Improving the accuracy and extending the coverage of economic statistics to the informal economy through the improvement of statistical business registers and surveys, the integration of production processes, the utilisation of alternative data sources, including household surveys, and the implementation of simple data editing and imputation technics is a priority for almost all the regions covered by the Regional Commissions. There is also a need for linking trade and the business register information, improving the measurement of external trade (and its regulatory environment), remittances, consistent implementation of international recommendations for industry statistics , energy statistics and classifications and the compilation of supply and use tables.

ECA region - In Africa, the development of economic statistics forms part of the overall implementation of the 2008 SNA. The implementation of the 2008 SNA is the first pillar of the Strategy for the Harmonization of Statistics in Africa (SHaSA) to address the current challenges that African countries face in producing timely and quality national accounts, in support of good economic governance, regional integration, and sustainable development. The implementation of the 2008 SNA, therefore, aims not only to make the conceptual change over to the latest statistical standard, but also to improve the scope detail and quality of the national accounts. For this purpose a broad range of economic statistics and supporting household statistics are required. African countries expressed the need to address the technical, financial, and institutional challenges that countries encounter when collecting and processing economic statistics needed to compile their national accounts. For this purpose, various activities including training workshops and technical assistance missions, in support of countries for capacity building in national accounts and economic statistics are needed. Particular areas of need include the development of integrated business registers and the link to trade statistics and related measures, the implementation of current internationally agreed classifications and recommendations for industry statistics and energy statistics, the use of administrative data, the compilation of the supply and use tables, and integration of the informal sector data in the national accounts. There is also a need for the sharing and exchange of experiences and best practices, training and technical assistance on practical issues in the development of economic statistics for the implementation of the 2008 SNA.

ESCWA region - In the Western Asia region the priority areas in economic statistics were determined by studies and questionnaires sent to countries. To take into account the localization

of the sustainable development goals and leaving no one behind the development of economic statistics follows an integrated approach for an exhaustive measurement of economic activity. For this purpose there is a need for developing and updating statistical business registers and its link to trade statistics and measures, compiling supply and use tables to track informal sector from the demand side, generating quarterly national accounts and developing regional national accounts to track geographic differences within selected countries. There is also a need for training and technical assistance for measuring financial intermediation services, particularly Islamic financing and quarterly national accounts. The development of price statistics such as harmonizing price indices, sustainability of compiling national PPPs not only link to monitoring the SDGs, but also allow for effective national policy making and will improve volume data allowing for an integrated spatial/temporal comparison. The development of economic statistics also rests on improving key IT infrastructures and the implementation of software tools such as ERETES or other SDMX compliant software. Given the economic structure of many countries in the region, the production of high-quality energy statistics is another requirement.

ESCAP region - The development of economic statistics in the Asia and the Pacific region takes place in accordance with the Regional Programme on Economic Statistics. The Programme is designed to improve soundness of economic analysis and related decision making through increased availability and effective use of timely, reliable and comparable economic statistics. It aims to increase capacity of national statistical systems in Asia and the Pacific to produce and disseminate, in line with the international standards, the Core Set of Economic Statistics. A recent mapping, done by ESCAP, illustrated the linkages between economic statistics (represented by the Asia-Pacific Core Set of Economic Statistics) and almost half the SDG indicators. Therefore, there is an urgent need to improve the quality and timeliness of data as well as the accessibility of the data to present a complete picture of the region's development and progress with the SDGs.

The development of economic statistics and national accounts is hampered by the lack of sufficient resources and inadequate IT systems in many of the developing countries in the region. There is also a need for improving the coordination in production and disseminating the Core Set of Economic Statistics. Most of those without some of the key elements of a sound economic statistics production process, such as labour force surveys, household income and expenditure surveys, enterprise/ establishment surveys, are Pacific island developing States. Aside from the CPI, data on price statistics are also either unavailable or produced less frequently than the stated guidelines. Consistent reporting of external trade statistics for services is also a challenge, as is the reporting of external trade in goods and its related measures.

The Statistical Institute for Asia and the Pacific (SIAP) and the regions Network for Coordination of Statistical Training in Asia and the Pacific provides unique opportunities for coordinating and delivering economic statistics training through workshops in the region and established e-learning courses. The SIAP training programmes and courses as well as training development activities cover foundations and methods of official statistics, the statistical business process, and specialized domains of social, population, gender, economic, agricultural and rural, and environment statistics. The programmes aim to improve knowledge and skills of official statisticians and government officials in producing, disseminating and using quality statistics and modernizing national statistical institutions.

ECE region – ECE coordinates, supports and follows-up on the implementation of the 2008 SNA in the region, with particular emphasis on the emerging economies in Eastern Europe, Caucasus and Central Asia (EECCA). This work follows the UNECE regional recommendations for implementation of the 2008 SNA in EECCA and South East European countries, which is developed in cooperation with the countries and identify key challenges for improving national accounts statistics. The implementation of the 2008 SNA implies not only the methodological and conceptual changes for compiling national accounts data but also the requirements to improve the collection and processing of supporting social and economic statistics (primary statistics) that "feed" the System. EECCA countries have made good progress in producing reliable social and economic statistics. However, besides the necessity to migrate to the 2008 SNA, recent global assessments of national statistical systems in the region identified outstanding issues where improvement is needed to enhance the coherence and exhaustiveness of important economic and social statistics supporting the compilation of national accounts.. To meet these challenges there is a significant need for capacity building in EECCA countries for the production of consistent and coherent socio-economic statistics and ultimately for the proper implementation of the 2008 SNA.

ECLAC region - The Latin America and Caribbean regional programme of work for the development of economic statistics and the implementation of the 2008 SNA is carried out in accordance with the strategic plan of the Statistical Conference of the Americas (SCA-ECLAC). This strategy reflects the need to promote integrated economic statistics as part of improvement processes and updating of national accounts, particularly in countries with fragmented statistical institutions. The priority areas for the region were identified through a questionnaire completed by the countries in the region and the discussion held at annual seminars with national representatives. Two main priority areas were identified for the region, which include the development of basic economic and household statistics and data sources for the compilation of quarterly national accounts including the measurement of the informal sector. For this purpose, various activities including training workshops and technical assistance missions, in support of countries for capacity building in national accounts and economic statistics are needed. In the region the development of new statistical operations to generate a continuous flow of statistical data and measurements of economic statistics related SDG indicators with the level of sectoral and territorial breakdown required to formulate and evaluate public policies and programmes need to be undertaken. Furthermore, in several cases the sampling frames or the base years of measurement, basic elements to ensure the quality of the statistical operations, need to be updated

(c) SDG Goals, Targets and Indicators

This pillar addresses all economic indicators, in particular 2.b.1, 7.2.1, 7.3.1, 7.b.1, 8.1.1, 8.2.1, 8.3.1, 8.4.1, 8.4.2, 8.5.1, 8.5.2, 8.9.1, 8.9.2, 8.b.1, 9.1.2, 9.2.1, 9.2.2, 9.3.1, 9.4.1, 9.5.1, 9.a.1, 9.b.1, 10.4.1, 10.5.1, 10.a.1, 11.5.2, 12.2.1, 12.2.2, 12.c.1, 14.7.1, 16.6.1, 17.1.1, 17.1.2, 17.2.1, 17.3.1, 17.3.2, 17.4.1, 17.10.1, 17.11.1, 17.12.1, 17.13.1.

The indicators are derived from a broad range of economic and social statistics required for compiling the national accounts. Moreover, in many cases the indicators are expressed as a ratio to GDP or components of GDP. An initial assessment of the requirements for developing or

improving the individual indicators concluded that similar actions would be applicable for each of the indicators. Therefore, instead of concentrating on the individual indicators, this pillar will address all indicators related to economic statistics areas, including trade statistics and related measures. Using an integrated approach to the development of the economic statistics and national accounts has several advantages, which includes: increasing the consistency and coherence of economic statistics which in turn enhances the quality and analytical value of the information; and a reduction in the reporting burden for respondents and increased efficiency in the production of data through the use of common definitions, common or reconciled statistical business registers and its link to trade statistics and related measures, common or integrated questionnaires, common and integrated electronic data collection, processing, and dissemination systems, use of administrative records, and other strategies for integration.

(d) Stakeholders

The pillar aims to benefit both primary and secondary beneficiaries in the participating countries. The primary beneficiaries of the component are national statistical authorities, ministries and central banks, and other parts of the national statistical systems. They are engaged in the production and use of the national accounts and economic statistics, for which their statistical production processes will be strengthened according to their responsibilities and needs for the measurement, monitoring and reporting of the progress towards the sustainable development goals and related targets. Secondary beneficiaries at the national level include other producers and users of these statistics, accounts, and indicators including practitioners working in policy making, non-governmental organizations, research institutes and universities, the private sector, the public at large, as well as international, regional and sub-regional organizations. Regional and national statistical training institutions are also at the forefront of this component. A full listing of stakeholders can be found in Annex 15.2.

(e) Results Strategy

The need for further enhancing the statistical capacity of developing countries is in response to the new data needs and monitoring requirements for the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

The Economic Pillar will contribute to strengthening national capacity of developing countries to collect, process and disseminate internationally comparable, disaggregated, timely and high quality statistical information related to national accounts and economic statistics, including industry statistics, energy statistics, and trade statistics and its measures. This pillar will contribute to the objective of the Programme for strengthening the statistical production process to measure, monitor and report on the economic statistics related SDG indicators.

More specifically, the pillar intends to:

(i) Conduct regional capacity development workshops on economic statistics and indicators for measuring economic statistics related SDG indicators;

(ii) Develop training material and e-learning courses on the compilation of economic statistics for measuring economic statistics related SDG indicators;

(iii) Conduct regional training workshops and e-learning courses on the compilation of economic statistics for measuring economic statistics related SDG indicators;

(iv) Conduct advisory missions to target countries for implementing the improvements required for specific domains of economic statistics.

(v) Conduct advisory missions to target countries to provide technical support to implement applications that support the collection, dissemination, notification and exchange of data relevant for measuring economic statistics related SDG indicators, including mapping their economic statistics data bases with SDMX protocols.

(f) Logical Framework

Objective: To strengthen capacity in developing countries to measure and monitor sustainable development goals indicators in economic statistics areas.

(i) Expected Accomplishments

EA1: Enhanced capacity of developing countries to implement an integrated multi-mode and multi-source production process for the regular production of economic statistics.

EA2: Enhanced capacity of target countries to collect, disseminate, notify and exchange data that are relevant for measuring economic statistics related SDG indicators.

EA3: Partnerships developed which support statistical strengthening in the area of economic statistics and complement and/or expand on the Programme's outputs (at no cost to the programme).

(ii) Indicators of Achievement

EA1: Enhanced capacity of developing countries to implement an integrated multi-mode and multi-source production process for the regular production of economic statistics

IA1.1: Number of target countries that have adopted work plans for improving economic statistics and indicators for measuring economic statistics related SDG indicators.

IA1.2: 90% of participants confirm increased understanding of the compilation of economic statistics for measuring the economic statistics related SDG indicators.

EA2: Enhanced capacity of target countries to collect, disseminate, notify and exchange data that are relevant for measuring economic statistics related SDG indicators.

IA2.1: 60% of target countries have implemented improvements defined in their work plan for specific domains of economic statistics.

IA2.2: Number of target countries with economic statistics data bases using applications that are SDMX compliant.

EA3: Partnerships developed which support statistical strengthening in the area of economic statistics and complement and/or expand on the Programme's outputs (at no cost to the Programme).

IA3.1: Number of participants attending regional workshops funded by other sources.

IA3.3: Number of additional countries receiving support from the programme with other resources.

IA3.3: Number of partnerships created with external partners to support statistical strengthening at national/local, regional and international levels.

(iii) Main Pillar Activities

EA1: Enhanced capacity of developing countries to implement an integrated multi-mode and multi-source production process for the regular production of economic statistics.

A1.1: Regional workshops on economic statistics and indicators for measuring economic statistics related SDG indicators US$ 250,000

These regional workshops will each feature one of the five specific topics that are relevant for the compilation and reporting of economic statistics related SDG indicators: compilation of national accounts, SUT, statistical business registers and the link to trade statistics and non-tariff measures data and other economic statistics measuring the economic effects of trade regulations used for advancing social and environmental SDG, industry statistics and energy statistics, including relevant classifications, and their related national databases. Each Regional Commission will take the lead in one regional workshop , supported by UNSD/UNCTAD as relevant. This will allow for the alignment of the related statistical programmes between UNSD, UNCTAD and the Regional Commissions and other regional agencies, such as regional development banks and agencies, and international stakeholders like FAO, IMF, OECD, and the World Bank (ICP Programme).

Outcome: Increased knowledge of developing countries on specific topics that are relevant for the compilation and reporting of economic statistics related SDG indictors.

A.1.2: Develop training material and e-learning courses on the compilation of economic statistics for measuring economic statistics related SDG indicators US$ 225,000.

Development of training and e-learning courses for the five specific topics relevant for the compilation of economic statistics related SDG indicators: national accounts, SUT, statistical business registers and the link to trade statistics and non-tariff measures data and other economic statistics measuring the economic effects of trade regulations used for advancing social and environmental SDGs, industry statistics and energy statistics. The courses will be developed by consultants under the guidance of UNSD and UNCTAD in close collaboration with other international and regional agencies building on an inventory of the training material.

Outcome: Aligned training and e-learning material on five topics relevant for the economic statistics related SDG indicators, which would be placed on the e-learning portal developed under Pillar 1 and could be shared as model courses with international and regional training institutions. Developing countries would have access to current training material in the area of economic statistics.

A1.3 Regional training workshops and e-learning courses on the compilation of economic statistics for measuring economic statistics related SDG indicators US$ 250,000.

Five regional workshops will be conduced as a blended learning course (combining e-learning and face to face learning), and will be organized for five specific topics that are relevant for the compilation and reporting of economic statistics related SDG indicators: compilation of national accounts, SUT, statistical business registers and the link to trade statistics and non-tariff measures data, industry statistics and energy statistics and their related national databases. Each Regional Commission will take the lead in organizing the workshop on a specific topic, supported by UNSD and UNCTAD as relevant.

Outcome: Developing country participants gain increased skills and knowledge in the area of economic statistics.

EA2: Enhanced capacity of target countries to collect, disseminate, notify and exchange data that are relevant for measuring economic statistics related SDG indicators.

A2.1 Advisory missions to support target countries with implementing the improvements required for specific domains of economic statistics for measuring economic statistics related SDG indicators associated with those specific domains US$ 475,000.

Selected target countries in the five regions will be further supported by the Regional Commissions and UNSD/UNCTAD as relevant, in the implementation of national accounts, SUT, statistical business registers and the link to trade statistics and non-tariff measures data, industry statistics and energy statistics based on their national statistical work programmes on economic statistics as well as a gap analysis and needs assessment on the availability of non-tariff measures data. These country interventions will be closely coordinated with other regional and international initiatives to ensure their complementary nature and may also include national workshops to facilitate coordination between various stakeholders in economic statistics in the target countries.

Outcome: Improved statistical capacities of target countries in the compilation and reporting of economic statistics relevant for measuring economic statistics related SDG indicators. The country experience will be shared on regional websites.

A.2.2 Advisory missions to target countries to implement applications that support the collection, dissemination, notification and exchange of data relevant for measuring economic statistics related SDG indicators US$ 150,000

The implementation of Data Structure Definitions (DSD) for SDMX compliant economic statistics data bases is rather complex, requiring the knowledge of subject matter experts in the target countries to map the national data bases with the SDMX protocols. This activity aims to provide guidance to target countries on the requirements and related software applications to map national databases for national accounts, SUT, trade statistics and non-tariff measures data, industry statistics and energy statistics to the relevant DSDs. This activity will be carried out by UNSD, UNCTAD, with support from consultants, in close collaboration with ongoing efforts of regional and international agencies in the development of SDMX compliant national databases as well as the SDMX activities foreseen in pillar 1 of the Programme.

Outcome: National data bases that comply with SDMX protocols for the dissemination of SDG indicators in the economic statistics area.

EA3: Partnerships developed which support statistical strengthening and complement and/or expand on the Programme's outputs (at no cost to the Programme).

A.3.1 Issue invitations to Resident Coordinators to attend (sub-) regional meetings under self-financing arrangements, and to co-finance government participation.

For each (sub-) regional workshop funded under the pillar, the organizing entity will issue an invitation to the UN Resident Coordinator, or a designated representative, to participate under self-financing arrangements. The invitation will also seek financial support for funding of NSO staff or other government officials, as relevant.

Outcome: The number of government officials who can be sponsored to attend training workshops is for most meetings limited to one representative per country. Financial support from the UNRC or an organization within the UN country team could increase the number of participants per country, as well as allow more countries to attend these events. The inclusion of statistical producers from the line ministries would promote an immediate dialogue with the NSOs, and contribute to higher impact of the training outcomes. Sponsorship of additional countries would result in exposing a greater number of countries to the key issues being addressed by the Pillar, and benefiting from the exchange of views expressed by other countries within that region. Participation by the RC's office would ensure awareness of the Programme's efforts, and promote linkages with other statistical efforts at country level, including with the donor community.

A.3.2 Issue invitations to regional statistical organizations to attend (sub-)regional meetings under self-financing arrangements

For each (sub-) regional workshop funded under the Pillar, the organizing entity will issue an invitation to regional statistical organizations, and regional statistical training institutions, to participate under self-financing arrangements.

Outcome: Inclusion of the regional institutes will provide for first hand exchanges with the UN entities on the complex issues surrounding implementation of the indicator framework. It will also provide an opportunity for exchanges on the various levels of statistical training which are needed and to pursue linkages with the e-learning portal. As the Programme can only finance national level activities in a limited number of target countries, partnerships with regional institutes could result in additional target countries being included in the Programme's efforts, with the regional institutes taking the lead supported by the UN entities as relevant.

A.3.3 Participate in donor round-tables to support national resource mobilization efforts for statistical strengthening.

Upon request of countries, one of the implementing entities may participate in a donor round-table organized by the government and/or UNRC which seeks funding for strengthening of the national statistical system.

Outcome: Most developing countries will need an influx of funding to support strengthening of the NSOs, and the broader national statistical system. This would include better infrastructure with up-to-date IT technology and tools, additional staffing, funding to implement new and innovative data sources, etc. Participation of the UN in the donor round-tables would allow for consultations on the outcomes of the national assessments, the roadmaps for strengthening the statistical environment, and the related funding requirements.

(g) Management arrangements and partnerships

The implementation and monitoring of the pillar will rely on national fact-finding, advocacy and advisory missions complemented by national and regional workshops to take stock of existing and forthcoming initiatives and shape the activities under this pillar to regional and national contexts. Regional events would rely on the involvement of UNSD, UNCTAD and the Regional Commissions. It is also foreseen that consultants will contribute to the development of the training material and conduct training and some advisory services.

Expected synergies with multi-lateral banks and other multilateral and bilateral donors would allow for leveraging the impact of the pillar and beyond, the overall programme at national and regional level. Furthermore, the Economic Pillar will benefit from coordinating with the other pillars of the DA Programme.

(h) Economic Pillar Logical Framework; and Main component activities

Objective: To strengthen capacity in developing countries to measure and monitor sustainable development goals indicators in economic statistics areas		
SDGs/ Targets/Indicators: 2.b.1, 7.2.1, 7.3.1, 7.b.1, 8.1.1, 8.2.1, 8.3.1, 8.4.1, 8.4.2, 8.5.1, 8.5.2, 8.9.1, 8.9.2, 8.b.1, 9.1.2, 9.2.1, 9.2.2, 9.3.1, 9.4.1, 9.5.1, 9.a.1, 9.b.1, 10.4.1, 10.5.1, 10.a.1, 11.5.2, 12.2.1, 12.2.2, 12.c.1, 14.7.1, 16.6.1, 17.1.1, 17.1.2, 17.2.1, 17.3.1, 17.3.2, 17.4.1, 17.10.1, 17.11.1, 17.12.1, 17.13.1.		
Expected accomplishments	**Indicators of Achievement**	**Means of verification**
EA 1 Enhanced capacity of developing countries to implement an integrated multi-mode and multi-source production process for the regular production of economic statistics.	**IA1.1:** Number of countries that have adopted work plans for improving economic statistics and indicators	Questionnaire to countries participating in the regional workshops To be implemented by the Regional Commissions.
	IA1.2: 90% of participants confirm increased understanding of the compilation of economic statistics for measuring the economic statistics related SDG indicators.	Survey at the end of workshops and e-learning courses To be implemented by UNSC/UNCTAD and the Regional Commissions

EA2: Enhanced capacity of target countries to collect, disseminate, notify and exchange data that are relevant for measuring economic statistics related SDG indicators.	**IA2.1:** 60% of target countries have implemented improvements defined in their work plan for specific domains of economic statistics.	Questionnaire to target countries (To be implemented by UNSC/UNCTAD and the Regional Commissions Verified through advisory missions
	IA2.2: Number of target countries with economic statistics data bases using applications that are SDMX compliant.	Survey of target countries To be implemented by UNSC/UNCTAD and the Regional Commissions Verified through advisory missions
EA3: Partnerships developed which support statistical strengthening and complement and/or expand on the Programme's outputs (at no cost to the Programme).	**IA3.1:** Number of participants attending regional workshops funded by other sources.	Registration and attendance records for each workshop
	IA3.2: Number of additional countries receiving support from the programme with other resources.	Progress Reports submitted by the entities
	IA3.3: Number of partnerships created with external partners to support statistical strengthening at national/local, regional and international levels.	Progress reports submitted by the entities

Table 10: Economic Pillar Logical Framework

Indicators of Achievement to be reviewed and possibly revised once the target countries have been identified.

(i) Budget for the Economic Pillar (US$ 1,000)

	Implementing Entities		2016 Budget	2017 Budget	2018 Budget	2019 Budget	Total Budget
EA1: **Enhanced capacity of developing countries to implement an integrated multi-mode and multi-source production processes for the regular production of economic statistics.**							
A1.1: Regional workshops on economic statistics and indicators for measuring economic statistics related SDG indicators	UNSD & RCs	Regional workshop on national accounts		50			50
	UNSD & RCs	Regional workshop on SUT		50			50
	UNSD & RCs	Regional workshop on industry statistics		50			50
	UNSD & RCs	Regional workshop on energy statistics		50			50
	UNCTAD, UNSD & RC	Regional workshops on statistical business registers and the link to trade statistics and related non-tariff measures data, economic statistics measuring the economic effects of regulations used for social and environmental SDGs; South-south exchange of experience and good practices for measuring policy coherence w.r.t. SDGs	50				50

	Implementing Entities		2016 Budget	2017 Budget	2018 Budget	2019 Budget	Total Budget
A.1.2: Develop training material and e-learning courses on the compilation of economic statistics for measuring economic statistics related SDG indicators	UNSD, UNCTAD, RCs	Development of training material and e-learning courses on national accounts, SUT, industry statistics, energy statistics and statistical business registers and the link to trade statistics and related non-tariff measures data and economic indicators for regulatory measures intended to protect health and the environment that can affect trade and economic development	25	200			225
A.1.3 Regional training workshops and e-learning courses on the compilation of economic statistics for measuring economic statistics related SDG indicators	UNCTAD, UNSD, RCs	Blended-learning courses using e-learning and face-to-face workshops on national accounts, SUT, industry statistics, energy statistics and statistical business registers and the link to trade statistics and related non-tariff measures		50	200		250
EA2: **Enhanced capacity of target countries to collect, disseminate, notify and exchange data that are relevant for measuring economic statistics related SDG indicators.**							

	Implementing Entities		2016 Budget	2017 Budget	2018 Budget	2019 Budget	Total Budget
A2.1: Advisory missions to support target countries with implementing the improvements required for specific domains of economic statistics for measuring economic statistics related SDG indicators associated with those specific domains	UNSD & RCs	Advisory missions to support the compilation of national accounts, SUT, industry statistics energy statistics and statistical business registers and the link to trade statistics and non-tariff measures data		100	100	100	300
	UNCTAD, UNSD & RCs	Analysis of the availability of non-tariff measures data relevant for policies related in particular to SDGs 2, 3, 13, 14, 15 and 17 including gap analysis and needs assessment in a region and country specific context. Preparation of enterprise surveys on NTMs	75	50	50		175
A.2.2: Advisory missions to support to target countries to implement applications that support the collection, dissemination, notification and exchange of data relevant for measuring economic statistics related SDG indicators.	UNCTAD, UNSD & RCs	Advisory missions to use applications for national accounts, SUT, trade statistics and related non-tariff measures, industry statistics and energy statistics that are SDMX compliant		50	50	50	150
EA3: **Partnerships developed which support statistical strengthening and complement and/or expand on the Programme's outputs (at no cost to the Programme).**							

	Implementing Entities		2016 Budget	2017 Budget	2018 Budget	2019 Budget	Total Budget
A.3.1: Invitations issued to Resident Coordinators to attend (sub-) regional meetings under self-financing arrangements, and to co-finance government participation.	All entities		0	0	0	0	0
A.3.2: Invitations issued to regional statistical organizations to attend (sub)-regional meetings under self-financing arrangements	All entities		0	0	0	0	0
A.3.3: Participate in donor round-tables to support national resource mobilization efforts for statistical strengthening.	All entities		0	0	0	0	0
Total Budget			150	650	400	150	1,350

Table 11: Economic Pillar Budget

15.0 ANNEXES

15.1 Statistical projects under the Development Account (Tranches 1 – 9)

SL	Code	Title	Entity	Region	Thematic cluster
T10					
1	1617A	Programme for statistics and data	UNSD/DESA	All Regions	Statistics
2	1617F	Monitoring progress toward sustainable forest management	UNFF/DESA	Africa, Asia pacific, LAC	Statistics, Sustainable Development
3	1617G	Evidence-based policy action on youth development in Africa	DESA	Africa	Statistics, Governance and institution building
4	1617M	Indices for benchmarking productive capacities for evidence-based policymaking in landlocked developing countries	UNCTAD (in collaboration with ECA and ESCAP)	Africa, Asia and the Pacific	Statistics, Governance and institution building
5	1617N	Air quality data for health and environment policies in Africa and the Asia-Pacific region	UNEP (in collaboration with WHO & UN-Habitat)	Africa, Asia and the Pacific	Statistics, Sustainable Development
T9					
6	1415B	Supporting Member States in developing and strengthening environment statistics and integrated environmental-economic accounting for improved monitoring of sustainable development	DESA in collaboration with ECA, ESCAP	Africa, Asia and the Pacific	Statistics, Sustainable Development
7	1415F	Strengthening capacities of developing countries in sub-Saharan Africa to effectively produce and use population estimates and projections in policy-making for sustainable development	DESA in collaboration with ECA	Africa	Statistics, Sustainable Development, Population
8	1415G	Data collection methodology and tools for supporting the formulation of evidence-based policies in response to the challenge of population ageing in sub-Saharan Africa	DESA in collaboration with ECA	Africa	Statistics, Social Development
9	1415Y	Strengthening the capacity of African countries to use mobile technologies to collect and disseminate data for effective policy and decision making	ECA in collaboration with DESA	Africa	Statistics
10	1415AD	Strengthening national capacity in the most vulnerable UNECE countries for the sustainable development of statistics	ECE in collaboration with ESCAP	Europe, Asia and the Pacific	Statistics

11	1415AI	Strengthening statistical capacities for building macroeconomic and sustainable development indicators in Latin America, the Caribbean and Asia-Pacific countries	ECLAC in collaboration with DESA and ESCAP	Latin America and the Caribbean, Asia and the Pacific	Statistics
12	1415AQ	Strengthening the Statistical Capacity of ESCWA Member Countries in Producing and Disseminating Short-term Economic Indicators for Sustainable Growth	ESCWA in collaboration with DESA, ECA and ESCAP	Asia and the Pacific, Africa	Statistics, Macroeconomics and Finance
13	1415AU	Enhancing national statistical capacity to measure, monitor, assess and report on progress on achieving post-2015 goals and targets for sustainable development	DESA in collaboration with ECA and ESCAP	Africa, Asia and the Pacific	Statistics, Governance and institution building, Sustainable Development
T8					
14	1213G	Helping developing countries measure progress towards achieving a Green Economy	DESA in collaboration with ESCAP, ECALC, UNCTAD and UNEP	Asia and the Pacific, Latin America and the Caribbean	Statistics
15	1213H	Strengthening the geospatial information management capacities of developing countries for better policy making at national, regional and international level	DESA in collaboration with ESCAP, ECLAC, ECA, ESCWA	Asia and the Pacific, Latin America and the Caribbean	Statistics
16	1213W	Strengthening the capacity of Civil Registration and Vital Statistics (CRVS) Systems in Africa, and Asia and Pacific regions to produce continuous and reliable indicators for measuring progress on the development indicators	ECA	Africa, Asia and the Pacific	Statistics
17	1213Y	Strengthening the capacity of African countries to use mobile technologies to collect data for effective policy and decision making	ECA in collaboration with DESA	Africa	Statistics
18	1213AI	Interregional Cooperation to Strengthen National Capacities to Measure Progress in Achieving Gender Equality and Women	ESCAP	Asia and the Pacific, Europe	Statistics, Gender Equality and the empowerment of women
T7					
19	1011H	Strengthening national statistical and inter-institutional capacities for monitoring the Millennium Development Goals through inter-regional cooperation and knowledge-sharing	ECLAC, jointly with ECA, ESCWA, ECE, ESCAP, and in collaboration with DESA	Europe; Latin America and the Caribbean; Asia; Africa	Statistics, Governance and institution-building

20	1011AB	Enhancing Key Statistics and Indicators to Monitor Progress toward the Millennium Development Goals and Other Internationally Agreed Development Goals	DESA, in collaboration with ECA, ESCWA, ECE, ECLAC and ESCAP	Europe; Latin America and the Caribbean; Asia; Africa	Statistics, Sustainable development, environment and natural resources
21	1011AG	Strengthening statistical capacity of countries with economies in transition to assess progress in achieving the Millennium Development Goal on Environmental Sustainability and provide data on environmental vulnerabilities	ECE in collaboration with DESA	Europe; Asia	Statistics
22	1011AH	Improving poverty measurement: Building national statistical capacity in Caribbean countries to estimate Purchasing Power Parities	ECLAC	Latin America and the Caribbean	Statistics
23	1011AM	Strengthening statistical capacity for crime prevention in Asia	UNODC jointly with ESCAP	Asia	Statistics
24	1011AT	Regional Project for Strengthening Statistical Capacity for the ESCWA Countries in Energy Statistics and Energy Balance	ESCWA	Asia	Statistics
25	1011H	Strengthening national statistical and inter-institutional capacities for monitoring the Millennium Development Goals through inter-regional cooperation and knowledge-sharing	ECLAC, jointly with ECA, ESCWA, ECE, ESCAP, and in collaboration with DESA	Europe; Latin America and the Caribbean; Asia; Africa	Statistics, Governance and institution-building
T6					
26	0809F	African statistical knowledge networks in support of progress toward the internationally agreed development goals	DESA, with ECA	Africa	Statistics
27	0809H	Strengthening statistical capacity in support of progress towards the internationally development goals in the countries of the Southern Association for Regional Cooperation	DESA, in collaboration with ESCAP	Asia	Statistics
28	0809Q	Building national capacities for biodiversity indicators and reporting in Southern and Eastern Africa	UNEP in collaboration with ECA	Africa	Statistics, Sustainable development, environment and natural resources, Governance and institution-building
29	0809Z	Strengthening the capacity of national statistical offices in the Caribbean small island developing	ECLAC, in collaboration with DESA	Latin America and the Caribbean	Statistics , Social Development

		States to fulfil the Millennium Development Goals and other internationally agreed development goals			
30	0809AL	Interregional Cooperation on the Use of Data on Informal Sector and Informal Employment in National Accounts	ECA in Collaboration with DESA, ECLAC, ECA, ESCWA, ESCAP	All Regions	Statistics
T5					
31	0607A	Interregional cooperation on the measurement of the informal sector and informal employment	ESCAP with ECLAC, ESCWA and DESA	Global	Statistics
32	0607B	Interregional cooperation to strengthen social inclusion, gender equality and health promotion in the Millennium Development Goal process	ESCAP	Global	Statistics, Social Development
33	0607F	Strengthening the statistical capacity of Central Asian countries to monitor progress towards the Millennium Development Goals	ECE with DESA and ESCAP	Asia	Statistics
34	0607K	Strengthening the development of international merchandise trade statistics and e-commerce in member countries of the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia	ESCWA in Collaboration with DESA, UNCTAD	Western Asia	Statistics, International trade
35	0607J	Strengthening African statistical systems to generate gender-disaggregated data to support policies to promote gender equality and empowerment of women	ECA with DESA and ESCAP	Africa	Statistics
36	0607T	Strengthening statistical capacity in support of progress towards the internationally agreed development goals in the Southern African Development Community region	DESA and ECA	Africa	Statistics
37	0607Y	Strengthening national capacities in environment statistics and accounts in support of progress toward achieving the internationally agreed development goals	ESCWA with ECLAC in Collaboration with DESA	ESCWA and ECLAC regions	Statistics, Environment
38	0607Z	Improving global road safety: setting regional and national road traffic casualty reduction targets	ECE with ECA, ECLAC, ESCAP and ESCWA	Global	Statistics, Social development
39	0607AB	Improvement of disability measurement and statistics in Asia	ESCAP with DESA	Asia and the Pacific	Statistics
40	0607AF	Building statistical capacity in the Low Income Countries of South East Asia	DESA with ESC	Asia and the Pacific	Statistics, Trade, economics and finance

41	0607R	Collection and analysis of data and trends on drugs, crime, and victimization in Africa	UNODC with ECA and DESA	Africa	Statistics, Social Development
T4					
42	0405V	Strengthening statistical capacity building in support of the Millennium Development Goals (MDG's) in the region of the Economic Community of West African States	DESA, ECWA and ECA	Africa	Statistics
43	0405J	Capacity building at the local and national levels for the monitoring of Millennium Development Goal Target on slums	UNHABITAT in Collaboration with DESA, UNEP	Africa	Statistics, Sustainable Development
44	0405Q	Capacity building for environmental data, information and knowledge management to support decision making at regional and national levels	UNEP	Africa, LAC	Statistics, Sustainable Development
T3					
45	0203F	Strengthening of networking of institutions and experts to accelerate the development of social and environmental statistics in the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean	ECLAC, DESA	Latin America	Statistics
46	0203T	Strengthening statistical capacity in the region of the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia	DESA, ESCWA	Asia	Statistics
T2					
47	0001G	Strengthening the regional capacity for statistical development in South-East Asia	DESA	Asia	Statistics
T1					
48	9899H (iii)	Strengthening capacity in the compilation of statistics and indicators for United Nations conferences, follow-up in the CARRICOM region	DESA	Latin America	Statistics

15.2 **Stakeholder Table**

Key stakeholders impacted by the Programme

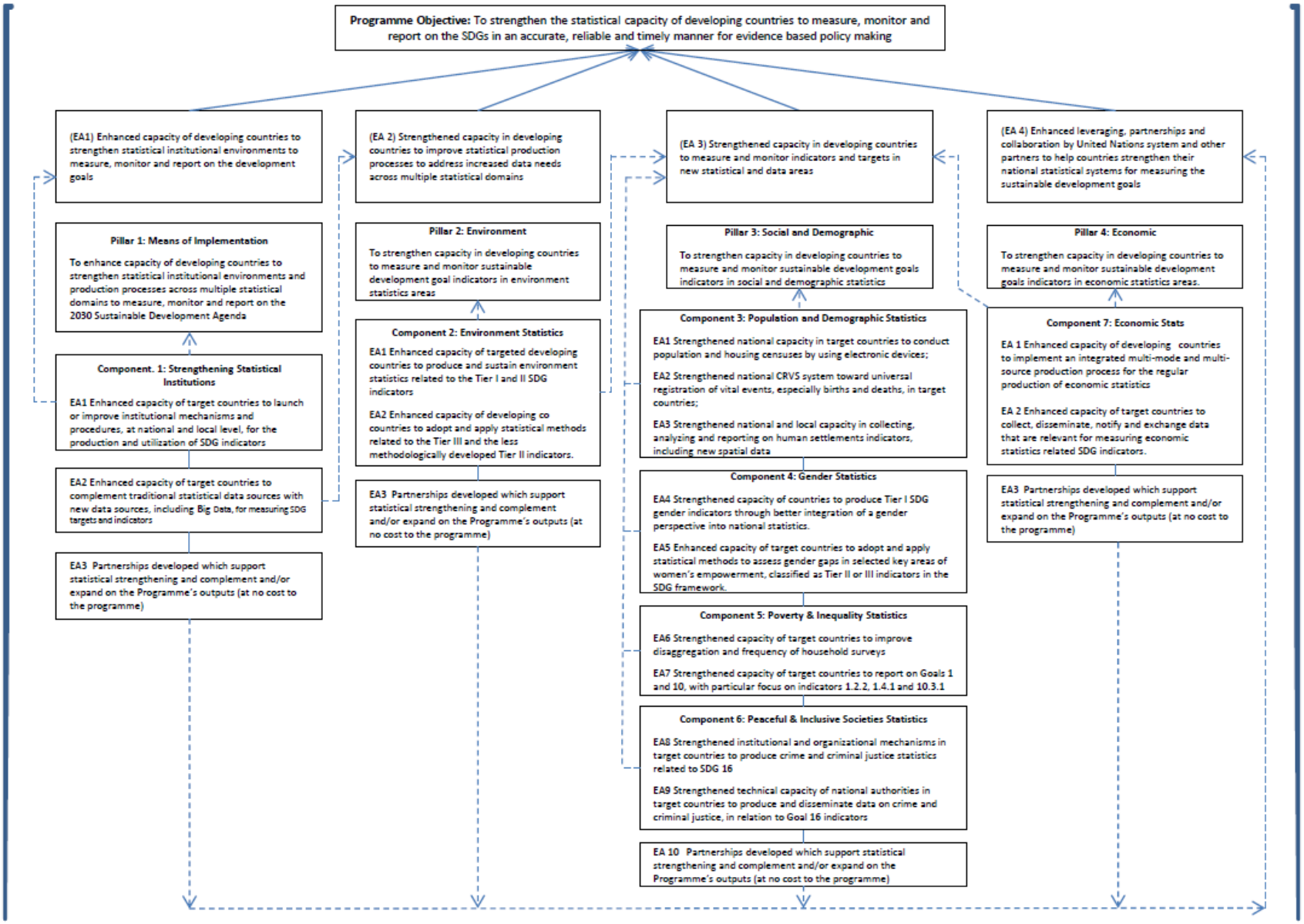
Stakeholders	Current capacity gaps	Level of engagement	Expected change
Local/National/Regional Statistical Systems			
National Statistical Offices	(a) Inadequate institutional and technical capacity to produce high-quality statistics and indicators, and to coordinate production and development activities of the entire national statistical system (b) Inadequate use of electronic devices and internet for census operations (c) Insufficient capacity to effectively use software to process large amounts of data (d) Household surveys are often implemented with insufficient frequency and the data collected is inadequate. (e) Lack of integration of a gender perspective in the production, analysis and dissemination of official statistics and lack of skills to interpret results of gender analysis (f) Lack of technical skills on specialized surveys on women's issues (g) Lack of technical capacity to produce reliable victimization and corruption surveys	High	Enhanced production, monitoring and reporting capacity, and improved coordination of the national statistical system. Timely implementation of censuses with improved quality of census results, which will contribute to reporting on many SDG indicators, particularly SDG 17.19.2a Increased information from the surveys will lead to more complete reporting on SDGs Improved integration of a gender perspective in routine data collection and dissemination. Improved understanding and use of available evidence for gender analysis Improved understanding of statistical requirements to undertake specialized surveys on VAW Improved capacity to produce and collect crime and criminal justice statistics Improved statistics which are internationally comparable in line with the ICCS

	(h) Lack of common procedures and methodologies to produce data		
Other producers of official statistics such as statistical divisions of line ministries and other agencies, with particular attention to the Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Social Affairs, Ministry of Economy	(a) Inadequate institutional and technical capacity to produce high-quality statistics and indicators (b) Lack of integration of a gender perspective in their data work (c) Lack of statistical literacy to understand and interpret results of gender analysis	High	Enhanced production and monitoring capacity. Improved integration of a gender perspective in routine data collection and dissemination activities Improved understanding and use of available evidence for gender analysis
Civil Registration Offices and Ministries in charge of vital registration	(a) Lack of mechanism and technical knowledge to measure completeness and assess quality of vital registration. (b) Inadequate reporting on registration coverage to int'l organizations.	High	Improved availability of quality statistics on birth and death registration, contributing to SDG indicators 16.9 and 17.19.2b
City planning offices/local authorities/local observatories	(a) Poor institutional capacity; (b) Lack of established systems of local data collection; (c) Weak coordination with NSOs; (d) City data is not detailed, disaggregated or harmonized; (e) Spatial analysis is not part of the routine collection of information.	High	Enhanced technical capacity of cities to produce reliable, timely and disaggregated data. Enhanced capacity of local authorities, local observatories and service providers to produce and analyse spatial data. Improved coordination between local and national institutions and reinforcement of the NSS.
Law Enforcement authorities (police, Ministry of Interior/Security) Criminal Justice Institutions (Judiciary, Ministry of Justice, Prison Administration)	Inability to produce standardized data across law enforcement entities, and across criminal justice institutions. Inability to produce data that corresponds to the ICCS.	High	Improved production and dissemination of internationally comparable data

Regional and national training institutions	Inadequate e-learning facilities, training courses and material for staff of national statistical offices, other producers of statistics and stakeholders	High	Improved e-learning opportunities with redesigned programmes and material dedicated to the production and interpretation of statistics and indicators related to the SDGs
Data and Research Communities			
Ministries, agencies and administrations as providers of administrative data/registers for the compilation of official statistics	Lack of collaboration and support for the use of administrative data for the production of statistics and indicators	High-medium	Full exploitation of existing administrative data and registers for the production, monitoring and reporting of SDG indicators
Research Community	Limited access to micro data for research and analysis	Medium	Improved access to micro data and participation in methodological development
Private data holders (Business Community/Big Data)	Lack of partnership between producers of statistics and holders of Big Data	Medium-low	Improved mutual understanding of the potential of Big Data for the production of official statistics
User Communities			
National authorities, regional and global policy makers	Low availability and access to high-quality data and reduced capacity for evidence-based policy decisions	High	Improved availability and access to relevant data for national, regional and global development policies and eventually allocation of additional resources for statistical production and development
Media, Civil Society, Academia, Women's advocates	(a)Inadequate access to statistical information, low awareness of the state of development of the economy, the society and the environment, lack of trust in official statistics (b)Lack of statistical literacy to understand and interpret results of gender analysis (c)Ineffective use of statistics in formulation of programmes and policies	Medium	Increased access to official statistics, which will lead to better knowledge and understanding of the situation in the country Raised public awareness and accountability. Improved research based on data and statistics. Increased trust in official statistics Improved understanding and use of available evidence for gender analysis, and in developing programmes and policies

International Communities			
International Organisations	Lack of timely and comparable information to report on SDGS at the regional and global level	Medium	Increased information will lead to more complete reporting on the SDGs
Multi-lateral and bilateral partner organisations	Lack of awareness about most urgent development needs and priorities	High	Improved understanding of priorities for capacity development activities

15.3 Programme EAs and associated Pillar/Component EAs



15.4 **Structure of the Programme (Matrix)**

EA	SDG Pillars	Goal	Theme	TAG member										(Co-) Lead entity	Budget	Weight
				ECA	ECE	ECLAC	ESCAP	ESCWA	Habitat	UNCTAD	UNEP	UNODC	UNSD			
EA1, EA2, EA4	Means of implementation	All SDGs, in particular 17	Strengthening statistical environment and production processes	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	UNSD/ ESCAP	$3,400,000	36%
EA3, EA4	Environment Statistics	6,7,12, 13,14,15	Environmental statistics and environmental economic accounting (i.e. FDES, SEEA, sustainable production and consumption, disaster statistics, NRS, toolbox ...)	X	X	X	X	X			X		X	UNEP/ UNSD	$1,900,000	20%
	Social, demographic, incl. peace and inclusive societies statistics	1,3,4,5, 8,10,11, 16,17	Population and demographic statistics and indicators (i.e. census, civil registration, vital statistics ...)	X	X	X	X	X	X		X		X	UNSD/ ECA/ HABITAT	$2,850,000	30%
			Gender statistics and indicators	X	X	X	X	X				X	X	UNSD/ ECE		
			Poverty (incl. multidimensional poverty),and inequality statistics and indicators, household surveys...		X	X	X	X	X					ECLAC/ ESCWA		
			Peaceful and inclusive societies	X								X		UNODC/ ECA		
	Economic Statistics	7, 8, 9, 10,11,12, 14,16,17	Economic statistics and indicators (i.e. National Accounts, trade, short-term, industry ...)	X	X	X	X	X		X	X		X	UNSD/ UNCTAD	$1,350,000	14%
			Central Programme Costs												$500,000	5%
			TOTAL PROGRAMME BUDGET												**$10,000,000**	

15.5 Programme Budget by Pillar – EA – Year

UNDA 10th Data and Statistics Budget by Pillar / EA / Year				2016	2017	2018	2019	Total
Pillar 1	Comp. 1	EA1	A1.1	104,500	368,800	0	0	**473,300**
			A1.2	0	313,000	103,000	0	**416,000**
			A1.3	0	146,000	270,000	0	**416,000**
			A1.4	10,900	98,100	130,800	21,800	**261,600**
			A1.5	0	91,200	136,800	45,600	**273,600**
			A1.6	5,000	20,000	40,000	40,000	**105,000**
			A1.7	0	0	0	472,500	**472,500**
			Total	**120,400**	**1,037,100**	**680,600**	**579,900**	**2,418,000**
		EA2 :	A2.1	0	185,000	182,000	49,000	**416,000**
			A2.2	30,000	90,000	30,000	0	**150,000**
			A2.3	0	64,000	244,000	108,000	**416,000**
			Total	**30,000**	**339,000**	**456,000**	**157,000**	**982,000**
		Total		**150,400**	**1,376,100**	**1,136,600**	**736,900**	**3,400,000**
Pillar II	Comp. 2	EA1	A1.1	104,500	116,500	0	0	**221,000**
			A1.2	0	343,000	0	0	**343,000**
			A1.3	0	0	329,500	0	**329,500**
			A1.4	0	0	0	0	**0**
			A1.5	0	243,750	259,250	0	**503,000**
			Total	**104,500**	**703,250**	**588,750**	**0**	**1,396,500**
		EA2 :	A2.1	0	114,250	116,750	0	**231,000**
			A2.2	0	15,000	15,000	20,000	**50,000**
			A2.3	12,500	21,500	19,000	13,000	**66,000**
			A2.4	0	49,250	33,000	49,250	**131,500**
			A2.5	12,500	0	0	12,500	**25,000**
			A2.6	0	0	0	0	**0**
			Total	**25,000**	**200,000**	**183,750**	**94,750**	**503,500**
		Total		**129,500**	**903,250**	**772,500**	**94,750**	**1,900,000**
Pillar III	Comp. 3	EA1	A1.1	70,000	0	0	0	**70,000**
			A1.2	0	270,000	0	0	**270,000**
			A1.3	0	33,000	36,000	6,000	**75,000**
			Total	**70,000**	**303,000**	**36,000**	**6,000**	**415,000**
		EA2	A2.1	50,000	0	0	0	**50,000**
			A2.2	0	148,000	42,000	0	**190,000**
			A2.3	0	18,000	51,000	16,000	**85,000**
			Total	**50,000**	**166,000**	**93,000**	**16,000**	**325,000**
		EA3	A3.1	40,000	40,000	0	0	**80,000**
			A3.2	0	165,000	30,000	0	**195,000**
			A3.3	0	39,000	21,000	15,000	**75,000**
			Total	**40,000**	**244,000**	**51,000**	**15,000**	**350,000**
		Total		**160,000**	**713,000**	**180,000**	**37,000**	**1,090,000**

	Comp. 4	EA4	A4.1	75,000	0	40,000	0	**115,000**
			A4.2	0	110,000	100,000	0	**210,000**
			A4.3	0	75,000	25,000	0	**100,000**
			Total	**75,000**	**185,000**	**165,000**	**0**	**425,000**
		EA5	A5.1	0	60,000	20,000	0	**80,000**
			A5.2	0	39,000	30,000	56,000	**125,000**
			A5.3	0	60,000	100,000	0	**160,000**
			A5.4	0	0	60,000	60,000	**120,000**
			Total	**0**	**159,000**	**210,000**	**116,000**	**485,000**
		Total		**75,000**	**344,000**	**375,000**	**116,000**	**910,000**
Pillar III	Comp. 5	EA6	A6.1a	11,000	13,000	0	0	**24,000**
			A6.1b	42,000	42,000	0	0	**84,000**
			A6.2	0	30,500	30,500	0	**61,000**
			A6.3	0	0	146,000	126,000	**272,000**
			Total	**53,000**	**85,500**	**176,500**	**126,000**	**441,000**
		EA7	A7.1a	0	51,000	0	0	**51,000**
			A7.1b	0	0	38,000	0	**38,000**
			Total	**0**	**51,000**	**38,000**	**0**	**89,000**
		Total		**53,000**	**136,500**	**214,500**	**126,000**	**530,000**
	Comp. 6	EA8	A8.1	40,000	0	0	0	**40,000**
			A8.2	0	58,000	0	0	**58,000**
			A8.3	0	32,000	0	0	**32,000**
			Total	**40,000**	**90,000**	**0**	**0**	**130,000**
		EA9	A9.1	0	60,000	0	0	**60,000**
			A9.2	0	0	56,000	0	**56,000**
			A9.3	0	0	20,000	0	**20,000**
			A9.4	0	0	0	54,000	**54,000**
			Total	**0**	**60,000**	**76,000**	**54,000**	**190,000**
		Total		**40,000**	**150,000**	**76,000**	**54,000**	**320,000**
		Total		**328,000**	**1,343,500**	**845,500**	**333,000**	**2,850,000**
Pillar IV	Comp. 7	EA1	A1.1	50,000	200,000	0	0	**250,000**
			A1.2	25,000	200,000	0	0	**225,000**
			A1.3	0	50,000	200,000	0	**250,000**
			Total	**75,000**	**450,000**	**200,000**	**0**	**725,000**
		EA2	A2.1	75,000	150,000	150,000	100,000	**475,000**
			A2.2	0	50,000	50,000	50,000	**150,000**
			Total	**75,000**	**200,000**	**200,000**	**150,000**	**625,000**
		Total		**150,000**	**650,000**	**400,000**	**150,000**	**1,350,000**
CC	CC	CC	CC	0	175,000	100,000	225,000	**500,000**
			Total	**0**	**175,000**	**100,000**	**225,000**	**500,000**
		Total		**0**	**175,000**	**100,000**	**225,000**	**500,000**

15.6 Programme Budget by Pillar – Entity – Object Class

UNDA 10th Data and Statistics Budget by Pillar / Entity		UNSD	ECA	ECE	ECLAC	ESCAP	ESCWA	Habitat	UNEP	UNCTAD	UNODC	Total
Pillar 1	15 Other Staff Costs (GTA)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	105 Consultants/Experts	125,800	120,000	20,000	90,000	110,000	40,000	0	0	0	0	505,800
	115 Travel of Staff	95,000	120,000	20,000	90,000	110,000	40,000	0	0	0	0	475,000
	120 Contractual Services	112,000	36,000	3,000	31,500	34,500	15,000	0	0	0	0	232,000
	125 General Operating Exp.	7,000	7,200	800	6,000	6,800	2,800	0	0	0	0	30,600
	135 Furniture and Equipment	7,000	7,200	800	6,000	6,800	2,800	0	0	0	0	30,600
	145 Grants and Contributions	1,006,000	400,000	0	280,000	320,000	120,000	0	0	0	0	2,126,000
	Total	**1,352,800**	**690,400**	**44,600**	**503,500**	**588,100**	**220,600**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**3,400,000**
Pillar II	15 Other Staff Costs (GTA)	0	10,000	14,000	0	14,000	10,000	0	8,000	0	0	56,000
	105 Consultants/Experts	60,000	50,000	40,000	60,000	127,500	30,000	0	210,000	0	0	577,500
	115 Travel of Staff	71,500	49,000	36,500	42,500	64,000	33,000	0	202,000	0	0	498,500
	120 Contractual Services	0	0	24,000	0	0	8,000	0	0	0	0	32,000
	125 General Operating Exp.	0	0	3,000	0	0	4,000	0	0	0	0	7,000
	135 Furniture and Equipment	0	0	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,000
	145 Grants and Contributions	0	110,000	155,000	110,000	135,000	118,000	0	100,000	0	0	728,000
	Total	**131,500**	**219,000**	**273,500**	**212,500**	**340,500**	**203,000**	**0**	**520,000**	**0**	**0**	**1,900,000**
Pillar III	15 Other Staff Costs (GTA)	0	11,000	0	10,000	3,000	19,500	30,000	10,000	0	15,400	98,900
	105 Consultants/Experts	30,000	57,000	62,000	119,000	116,000	91,500	62,000	60,000	0	141,000	738,500
	115 Travel of Staff	80,000	91,000	31,500	84,400	81,000	104,500	80,000	15,000	0	28,000	595,400
	120 Contractual Services	0	26,000	28,500	11,000	34,500	34,500	20,000	0	0	36,000	190,500
	125 General Operating Exp.	1,000	0	0	0	3,000	0	15,000	0	0	3,000	22,000
	135 Furniture and Equipment	0	0	0	0	0	0	10,000	0	0	32,250	42,250
	145 Grants and Contributions	174,000	212,000	116,000	112,600	251,500	174,000	0	40,000	0	82,350	1,162,450
	Total	**285,000**	**397,000**	**238,000**	**337,000**	**489,000**	**424,000**	**217,000**	**125,000**	**0**	**338,000**	**2,850,000**
Pillar IV	15 Other Staff Costs (GTA)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	105 Consultants/Experts	150,000	59,000	59,000	59,000	59,000	59,000	0	0	245,000	0	690,000
	115 Travel of Staff	90,000	27,000	27,000	27,000	27,000	27,000	0	0	45,000	0	270,000
	120 Contractual Services	0	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	0	0	0	0	10,000
	125 General Operating Exp.	0	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	0	0	0	0	30,000
	135 Furniture and Equipment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	145 Grants and Contributions	0	56,000	56,000	56,000	56,000	56,000	0	0	70,000	0	350,000
	Total	**240,000**	**150,000**	**150,000**	**150,000**	**150,000**	**150,000**	**0**	**0**	**360,000**	**0**	**1,350,000**
Central costs	15 Other Staff Costs (GTA)	250,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	250,000
	105 Consultants/Experts	200,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	200,000
	115 Travel of Staff	6,000	6,000	4,000	4,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	50,000
	Total	**456,000**	**6,000**	**4,000**	**4,000**	**6,000**	**6,000**	**6,000**	**4,000**	**4,000**	**4,000**	**500,000**
Total	15 Other Staff Costs (GTA)	250,000	21,000	14,000	10,000	17,000	29,500	30,000	18,000	0	15,400	404,900
	105 Consultants/Experts	565,800	286,000	181,000	328,000	412,500	220,500	62,000	270,000	245,000	141,000	2,711,800
	115 Travel of Staff	342,500	293,000	119,000	247,900	288,000	210,500	86,000	221,000	49,000	32,000	1,888,900
	120 Contractual Services	112,000	64,000	57,500	44,500	71,000	59,500	20,000	0	0	36,000	464,500
	125 General Operating Exp.	8,000	13,200	9,800	12,000	15,800	12,800	15,000	0	0	3,000	89,600
	135 Furniture and Equipment	7,000	7,200	1,800	6,000	6,800	2,800	10,000	0	0	32,250	73,850
	145 Grants and Contributions	1,180,000	778,000	327,000	558,600	762,500	468,000	0	140,000	70,000	82,350	4,366,450
	Total	**2,465,300**	**1,462,400**	**710,100**	**1,207,000**	**1,573,600**	**1,003,600**	**223,000**	**649,000**	**364,000**	**342,000**	**10,000,000**

15.7 **Programme Budget by Pillar-Component-Entity-Year-Object Class**

UNDA 10th Data and Statistics Budget by Pillar / Component / Entity / Year			UNSD					ECA				
			2016	2017	2018	2019	**Total**	2016	2017	2018	2019	**Total**
Pillar 1	Comp. 1	15 Other Staff Costs (GTA)	0	0	0	0	**0**	0	0	0	0	**0**
		105 Consultants/Experts	15,000	40,800	25,000	45,000	**125,800**	0	50,000	60,000	10,000	**120,000**
		115 Travel of Staff	15,000	37,500	5,000	37,500	**95,000**	0	50,000	60,000	10,000	**120,000**
		120 Contractual Services	10,000	34,000	23,000	45,000	**112,000**	0	16,500	18,000	1,500	**36,000**
		125 General Operating Exp.	1,000	3,000	500	2,500	**7,000**	0	3,200	3,600	400	**7,200**
		135 Furniture and Equipment	1,000	3,000	500	2,500	**7,000**	0	3,200	3,600	400	**7,200**
		145 Grants and Contributions	97,500	474,500	54,000	380,000	**1,006,000**	0	200,000	200,000	0	**400,000**
		Total	**139,500**	**592,800**	**108,000**	**512,500**	**1,352,800**	**0**	**322,900**	**345,200**	**22,300**	**690,400**
Pillar II	Comp. 2	15 Other Staff Costs (GTA)	0	0	0	0	**0**	0	10,000	0	0	**10,000**
		105 Consultants/Experts	0	30,000	30,000	0	**60,000**	0	25,000	25,000	0	**50,000**
		115 Travel of Staff	19,000	35,000	17,500	0	**71,500**	14,000	26,000	9,000	0	**49,000**
		120 Contractual Services	0	0	0	0	**0**	0	0	0	0	**0**
		125 General Operating Exp.	0	0	0	0	**0**	0	0	0	0	**0**
		135 Furniture and Equipment	0	0	0	0	**0**	0	0	0	0	**0**
		145 Grants and Contributions	0	0	0	0	**0**	0	52,000	58,000	0	**110,000**
		Total	**19,000**	**65,000**	**47,500**	**0**	**131,500**	**14,000**	**113,000**	**92,000**	**0**	**219,000**
Pillar III	Comp. 3	15 Other Staff Costs (GTA)	0	0	0	0	**0**	0	4,000	0	0	**4,000**
		105 Consultants/Experts	20,000	0	0	0	**20,000**	0	17,500	19,500	6,000	**43,000**
		115 Travel of Staff	40,000	0	0	0	**40,000**	0	22,000	19,000	6,000	**47,000**
		120 Contractual Services	0	0	0	0	**0**	0	15,000	0	0	**15,000**
		125 General Operating Exp.	1,000	0	0	0	**1,000**	0	0	0	0	**0**
		135 Furniture and Equipment	0	0	0	0	**0**	0	0	0	0	**0**
		145 Grants and Contributions	59,000	0	0	0	**59,000**	0	111,000	0	0	**111,000**
		Total	**120,000**	**0**	**0**	**0**	120,000	**0**	**169,500**	**38,500**	**12,000**	**220,000**
	Comp. 4	15 Other Staff Costs (GTA)	0	0	0	0	**0**	0	4,000	3,000	0	**7,000**
		105 Consultants/Experts	0	10,000	0	0	**10,000**	0	9,000	5,000	0	**14,000**
		115 Travel of Staff	10,000	10,000	20,000	0	**40,000**	0	8,000	24,000	0	**32,000**
		120 Contractual Services	0	0	0	0	**0**	0	5,000	6,000	0	**11,000**
		125 General Operating Exp.	0	0	0	0	**0**	0	0	0	0	**0**
		135 Furniture and Equipment	0	0	0	0	**0**	0	0	0	0	**0**
		145 Grants and Contributions	65,000	10,000	40,000	0	**115,000**	0	59,000	42,000	0	**101,000**
		Total	**75,000**	**30,000**	**60,000**	**0**	165,000	**0**	**85,000**	**80,000**	**0**	165,000
	Comp. 5	15 Other Staff Costs (GTA)	0	0	0	0	**0**	0	0	0	0	**0**
		105 Consultants/Experts	0	0	0	0	**0**	0	0	0	0	**0**
		115 Travel of Staff	0	0	0	0	**0**	0	0	0	0	**0**
		120 Contractual Services	0	0	0	0	**0**	0	0	0	0	**0**
		125 General Operating Exp.	0	0	0	0	**0**	0	0	0	0	**0**
		135 Furniture and Equipment	0	0	0	0	**0**	0	0	0	0	**0**
		145 Grants and Contributions	0	0	0	0	**0**	0	0	0	0	**0**
		Total	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
	Comp. 6	15 Other Staff Costs (GTA)	0	0	0	0	**0**	0	0	0	0	**0**
		105 Consultants/Experts	0	0	0	0	**0**	0	0	0	0	**0**
		115 Travel of Staff	0	0	0	0	**0**	0	3,000	6,000	3,000	**12,000**
		120 Contractual Services	0	0	0	0	**0**	0	0	0	0	**0**
		125 General Operating Exp.	0	0	0	0	**0**	0	0	0	0	**0**
		135 Furniture and Equipment	0	0	0	0	**0**	0	0	0	0	**0**
		145 Grants and Contributions	0	0	0	0	**0**	0	0	0	0	**0**
		Total	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**3,000**	**6,000**	**3,000**	12,000
	Total	15 Other Staff Costs (GTA)	0	0	0	0	**0**	0	8,000	3,000	0	**11,000**
		105 Consultants/Experts	20,000	10,000	0	0	**30,000**	0	26,500	24,500	6,000	**57,000**
		115 Travel of Staff	50,000	10,000	20,000	0	**80,000**	0	33,000	49,000	9,000	**91,000**
		120 Contractual Services	0	0	0	0	**0**	0	20,000	6,000	0	**26,000**
		125 General Operating Exp.	1,000	0	0	0	**1,000**	0	0	0	0	**0**
		135 Furniture and Equipment	0	0	0	0	**0**	0	0	0	0	**0**
		145 Grants and Contributions	124,000	10,000	40,000	0	**174,000**	0	170,000	42,000	0	**212,000**
		Total	**195,000**	**30,000**	**60,000**	**0**	285,000	**0**	**257,500**	**124,500**	**15,000**	397,000
Pillar IV	Comp. 7	15 Other Staff Costs (GTA)	0	0	0	0	**0**	0	0	0	0	**0**
		105 Consultants/Experts	0	150,000	0	0	**150,000**	0	21,000	21,000	17,000	**59,000**
		115 Travel of Staff	5,000	35,000	35,000	15,000	**90,000**	0	9,000	9,000	9,000	**27,000**
		120 Contractual Services	0	0	0	0	**0**	0	1,000	1,000	0	**2,000**
		125 General Operating Exp.	0	0	0	0	**0**	0	3,000	3,000	0	**6,000**
		135 Furniture and Equipment	0	0	0	0	**0**	0	0	0	0	**0**
		145 Grants and Contributions	0	0	0	0	**0**	0	28,000	28,000	0	**56,000**
		Total	**5,000**	**185,000**	**35,000**	**15,000**	240,000	**0**	**62,000**	**62,000**	**26,000**	150,000
Central Costs		15 Other Staff Costs (GTA)	0	75,000	100,000	75,000	**250,000**	0	0	0	0	**0**
		105 Consultants/Experts	0	50,000	0	150,000	**200,000**	0	0	0	0	**0**
		115 Travel of Staff	0	6,000	0	0	**6,000**	0	6,000	0	0	**6,000**
		Total	**0**	**131,000**	**100,000**	**225,000**	456,000	**0**	**6,000**	**0**	**0**	6,000
Total		15 Other Staff Costs (GTA)	0	75,000	100,000	75,000	**250,000**	0	18,000	3,000	0	**21,000**
		105 Consultants/Experts	35,000	280,800	55,000	195,000	**565,800**	0	122,500	130,500	33,000	**286,000**
		115 Travel of Staff	89,000	123,500	77,500	52,500	**342,500**	14,000	124,000	127,000	28,000	**293,000**
		120 Contractual Services	10,000	34,000	23,000	45,000	**112,000**	0	37,500	25,000	1,500	**64,000**
		125 General Operating Exp.	2,000	3,000	500	2,500	**8,000**	0	6,200	6,600	400	**13,200**
		135 Furniture and Equipment	1,000	3,000	500	2,500	**7,000**	0	3,200	3,600	400	**7,200**
		145 Grants and Contributions	221,500	484,500	94,000	380,000	**1,180,000**	0	450,000	328,000	0	**778,000**
		Total	**358,500**	**1,003,800**	**350,500**	**752,500**	2,465,300	**14,000**	**761,400**	**623,700**	**63,300**	1,462,400

UNDA 10th Data and Statistics Budget by Pillar / Component / Entity / Year			ECE					ECLAC				
			2016	2017	2018	2019	**Total**	2016	2017	2018	2019	**Total**
Pillar 1	Comp. 1	15 Other Staff Costs (GTA)	0	0	0	0	**0**	0	0	0	0	**0**
		105 Consultants/Experts	0	5,000	10,000	5,000	**20,000**	5,000	25,000	45,000	15,000	**90,000**
		115 Travel of Staff	0	5,000	10,000	5,000	**20,000**	5,000	25,000	45,000	15,000	**90,000**
		120 Contractual Services	0	500	1,500	1,000	**3,000**	500	8,500	18,000	4,500	**31,500**
		125 General Operating Exp.	0	200	400	200	**800**	200	1,600	3,300	900	**6,000**
		135 Furniture and Equipment	0	200	400	200	**800**	200	1,600	3,300	900	**6,000**
		145 Grants and Contributions	0	0	0	0	**0**	0	70,000	175,000	35,000	**280,000**
		Total	**0**	**10,900**	**22,300**	**11,400**	**44,600**	**10,900**	**131,700**	**289,600**	**71,300**	**503,500**
Pillar II	Comp. 2	15 Other Staff Costs (GTA)	0	12,000	0	2,000	**14,000**	0	0	0	0	**0**
		105 Consultants/Experts	2,500	17,500	17,500	2,500	**40,000**	0	35,000	25,000	0	**60,000**
		115 Travel of Staff	6,000	20,750	7,750	2,000	**36,500**	10,000	23,500	9,000	0	**42,500**
		120 Contractual Services	2,500	10,500	8,250	2,750	**24,000**	0	0	0	0	**0**
		125 General Operating Exp.	500	1,500	750	250	**3,000**	0	0	0	0	**0**
		135 Furniture and Equipment	0	750	0	250	**1,000**	0	0	0	0	**0**
		145 Grants and Contributions	0	77,500	65,000	12,500	**155,000**	0	52,000	58,000	0	**110,000**
		Total	**11,500**	**140,500**	**99,250**	**22,250**	**273,500**	**10,000**	**110,500**	**92,000**	**0**	**212,500**
Pillar III	Comp. 3	15 Other Staff Costs (GTA)	0	0	0	0	**0**	0	0	0	0	**0**
		105 Consultants/Experts	0	12,000	4,000	0	**16,000**	0	28,000	12,000	0	**40,000**
		115 Travel of Staff	0	1,750	1,750	0	**3,500**	0	24,000	12,000	0	**36,000**
		120 Contractual Services	0	1,750	1,750	0	**3,500**	0	4,000	0	0	**4,000**
		125 General Operating Exp.	0	0	0	0	**0**	0	0	0	0	**0**
		135 Furniture and Equipment	0	0	0	0	**0**	0	0	0	0	**0**
		145 Grants and Contributions	0	37,000	0	0	**37,000**	0	54,000	0	0	**54,000**
		Total	**0**	**52,500**	**7,500**	**0**	**60,000**	**0**	**110,000**	**24,000**	**0**	**134,000**
	Comp. 4	15 Other Staff Costs (GTA)	0	0	0	0	**0**	0	0	0	0	**0**
		105 Consultants/Experts	0	16,000	0	10,000	**26,000**	0	0	0	15,000	**15,000**
		115 Travel of Staff	0	14,000	0	6,000	**20,000**	0	0	0	25,000	**25,000**
		120 Contractual Services	0	16,000	0	4,000	**20,000**	0	0	0	0	**0**
		125 General Operating Exp.	0	0	0	0	**0**	0	0	0	0	**0**
		135 Furniture and Equipment	0	0	0	0	**0**	0	0	0	0	**0**
		145 Grants and Contributions	0	29,000	0	0	**29,000**	0	0	0	0	**0**
		Total	**0**	**75,000**	**0**	**20,000**	**95,000**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**40,000**	**40,000**
	Comp. 5	15 Other Staff Costs (GTA)	0	0	0	0	**0**	0	5,000	0	5,000	**10,000**
		105 Consultants/Experts	0	12,000	8,000	0	**20,000**	15,000	33,000	16,000	0	**64,000**
		115 Travel of Staff	0	0	8,000	0	**8,000**	0	11,700	11,700	0	**23,400**
		120 Contractual Services	0	0	5,000	0	**5,000**	0	0	0	7,000	**7,000**
		125 General Operating Exp.	0	0	0	0	**0**	0	0	0	0	**0**
		135 Furniture and Equipment	0	0	0	0	**0**	0	0	0	0	**0**
		145 Grants and Contributions	0	0	50,000	0	**50,000**	0	2,300	2,300	54,000	**58,600**
		Total	**0**	**12,000**	**71,000**	**0**	**83,000**	**15,000**	**52,000**	**30,000**	**66,000**	**163,000**
	Comp. 6	15 Other Staff Costs (GTA)	0	0	0	0	**0**	0	0	0	0	**0**
		105 Consultants/Experts	0	0	0	0	**0**	0	0	0	0	**0**
		115 Travel of Staff	0	0	0	0	**0**	0	0	0	0	**0**
		120 Contractual Services	0	0	0	0	**0**	0	0	0	0	**0**
		125 General Operating Exp.	0	0	0	0	**0**	0	0	0	0	**0**
		135 Furniture and Equipment	0	0	0	0	**0**	0	0	0	0	**0**
		145 Grants and Contributions	0	0	0	0	**0**	0	0	0	0	**0**
		Total	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
	Total	15 Other Staff Costs (GTA)	0	0	0	0	**0**	0	5,000	0	5,000	**10,000**
		105 Consultants/Experts	0	40,000	12,000	10,000	**62,000**	15,000	61,000	28,000	15,000	**119,000**
		115 Travel of Staff	0	15,750	9,750	6,000	**31,500**	0	35,700	23,700	25,000	**84,400**
		120 Contractual Services	0	17,750	6,750	4,000	**28,500**	0	4,000	0	7,000	**11,000**
		125 General Operating Exp.	0	0	0	0	**0**	0	0	0	0	**0**
		135 Furniture and Equipment	0	0	0	0	**0**	0	0	0	0	**0**
		145 Grants and Contributions	0	66,000	50,000	0	**116,000**	0	56,300	2,300	54,000	**112,600**
		Total	**0**	**139,500**	**78,500**	**20,000**	**238,000**	**15,000**	**162,000**	**54,000**	**106,000**	**337,000**
Pillar IV	Comp. 7	15 Other Staff Costs (GTA)	0	0	0	0	**0**	0	0	0	0	**0**
		105 Consultants/Experts	0	21,000	21,000	17,000	**59,000**	0	21,000	21,000	17,000	**59,000**
		115 Travel of Staff	0	9,000	9,000	9,000	**27,000**	0	9,000	9,000	9,000	**27,000**
		120 Contractual Services	0	1,000	1,000	0	**2,000**	0	1,000	1,000	0	**2,000**
		125 General Operating Exp.	0	3,000	3,000	0	**6,000**	0	3,000	3,000	0	**6,000**
		135 Furniture and Equipment	0	0	0	0	**0**	0	0	0	0	**0**
		145 Grants and Contributions	0	28,000	28,000	0	**56,000**	0	28,000	28,000	0	**56,000**
		Total	**0**	**62,000**	**62,000**	**26,000**	**150,000**	**0**	**62,000**	**62,000**	**26,000**	**150,000**
Central Costs		15 Other Staff Costs (GTA)	0	0	0	0	**0**	0	0	0	0	**0**
		105 Consultants/Experts	0	0	0	0	**0**	0	0	0	0	**0**
		115 Travel of Staff	0	4,000	0	0	**4,000**	0	4,000	0	0	**4,000**
		Total	**0**	**4,000**	**0**	**0**	**4,000**	**0**	**4,000**	**0**	**0**	**4,000**
Total		15 Other Staff Costs (GTA)	0	12,000	0	2,000	**14,000**	0	5,000	0	5,000	**10,000**
		105 Consultants/Experts	2,500	83,500	60,500	34,500	**181,000**	20,000	142,000	119,000	47,000	**328,000**
		115 Travel of Staff	6,000	54,500	36,500	22,000	**119,000**	15,000	97,200	86,700	49,000	**247,900**
		120 Contractual Services	2,500	29,750	17,500	7,750	**57,500**	500	13,500	19,000	11,500	**44,500**
		125 General Operating Exp.	500	4,700	4,150	450	**9,800**	200	4,600	6,300	900	**12,000**
		135 Furniture and Equipment	0	950	400	450	**1,800**	200	1,600	3,300	900	**6,000**
		145 Grants and Contributions	0	171,500	143,000	12,500	**327,000**	0	206,300	263,300	89,000	**558,600**
		Total	**11,500**	**356,900**	**262,050**	**79,650**	**710,100**	**35,900**	**470,200**	**497,600**	**203,300**	**1,207,000**

UNDA 10th Data and Statistics Budget by Pillar / Component / Entity / Year			ESCAP					ESCWA				
			2016	2017	2018	2019	**Total**	2016	2017	2018	2019	**Total**
Pillar 1	Comp. 1	15 Other Staff Costs (GTA)	0	0	0	0	**0**	0	0	0	0	**0**
		105 Consultants/Experts	0	35,000	60,000	15,000	**110,000**	0	25,000	15,000	0	**40,000**
		115 Travel of Staff	0	35,000	60,000	15,000	**110,000**	0	25,000	15,000	0	**40,000**
		120 Contractual Services	0	9,500	18,000	7,000	**34,500**	0	10,500	4,500	0	**15,000**
		125 General Operating Exp.	0	2,000	3,600	1,200	**6,800**	0	1,900	900	0	**2,800**
		135 Furniture and Equipment	0	2,000	3,600	1,200	**6,800**	0	1,900	900	0	**2,800**
		145 Grants and Contributions	0	80,000	160,000	80,000	**320,000**	0	90,000	30,000	0	**120,000**
		Total	**0**	**163,500**	**305,200**	**119,400**	**588,100**	**0**	**154,300**	**66,300**	**0**	**220,600**
Pillar II	Comp. 2	15 Other Staff Costs (GTA)	0	10,000	4,000	0	**14,000**	0	10,000	0	0	**10,000**
		105 Consultants/Experts	2,500	61,250	58,750	5,000	**127,500**	0	15,000	15,000	0	**30,000**
		115 Travel of Staff	13,500	30,000	20,500	0	**64,000**	7,500	16,500	9,000	0	**33,000**
		120 Contractual Services	0	0	0	0	**0**	0	4,000	4,000	0	**8,000**
		125 General Operating Exp.	0	0	0	0	**0**	0	2,000	2,000	0	**4,000**
		135 Furniture and Equipment	0	0	0	0	**0**	0	0	0	0	**0**
		145 Grants and Contributions	0	52,000	83,000	0	**135,000**	0	56,000	62,000	0	**118,000**
		Total	**16,000**	**153,250**	**166,250**	**5,000**	**340,500**	**7,500**	**103,500**	**92,000**	**0**	**203,000**
Pillar III	Comp. 3	15 Other Staff Costs (GTA)	0	0	0	0	**0**	0	2,500	5,000	0	**7,500**
		105 Consultants/Experts	0	32,000	6,000	7,000	**45,000**	0	7,000	8,000	1,000	**16,000**
		115 Travel of Staff	0	18,000	11,000	7,000	**36,000**	0	12,000	28,500	10,000	**50,500**
		120 Contractual Services	0	15,000	0	0	**15,000**	0	5,500	10,500	0	**16,000**
		125 General Operating Exp.	0	3,000	0	0	**3,000**	0	0	0	0	**0**
		135 Furniture and Equipment	0	0	0	0	**0**	0	0	0	0	**0**
		145 Grants and Contributions	0	110,000	0	0	**110,000**	0	26,000	41,000	0	**67,000**
		Total	**0**	**178,000**	**17,000**	**14,000**	**209,000**	**0**	**53,000**	**93,000**	**11,000**	**157,000**
	Comp. 4	15 Other Staff Costs (GTA)	0	0	3,000	0	**3,000**	0	0	4,000	0	**4,000**
		105 Consultants/Experts	0	0	23,000	0	**23,000**	0	2,500	5,000	0	**7,500**
		115 Travel of Staff	0	15,000	24,000	0	**39,000**	0	5,000	25,000	0	**30,000**
		120 Contractual Services	0	5,000	7,500	0	**12,500**	0	2,500	10,000	0	**12,500**
		125 General Operating Exp.	0	0	0	0	**0**	0	0	0	0	**0**
		135 Furniture and Equipment	0	0	0	0	**0**	0	0	0	0	**0**
		145 Grants and Contributions	0	40,000	47,500	0	**87,500**	0	15,000	56,000	0	**71,000**
		Total	**0**	**60,000**	**105,000**	**0**	**165,000**	**0**	**25,000**	**100,000**	**0**	**125,000**
	Comp. 5	15 Other Staff Costs (GTA)	0	0	0	0	**0**	0	3,000	0	5,000	**8,000**
		105 Consultants/Experts	12,000	20,000	16,000	0	**48,000**	20,000	27,000	14,000	7,000	**68,000**
		115 Travel of Staff	0	0	6,000	0	**6,000**	0	9,000	9,000	6,000	**24,000**
		120 Contractual Services	0	0	7,000	0	**7,000**	0	0	0	6,000	**6,000**
		125 General Operating Exp.	0	0	0	0	**0**	0	0	0	0	**0**
		135 Furniture and Equipment	0	0	0	0	**0**	0	0	0	0	**0**
		145 Grants and Contributions	0	0	54,000	0	**54,000**	0	0	0	36,000	**36,000**
		Total	**12,000**	**20,000**	**83,000**	**0**	**115,000**	**20,000**	**39,000**	**23,000**	**60,000**	**142,000**
	Comp. 6	15 Other Staff Costs (GTA)	0	0	0	0	**0**	0	0	0	0	**0**
		105 Consultants/Experts	0	0	0	0	**0**	0	0	0	0	**0**
		115 Travel of Staff	0	0	0	0	**0**	0	0	0	0	**0**
		120 Contractual Services	0	0	0	0	**0**	0	0	0	0	**0**
		125 General Operating Exp.	0	0	0	0	**0**	0	0	0	0	**0**
		135 Furniture and Equipment	0	0	0	0	**0**	0	0	0	0	**0**
		145 Grants and Contributions	0	0	0	0	**0**	0	0	0	0	**0**
		Total	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
	Total	15 Other Staff Costs (GTA)	0	0	3,000	0	**3,000**	0	5,500	9,000	5,000	**19,500**
		105 Consultants/Experts	12,000	52,000	45,000	7,000	**116,000**	20,000	36,500	27,000	8,000	**91,500**
		115 Travel of Staff	0	33,000	41,000	7,000	**81,000**	0	26,000	62,500	16,000	**104,500**
		120 Contractual Services	0	20,000	14,500	0	**34,500**	0	8,000	20,500	6,000	**34,500**
		125 General Operating Exp.	0	3,000	0	0	**3,000**	0	0	0	0	**0**
		135 Furniture and Equipment	0	0	0	0	**0**	0	0	0	0	**0**
		145 Grants and Contributions	0	150,000	101,500	0	**251,500**	0	41,000	97,000	36,000	**174,000**
		Total	**12,000**	**258,000**	**205,000**	**14,000**	**489,000**	**20,000**	**117,000**	**216,000**	**71,000**	**424,000**
Pillar IV	Comp. 7	15 Other Staff Costs (GTA)	0	0	0	0	**0**	0	0	0	0	**0**
		105 Consultants/Experts	0	21,000	21,000	17,000	**59,000**	0	21,000	21,000	17,000	**59,000**
		115 Travel of Staff	0	9,000	9,000	9,000	**27,000**	0	9,000	9,000	9,000	**27,000**
		120 Contractual Services	0	1,000	1,000	0	**2,000**	0	1,000	1,000	0	**2,000**
		125 General Operating Exp.	0	3,000	3,000	0	**6,000**	0	3,000	3,000	0	**6,000**
		135 Furniture and Equipment	0	0	0	0	**0**	0	0	0	0	**0**
		145 Grants and Contributions	0	28,000	28,000	0	**56,000**	0	28,000	28,000	0	**56,000**
		Total	**0**	**62,000**	**62,000**	**26,000**	**150,000**	**0**	**62,000**	**62,000**	**26,000**	**150,000**
Central Costs		15 Other Staff Costs (GTA)	0	0	0	0	**0**	0	0	0	0	**0**
		105 Consultants/Experts	0	0	0	0	**0**	0	0	0	0	**0**
		115 Travel of Staff	0	6,000	0	0	**6,000**	0	6,000	0	0	**6,000**
		Total	**0**	**6,000**	**0**	**0**	**6,000**	**0**	**6,000**	**0**	**0**	**6,000**
Total		15 Other Staff Costs (GTA)	0	10,000	7,000	0	**17,000**	0	15,500	9,000	5,000	**29,500**
		105 Consultants/Experts	14,500	169,250	184,750	44,000	**412,500**	20,000	97,500	78,000	25,000	**220,500**
		115 Travel of Staff	13,500	113,000	130,500	31,000	**288,000**	7,500	82,500	95,500	25,000	**210,500**
		120 Contractual Services	0	30,500	33,500	7,000	**71,000**	0	23,500	30,000	6,000	**59,500**
		125 General Operating Exp.	0	8,000	6,600	1,200	**15,800**	0	6,900	5,900	0	**12,800**
		135 Furniture and Equipment	0	2,000	3,600	1,200	**6,800**	0	1,900	900	0	**2,800**
		145 Grants and Contributions	0	310,000	372,500	80,000	**762,500**	0	215,000	217,000	36,000	**468,000**
		Total	**28,000**	**642,750**	**738,450**	**164,400**	**1,573,600**	**27,500**	**442,800**	**436,300**	**97,000**	**1,003,600**

UNDA 10th Data and Statistics Budget by Pillar / Component / Entity / Year			Habitat					UNEP				
			2016	2017	2018	2019	**Total**	2016	2017	2018	2019	**Total**
Pillar 1	Comp. 1	15 Other Staff Costs (GTA)	0	0	0	0	**0**	0	0	0	0	**0**
		105 Consultants/Experts	0	0	0	0	**0**	0	0	0	0	**0**
		115 Travel of Staff	0	0	0	0	**0**	0	0	0	0	**0**
		120 Contractual Services	0	0	0	0	**0**	0	0	0	0	**0**
		125 General Operating Exp.	0	0	0	0	**0**	0	0	0	0	**0**
		135 Furniture and Equipment	0	0	0	0	**0**	0	0	0	0	**0**
		145 Grants and Contributions	0	0	0	0	**0**	0	0	0	0	**0**
		Total	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Pillar II	Comp. 2	15 Other Staff Costs (GTA)	0	0	0	0	**0**	0	4,000	0	4,000	**8,000**
		105 Consultants/Experts	0	0	0	0	**0**	6,000	85,000	115,000	4,000	**210,000**
		115 Travel of Staff	0	0	0	0	**0**	45,500	78,500	43,500	34,500	**202,000**
		120 Contractual Services	0	0	0	0	**0**	0	0	0	0	**0**
		125 General Operating Exp.	0	0	0	0	**0**	0	0	0	0	**0**
		135 Furniture and Equipment	0	0	0	0	**0**	0	0	0	0	**0**
		145 Grants and Contributions	0	0	0	0	**0**	0	50,000	25,000	25,000	**100,000**
		Total	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**51,500**	**217,500**	**183,500**	**67,500**	**520,000**
Pillar III	Comp. 3	15 Other Staff Costs (GTA)	7,500	22,500	0	0	**30,000**	0	0	0	0	**0**
		105 Consultants/Experts	12,500	37,500	0	0	**50,000**	0	0	0	0	**0**
		115 Travel of Staff	10,000	55,000	0	0	**65,000**	0	0	0	0	**0**
		120 Contractual Services	5,000	15,000	0	0	**20,000**	0	0	0	0	**0**
		125 General Operating Exp.	2,500	12,500	0	0	**15,000**	0	0	0	0	**0**
		135 Furniture and Equipment	2,500	7,500	0	0	**10,000**	0	0	0	0	**0**
		145 Grants and Contributions	0	0	0	0	**0**	0	0	0	0	**0**
		Total	**40,000**	**150,000**	**0**	**0**	**190,000**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
	Comp. 4	15 Other Staff Costs (GTA)	0	0	0	0	**0**	0	3,000	2,000	5,000	**10,000**
		105 Consultants/Experts	0	0	0	0	**0**	0	19,000	13,000	28,000	**60,000**
		115 Travel of Staff	0	0	0	0	**0**	0	5,000	5,000	5,000	**15,000**
		120 Contractual Services	0	0	0	0	**0**	0	0	0	0	**0**
		125 General Operating Exp.	0	0	0	0	**0**	0	0	0	0	**0**
		135 Furniture and Equipment	0	0	0	0	**0**	0	0	0	0	**0**
		145 Grants and Contributions	0	0	0	0	**0**	0	12,000	10,000	18,000	**40,000**
		Total	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**39,000**	**30,000**	**56,000**	**125,000**
	Comp. 5	15 Other Staff Costs (GTA)	0	0	0	0	**0**	0	0	0	0	**0**
		105 Consultants/Experts	6,000	6,000	0	0	**12,000**	0	0	0	0	**0**
		115 Travel of Staff	0	7,500	7,500	0	**15,000**	0	0	0	0	**0**
		120 Contractual Services	0	0	0	0	**0**	0	0	0	0	**0**
		125 General Operating Exp.	0	0	0	0	**0**	0	0	0	0	**0**
		135 Furniture and Equipment	0	0	0	0	**0**	0	0	0	0	**0**
		145 Grants and Contributions	0	0	0	0	**0**	0	0	0	0	**0**
		Total	**6,000**	**13,500**	**7,500**	**0**	**27,000**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
	Comp. 6	15 Other Staff Costs (GTA)	0	0	0	0	**0**	0	0	0	0	**0**
		105 Consultants/Experts	0	0	0	0	**0**	0	0	0	0	**0**
		115 Travel of Staff	0	0	0	0	**0**	0	0	0	0	**0**
		120 Contractual Services	0	0	0	0	**0**	0	0	0	0	**0**
		125 General Operating Exp.	0	0	0	0	**0**	0	0	0	0	**0**
		135 Furniture and Equipment	0	0	0	0	**0**	0	0	0	0	**0**
		145 Grants and Contributions	0	0	0	0	**0**	0	0	0	0	**0**
		Total	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
	Total	15 Other Staff Costs (GTA)	7,500	22,500	0	0	**30,000**	0	3,000	2,000	5,000	**10,000**
		105 Consultants/Experts	18,500	43,500	0	0	**62,000**	0	19,000	13,000	28,000	**60,000**
		115 Travel of Staff	10,000	62,500	7,500	0	**80,000**	0	5,000	5,000	5,000	**15,000**
		120 Contractual Services	5,000	15,000	0	0	**20,000**	0	0	0	0	**0**
		125 General Operating Exp.	2,500	12,500	0	0	**15,000**	0	0	0	0	**0**
		135 Furniture and Equipment	2,500	7,500	0	0	**10,000**	0	0	0	0	**0**
		145 Grants and Contributions	0	0	0	0	**0**	0	12,000	10,000	18,000	**40,000**
		Total	**46,000**	**163,500**	**7,500**	**0**	**217,000**	**0**	**39,000**	**30,000**	**56,000**	**125,000**
Pillar IV	Comp. 7	15 Other Staff Costs (GTA)	0	0	0	0	**0**	0	0	0	0	**0**
		105 Consultants/Experts	0	0	0	0	**0**	0	0	0	0	**0**
		115 Travel of Staff	0	0	0	0	**0**	0	0	0	0	**0**
		120 Contractual Services	0	0	0	0	**0**	0	0	0	0	**0**
		125 General Operating Exp.	0	0	0	0	**0**	0	0	0	0	**0**
		135 Furniture and Equipment	0	0	0	0	**0**	0	0	0	0	**0**
		145 Grants and Contributions	0	0	0	0	**0**	0	0	0	0	**0**
		Total	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Central Costs		15 Other Staff Costs (GTA)	0	0	0	0	**0**	0	0	0	0	**0**
		105 Consultants/Experts	0	0	0	0	**0**	0	0	0	0	**0**
		115 Travel of Staff	0	6,000	0	0	**6,000**	0	4,000	0	0	**4,000**
		Total	**0**	**6,000**	**0**	**0**	**6,000**	**0**	**4,000**	**0**	**0**	**4,000**
Total		15 Other Staff Costs (GTA)	7,500	22,500	0	0	**30,000**	0	7,000	2,000	9,000	**18,000**
		105 Consultants/Experts	18,500	43,500	0	0	**62,000**	6,000	104,000	128,000	32,000	**270,000**
		115 Travel of Staff	10,000	68,500	7,500	0	**86,000**	45,500	87,500	48,500	39,500	**221,000**
		120 Contractual Services	5,000	15,000	0	0	**20,000**	0	0	0	0	**0**
		125 General Operating Exp.	2,500	12,500	0	0	**15,000**	0	0	0	0	**0**
		135 Furniture and Equipment	2,500	7,500	0	0	**10,000**	0	0	0	0	**0**
		145 Grants and Contributions	0	0	0	0	**0**	0	62,000	35,000	43,000	**140,000**
		Total	**46,000**	**169,500**	**7,500**	**0**	**223,000**	**51,500**	**260,500**	**213,500**	**123,500**	**649,000**

UNDA 10th Data and Statistics Budget by Pillar / Component / Entity / Year			UNCTAD					UNODC				
			2016	2017	2018	2019	**Total**	2016	2017	2018	2019	**Total**
Pillar 1	Comp. 1	15 Other Staff Costs (GTA)	0	0	0	0	**0**	0	0	0	0	**0**
		105 Consultants/Experts	0	0	0	0	**0**	0	0	0	0	**0**
		115 Travel of Staff	0	0	0	0	**0**	0	0	0	0	**0**
		120 Contractual Services	0	0	0	0	**0**	0	0	0	0	**0**
		125 General Operating Exp.	0	0	0	0	**0**	0	0	0	0	**0**
		135 Furniture and Equipment	0	0	0	0	**0**	0	0	0	0	**0**
		145 Grants and Contributions	0	0	0	0	**0**	0	0	0	0	**0**
		Total	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Pillar II	Comp. 2	15 Other Staff Costs (GTA)	0	0	0	0	**0**	0	0	0	0	**0**
		105 Consultants/Experts	0	0	0	0	**0**	0	0	0	0	**0**
		115 Travel of Staff	0	0	0	0	**0**	0	0	0	0	**0**
		120 Contractual Services	0	0	0	0	**0**	0	0	0	0	**0**
		125 General Operating Exp.	0	0	0	0	**0**	0	0	0	0	**0**
		135 Furniture and Equipment	0	0	0	0	**0**	0	0	0	0	**0**
		145 Grants and Contributions	0	0	0	0	**0**	0	0	0	0	**0**
		Total	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Pillar III	Comp. 3	15 Other Staff Costs (GTA)	0	0	0	0	**0**	0	0	0	0	**0**
		105 Consultants/Experts	0	0	0	0	**0**	0	0	0	0	**0**
		115 Travel of Staff	0	0	0	0	**0**	0	0	0	0	**0**
		120 Contractual Services	0	0	0	0	**0**	0	0	0	0	**0**
		125 General Operating Exp.	0	0	0	0	**0**	0	0	0	0	**0**
		135 Furniture and Equipment	0	0	0	0	**0**	0	0	0	0	**0**
		145 Grants and Contributions	0	0	0	0	**0**	0	0	0	0	**0**
		Total	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
	Comp. 4	15 Other Staff Costs (GTA)	0	0	0	0	**0**	0	0	0	0	**0**
		105 Consultants/Experts	0	0	0	0	**0**	0	25,000	0	0	**25,000**
		115 Travel of Staff	0	0	0	0	**0**	0	5,000	0	0	**5,000**
		120 Contractual Services	0	0	0	0	**0**	0	0	0	0	**0**
		125 General Operating Exp.	0	0	0	0	**0**	0	0	0	0	**0**
		135 Furniture and Equipment	0	0	0	0	**0**	0	0	0	0	**0**
		145 Grants and Contributions	0	0	0	0	**0**	0	0	0	0	**0**
		Total	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**30,000**	**0**	**0**	**30,000**
	Comp. 5	15 Other Staff Costs (GTA)	0	0	0	0	**0**	0	0	0	0	**0**
		105 Consultants/Experts	0	0	0	0	**0**	0	0	0	0	**0**
		115 Travel of Staff	0	0	0	0	**0**	0	0	0	0	**0**
		120 Contractual Services	0	0	0	0	**0**	0	0	0	0	**0**
		125 General Operating Exp.	0	0	0	0	**0**	0	0	0	0	**0**
		135 Furniture and Equipment	0	0	0	0	**0**	0	0	0	0	**0**
		145 Grants and Contributions	0	0	0	0	**0**	0	0	0	0	**0**
		Total	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
	Comp. 6	15 Other Staff Costs (GTA)	0	0	0	0	**0**	2,000	7,350	3,500	2,550	**15,400**
		105 Consultants/Experts	0	0	0	0	**0**	30,000	56,000	15,000	15,000	**116,000**
		115 Travel of Staff	0	0	0	0	**0**	5,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	**23,000**
		120 Contractual Services	0	0	0	0	**0**	0	36,000	0	0	**36,000**
		125 General Operating Exp.	0	0	0	0	**0**	1,000	2,000	0	0	**3,000**
		135 Furniture and Equipment	0	0	0	0	**0**	2,000	30,250	0	0	**32,250**
		145 Grants and Contributions	0	0	0	0	**0**	0	9,400	45,500	27,450	**82,350**
		Total	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**40,000**	**147,000**	**70,000**	**51,000**	**308,000**
	Total	15 Other Staff Costs (GTA)	0	0	0	0	**0**	2,000	7,350	3,500	2,550	**15,400**
		105 Consultants/Experts	0	0	0	0	**0**	30,000	81,000	15,000	15,000	**141,000**
		115 Travel of Staff	0	0	0	0	**0**	5,000	11,000	6,000	6,000	**28,000**
		120 Contractual Services	0	0	0	0	**0**	0	36,000	0	0	**36,000**
		125 General Operating Exp.	0	0	0	0	**0**	1,000	2,000	0	0	**3,000**
		135 Furniture and Equipment	0	0	0	0	**0**	2,000	30,250	0	0	**32,250**
		145 Grants and Contributions	0	0	0	0	**0**	0	9,400	45,500	27,450	**82,350**
		Total	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**40,000**	**177,000**	**70,000**	**51,000**	**338,000**
Pillar IV	Comp. 7	15 Other Staff Costs (GTA)	0	0	0	0	**0**	0	0	0	0	**0**
		105 Consultants/Experts	95,000	100,000	45,000	5,000	**245,000**	0	0	0	0	**0**
		115 Travel of Staff	15,000	20,000	10,000	0	**45,000**	0	0	0	0	**0**
		120 Contractual Services	0	0	0	0	**0**	0	0	0	0	**0**
		125 General Operating Exp.	0	0	0	0	**0**	0	0	0	0	**0**
		135 Furniture and Equipment	0	0	0	0	**0**	0	0	0	0	**0**
		145 Grants and Contributions	35,000	35,000	0	0	**70,000**	0	0	0	0	**0**
		Total	**145,000**	**155,000**	**55,000**	**5,000**	**360,000**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Central Costs		15 Other Staff Costs (GTA)	0	0	0	0	**0**	0	0	0	0	**0**
		105 Consultants/Experts	0	0	0	0	**0**	0	0	0	0	**0**
		115 Travel of Staff	0	4,000	0	0	**4,000**	0	4,000	0	0	**4,000**
		Total	**0**	**4,000**	**0**	**0**	**4,000**	**0**	**4,000**	**0**	**0**	**4,000**
Total		15 Other Staff Costs (GTA)	0	0	0	0	**0**	2,000	7,350	3,500	2,550	**15,400**
		105 Consultants/Experts	95,000	100,000	45,000	5,000	**245,000**	30,000	81,000	15,000	15,000	**141,000**
		115 Travel of Staff	15,000	24,000	10,000	0	**49,000**	5,000	15,000	6,000	6,000	**32,000**
		120 Contractual Services	0	0	0	0	**0**	0	36,000	0	0	**36,000**
		125 General Operating Exp.	0	0	0	0	**0**	1,000	2,000	0	0	**3,000**
		135 Furniture and Equipment	0	0	0	0	**0**	2,000	30,250	0	0	**32,250**
		145 Grants and Contributions	35,000	35,000	0	0	**70,000**	0	9,400	45,500	27,450	**82,350**
		Total	**145,000**	**159,000**	**55,000**	**5,000**	**364,000**	**40,000**	**181,000**	**70,000**	**51,000**	**342,000**

UNDA 10th Data and Statistics Budget by Pillar / Component / Entity / Year			Total				
			2016	2017	2018	2019	**Total**
Pillar 1	Comp. 1	15 Other Staff Costs (GTA)	0	0	0	0	**0**
		105 Consultants/Experts	20,000	180,800	215,000	90,000	**505,800**
		115 Travel of Staff	20,000	177,500	195,000	82,500	**475,000**
		120 Contractual Services	10,500	79,500	83,000	59,000	**232,000**
		125 General Operating Exp.	1,200	11,900	12,300	5,200	**30,600**
		135 Furniture and Equipment	1,200	11,900	12,300	5,200	**30,600**
		145 Grants and Contributions	97,500	914,500	619,000	495,000	**2,126,000**
		Total	**150,400**	**1,376,100**	**1,136,600**	**736,900**	**3,400,000**
Pillar II	Comp. 2	15 Other Staff Costs (GTA)	0	46,000	4,000	6,000	**56,000**
		105 Consultants/Experts	11,000	268,750	286,250	11,500	**577,500**
		115 Travel of Staff	115,500	230,250	116,250	36,500	**498,500**
		120 Contractual Services	2,500	14,500	12,250	2,750	**32,000**
		125 General Operating Exp.	500	3,500	2,750	250	**7,000**
		135 Furniture and Equipment	0	750	0	250	**1,000**
		145 Grants and Contributions	0	339,500	351,000	37,500	**728,000**
		Total	**129,500**	**903,250**	**772,500**	**94,750**	**1,900,000**
Pillar III	Comp. 3	15 Other Staff Costs (GTA)	7,500	29,000	5,000	0	**41,500**
		105 Consultants/Experts	32,500	134,000	49,500	14,000	**230,000**
		115 Travel of Staff	50,000	132,750	72,250	23,000	**278,000**
		120 Contractual Services	5,000	56,250	12,250	0	**73,500**
		125 General Operating Exp.	3,500	15,500	0	0	**19,000**
		135 Furniture and Equipment	2,500	7,500	0	0	**10,000**
		145 Grants and Contributions	59,000	338,000	41,000	0	**438,000**
		Total	**160,000**	**713,000**	**180,000**	**37,000**	**1,090,000**
	Comp. 4	15 Other Staff Costs (GTA)	0	7,000	12,000	5,000	**24,000**
		105 Consultants/Experts	0	81,500	46,000	53,000	**180,500**
		115 Travel of Staff	10,000	62,000	98,000	36,000	**206,000**
		120 Contractual Services	0	28,500	23,500	4,000	**56,000**
		125 General Operating Exp.	0	0	0	0	**0**
		135 Furniture and Equipment	0	0	0	0	**0**
		145 Grants and Contributions	65,000	165,000	195,500	18,000	**443,500**
		Total	**75,000**	**344,000**	**375,000**	**116,000**	**910,000**
	Comp. 5	15 Other Staff Costs (GTA)	0	8,000	0	10,000	**18,000**
		105 Consultants/Experts	53,000	98,000	54,000	7,000	**212,000**
		115 Travel of Staff	0	28,200	42,200	6,000	**76,400**
		120 Contractual Services	0	0	12,000	13,000	**25,000**
		125 General Operating Exp.	0	0	0	0	**0**
		135 Furniture and Equipment	0	0	0	0	**0**
		145 Grants and Contributions	0	2,300	106,300	90,000	**198,600**
		Total	**53,000**	**136,500**	**214,500**	**126,000**	**530,000**
	Comp. 6	15 Other Staff Costs (GTA)	2,000	7,350	3,500	2,550	**15,400**
		105 Consultants/Experts	30,000	56,000	15,000	15,000	**116,000**
		115 Travel of Staff	5,000	9,000	12,000	9,000	**35,000**
		120 Contractual Services	0	36,000	0	0	**36,000**
		125 General Operating Exp.	1,000	2,000	0	0	**3,000**
		135 Furniture and Equipment	2,000	30,250	0	0	**32,250**
		145 Grants and Contributions	0	9,400	45,500	27,450	**82,350**
		Total	**40,000**	**150,000**	**76,000**	**54,000**	**320,000**

Pillar III	Total	15 Other Staff Costs (GTA)	9,500	51,350	20,500	17,550	**98,900**
		105 Consultants/Experts	115,500	369,500	164,500	89,000	**738,500**
		115 Travel of Staff	65,000	231,950	224,450	74,000	**595,400**
		120 Contractual Services	5,000	120,750	47,750	17,000	**190,500**
		125 General Operating Exp.	4,500	17,500	0	0	**22,000**
		135 Furniture and Equipment	4,500	37,750	0	0	**42,250**
		145 Grants and Contributions	124,000	514,700	388,300	135,450	**1,162,450**
		Total	**328,000**	**1,343,500**	**845,500**	**333,000**	**2,850,000**
Pillar IV	Comp. 7	15 Other Staff Costs (GTA)	0	0	0	0	**0**
		105 Consultants/Experts	95,000	355,000	150,000	90,000	**690,000**
		115 Travel of Staff	20,000	100,000	90,000	60,000	**270,000**
		120 Contractual Services	0	5,000	5,000	0	**10,000**
		125 General Operating Exp.	0	15,000	15,000	0	**30,000**
		135 Furniture and Equipment	0	0	0	0	**0**
		145 Grants and Contributions	35,000	175,000	140,000	0	**350,000**
		Total	**150,000**	**650,000**	**400,000**	**150,000**	**1,350,000**
Central Costs		15 Other Staff Costs (GTA)	0	75,000	100,000	75,000	**250,000**
		105 Consultants/Experts	0	50,000	0	150,000	**200,000**
		115 Travel of Staff	0	50,000	0	0	**50,000**
		Total	**0**	**175,000**	**100,000**	**225,000**	**500,000**
Total		15 Other Staff Costs (GTA)	9,500	172,350	124,500	98,550	**404,900**
		105 Consultants/Experts	241,500	1,224,050	815,750	430,500	**2,711,800**
		115 Travel of Staff	220,500	789,700	625,700	253,000	**1,888,900**
		120 Contractual Services	18,000	219,750	148,000	78,750	**464,500**
		125 General Operating Exp.	6,200	47,900	30,050	5,450	**89,600**
		135 Furniture and Equipment	5,700	50,400	12,300	5,450	**73,850**
		145 Grants and Contributions	256,500	1,943,700	1,498,300	667,950	**4,366,450**
		Total	**757,900**	**4,447,850**	**3,254,600**	**1,539,650**	**10,000,000**

15.8 **Programme Workplan**

UNDA 10th Data and Statistics Workplan by Pillar / Component / Year			2016		2017				2018				2019			
			Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Pillar I /Comp. 1	EA1	A1.1		X	X	X										
		A1.2				X	X	X	X	X						
		A1.3					X	X	X	X	X	X				
		A1.4		X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		
		A1.5			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		
		A1.6		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
		A1.7												X	X	X
	EA2 :	A2.1			X	X		X	X	X		X	X			
		A2.2		X	X	X		X		X						
		A2.3						X	X	X	X	X	X	X		
Pillar II / Comp. 2	EA1	A1.0	X	X												
		A1.1	X	X	X	X	X	X								
		A1.2		X	X	X	X	X								
		A1.3			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X				
		A1.4	X	X	X	X	X	X								
		A1.5		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X				
	EA2 :	A2.1			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X				
		A2.2			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			
		A2.3	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
		A2.4				X					X			X		
		A2.5		X										X		
		A2.6	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Pillar III / Comp. 3	EA1	A1.1		X												
		A1.2			X	X	X									
		A1.3				X	X	X	X			X		X	X	
	EA2	A2.1		X												
		A2.2					X	X		X						

		A2.3			X		X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
	EA3	A3.1		X	X											
		A3.2			X			X	X							
		A3.3				X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Pillar III / Comp. 4	EA4	A4.1		X								X				
		A4.2					X	X	X	X						
		A4.3				X		X			X					
	EA5	A5.1				X			X							
		A5.2			X				X				X			
		A5.3				X			X	X						
		A5.4							X	X			X	X		
Pillar III / Comp. 5	EA6	A6.1a		X	X											
		A6.1b		X	X											
		A6.2			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X				
		A6.3									X	X	X	X	X	X
	EA7	A7.1a				X	X	X								
		A7.1b							X	X						
Pillar III / Comp. 6	EA8	A8.1		X	X											
		A8.2				X	X									
		A8.3					X	X								
	EA9	A9.1					X	X	X							
		A9.2								X	X	X				
		A9.3								X						
		A9.4											X	X	X	
Pillar IV / Comp. 7	EA1	A1.1		X	X	X	X	X								
		A1.2		X	X	X	X	X								
		A1.3							X	X	X	X				
	EA2	A2.1		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
		A2.2			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X