PARIS 21

Partnership in statistics
for development
in the 21st century

2021 PROGRESS REPORT

PARTNERING FOR BETTER DATA FOR BETTER LIVES FOR ALL

CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION 4
2021 HIGHLIGHTS 8

1. NATIONAL STATISTICAL SYSTEMS ARE FIT FOR PURPOSE 9
   1.1. DEVELOPING STATISTICAL CAPACITY IN THE DIGITAL AGE 9
   1.2. STRATEGIC PLANNING FOR STATISTICS: NSDS & RSDS 11
   1.3. ORGANIGRAMS AND HR POLICIES IN NSSs 12
   1.4. STATISTICAL LAWS AND LEGAL FRAMEWORKS 12
   1.5. LEADERSHIP AND COMMUNICATIONS TRAININGS 13

2. DATA USE IN POLICY MAKING IS STRENGTHENED 13
   2.1. RESPONDING TO DATA DEMANDS FROM PRIORITY POLICIES - ADAPT 13
   2.2. USE OF DATA IN POLICY MAKING IS MEASURED 14
   2.3. GENDER DATA IS MADE USABLE AND UNDERSTANDABLE 14
   2.4. GENDER DATA LITERACY IN POLICY MAKING UNITS IS INCREASED 16

3. DATA ECOSYSTEMS ARE EQUIPPED TO LEAVE NO ONE BEHIND 16
   3.1. GENDER MAINSTREAMING IN DATA PLANNING 16
   3.2. CITIZEN PARTICIPATION ENHANCED IN DATA ECOSYSTEMS 17
   3.3. TRUST INITIATIVE 17
   3.4. NSS DATA USER SATISFACTION MEASURED 18
   3.5. COORDINATION TASK TEAM 18

4. MORE AND BETTER FINANCING FOR DEVELOPMENT DATA IS AVAILABLE 18
   4.1. BERN NETWORK ON FINANCING FOR DEVELOPMENT DATA 18
   4.2. CLEARINGHOUSE FOR FINANCING DEVELOPMENT DATA 19
   4.3. PARTNER REPORT ON SUPPORT TO STATISTICS (PRESS) 21
   4.4. DOMESTIC RESOURCE MOBILISATION 21

5. PARTNERSHIPS FOR DATA-DRIVEN SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT ARE ENHANCED 22
   5.1. PARIS21 ANNUAL MEETINGS 22
   5.2. UN WORLD DATA FORUM 23
   5.3. NEXT-LEVEL COMMUNICATION 23
   5.4. NEW OPPORTUNITIES 25
   5.5. SDG REPORTING AND GLOBAL MONITORING 27

6. MANAGEMENT 28
   6.1. FUNDRAISING 28
   6.2. RESULTS FRAMEWORK 28
   6.3. PARIS21 FOUNDATION 28

ANNEX: FINANCIAL STATEMENT 30

INTRODUCTION

In many ways, this was a year of cautious optimism. We started the year hopeful that the COVID-19 vaccine would put an end to the global health crisis that has upended many of our lives and our statistical systems.

In many respects, those hopes were well founded. The development of the vaccine was the fastest in history and many countries quickly mobilised large-scale vaccination programmes. Yet many countries, especially in the low- and middle-income category, have struggled to gain access to the life-saving products. Even in countries with high vaccination rates, pockets of resistance persist and the pandemic continues to have a destabilising effect.

The disruption of ongoing statistical activity cycles has potentially far-reaching economic and social consequences. However, the COVID-19 crisis also served as a catalyst for change. Many of our partners harnessed innovative technologies, practices and partnerships during the pandemic, increasing the use of citizen-generated data, new data sources and mobile technologies to carry out statistical activities.

Thanks to the strong engagement of our partners, we were able to bring global attention to critical data gaps which are preventing countries from fully understanding the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on women and girls. We also did more to mainstream gender in statistical planning with partner countries and further developed activities on financing gender data. We trained journalists on using gender data and engaged civil society organizations in gender data ecosystems to fill data gaps, like in Kenya. New partners are joining forces with us and 2022 will be exciting, yet we know that there is much more work to be done, and will continue to scale our ambition in this important area.

The global climate crisis is another area for cautious optimism. On the one hand, we know that the world is off track with regard to adaptation and mitigation. Yet concrete, though halting, steps were taken at COP26 to develop real commitments to reducing emissions, phasing out harmful pollutants, and protecting forests.

National statistical offices (NSOs) will increasingly face the demands of climate data in all its forms – not only meteorological but in terms of their effect on women and girls, on joblessness, on agriculture and many other areas. This is picture that is becoming increasingly complex and ever more urgent, and NSOs cannot delay in adapting to this demand.

For PARIS21, these challenges brought into sharp focus the relevance of our long-standing partnerships with many of you. Complex, global challenges require solutions wrought by coalitions of partners, and we are more convinced than ever that our model – bringing together the data and statistics community in an open forum to develop concrete, on-the-ground solutions – is the right one.

We saw this borne out during our 2021 Annual Meeting, which brought together partners from more than 120 countries to discuss the role of data as a public good. The meeting, held virtually, was our most inclusive and representative event ever, and this is testimony to the importance of the subject matter and to the commitment of partners to sharing their knowledge and experience for our common purpose.

At the same time, we know that the fundamental needs of countries seeking to leverage data and statistics for sustainable development have not changed. In this respect, we continue to lead the global call for more and better development data and were delighted to launch, as secretariat of the Bern Network, the Clearinghouse for Financing Development Data, the world's first platform to track the supply and demand of development data financing.

The clearinghouse was the product of a partnership, with many organisations from within the Bern Network and beyond contributing their time, resources and data to making it a reality. We were therefore even more pleased to celebrate with many of our friends and partners in person, after far too long, at the 2021 UN World Data Forum in Bern, Switzerland in October.

This event was pivotal not only for the tangible outcomes that it produced, including the clearinghouse, the Global Data Facility, and the UN Complex Risk Analytics Fund, but as a reminder of how closely knit the global development data and statistics community is.

The sense that we are working with our global family towards a common purpose will sustain us as we face new challenges and seize new opportunities in 2022.

This report presents the highlights of our activities in 2021, following the logic of our Results Framework and the ambition of our 2021-2025 Strategy. We invite you to consult our interactive progress report and our logical frameworks to have a full picture of our progress.

2021 IN NUMBERS

- PARIS21 IS SCALING ITS AMBITION ON GENDER DATA WORK, KICK-STARTING **3 NEW INITIATIVES IN 2021 AND ENGAGING NEW** STAKEHOLDERS. WE'RE ALSO STARTING MORE WORK ON GENDER DATA FINANCING, GENDER DATA USE IN POLICY MAKING AND GENDER DATA ADVOCACY AND NETWORKING.

- PARIS21 PLAYED A KEY ROLE IN THE 2021 UN WORLD DATA FORUM, **HOSTING OR CO-HOSTING EIGHT SESSIONS** ON A RANGE OF TOPICS FROM CAPACITY TO FINANCING. WE ALSO SHOWCASED THE DATA FOR CHANGE CAMPAIGN THROUGH A POPULAR INTERACTIVE EXHIBITION.

- THE DATA FOR CHANGE CAMPAIGN DEMONSTRATES HOW MORE AND BETTER DATA AND STATISTICS ARE AN ACCELERATOR FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT. THE **31 PARTNER STORIES** SHOWCASE THE ROLE OF DATA IN CREATING LIFE-CHANGING POLICIES AND ACTIONS ACROSS ALL SDG AREAS.

- THE CLEARINGHOUSE FOR FINANCING DEVELOPMENT DATA, THE WORLD'S FIRST PLATFORM TO MATCH DEVELOPMENT DATA FINANCING SUPPLY AND DEMAND, FEATURES INFORMATION ON MORE THAN **30 000 DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS**. A SPECIFIC GENDER CHANNEL IS FEATURED.

- USERS OF THE CLEARINGHOUSE CAN ACCESS IN-DEPTH INFORMATION FOR **FOUR IDA COUNTRIES**, COVERING THE FINANCING FLOWS AND NEEDS OF THE NATIONAL

STATISTICAL OFFICES AND SELECT LINE MINISTRIES OF THE NATIONAL STATISTICAL SYSTEM IN THE GAMBIA, MALAWI, NIGER AND RWANDA.

- PARIS21 HELD A SERIES OF REGIONAL VIRTUAL TRAININGS IN STRATEGIC PLANNING FOR AFRICA. **130 PARTICIPANTS FROM 48 NSOS**, 8 REGIONAL ECONOMIC COMMUNITIES, AND PAN-AFRICAN ORGANISATIONS ATTENDED. REGIONAL TRAININGS OF TRAINERS WERE ALSO HELD.

- **30 REGIONAL AND COUNTRY PLANNING AND MONITORING STAFF** FROM UNICEF EASTERN & SOUTHERN AFRICA WERE TRAINED ON THE NSDS PROCESS AND POTENTIAL ENTRY POINTS AT COUNTRY LEVEL FOR STRENGTHENING CHILD RIGHTS MONITORING.

- PRESS 2021 FOUND THAT **USD 647 MILLION WAS COMMITTED** TO DATA AND STATISTICS IN 2019, 0.34% OF OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE.

- SINCE 2021, PARIS21 HAS BEEN THE HOST OF THE GENDER DATA NETWORK, A GLOBAL COMMUNITY TO RAISE THE STANDARD OF GENDER DATA, WHICH INCLUDES **15 AFRICAN COUNTRIES**.

- **1 720 PARTICIPANTS** HAVE REGISTERED FOR THE PARIS21 "COMMUNICATING GENDER STATISTICS FOR GENDER EQUALITY" E-LEARNING COURSE ON THE PARIS21 ACADEMY.

2021 HIGHLIGHTS

1. NATIONAL STATISTICAL SYSTEMS ARE FIT FOR PURPOSE

1.1. DEVELOPING STATISTICAL CAPACITY IN THE DIGITAL AGE

1.1.1. Measuring statistical capacity to know what matters

In 2021 PARIS21 further strengthened its work on the development of indicators. We advocated for more and better data with the corresponding SDG Tier-1 indicators and promoted national funding for statistics. We also produced indicators on statistical literacy, use of statistics in public policy and on Twitter, employing text mining and machine learning algorithms.

Developments continued on the Statistical Capacity Monitor to ensure the timely update of all the indicators in line with the dissemination calendar and user needs. Discussions also continued with the World Bank on the development of the indicators to measure the use of data and statistics.

Use of the SCM indicators increased. In particular, PARIS21 engaged in in-depth discussions with the Global Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation to provide relevant indicators to support their new monitoring framework, measuring statistical capacity in low- and lower middle-income countries as a key factor to describe institutional capacity. The indicators that measure independence of the NSO, the status of NSDS in countries and the use of data in policy making were of particular interest. During the year, PARIS21 carried out a virtual regional training for African countries in collaboration with the African Union STATAFRIC, as well as a virtual training session with development practitioners from Sweden to help them identify how they can use SCM indicators in their programme planning and monitoring processes. Overall, the SCM attracted over 2,475 unique page views from January-September, with users in the United States and the United Kingdom topping the list. Over a quarter of these were returning visitors.

1.1.2. New knowledge products made available and used for better data

In 2021, PARIS21 worked on promoting further understanding and uptake of digital and data innovation by official data agencies. This was in high-demand in the COVID-19 context and we responded by establishing further exchanges between communities and peers, for example through the successful joint webinar series with Afristat, INSEE and UNECA for West Africa, and with IADB for Latin America and the Caribbean, which directly brought innovative solutions where they were needed. We further adjusted our local technical assistance and policy advice, for example with an updated version of the Advanced Data Planning Tool (ADAPT), which features advanced reporting and flexibility to enable

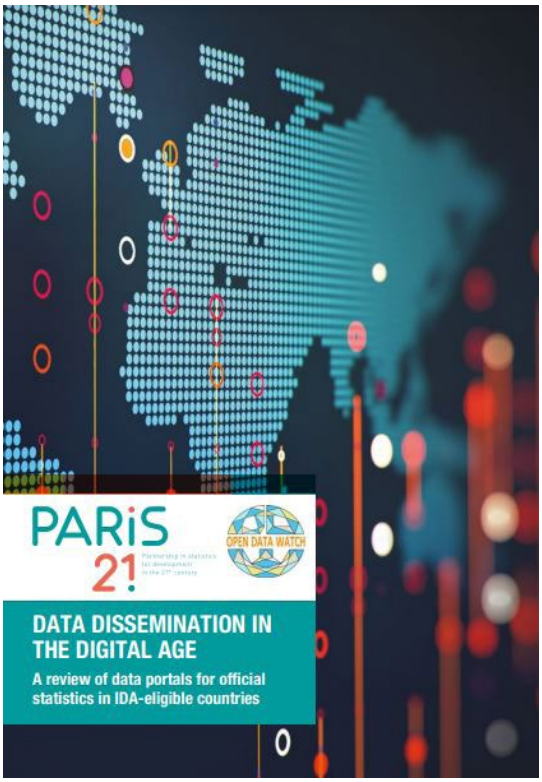
partner countries to produce their datasets and build custom reports. Countries such as Paraguay started to use the tool to actively monitor their NSDS and start establishing some e-coordination mechanisms.

2021 highlights include:

- Reusing citizen-generated data. PARIS21 launched new guidelines on reusing citizen-generated data for official reporting to support use and application of new data sources. This work is particularly relevant to fill key gender data gaps.

- Making data accessible and usable. Data Flows Analysis Framework. PARIS21, with the OECD and UNSD continued to support national statistical offices to set up workflow-based, digital, integrated data dissemination solutions, which require a thorough analysis of the data flow. In March 2021, PARIS21 launched the 'Data Flow Analysis Framework - Guidelines for Analysing Data Flows in National Statistical Offices', developed by PARIS21 and the OECD. Together with its global partners the OECD, UNICEF and UNSD, PARIS21 promoted the use of these guidelines with the Ghana Statistical Service and the Thailand National Statistical Office and

engaged a community of 100 country practitioners in making data accessible and understandable by employing processes that lead to more and better data availability in countries.



- Data dissemination in the digital age. PARIS21 launched a study of data portals from 74 IDA countries. This new PARIS21 and Open Data Watch joint report is the first account of the state of data portals in national statistical offices, and proposes a holistic method to evaluate data portals and provides recommendations to improve their use and function. Seventy-eight data portals were identified in 53 of the 74 IDA-eligible countries. Twenty-one countries, or 27% of IDA-eligible countries, did not have data portals on or linked to their NSO website. As such, while these countries might have official statistics hosted on their NSO website in the form of PDFs or Excel files (requiring manual updating and upload), their users do not have access to important functionalities with respect to the data. Moreover, some NSO websites had no or broken links with the data portals. These factors overburden NSO staff with the responsibility of repetitive and cumbersome updates of documents and generate room for human error. Most portals were found to be created by international organisations, with just a few developed internally by NSOs.

- Digital resources for national statistical systems. PARIS21 continued supporting national statistical systems with digital tools. For example, PARIS21 launched the Clearinghouse for Financing Development Data, a free online platform that aid recipients, donors and others can use to analyse data financing flows, identify funding gaps, access data on over 30,000 projects, and connect to new communities of experts. The platform aims to close the stark data financing gap that is preventing progress towards the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

- Guide on Geospatial Data Integration in Official Statistics. This publication by PARIS21 and Statistics Sweden provides a practical guide, based on five principles for national statistics offices to form stronger partnerships with national geospatial integration agencies. It builds on extensive collaboration between the official statistical community and the geospatial data community. National geospatial integration agencies can provide detailed, timely and relevant data about people, businesses, buildings, infrastructures, agriculture, natural resources and anthropogenic impacts on the biosphere. There is a clear benefit to integrating geospatial data into traditional national statistical systems. Together they provide a very clear picture of the social, economic and environmental issues that underpin sustainable development and allow for more informed policy making. The publication is a new key resource to the NSDS Guidelines 3.0.

- E-learning - PARIS21 Academy. PARIS21 helped national statistical systems acquire the skills necessary to produce better data for all for sustainable development through its e-learning platform – PARIS21 Academy. The PARIS21

Academy complements PARIS21's in-country outreach and capacity development efforts and expands our reach to as many countries as possible. The platform is o essential part of the continued outreach of PARIS21 during COVID-19, wherein our local presence in countries is severely constrained. The Academy features relevant, interactive knowledge resources created or endorsed by PARIS21 with the objective of stimulating and maintaining a community of online learners, particularly from low- and middle-income countries, interested in statistics and data for development.

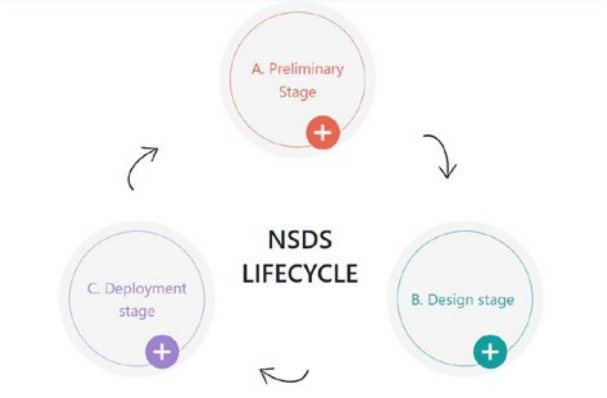
In 2021, the PARIS21 Academy saw 1022 new registrations. It has the following online courses:

- Data Planning with ADAPT
- Communicating Gender Statistics for Gender Equality
- Dynamic Dataviz Essentials
- Communicating Statistics on Women's Economic Empowerment

1.2. STRATEGIC PLANNING FOR STATISTICS: NSDS & RSDS

1.2.1. NSDS Guidelines 3.0

The National Strategy for the Development of Statistics (NSDS) Guidelines provide knowledge and landmarks for the development or update of an NSDS strategic plan. In addition, the guidelines help governments design strategies, drawing lessons from statistical systems across the world. In 2021, PARIS21 supported the outreach of the NSDS Guidelines through a new website, which was highly appreciated by partners.



PARIS21 continued to enhance and further develop the NSDS Guidelines 3.0, further refining the guidance provided along the NSDS Lifecycle to respond to priority demands from countries. Developments of the NSDS Guidelines are guided by a representative expert reference group, co-chaired by the Lesotho Bureau of Statistics and PARIS21. Guidance on how to mainstream gender into the NSDS is now being actively promoted in all NSDS outreach/training.

1.2.2. 2021 PARIS21 NSDS Status Report

The 2021 PARIS21 NSDS Status Report provides an overview of countries that have engaged in the NSDS development process. The report covers International Development Association (IDA) borrower countries, LDCs, LMICs and some upper-middle-income countries (in order to report on the whole of the African continent).

The report informs the Statistical Capacity Monitor (see above). This information allows

PARIS21 to improve the preparation of our Programme of Work and contributes to inform the optimisation of our limited resources while managing the large demand for country support.

1.2.3. Training and strategic and technical assistance

PARIS21 continued to support capacity development of partner countries and regional economic communities (RECs) to develop, review and evaluate their NSDS through virtual technical support and on-the-ground expertise. The NSDS/RSDS process helped partner countries and RECs to align with national strategic priorities as well as regional and global agendas and handle the increasing data demand from the pandemic and enhance NSS/REC resilience. The strategy followed in 2021 was to expose a maximum of LMICs to the NSDS guidelines remotely and promote decentralized peer-to-peer learning, while providing customized support to selected priority countries on specific topics (mainstreaming gender in NSDSs and costing NSDSs).

Support to National Strategies for the Development of Statistics (NSDS)

In 2021, PARIS21 supported Lesotho, Vanuatu and Palestine to develop multi-year sector action plans and budgets for the NSDS. ADAPT training was provided to Lesotho Bureau of Statistics staff in charge of NSS/NSDS coordination and monitoring. PARIS21 continued our support to the NSDS of

Vanuatu, following its work on the development of the "Disaster Management Plan for Statistics".

Paraguay has continued to champion the use of ADAPT for monitoring NSDS implementation, including its budget information. Many reports produced and used by planning institutions of the country based on ADAPT.

PARIS21 innovated with two online advanced NSDS and CD4.0 training workshops for the national statistical offices of Tanzania and Zimbabwe. These were organised jointly with the World Bank delegations in these countries and sub-regional offices, and were the first instances where on-line events featured tailored, in-depth expertise and discussions rather than more generic trainings.

1.2.4 Regional initiatives, including support to Regional Strategies for the Development of Statistics

Following our successful 2020 approach, PARIS21 conducted NSDS outreach through virtual regional trainings, adapted to respond to the COVID context. These trainings were held in partnership with regional bodies such as UN Statistical Institute for Asia and the Pacific (SIAP) in the Asia-Pacific, the Arab Institute for Training and Research in Statistics (AITRS) in MENA and the African Union STATAFRIC and UNECA in Africa.

These trainings gave special attention to mainstreaming gender statistics in NSDSs. The trainings also considered key challenges during the COVID-19 pandemic related to fragility and crisis management and helped NSOs develop business continuity plans.

- Eleven countries with 36 participants benefitted in the regional trainings on NSDS, CD4.0 and ADAPT in Asia-Pacific (Afghanistan, Cambodia, Cook Islands, Fiji, Maldives, Mongolia, Myanmar, Nepal, Philippines, Tonga, Viet Nam).
- Five countries and 16 participants in MENA (Tunisia, Morocco, Mauritania, Lebanon, and Chad).
- Two regional training workshops in Africa (French and English speaking) brought 130 participants from 48 countries and 2 Pan African organisations and 8 regional economic communities.

PARIS21 finalised our support to the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA) for the final evaluation of its RSDS (RSDS, 2017-2020). The conclusion and recommendations from this evaluation served as guiding principles for the elaboration of the new RSDS of COMESA (2020-2024), which PARIS21 also supported in 2021.

1.2.4. Special initiative with UNICEF

In partnership with UNICEF, 30 regional and country planning and monitoring staff in UNICEF Eastern & Southern Africa were trained on the NSDS process and potential entry points at country level for strengthening child rights monitoring. This partnership aims at strengthening UNICEF support to NSDSs and making sure child data production and use are prioritised in NSDS elaboration and implementation at country level.

1.3. ORGANIGRAMS AND HR POLICIES IN NSSs

In 2021 PARIS21 has continued to face a growing demand from NSOs to provide support in reviewing and modernising NSOs organigrams and HR policies. PARIS21 has started to work with interested partners who seek to join forces to respond to these demands. Knowledge products, networking and organisational assistance will start on a pilot basis in 2022, with a strong gender lens. PARIS21 and FAO have designed a specific joint initiative on agricultural and rural statistics, in line with the second phase of the Global Strategy to Improve Agricultural and Rural Statistics.

1.4. STATISTICAL LAWS AND LEGAL FRAMEWORKS

PARIS21 provided support to Bhutan, Mongolia and Paraguay to review their statistical law, and/or associated regulatory frameworks. Support leveraged regional expertise, as well as recent guidelines by UNECE.

PARIS21 advanced its project to develop a specific section on laws and regulatory frameworks in the

Statistical Capacity Monitor platform. A concept note for this project has been developed and discussed with partners interested to join forces. Work will continue into 2022. In this activity, PARIS21 will address the enabling environment for gender statistics at the national level, including an analysis of the role of statistical legislation in supporting data disaggregation and privacy.

1.5. LEADERSHIP AND COMMUNICATIONS TRAININGS

1.5.1. Leadership trainings

In 2021, PARIS21 resumed its in-demand "leadership trainings". These were stopped in 2020 because of travel restrictions, as the curriculum required physical presence. Demand from senior leaders for these trainings is very high, as diverse capacity needs assessments showed.

As COVID-19 travel restrictions continued well into 2021, PARIS21 adjusted the leadership training to a full-fledged virtual setting. The new proramme composed of seven sessions of 90 minutes each. Each dynamic session blended individual challenge reviews, short expositions with case studies, discussion and groupwork. The training programme was re-designed and adjusted to focus on leadership in times of crisis.

PARIS21 implemented the first round of training in "Leading Through Crises for Executives" with the NSO leadership in Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC) in collaboration with ECLAC and IADB. The programme will roll out to other regions next year, as PARIS21 is preparing plans with SPC for the Pacific and with the African Union STATAFRIC for Africa.

In June 2021, PARIS21, jointly with the Global Partnership for Effective Development Co-operation (GPEDC), held a virtual roundtable workshop for senior government officials from NSOs and ministries of finance and planning to engage in peer-mentoring and share good practices and challenges to address effective partnerships for data and statistics financing in development cooperation in Africa. Over 15 representatives from Burkina Faso, Ghana, Madagascar, Mali and Rwanda participated.

1.5.2. Strengthening NSOs communications

PARIS21 accelerated its support to country and regional partners on communications. To this end, we redeveloped our communications guide for NSOs and, at the request of Paraguay, launched a project to help the NSO in developing a corporate communications strategy.

PARIS21 put a special focus on communicating gender statistics during 2021. Numerous events and webinars were organised where good practices were highlighted and peer learning was promoted (see sections 3 and 5 of this report). A specific toolkit on communicating gender statistics is available in the PARIS21 Academy.

PARIS21 also supported the Kenya Bureau of Statistics in organising and delivering a five-day workshop on strengthening communications. Based on the exercise, the workshop participants joined the new PARIS21 Communications Community of Practice, which offers opportunities for peer learning and trainings, and message amplification.

This is an area of high demand for PARIS21, and plans are being prepared with partners to adequately respond in 2022.

2. DATA USE IN POLICY MAKING IS STRENGTHENED

2.1. RESPONDING TO DATA DEMANDS FROM PRIORITY POLICIES - ADAPT

PARIS21 continued its work on increasing the policy relevance of data by further aligning data planning with data demands from policies, as a key step of the design phase of NSDS and RSDS (see that section 1). PARIS21 also continued to promote our use of the Advanced Data Planning Tool (ADAPT) to map policy data needs to existing datasets, promote inventories of data sources, assess their quality and inform the design of action plans to fill urgent data

gaps. This was particularly the case for gender data. The experience gained over the last few years shows that ADAPT can be instrumental in accelerating the policy relevance of data production and in promoting data reuse, in particular for monitoring and evaluation. Linking data sources and indicators to different global, regional, national and sub-national policy frameworks has been a precious advocacy mechanism for responsive statistical systems.

In 2021 PARIS21 continued to further develop ADAPT, fixing bugs and adding new features. We also provided training to countries specifically on ADAPT (e.g., Lesotho, Kenya, Paraguay) or through NSDS trainings (see section 1). Support material for country use, such as the ADAPT user manual, has moved to an online platform.

PARIS21 continued to nurture partnerships with STATAFRIC, UNECA, World Bank and many other partners with regards to the ADAPT outreach. In Africa, PARIS21 conducted two regional trainings on ADAPT, in addition to learning materials being available through the PARIS21 Academy. More than 60 countries were trained on ADAPT in 2021.

We are preparing for a major upgrade of ADAPT in 2022 and have started to build specifications with key users.

A specific programme to use ADAPT for agricultural statistics is being designed with FAO for 2022 implementation.

2.2. USE OF DATA IS POLICY MAKING IS MEASURED AND CASE STUDIES DOCUMENTED

In 2021 PARIS21 further strengthened our work on the development of indicators. We also launched a paper on the data-use indicator. The paper, "Measuring References to Statistics in National Policy Documents", develops and reports on a methodology that measures the references to and critical engagement with statistical concepts in national policy documents and poverty reduction strategies. By analysing over 200 policy documents for quality, the indicator constructed by this methodology showed both robustness and interpretability.

The paper proposes an improved indicator for measuring the use of statistical evidence in national policy documents. It then provides a methodology for constructing the index and compares the relationship between the index and other development outcomes. Finally, it concludes with some reflections on the best strategies to improve the use of data in policy documents. This pioneer work by PARIS21 has led to fruitful partnerships with special focus on gender and agriculture policies.

In the context of its Data for Change campaign (see section 5 below), PARIS21 documented several case studies where data was used for transformative change. These materials were released in the context of the UNWDF in Bern.

Finally, PARIS21 started the preparation of the methodology to document use of gender data in selected countries, in the context of the new partnerships with Canada and the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation. These resources will be produced in 2022.

2.3. GENDER DATA IS MADE USABLE AND UNDERSTANDABLE

The PARIS21 Academy took on new relevance during the COVID-19 pandemic as a resource to strengthen the skills and knowledge of PARIS21 partners around the world, in particular on issues pertaining to gender and gender data. The platform features interactive knowledge resources on gender data such as courses, podcasts, talks, toolkits, and webinars on topics ranging from capacity development, data communication, data planning, financing data for development, gender statistics and trust in data, with training objectives tailored to the needs of the data and statistics communities and beyond. It aims to stimulate and maintain a community of learners online, particularly from low- and middle-income countries interested in statistics and data for development.

PARIS21 designed and developed new knowledge products which are being used to increase the understanding and use of gender data by different target groups. These resources were developed with key input from many partners, in particular UN Women, Sweden and Canada.

In 2021, PARIS21 leveraged training materials on Communicating Gender Statistics to develop a new Training-of-Trainers (ToT). The ToT was piloted in Asia and Africa in a virtual format, first in collaboration with UN-SIAP and UN Women's regional advisor for "Women Count" based in UN-ESCAP, and second in collaboration with the Africa Gender Data Network (GDN).

PARIS21's partners also leveraged gender data communication training curriculum and e-learning courses in their own training initiatives. Statistics Sweden (SCB), for example, regularly enrolls participants in their International Training Programme on gender statistics in PARIS21's e-learning courses.

Two new courses have been developed and launched in 2021, with specific outreach (see section 1).

Communicating Statistics on Women's Economic Empowerment

This new online course on Communicating Statistics on Women's Economic Empowerment is designed to help journalists and statisticians report on the different status of women and men in the economy and the challenges to inclusive economic empowerment. The 12 sessions of this course introduce the concept of economic empowerment, guide participants on the data needed to explore this topic and provide advice on how to produce engaging stories around gender data to highlight the need for women's economic empowerment.

Journalists and statisticians are the main target audiences for this course. However, the content is open and accessible to anyone who is looking to improve their understanding of gender statistics and develop their data communication skills. In addition to joint sessions on key issues and themes, the course includes dedicated sessions for journalists and statisticians individually for more targeted content delivery. These sessions are clearly designated in the course outline but remain open to all participants. Each learning session concludes with a short quiz to facilitate content retention.

This course was developed by PARIS21 in collaboration with UN Women as part of the 'Making Every Woman and Girl Count' initiative. The course is available on the PARIS21 Academy website in English and will take participants around four hours (self-paced) to complete.

A related online course 'Communicating gender statistics for gender equality', is also available on the platform.

Data-visualisation toolkit

The PARIS21 data viz toolkit helps participants understand the principles of effective data visualisation and how to successfully build visualisations. The downloadable materials can be used for self-learning or for workshops targeted at statisticians, communications officers, or journalists who want to make their data more impactful. Participants can use the materials by selecting the modules according to their needs or reviewing the entire toolkit together.

As part of a collaboration with UN Women, the data viz toolkit also includes a special module on gender data visualisation that will introduce participants to the particularities of gender statistics and their visualisation.

Throughout the toolkit materials, participants will learn about principles and good practices around static data visualisation, tools available for data viz, creating data visualisations using Tableau public and Excel, tricks to ensure gender-sensitive data viz products and basic introduction to dynamic data visualisation.

Over 100 statisticians and journalists were trained in fall 2021 in gender data visualisation and communication across Africa and Latin America through multi-day training initiatives.

2.4. GENDER DATA LITERACY IN POLICY MAKING UNITS IS INCREASED

PARIS21 started the documentation of several country practices of NSO engaging the parliament in data literacy and data use, in particular Mongolia and Ghana where good practices are available. While this outreach is by nature generic or cross-sectoral, special attention is given to outreach on gender-related topics. The objective is to expose interested

NSOs to these practices and support their outreach in the context of the 2022 Programme of Work.

In the context of the Trust Initiative (see section 3), PARIS21 also started the implementation of a pilot project with Vanuatu aiming at enhancing the trust of parliamentarians in NSO data and data products, and increasing statistical literacy in parliament.

In 2021, PARIS21 designed a new partnership with the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation to strengthen gender data use and literacy. Under this project, PARIS21 will embark on a new set of country studies on gender data use for policy making, designed to unpack the processes that transform gender data into useful information for policy makers, and inform different stages of the policy making process. This research will set the stage for new initiatives to support gender data user-producer dialogues, enhance NSO gender statistics communication, and engage policy makers and practitioners in new gender data trainings.

3. DATA ECOSYSTEMS ARE EQUIPPED TO LEAVE NO ONE BEHIND

3.1. GENDER MAINSTREAMING IN DATA PLANNING

In 2021, PARIS21 concluded the implementation of the "Making Every Woman and Girl Count" ("Women Count") programme together with UN Women. The 3-year programme covered a range of areas related to statistical planning, gender data communication, and monitoring gender data use and financing. Building on these efforts, PARIS21 continued to advocate for integrating gender as a standard element of statistical planning in low- and middle-income countries. PARIS21 will scale this initial work through a new partnership with Global Affairs Canada (GAC). Plans for future engagement with UN Women under "Women Count II" are currently in development.

The implementation of this programme in 2021 and over the last three years revealed new insights and sparked positive change in national approaches to gender statistics in low- and middle-income countries. The COVID-19 pandemic has revealed and amplified fault lines in gender equality, threatening critical gains and demonstrating a growing need for more and better gender data to guide an inclusive response and recovery.

PARIS21 continued to support countries in mainstreaming gender in statistical planning in 2021. Over the lifespan of the project, this included gender statistics assessments and strategic planning exercises in 9 individual countries (Senegal, Maldives, Kyrgyz Republic, Dominican Republic, Egypt, El Salvador, Paraguay, Cambodia, Lesotho), in addition to numerous regional engagements. PARIS21 delivered its support through country-specific engagement strategies, and more broadly though regional and global trainings (NSDS regional trainings, in particular) and advocacy campaigns.

Building on the insights emerging from the country and regional engagements, PARIS21 finalised and released a dedicated gender module in the PARIS21 NSDS Guidelines in 2021. This new guideline provides a framework to systematically mainstream gender in PARIS21's regular support to countries in the NSDS design process. A public-facing synthesis report summarising key lessons and insights from the "Women Count" country work will be released in 2022.

At the close of the "Women Count" programme and launch of several new gender initiatives, PARIS21 consolidated lessons and insights from implementation to prepare for future plans. In particular, PARIS21 hosted its first virtual cross-regional meeting on gender statistics, offering a platform for pilot countries to share lessons and insights from gender statistics assessments and strategy development. Representatives from eight countries highlighted the role joint work has played in raising the profile of gender statistics among stakeholders and catalysing action. The event was closed to the public and provided a trusted space for countries and partners supporting project implementation to exchange ideas and perspectives. Attendees included focal points from NSOs and ministries, supporting experts and UN Women staff to reflect on the three-year project and share experiences. A shortened version of the cross-regional discussion was offered to PARIS21 Board Members during the PARIS21 Fall Meetings.

PARIS21 continued to advocate for gender as a core element of support to new countries, with forthcoming engagements with Costa Rica, Madagascar, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, and Niger to mainstream gender in their NSDS design processes. Insights from the PARIS21 gender

work with UN Women and GAC partnerships were highlighted during many regional and international events, including the World Data Forum, the 8th Global Forum on Gender Statistics and the UNECE meeting on Gender Statistics.

3.2. CITIZEN PARTICIPATION ENHANCED IN DATA ECOSYSTEMS

PARIS21 continued to support countries in adopting more participatory and inclusive statistical practices, including efforts to leverage citizen science to improve SDG monitoring. In 2021, this work was bolstered with support from GAC and the Government of Flanders, specifically focusing on gender data and statistics – building on successful pilot work with Partners for Review (P4R).

In early 2021, the Kenya National Bureau of Statistics (KNBS) published their NSDS, setting up an agenda and plan for the uptake of alternative data sources. In this context, we collaborated with P4R on data planning and operationalising citizen-generated data (CGD) to support KNBS in using alternative data sources to fill gaps in official reporting. As part of this work, we conducted a national training workshop and dialogue sessions for KNBS and civil society organisations (CSOs) to design a quality framework for the KNBS to validate CGD. The CGD quality framework became an integral part of the Kenya Statistical Quality Assurance Framework (KeSQAF), which will be published in 2022.

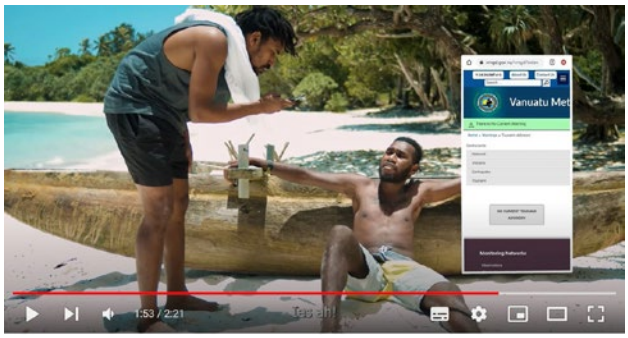
In parallel, KNBS undertook an inventorying exercise to identify potential producers of CGD and their areas of data collection. For that purpose, KNBS collaborated with an umbrella body of CSOs in Kenya, the SDGs Kenya Forum, to reach as many CSOs as possible. The KNBS, SDGs Kenya Forum, and CSOs jointly designed and disseminated a special questionnaire to more than 400 CSOs in the country. The resulting inventory identified a range of CSOs collecting granular data on key topics such as disabilities, gender-based violence, and access to sanitary services, among others. KNBS used this initial inventory and shared data samples as an input for the finalisation of the CGD quality criteria in 2022.

PARIS21 continued to raise awareness of the statistical community about the role of NSOs in coordinating the evolving data ecosystem. Together with international partners such as P4R, GPSDD, and UN Women, PARIS21 ensured KNBS's visibility in public-facing events and peer-learning schemes. For example, the Director General of KNBS presented the CGD project during the 2021 UN World Data Forum session on trust. The staff of the KNBS have also been part of the PARIS21 Fall Meetings and the Partners for Review Virtual Networking Days.

Lessons on data ecosystem engagement and participation are also being applied more broadly in support for countries. For example, in Paraguay, the NSO will regularly convene and maintain a group with CSOs, NGOs, and other external stakeholders to monitor implementation of their new gender statistics strategy. The group will meet on a quarterly basis to review progress, develop short-run workplans, and identify opportunities for collaboration.

3.3. TRUST INITIATIVE

We continued implementing the "PARIS21 Trust Initiative", which was launched at the 2019 Cross-Regional Forum to enhance citizen trust in data and official statistics. The initiative aims to support



countries in implementing targeted activities to improve trust in NSO/NSS and its data products.

After a very successful call for proposals in 2020, three projects were selected by a representative panel for financing and implementation. In 2021, the selected projects were initiated in Senegal (open data at decentralized level), Uganda (developing a toolkit to measure trust in data and statistics) and Vanuatu (improving statistical literacy in parliament). The implementation of these projects has been slower than anticipated because of COVID-19 and other factors linked to country contexts and topical specificities.

Given the high demand for this initiative and the relevance of the topic, we will work with our partners to learn from the pilots (potentially in the PARIS21 Fall Meetings 2022) and identify ways to scale this initiative in 2022.

3.4. NSS DATA USER SATISFACTION MEASURED

We finalised a methodological review of NSO user satisfaction surveys, and produced a draft methodological note and modular survey template for NSOs. The note will be peer reviewed and finalised in 2022. Opportunities to pilot the USS modular template and guidance will also be explored, with support from GAC.

Demand for assistance is high on this topic. These demands are typically anchored along the NSDS lifecycles, at design or evaluation steps. These surveys can be very useful to improve overall NSO visibility, trust and relevance.

3.5. COORDINATION TASK TEAM

PARIS21 continued and finalized the operations of the Global Task Team on "Coordinating strategically with key partners - what is new for official statistical agencies?" The Task Team was initiated in 2020, with 25 members from diverse backgrounds and geographies, and was co-chaired by the Philippines Statistical Authority and PARIS21. It focused on proposing a model for coordination, identifying key capabilities for coordination and how to measure them.

A full report has been published with three case studies documented. It maps actors and levels of coordination in a modern data ecosystem, and provides the statistical community with a roadmap to improve coordination capacity. The report also proposes mechanisms and capabilities to coordinate, recommends a set of indicators to measure coordination and argues for better data systems by outlining the benefits of coordination.

The work of the Task Team fed into other PARIS21 workstreams, such as the work with GPEDC and the global discussion on the role of NSOs in data stewardship.

4. MORE AND BETTER FINANCING FOR DEVELOPMENT DATA IS AVAILABLE

4.1. BERN NETWORK ON FINANCING FOR DEVELOPMENT DATA

In 2021, the PARIS21 Secretariat continued to serve as the secretariat of the Bern Network. The core group, which serves as an informal steering committee of the network, includes the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation, the Swiss Federal Statistical Office, the UK Foreign, Development and Commonwealth Office, International Monetary Fund (IMF), Global Partnership for Sustainable Development Data (GPSDD), OECD, Open Data Watch, UNSD, World Bank and PARIS21.

In 2021, the Bern Network continued to convene development agencies, statistical offices, and expert and multilateral organisations with the aim of facilitating the urgent upscaling in domestic and external data financing required to achieve effective, inclusive, and resilient data ecosystems, as outlined in the Cape Town Global Action Plan for Sustainable Development Data.

To this end, in 2021 Bern Network successfully:

- Launched the prototype Clearinghouse for Financing Development Data, the world's first platform to match supply of and demand for development data financing, The platform brings together information on more than 30,000 development projects, nearly thirty IDA countries, and development aid providers. The platform allows users to analyse data financing flows, identify funding gaps, and connect to new communities of experts. The clearinghouse was launched at the third United Nations World Data Forum (UNWDF) in Bern, Switzerland, in October 2021 and was one of the three official outcomes of the forum.

- Engaged the development effectiveness community and continued the ongoing collaboration with the Global Partnership for Effective Development Co-operation (GPEDC), including to jointly organize a regional roundtable for African countries on "Sharing Best Practices to address data in development dialogue". The Bern Network is contributing to the GPEDC's work stream on data and statistics and is supporting efforts to develop GPEDC principles for effective cooperation for data and statistical systems for 2022.

- Developed a statement on "Smarter financing for development data and statistics to strengthen post-pandemic recovery and inclusive growth" as a vision for collective action to implement the Cape Town Global Action Plan and frame the efforts of the United Nations High Level Group on

Partnership, Coordination and Capacity Building (HLG-PCCB), World Bank and the Bern Network.

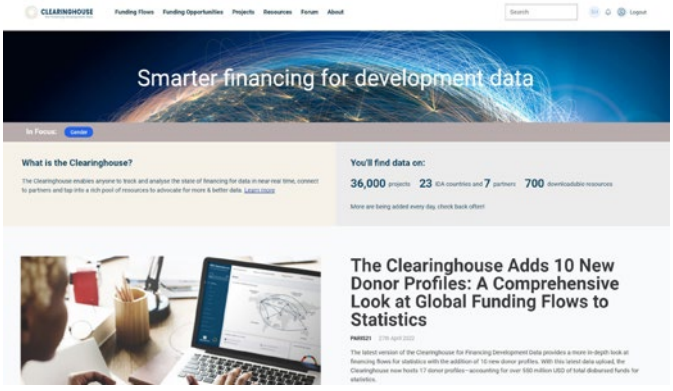
- Organised, co-hosted and participated in 15 national, regional and international events, meetings, workshops and webinars to disseminate the work of the Bern Network, advocate for financing development data and engage with over 1,260 participants in total. These include sessions during the United Nations Statistical Commission, PARIS21 Annual Meetings, High-Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development, and the United Nations World Data Forum, among others.

- Engaged and grown its community of members from national, regional and international agencies, statistical offices and expert institutions worldwide to 82 institutions, with an increase in membership of 50%.

The Bern Network will continue to build on these achievements in 2022 and pursue activities that help progress its five action areas for advancing development data financing, which serve as the network's guiding principles.

4.2. CLEARINGHOUSE FOR FINANCING DEVELOPMENT DATA

The Clearinghouse for Financing Development Data, the world's first platform to promote transparency to match supply of and demand for development data financing, was designed, developed and made available in 2021 by PARIS21 and a few key partners, in the context of the Bern Network.



Extensive user consultations were undertaken to understand key information needs and prepare a sustainable data sourcing strategy. The platform has been conceived as a complementary solution to the new World Bank Global Data Facility, with both solutions supporting the continued implementation of the Cape Town Global Action Plan for Sustainable Development Data.

The clearinghouse helps countries, donors and development agencies identify funding opportunities, bring projects to scale, advocate for support to data and statistics and connect to new partners.

It provides information and services to match the supply and demand of financing for data and statistics to foster transparency, accountability, and alignment and facilitate coordination among donors and partner countries.

The platform features a channel dedicated to gender data financing which provides information on financing flows to gender data over the past ten years, among other analyses and resources. By facilitating this thematic entry point, the platform helps provide transparency to commitments made at the Generation Equality Forum 2021 to close gender data gaps.

Donors can use it to identify key data funding gaps in recipient countries, benchmark their country's data funding, and highlight opportunities for joint projects with other donors. Recipient countries can use it to understand how much aid they are receiving for statistics across the board and plan investments accordingly, assess their funding gaps to lobby for more resources from government and donors, and access best practices to improve efficiency and effectiveness of investments in data and statistics. The clearinghouse also fits the needs of other user groups such as researchers and civil society organisations, who can use it to analyse overall trends in financing for data and identify who the top donors/recipients are.

PARIS21 developed a data sourcing and curation methodology for the platform, in close collaboration with Bern Network members and development finance experts. The full Methodological Note is outlined and publicly available on the clearinghouse website.

The clearinghouse was launched at the 3rd United Nations World Data Forum (UNWDF) in Bern, Switzerland, on 3-6 October 2021. As one of the three official outcomes of the forum, the platform was recognised as an important mechanism to strengthen coordination and make funding for data more effective, in line with the principles identified by countries of the UN's High-level Group on Partnership, Coordination and Capacity- Building for Statistics for the 2030 Agenda (HLG-PCCB). It was also welcomed by the UN Deputy Secretary-General Amina J.

Mohammed in the concluding plenary session of the forum. The clearinghouse complements the World Bank's Global Data Facility, also launched during the UN World Data Forum, which is another solution to catalyse the needed step-change in development data finance to deliver Agenda 2030.

At launch, the clearinghouse brought together information on more than 15,000 statistical capacity development projects, 23 IDA countries, seven development aid providers, and a dedicated thematic channel for gender data financing. The platform also includes a forum for registered users (registration open to all) to foster a community of users and bridge the da ta and statistics communities.

PARIS21 developed a Communications Action Plan between May and July 2021 to inform the advocacy, promotion and showcasing of the prototype clearinghouse and crowd-in support for phase 2 of the project. The plan included a stakeholder mapping exercise and analysis of Bern Network members and broader stakeholders in the PARIS21, development and data landscape to inform targeted outreach and content, for example user stories for different user types and explanatory brochures for specific platform features such as the gender data financing channel.

In addition, PARIS21 organised, co-hosted and participated in 15 national, regional and international events, meetings, workshops and webinars to disseminate the clearinghouse and advocate for financing development data. In this way, PARIS21 and partners engaged with over 1,260 participants in total. These include sessions during the United Nations Statistical Commission, PARIS21 Annual Meetings, High-Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development, and the United Nations World Data Forum, among others.

PARIS21 convened an online event on 21 October 2020 together with partners at the Virtual 2020 UN World Data Forum. The session brought together over 400 development and statistical experts and users.

After the successful launching phase in 2021, PARIS21 will continue to collaborate with partners under the Bern Network and other international initiatives (including the Global Partnership for Effective Development Co-operation and the OECD Development Assistance Committee's Data for Development workstream) to further develop the clearinghouse in 2022.

This work will build on new financial support that was successfully secured for the next phase of the clearinghouse, including from the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation, Eurostat and UN Women. In 2022, PARIS21 and Bern Network partners such as Open Data Watch will continue the development of the clearinghouse, with a view to making it known and

used by a larger community. At the same time, data sourcing will continue to expand in a sustainable way and good practice in terms of mobilising finances will be showcased.

Special attention will continue to focus on strengthening the clearinghouse gender channel, its use and impact.

4.3. PARTNER REPORT ON SUPPORT TO STATISTICS (PRESS)

The Partner Report on Support to Statistics, published annually by PARIS21, is the most comprehensive annual analysis of international support to data and statistics, identifying trends, needs and opportunities to scale up financing.

In the 2021 Impact at the World Health Organization shared her reflections on why investing in data and statistics needs to be coordinated throughout different actors and organisations to be effective, and why mechanisms such as the Bern Network's Clearinghouse for Financing Development Data are so important.

2021 findings include:

- With overall funding to statistics stagnant and support to sectors changing dramatically during the COVID- 19 pandemic, long-term recovery efforts could be at risk.
- Funding for data and statistics has remained stagnant since 2015.
- However, support to projects with data and statistics as a partial component has increased significantly, making the data funding landscape more diffuse.
- The pandemic has shifted donor priorities and changed which sectors receive most support. Funding to health has increased dramatically but dropped sharply elsewhere.
- Funding to frontier technologies has risen, but support to systems for innovation and digitalisation have declined.

The PRESS 2021 dataset, including dynamic insights on financing for gender statistics, is released as a key source in the new Bern Network Clearinghouse for Financing Development Data.

4.4. DOMESTIC RESOURCE MOBILISATION

4.4.1. Understanding country needs: UNSD/WB/PARIS21 survey

PARIS21 collaborated with the World Bank and the United Nations Statistics Division to monitor the implementation of the Cape Town Global Action Plan. This collaboration was a follow-up to a number of surveys of NSOs during COVID-19. The monitoring was done through an on-line survey of national statistical offices over the course of the summer to inform the debates at the UN World Data Forum in Bern in October and its subsequent course of action. The survey was particularly useful to:

- Inform the action of policy makers and international partners to better support official statistics in the implementation, monitoring, and financing of the Cape Town Global Action Plan for Sustainable Development Data
- Explore financing needs of NSOs and inform the Clearinghouse for Financing Development Data and the World Bank's Global Data Facility initiatives;
- Identify new statistical priorities resulting from the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic;
- Accelerate actions to produce the statistical data needed to inform policies for achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

101 countries participated in the survey. Among these, 35 were from high-income countries, 28 from upper middle-income countries, and 38 from low- and lower middle-income countries. 29 IDA countries were included among the 101 responses received. A joint report was prepared for the UNSC 2022.

Discussions are ongoing on the continuation of the survey, as it might be run on an annual basis starting in 2022, to inform UNSC debates.

4.4.2. Domestic resource mobilisation and CRESS

PARIS21 continued to provide support to countries in measuring financing to their statistical systems. This was done with different methodologies depending on the needs expressed – from quick snapshots to full surveying.

The full country report on support to statistics (CRESS) was conducted in Niger and Malawi, as part

of their efforts to mobilise more and better finances to development data and statistics.

Quicker assessments were conducted in Rwanda and the Gambia.

Where possible, this work was leveraged for the clearinghouse. This work also supported other PARIS21 activities to promote greater visibility for official statistics and the national statistical system at critical, leverage points of NSDS cycles either at launch or mid-term or final reviews. Special advocacy events for greater support for statistics, including domestic funding, were systematically organised with partner countries in the context of existing coordination mechanisms between donors and national systems to discuss and prioritise support to statistics. Good practice in terms of donor coordination and mobilisation of domestic financing is being documented for the clearinghouse.

PARIS21 started to develop a special methodology in CRESS for gender data financing.

5. PARTNERSHIPS FOR DATA-DRIVEN SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT ARE ENHANCED

5.1. PARIS21 ANNUAL MEETINGS

5.1.1. 2021 Spring meetings "Data as a Public Good"

The 2021 PARIS21 Spring Meetings, Data as a Public Good: Building Resilience for a Post-Pandemic World, offered an unprecedented four days of sessions, forums, fireside chats, and expert panels at both the global and regional level.

Over 35 leading data, statistics and development professionals, representing a wide range of fields and institutions, were featured in the event. From the Prime Minister of Grenada to the Assistant Director-General of the WHO, all speakers and participants shared a sense of urgency that all countries need to invest in and strengthen national statistical systems to address the urgent challenges of our day, whether public health crisis or climate change.

More than a thousand people registered for the virtual meeting, 70% of whom attended the sessions or interacted with the content. Networking features of the virtual platform were also widely used, with nearly a hundred bilateral meetings or networking events hosted by participants.

The Annual Meetings were PARIS21's most inclusive and representative ever, with over 700 institutions represented from 128 countries. Over half of speakers were women. More than one million people interacted with the more than 140 tweets that were sent about the event.

The April meeting also marked the launch of the first PARIS21 interactive progress report, which was positively received. In terms of substantive outcomes, participants recognised the need for the development community to reset priorities and define pathways to transition smartly to a fairer and a more sustainable future post-COVID-19, with strategic support to core data capacity and system-wide digital governance as a major focus of a new development deal. Statistical capacity should be treated as a public good, with countries and the development community working towards principles of inclusive data governance.

5.1.2. 2021 Fall meetings : "Learning together"

PARIS21 innovated in 2021 by introducing a new pace and logic with two different sessions for its annual meetings: in spring, a global conference open to all development data experts and, in fall, the PARIS21 Board Meeting, which discusses progress and opportunities for the PARIS21 Secretariat and partnership.

The 2021 Fall Meetings were the first of their kind and successfully brought together PARIS21 Board Members during a suite of virtual sessions to review and discuss progress, learn and discuss opportunities for the future. Highlights of the PARIS21 2022 Programme of Work and budget were presented and discussed, with many break-out and parallel sessions offering networking and learning opportunities on different topics of geographies.

The 2021 Fall Meetings were widely seen as a great success by partners and PARIS21 will continue with this strategy in 2022, building on existing activities in

its programme of work to provide even more hands-on and learning to its partners.

5.1.3. PARIS21 Executive Committee meetings

PARIS21 also held three Executive Committee meetings in March, July and December 2021, during which members discussed strategic aspects of PARIS21's Programme of Work, budget and strategy. All meetings were held virtually and provided an opportunity to welcome new members. The PARIS21 Results Framework was endorsed in December 2021, after a consultative development process with an Advisory Task Team.

5.2. UN WORLD DATA FORUM

5.2.1. A strong PARIS21 presence, and a launch of the clearinghouse

From 03-06 October, PARIS21 took part in the UN World Data Forum. During the three-day summit, PARIS21 hosted or co-hosted events on a wide range of subjects: from trust in data to capacity strengthening through issues around data governance in the digital age.

As expected, the COVID-19 pandemic loomed over the proceedings. The pandemic and its mitigation precipitated crises among some NSOs but also sparked innovation and reform. PARIS21 sessions on capacity strengthening identified solutions to strengthen and further adapt national statistical systems to meet challenges and harness the power of the data revolution. Sessions on gender data and citizen-generated data focused on the role of inclusive data systems in ensuring that no-one is left behind in the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

PARIS21 also launched the Clearinghouse for Financing Development Data at the UNWDF. The clearinghouse was recognised by organisers and speakers as one of the key solutions to catalyse the needed step-change in development data finance to deliver Agenda 2030. It will help provide a mechanism for aid effectiveness and transparency to initiatives like the World Bank's Global Data Facility, also launched during the UN World Data Forum, as well as to commitments made at the Generation Equality Forum to close gender data gaps.

5.2.2. Data for Change Exhibition

PARIS21 hosted one of the most visible exhibitions at the World Data Forum, with the Data For Change campaign. The campaign brought together impact stories from dozens of partner organisations showcasing the powerful role that data and statistics play in advancing sustainable development. Aside from videos and booklets, the exhibition featured a fun interactive data visualisation game, where visitors were invited to record their demographic information using a string of wool. The exhibition received extremely positive feedback from visitors, many of whom requested to join the campaign.

5.3. NEXT-LEVEL COMMUNICATION

5.3.1. Delivering PARIS21 2021-2025 Communication Strategy

2021 marked the first full year of the implementation of the PARIS21 2021-2025 Communications Strategy and a significant growth in the scope and volume of communications activities.

One of the innovations was the introduction of impact storytelling, whereby PARIS21 and partners made a deliberate attempt throughout the year to measure and document impact. As a result, PARIS21 developed 12 stories of impact relating to PARIS21 work, which were subsequently communicated to partners and the public through events and online communications.

5.3.2. Impact storytelling – Data for Change Campaign

PARIS21 also led the Data for Change campaign (www.dataforchange.net), a ground-breaking impact campaign that brought more than thirty partners onboard to showcase the ways in which data and statistics are contributing to sustainable development. The Data for Change campaign presents impact stories from all over the world that show how data and statistics are driving progress towards the SDGs.

The campaign was created to raise awareness around the need to scale up domestic and international funding to data and statistics and support efforts to produce and use high-quality, timely and disaggregated data to reach the SDGs. This campaign draws a direct link between interventions in data and/or statistical systems and sustainable development outcomes by highlighting individual success stories linked to each of the 17 SDGs.

During the campaign, more than two dozen PARIS21 partners shared their stories via the

dataforchange.net website and on social media. Those stories highlighted successful partnerships between countries and the international community, illustrating, through reporting or testimony of those involved, how better data and statistics can contribute to positive change.

The campaign culminated in an exhibition at the 2021 UNWDF forum that drew attention to successes and highlights priority areas for further support by the international community. A booklet, website and other related materials bring all the materials of the campaign together under messaging that calls for greater support to data and statistics to accelerate the Decade of Action.

5.3.3. Engaging PARIS21 Partners

PARIS21 impact storytelling and reporting also served to strengthen our partner engagement in 2021, facilitating a number of specific donor outreach initiatives as well as informing key PARIS21 events such as the spring and fall meetings.

Engagement of the PARIS21 Board and Executive Committee were modernised in 2021 via a new cycle of engagement events, such as the new spring meeting, PARIS21's most ambitious virtual meeting ever, which featured more than thirty speakers on the topic of 'data as a public good', speaking over nine separate events during four days. More than a thousand participants from 120 countries attended the sessions, even organising their own bilaterals and group meetings via the PARIS21 virtual event platform.

The fall meetings were also redeveloped into a significant moment for learning together with PARIS21 partners. This gave PARIS21 country partners an excellent platform to showcase our joint achievements and also raise the profile of issues and opportunities facing their region amongst the PARIS21 board.

5.3.4. Campaign for smarter financing for development data

PARIS21 campaigned in 2021 for more and better financing development data, leveraging several of its activities both globally and locally. PARIS21 had a significant presence at the 2021 UN World Data Forum, speaking in nine sessions throughout the three-day event on a range of topics. The forum also marked the launch of the Clearinghouse for Financing Development Data, a significant undertaking by PARIS21 to make development data financing smarter. The launch of the clearinghouse was the culmination of over a year of engagement with partners, development work and development of content. The clearinghouse was identified by the UNWDF committee (and received special mention by the UN Deputy Secretary-General Amina Mohammed) as one of the three key solutions by the international development community to help transform development data finance.

PARIS21 also engaged in World Data Forum sessions with Data2X and UN Women alongside the Clearinghouse launch to highlight the functionality in the Clearinghouse gender channel and raise awareness around the gender data financing gap.

5.4. NEW OPPORTUNITIES: GENDER DATA NETWORK, PEER LEARNING IN FRANCOPHONE AFRICA, CLIMATE DATA

5.4.1. Gender Data Network

The GDN is a joint initiative between PARIS21, Data2X, the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (ECA), and Open Data Watch. To facilitate the growth of the GDN, PARIS21 has joined the network as the new global secretariat for the GDN in July 2021.

Founded in 2019, the GDN is designed to raise the standard of gender data production to better match demand, improve the effectiveness of communication of and about gender data, and encourage gender data use across participating countries by:

- Connecting its members to the wider global community focused on gender data;
- Strengthening member capacity through fostering gender data expertise, facilitating cross-country learning, enabling capacity building and training, providing a platform for members to raise and solve issues they face; and
- Focusing on common gender data gaps and accelerating the uptake of new methodologies to close them.

Current GDN members include gender data experts at national statistical offices (NSOs) from 15 African countries: Botswana, Côte d'Ivoire, Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, Lesotho, Malawi, Nigeria, Rwanda, Senegal, South Africa, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia, and Zimbabwe.

As the GDN secretariat, PARIS21 provided secretariat support to network members. PARIS21 had regular communication with GDN members. They take several forms, online closed meetings, communication products and ad-hoc requests from members. Two closed meetings with all members were held in Q3 and Q4, the first to introduce the new partnership with PARIS21 and the second to present the gender channel on the clearinghouse. A series of one-on-one meetings were also organised in the fall to touch base with members and get their feedback on content and activities.

Communication products like an email digest on relevant topics (e.g. broad gender issues, gender statistics and statistical development) are sent monthly to all members. In 2021, the GDN secretariat received member requests on various subject such as SIGI, feminist leadership, gender and youth and gender and water issues. In addition, the GDN secretariat supported the participation of several members as panellists at high profile events, including the 8th Global Forum on Gender Statistics with a dedicated session on the GDN.

In 2021, PARIS21 organised two trainings, on communicating and visualizing gender statistics with GDN members and journalists from their respective countries. The trainings had a positive impact on many members. Following these two trainings and some training they received through Statistics Sweden, Zamstat is establishing a communication plan for gender statistics with journalists and working on improving the way they communicate gender data though briefing and infographics.

5.4.2. Peer learning in francophone Africa

In 2021, PARIS21, in partnership with INSEE, UNECA and AFRISTAT, continued a joint project to strengthen peer learning of NSOs from French-speaking countries in Africa, to discuss critical areas affected by the COVID-19 crisis and share possible solutions and opportunities to mitigate the impact on NSO/NSS operations.

This remote initiative allowed NSOs and other experts to share experience on methodological issues related to COVID-19 response to data and statistics production, communication and use, and helped to enhance NSS resilience.

As a continuation of the five webinars organised in 2020, three webinars were organised during 2021:

- "Food security in times of COVID-19: what challenges for measurement?"
- "Media engagement in official statistics: how and why?"
- "Business surveys and economic census methods in times of COVID-19 crisis and the use of results to strengthen / update business registers"

The media engagement webinar allowed participants to share experiences on the different strategies that could be put in place by the producers of official statistics, mainly the national statistical offices, aimed at engaging the media and journalists as well as exploring the advantages of such engagements for the advancement of the national statistical systems.

5.4.3. Climate data

Given the importance of the topic of climate change, PARIS21 organised an expert meeting in December to discuss how to accelerate progress on climate change data and operationalise efficient climate change data ecosystems. The topic of climate change has been selected for the 2022 spring meetings.

5.4.4. Contribution to key working groups and regional fora

In 2021, PARIS21 participated in key global task teams and initiatives, including the UNSD Task Team on Big Data Capacity Development, UNSD Task Team on Big Data and SDGs, GIST and UNSD-SDMX Global Working Group, GPSDD workstreams. Contributions to these task teams helped advance the global agenda on specific topics and also reinforced the role of PARIS21 in relevant matters of global interest in the field of data and statistics.

PARIS21 was also active at the regional level and contributed to several virtual and in-person meetings, focusing in particular on measures to mitigate COVID-19 impacts on national and regional statistical systems. These included meetings of the Pacific Community, Caribbean Community, Pacific Tourism Organisation, Committee of Director Generals of National Statistics Office (CoDG) Congress of African Economists, Forum for Statistical Development in Africa (FASDev), Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA) and AFRISTAT, among others.

PARIS21 played a key role in a range of global fora during 2021, advocating for the centrality of data and statistics to sustainable development, advocating for innovative, capacitated national statistical systems, raising the need for more and better funding of development data and giving voice to NSOs on the global stage. These include, among others:

- The United Nations World Data Forum (see section 5)
- Several events under the 'Road to Bern' initiative to create momentum for the UN World Data Forum, including events on financing development data, capacity development, and data and statistics during COVID-19. PARIS21 also participated in the organising committee of the UN World Data Forum.
- United Nations Statistical Commission: PARIS21 had a significant presence at the 52nd UN Statistical Commission, hosting or participating in multiple side events. PARIS21 co-organised with the UNDESA SIDS Unit, CARICOM, the Pacific Community and UNOHRLLS, the 4th Roundtable Meeting of SIDS on the sidelines of the UN Statistical Commission, which included several updates on the review of the SAMOA Pathway and the monitoring and accountability framework under development; SIDS National Focal Points network; SIDS Statistics Exchange Platform; Caribbean regional strategy for the development of statistics (RSDS); Pacific Sustainable Development Report; and country sharing of current initiatives and developments. In addition to these events, PARIS21 held its first 2021 Executive Committee on the margins of the UN Statistical Commission.
- High-Level Political Forum: PARIS21 contributed to virtual side events.
- Inter-Agency and Expert Group of the SDG Indicators: PARIS21 actively participated in meetings organised by the IAEG-SDG in 2021.
- Inter-Agency and Expert Group on Gender Statistics (IAEG-GS)
- The 8th Global Forum on Gender Statistics, which included a session specifically on the Gender Data network
- Partners for Review engagement
- High-level Group for Partnership, Coordination and Capacity-Building for Statistics for the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (HLG- PCCB
- Bern Network
- CCSA
- Task Teams of the UN Committee of Experts on Big Data and Data Science for Official Statistics (UN-CEBD): 1. Using Big Data for the Sustainable Development Goals and 2. Training, Competencies and Capacity Development.

PARIS21 also contributed to global discussion for building sustainable capacities in countries through efficient, effective, and harmonised delivery of training by participating in the UN Global Network of Institutions for Statistical Training (GIST).

- To strengthen the development of SDMX-based data and metadata exchange formats for SDG Indicators, PARIS21 contributed to the Working Group established by IAEG-SDGs. This has resulted in the SDMX structures to support the transmission of all PARIS21 indicators and their metadata, as approved by the United Nations Statistical Commission.

- Forum on the African Statistical Development: PARIS21 contributed to and co-organised with United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA), the African Development Bank (AfDB), the World Bank.

- 2021 Edition of the African Statistics Day

- Fifteenth Session of the Committee of Director-Generals of the National Statistics Offices: PARIS21 participated and contributed to the CoDGs meeting organised by the African Union Commission (AUC).

- AFRISTAT Annual Board Meeting

- COMESA Committee on Statistical Matters Meeting (CCSM)

- Techanical Advisory Group (TAG) for the GPSDD Data Values Project

5.5. SDG REPORTING AND GLOBAL MONITORING

PARIS21 is the custodian of three SDG indicators on statistical capacity development:

- 17.8.2 “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”

All three indicators have remained in Tier I since 2019.

In the 2021 round of SDG reporting, PARIS21 collected a record number of responses for the three SDG indicators. The narrative from indicator 17.18.3 and 17.19.1 on statistical planning and funding for data and statistics are selected in the SDG report 2021 by UN DESA. The narrative called for more attention to data and statistics by highlighting that while the need for sound data continues to escalate, poorer countries lack the resources to produce them.

The results showed that as of January 2021, 136 countries and territories reported to have national statistical legislation that was compliant with the United Nations Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics (FPOS), up from 132 in 2018. The largest regional grouping of complying countries was North America and Europe, representing 33 per cent of all compliant countries (42 out of 136). Half of the least developed countries (LDCs) that responded to the survey also reported they have such compliance.

Looking at the progress made since the adoption of the SDG framework, results has been substantial in ensuring that statistical laws comply with the FPOS. With the addition of two more countries in 2020, 33 countries have advanced from having no statistical legislation that complies with the FPOS to having adopted one since 2016. Northern America and Europe lead in this compared to other regions, followed by Eastern Asia and South-Eastern Asia. The progress is also encouraging in LDCs (6 countries), SIDS (4 countries) and LLDCs (4 countries).

As of January 2021, 132 countries and territories reported that they are implementing a national statistical plan, down from 141 countries prior to the pandemic. The regions with the highest share of countries implementing statistical plans include Central Asia, Southern Asia, Eastern Asia and South-Eastern Asia. Among the 132 countries, 84 also have their plan fully funded. Despite having the second highest number of countries (33) implementing national statistical plans, Sub-Saharan Africa had the lowest percentage of fully funded plans, with only 25% (8 out of 33) of plans under implementation fully funded, while 93% (35 out of 38) of plans currently implemented in North America and Europe were fully funded.

Progress has been slow in implementing and ensuring sufficient funding for national statistical plans. Since 2016, only 13 countries advanced from not having a plan under implementation and fully funded to having one. Although target 17.18 specifically called for more attention to LDCs and SIDS, neither of these groups had more than two countries advance since 2016. This highlights

the need for international cooperation to focus on increasing funding for statistical planning to ensure SDG data collection. More countries will also need to adopt national statistical plans in order for Goal 17 to be achieved.

PARIS21's reporting also revealed that even without the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, SDG Target 17.18 on statistical capacity was very unlikely to be achieved by 2020 across all regions as originally aimed. Early data from the 2022 round of reporting also showed that countries are recovering from the impact from the pandemic.

6. MANAGEMENT

6.1. Fundraising

Among the tasks involved in delivering on the new 2021-2025 strategy, managing the team and managing the day-to-day operations of the Programme of Work, PARIS21 implemented a systematic fundraising campaign to mobilise the financial resources necessary to carry out the programme of work. We worked to bridge the funding gap, in particular by trying to diversify the group of supporters and seeking multi-year unearmarked support. In addition to the funding needed to implement the 2021 and 2022 POW, PARIS21 needs to ensure that it has sufficient funds at its disposal to do all the necessary budget commitments to ensure programme continuity for 2022 and beyond.

In 2021, PARIS21 was also successful in managing the budget while responding to funding adjustments from key donors and related uncertainties caused by the COVID-19 pandemic. We were able to do so in particular through reduced mission-related expenses and agile human resourcing decisions that maintained existing staff capacity

Despite the constrained financial environment marked by many uncertainties, PARIS21 has received support from new donors including the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation, Canada, DATA2X and IdRC. Discussions are still ongoing with the European Commission and FAO. However, the funding at hand is still insufficient to carry out the 2022 Programme of Work. PARIS21 will therefore continue to actively seek financing for 2022 and beyond.

6.2. Results Framework

PARIS21 finalised our new, unified results framework to accompany the 2021-2025 Strategy, responding to the call from multiple partners to harmonise PARIS21's reporting framework. The framework was designed with the guidance of a dedicated advisory task team comprising PARIS21 partners and donors, including: the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC), Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (Sida), Statistics Canada, UK Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office (FCDO), and UN Women. The proposed framework aligns with the three pillars of PARIS21's 2021-2025 Strategy and is comprised of: (1) a results chain, (2) a measurement framework with indicators and targets, and (3) a short narrative theory of change.

6.3. PARIS21 Foundation

In 2021, the PARIS21 Foundation was formally established in Geneva, Switzerland. PARIS21 drove forward the operationalisation of the foundation by establishing the requisite legal and operational structures and capacity. The foundation is expected to diversify PARIS21's funding base and put the partnership on a stronger and more stable financial footing for the continuation of its activities for the future.

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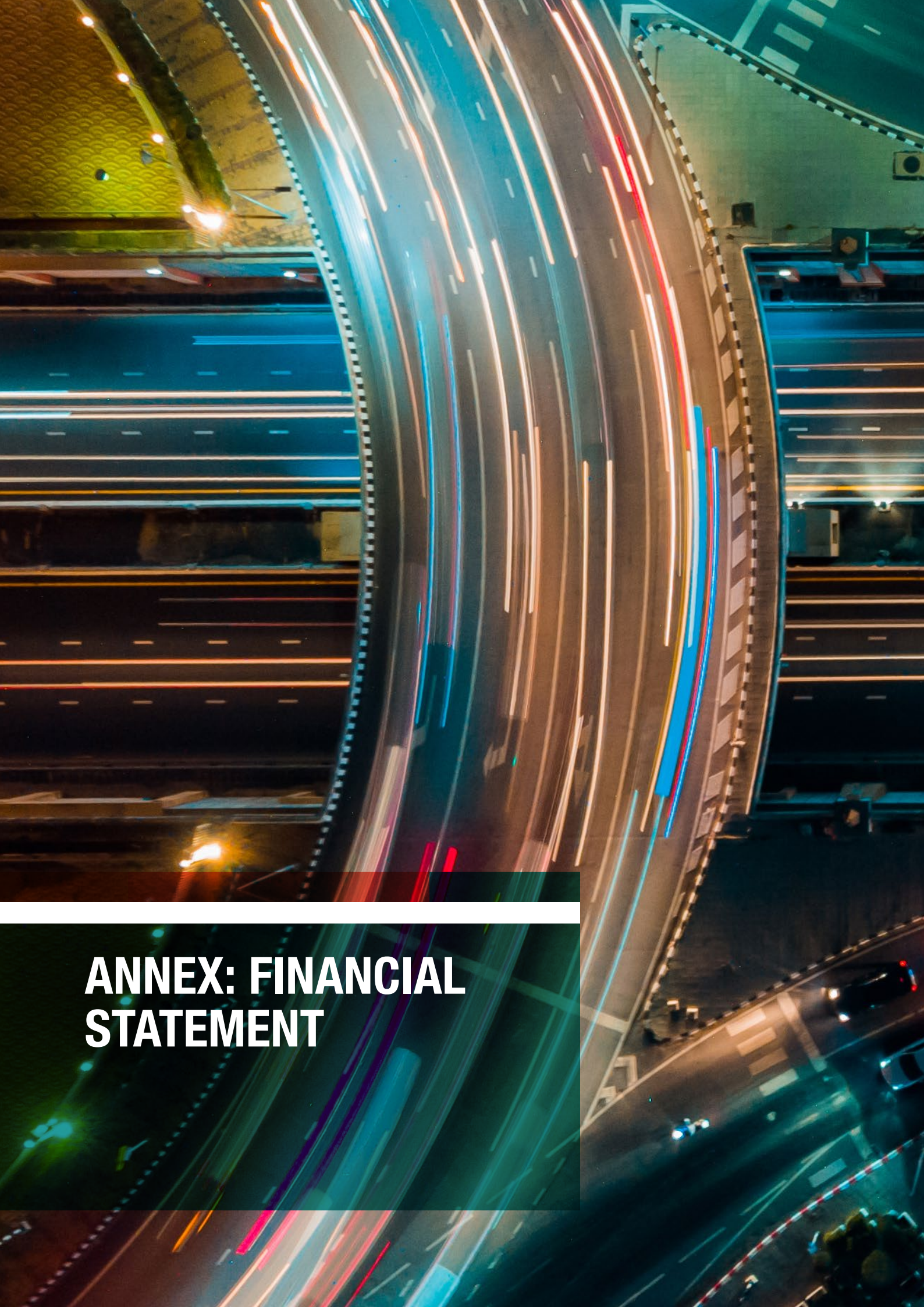

ANNEX: FINANCIAL STATEMENT

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OCDE
ORGANISATION DE COOPERATION ET
DE DEVELOPPEMENT ECONOMIQUES

OECD
ORGANISATION FOR ECONOMIC
CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT

PROGRAMME, BUDGET ET GESTION FINANCIERE
PROGRAMMES, BUDGET AND FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

Output Area: 5.1.5 Support to Statistics for Results (PARIS21)

Date: 11.03.2022

Statement of Expenditure 2021

Partnership in Statistics for Development in the 21st Century (PARIS21)

- PARIS21 Programme -

Expenditure from 1 January 2021 to 31 December 2021		(in Euros)
Activity costs		
Accelerate Innovation		145,833
Bridge Data Ecosystems		346,547
Develop Statistical Capacity		288,247
Overall operational expenditure		69,419
	Sub-total	**850,046**
Staff costs		
Secretariat Staff		2,180,162
Per person chargeback [1)]		311,273
Mobility Workspace Service charge [2)]		13,656
	Sub-total	**2,505,091**
Corporate costs		
Voluntary contributions administration charge [3)]		217,177
Total costs 2021		**3,572,314**

Financial commitments for 2022	(in Euros)
Staff commitments 2022 [4)]	2,421,862
Non staff commitments 2022 [5)]	229,925
Total Financial commitments	**2,651,787**

1) Per Person Chargeback covers the following costs: Office space, office furniture, IT core services, international telephone usage, photocopies, training, shuttle, etc
2) OECD Mobility Workspace Service charge is a package charge per month per staff member and includes a core set of secure mobile services, comprising access from a smartphone or tablet, and primary workstation.
3) VC Administration charge, see C(2009)158
4) Legally binding commitments related to staff contracts.
5) Legally binding commitments related to contracted intellectual services and other goods & services.

OECD signatory 1

DocuSigned by:
814ADB5A7BA44B9...

Paul Schreyer
Director of the Statistics and Data Directorate

OECD Signatory 2

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Rosarii Coleman
Head of VC Management Division

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