



# **2025-2029 Strategic Plan Statistical Institute for Asia and the Pacific**

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## Preface

The Strategic Plan 2025-2029 of the Statistical Institute for Asia and the Pacific (SIAP) represents our commitment to advancing statistical capacities across the region to support sustainable development and informed decision-making. This document outlines our vision, goals, and strategies for the next five years, ensuring that we remain responsive to the evolving needs of our member states and the global statistical community.

In an era where data drives progress, the role of statistics has never been more crucial. The ability to collect, analyze, and interpret data accurately is fundamental to addressing the complex challenges faced by our societies. From monitoring the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) to formulating effective policies that drive economic growth, health, education, and environmental sustainability, robust statistical systems are essential.

Our strategic plan is crafted with a deep understanding of the diverse statistical landscapes and capacities of the Asia-Pacific region. We recognize the unique challenges and opportunities that each member state faces and have tailored our goals and initiatives to be both ambitious and achievable. This plan is built on the foundation of our past achievements and lessons learnt, and it looks forward to embracing innovation and fostering collaboration.

## Key Focus Areas

- (i) **Enhancing Statistical Capacity:** We will prioritize high-quality training and capacity-building programs to elevate the skills of statistical professionals, ensuring they are equipped with the latest methodologies and aware of advances in technologies.
- (ii) **Promoting Data Quality and Standards:** Our efforts will be directed towards making international standards and quality frameworks accessible to practitioners in national statistical systems, contributing to the production of reliable, high-quality data across the region.
- (iii) **Supporting Evidence-Based Policy Making:** By integrating statistical data into the policy-making process, we aim to enhance the effectiveness and impact of development initiatives.
- (iv) **Fostering Regional Cooperation:** Strengthening partnerships and networks will be crucial for sharing knowledge, best practices, and innovative solutions to common challenges.
- (v) **Innovating Statistical Systems:** Embracing new technologies and methodologies will be at the forefront of our strategy to modernize and improve statistical processes.
- (vi) **Enhancing Data Literacy:** We will work towards improving data literacy and utilization of data among various stakeholders, ensuring that statistical information is accessible and used effectively.
- (vii) **Ensuring Sustainable Development:** Building sustainable institutional capacity will be a cornerstone of our strategy, focusing on long-term growth and resilience of statistical systems.
- (viii) **Enhancing Managerial and Soft Skills:** Our activities will aim to build the capacity of managers in the national statistical systems to be more effective leaders; we aim to build the skills of national statistical officers in communication and outreach.

## Commitment to Excellence

This strategic plan 2025- 2029 is a testament to our unwavering dedication to excellence in statistics. We are committed to empowering our member states with the knowledge, skills, and tools necessary to harness the power of data. Through collaboration, innovation, and a steadfast focus on quality of training, we will contribute significantly to the region's sustainable development.

As we embark on this new chapter, we invite all our stakeholders - governments, development partners, statistical organizations, and the broader community - to join us in this journey. Together, we can achieve a future where high-quality statistics drive positive change and development across Asia and the Pacific.

#### Acknowledgments

I extend my deepest thanks for the Friends of the Chair (FoC) group, the host country Japan, the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP), including the Statistics Division (SD), Strategy and Program Management Division (SPMD) and Lin Yang, Deputy Executive Secretary for their invaluable contributions in the development of this strategic plan. My sincere appreciation is due to all my SIAP colleagues for all their input in drafting the Strategic Plan. Your insights, feedback, and support have been so useful. We look forward to working together in the coming years to turn this vision into reality.

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Shailja Sharma  
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## **I. Introduction - Rationale for the 2025-2029 Strategic Plan**

1. The United Nations Statistical Institute for Asia and the Pacific (SIAP) plays a pivotal role in enhancing the statistical capacities of countries within the Asia-Pacific region. Established to provide training and assistance in the field of statistics, SIAP has been instrumental in fostering the development of robust statistical systems that inform policymaking and drive sustainable development. The United Nations Statistical Commission, at its 55th session in February-March 2024, also expressed, “Its appreciation for the work of the Statistical Institute for Asia and the Pacific and its regional statistical training program and technical support to respond to needs in the Asia-Pacific region”.

2. The Strategic Plan for 2025-2029 of the Statistical Institute for Asia and the Pacific (SIAP) lays out our vision, mission, and strategic objectives to continue fostering statistical capacity in the region. As we navigate the dynamic landscape of the coming years, our goal remains steadfast: to provide high-quality statistical training and support to national statistical systems, ensuring they are equipped to produce accurate, timely, and reliable data.

3. Reflecting on the previous strategic plan period, 2020-2024, it is impossible to overlook the unprecedented challenges posed by the COVID-19 pandemic. The pandemic tested the resilience of national statistical systems globally, disrupting data collection processes and necessitating rapid adaptation to new methodologies and technologies. Despite these challenges, SIAP, in collaboration with member states and international partners, successfully pivoted to innovative solutions, such as remote training and virtual workshops, to maintain the momentum of capacity-building efforts.

4. As we embark on this new strategic plan, we carry forward the lessons learned from the pandemic, emphasizing the importance of flexibility, technological advancement, and regional cooperation. The 2025-2029 plan builds on these experiences, aiming to further enhance the statistical capabilities of our member states, with a focus on sustainability, inclusivity, and resilience. This plan outlines our strategic priorities, key initiatives, and the collaborative framework that will guide our actions in the coming years, ensuring that SIAP continues to be a cornerstone of statistical development in the Asia-Pacific region.

5. In the face of rapid socio-economic changes and the increasing demand for high-quality, reliable data, SIAP's strategic plan is designed to address emerging challenges and leverage opportunities. This plan outlines a comprehensive framework aimed at strengthening statistical capacities across member states while incorporating the data compiled by the Institute's annual Training Needs Assessment survey, enhancing the quality and accessibility of statistical data, and fostering regional and international cooperation.

6. The fundamental role that official statistics play in development has been increasingly recognized at the national and international level. At the national level, policy makers have emphasized the need for relevant and high-quality statistics to inform the formulation and implementation of policies. At the international level, data demands continue to increase as illustrated by the need for monitoring progress towards the achievement of the SDGs set out under the Agenda 2030 of the United Nations. The Asia-Pacific statistical community shares the vision that by 2030, national statistical systems are enabled and empowered to lead development of and to deliver innovative, trusted and timely products and services for urgently needed and evolving statistical requirements of Agenda 2030. SIAP responded to the adoption of Agenda 2030 by member states and the increased data needs to support national policies by increasing the focus of its training courses on the statistical requirements of the globally agreed SDG indicators.

7. While much progress has been made in the region to compile SDG indicators as well as other data needed to inform regional and national priorities, there are significant data gaps for many member states. In the Asia and the Pacific SDG Progress Report 2024, it is stated that on average, half of the SDG indicators do not have sufficient data to properly assess progress in Asia and the Pacific. Hence the main challenge facing statistical systems in developing countries of Asia and the Pacific over the next five years will be the demands

for better and new non-traditional sources of data and quicker and more efficient ways to produce and disseminate statistics considering the 2030 Agenda. At the same time, there continues to be a lack of capacity to produce some of the basic data for a wide range of core economic, social, and environmental statistics in many developing statistical systems. Considering that a major focus of the member states of the region during the next five years would be to regularly produce SDG related indicators, this strategic plan for the period 2025-2029 has been developed as a SDG focused plan.

## Vision

8. SIAP envisions a region where all countries have the capability to produce, analyze, and disseminate timely, accurate, and relevant statistics to support evidence-based decision-making for sustainable development.

## Mission

9. Our mission is to build and enhance the statistical capacities of national statistical systems in the Asia-Pacific region through innovative training programs, knowledge sharing, and collaborative partnerships.

## Strategic Objectives

- **Capacity Building:** Enhance the technical and institutional capacities of national statistical offices and related institutions through targeted training programs and technical assistance.
- **Data Quality and Accessibility:** Improve the quality, coverage, and accessibility of statistical data to meet national and international standards.
- **Innovation and Technology:** Promote the adoption of innovative methodologies and technologies in statistical practices.
- **Regional and International Cooperation:** Strengthen regional and international collaboration to foster the exchange of knowledge, best practices, and resources.
- **Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs):** Support countries in the effective monitoring and reporting of SDG indicators, ensuring that data drives the achievement of sustainable development.

## Core Values

- **Excellence:** Commitment to the highest standards of quality and professionalism.
- **Integrity:** Adherence to ethical principles and transparency in all activities.
- **Collaboration:** Fostering partnerships and cooperative relationships at regional and global levels.
- **Inclusiveness:** Ensuring that statistical capacity development benefits all countries and communities, leaving no one behind.
- **Innovation:** Embracing new ideas and technologies to enhance statistical practices.

## Outcomes

- i) Enhanced statistical capacity in member states, i.e., increased skills and knowledge among government officials to produce, process and disseminate official statistics.
- ii) Synthesis of National Statistical System (NSS)s on methodology and process of producing official statistics in sub regions and countries for enhanced coverage and quality of training.
- iii) Improved quality of statistical training through better international cooperation, partnerships, and adoption of international standards.
- iv) Enhanced resilience and responsiveness of NSSs to emerging data challenges.

## **Conclusion**

10. As we navigate an increasingly complex and data-driven world, the strategic plan of SIAP is a demonstration to our dedication to empowering countries in the Asia-Pacific region with the statistical tools and knowledge necessary to achieve sustainable development. By implementing this plan, SIAP aims to be at the forefront of statistical capacity building, driving progress and fostering a culture of data-informed decision-making across the region.

## **II. Lessons from Implementation of the 2020-2024 Strategic Plan**

### **A. Review of the Actions taken in 2020-2024**

11. The 2020-2024 Strategic Plan of SIAP was approved at the 15th session of the Governing Council in 2019. Following this plan, the Institute held 123 training courses, workshops, and seminars during 1 January 2020 to 30 September 2024. These were attended by 14,839 participants from 164 countries and territories. All face-to-face courses were delivered in collaboration with national or international organizations, research institutes or universities; similarly, most e-learning courses were also delivered with partner organizations. After the adoption of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development by the United Nations General Assembly in September 2015 and the subsequent entrusting of responsibility for the monitoring of SDGs and targets to national statistical systems, the focus of statistical training changed towards compilation of the globally agreed SDG indicators.

12. Training programs organized by SIAP covered basic and advanced technical subjects in social, economic, and environment statistics as well as on statistical methods and data collection. New courses and seminars, for example, on climate-change, environment statistics, machine learning, statistical literacy, quality assurance, data governance were introduced.

13. The training programs were delivered with the help of stakeholders and partners (Annexes Table 1). During the COVID-19 pandemic, the Institute was forced to cancel or postpone most of its in-person programs in 2020-2022, but the Institute was able to mobilize and focus all its main human resource capacity to develop a comprehensive e-learning platform on various official statistics topics. Before the COVID-19 pandemic, the Institute had e-learning courses mostly on economic statistical subjects; during the pandemic, the Institute expanded on the subjects to include environmental statistics, machine learning, gender statistics etc. The number of participants in each year was around 3,000, and the gender ratio was around 1.5 women/men. Trends in number of courses and participants, and gender ratio by broad subject area and by training modality from 2020 to 2024 (as of 30 September) are presented in Annexed Tables 2a and 2b.

#### **Sub-regional and country courses**

14. During the COVID-19 pandemic (2020-2022) it was difficult for the Institute to hold in-person training course, but after the travel restrictions were eased, the Institute collaborated with National Statistical Offices and partners (e.g.; SPC) to organize in-person sub-regional/country courses. In addition, the Institute organized sub-regional/country e-learning courses in local languages on request. During 2023-2024, the Institute conducted several face-to-face sub-regional and within-country courses.

#### **Funding support received during 2020-2023**

15. During the period 2020-2023, SIAP received cash contributions from 24 of 62 ESCAP member states and associate members in Asia and the Pacific. Annual contributions during this period were on average \$2.2 million per year including the contribution from the host country, Japan which was on average \$1.8 million per year.

#### **Network for the Coordination of Statistical Training**

16. National statistical training institutions which are members of the Network for the Coordination of Statistical Training in Asia and the Pacific serve as collaborators for the training delivered by SIAP through those institutions. During 2020-2022, SIAP organized annual meetings of the Network. The network established three subgroups on economic statistics, gender statistics, and rural and agricultural statistics, and the activities of the Network were primarily realized through these subgroups. At the 2022 annual meeting,



the Network agreed that the activities of the network would continue needs' basis through short-term groups with clear objectives.

### **Results of course evaluation**

17. The percentage of participants who evaluate the course (both face-to-face and e-learning) as useful for their work and improved confidence in applying training received in their job exceeded the target (Table 3).

### **B. Independent Evaluation**

18. Pursuant to Commission resolution 71/1, an independent evaluation was commissioned by ESCAP in 2024 to review performance of SIAP during the 2020-2024 Strategic Plan period, including the substantive relevance and financial viability of the Institute. The evaluation is planned to make recommendations so that critical points emerging from the evaluation may be taken into account for future revisions of the 2025-2029 Strategic Plan, when applicable and necessary. The evaluator will brief the preliminary findings and recommendations at the Governing Council of SIAP in December 2024.

### III. Procedure Adopted for Formulation of the Plan

19. In the 19th session of the Governing Council of SIAP in December 2023, the Institute presented a document on the formulation of the Strategic Plan for 2025-2029. The Council appreciated the document and endorsed the proposal of the Institute to establish the Friends of the Chair group (FOC) for formulation of the Plan.

20. FOC consists of Governing Council member countries (Bangladesh, China, India, Japan, Malaysia, Philippines, Republic of Korea, Thailand, Viet Nam) and one from Central Asia (Georgia) and one from Pacific (Fiji). The Institute communicated with FOC from April 2024 and requested FOC to provide input and overall guidance to the drafting of the Plan. An online meeting of FOC was held on 7th June 2024 to discuss the outline of the Plan.

21. The FOC, formed to advise on the draft Strategic Plan provided an in-depth review of the draft 2025-2029 strategic plan. They emphasized the alignment of the proposed strategies with the mission and vision of the institution, identified gaps, and reviewed to ensure the plan is comprehensive and actionable. They gave the following broad directions for the Strategic Plan:

- **Policy and Priority Alignment:** The strategic plan should be aligned with the broader regional and international policy frameworks, such as the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, regional statistical goals, and national statistical system priorities.
- **Capacity Building:** The group guided on how the plan needs to address capacity-building needs in the Asia-Pacific region, ensuring that training programs, skill development initiatives, and other educational efforts meet the evolving needs of member countries.
- **Resource Mobilization:** The group stressed the need for resources necessary for the plan's implementation. This includes suggesting partnerships, collaborations with international agencies, or innovative funding mechanisms.
- **Innovations in Statistics:** The group requested the Institute to provide training on emerging trends, like big data, AI, and advanced statistical methods, so that the institution remains at the forefront of statistical development.
- **Stakeholder Engagement:** The group emphasized engagement with key stakeholders, including national statistical offices, regional bodies, and development partners, to ensure that the strategic plan reflects the needs of a diverse range of stakeholders.
- **Implementation and Monitoring:** The group discussed the strategic plan's implementation strategy, including defining timelines, and a framework for monitoring and evaluating progress.

22. In its advisory capacity, the FOC played a critical role in providing the strategic direction of the SIAP and ensuring that the institute remains a relevant and effective force for improving statistical capacity and collaboration in the Asia-Pacific region.

23. At the 19th Governing Council, it was also recommended that the role of the national statistical training institutes needed to be reflected in the Plan. The Institute organized an online meeting of the national statistical training institutes on 28 June 2024 and received their views and input for the draft 2025-2029 strategic plan. These institutes have direct experience in the statistical training landscape and has helped SIAP enhance its capacity-building role. National Statistical Training Institutes in the Asia-Pacific region provided valuable insights and advice in various areas for the 2025-2029 Strategic Plan of SIAP. The guidance provided to the Institute are as following:

## **Curriculum Development and Modernization – Emerging Statistical Issues**

- To integrate new and advanced statistical methodologies into its curriculum, such as big data analytics, artificial intelligence (AI), machine learning (ML), and geospatial analysis. These are crucial in modern data ecosystems and can equip national statistical offices (NSOs) with up-to-date skills and blended learning (a combination of online and in-person learning).

## **Regional Collaboration and Knowledge Sharing**

- To build stronger collaborative networks with other statistical training centers. These collaborations could involve joint training programs, sharing of resources, and exchange of expertise. Organization of regional workshops or peer-learning sessions where NSOs and experts from different countries share their experiences, challenges, and innovative approaches in statistics and data collection.

## **Capacity Building for Specific Needs**

- To create country-specific capacity-building programs based on unique national needs, such as small island developing states (SIDS), least developed countries (LDCs), and countries with transitioning economies especially for monitoring Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

## **Strengthening Statistical Literacy**

- To include programs aimed at improving statistical literacy not only among NSO staff but also among policymakers, researchers, media professionals, and the public. This would Enhance the usage and understanding of statistics for informed decision making.

## **Enhancing E-learning and Distance Training**

- The group emphasized the importance of scalable e-learning solutions that make statistical training more accessible to all countries, particularly those with limited resources or facing logistical challenges. Another area could be the development of training materials in multiple languages to cater to the diverse linguistic backgrounds in the Asia-Pacific region.

## **Partnerships with International and Regional Organizations**

- To partner with international organizations like the UN Statistical Division (UNSD), Asian Development Bank (ADB), ESCAP, and OECD to expand its reach and resource base for delivering high-quality training.

## **Monitoring and Evaluation of Training Impact**

- To establish stronger monitoring and evaluation (M&E) frameworks for its training programs to assess their effectiveness and impact on national statistical systems. This could include collecting post-training feedback, conducting follow-up assessments, and measuring improvements in data quality and statistical production.

## **Incorporating Gender and Inclusion in Statistical Training**

- To incorporate gender analysis and social inclusion into its statistical training programs, ensuring that data collection and analysis account for gender inequalities, marginalized groups, and vulnerable populations.

## **Adaptability to Future Challenges**

- To make the strategic plan adaptable to future challenges and opportunities, such as the growing demand for real-time data, the increased use of administrative data, or the ethical considerations of using non-traditional data for bridging data gaps.

## **Developing National Statistical Leadership**

- To expand the Institute's training subjects to include leadership and management training for senior NSO officials and middle level managers, enabling them to better manage their national statistical systems and advocate for data-driven policies at the highest levels of government.

## **Bridging the Data Divide**

- To place a stronger emphasis on bridging the data divide between well-resourced and under-resourced countries. This could involve targeted capacity development programs for LDCs and Small Island Developing States (SIDS) to help them improve statistical production and data dissemination.

24. By leveraging the expertise and insights from statistical training institutes in the Asia-Pacific region, SIAP can enhance the effectiveness, relevance, and sustainability of its strategic plan, ensuring that it meets the diverse and evolving needs of the region's statistical systems. The Strategic Plan 2025-2029 of the Institute has been developed taking into consideration all these recommendations of the FoC and National Training Institutes.

## IV. Emerging Issues and Challenges

### Towards a Strategic Plan for 2025-2029 – Broad Strategic Objectives

25. Since the adoption of the 2020-2024 Strategic Plan by the Governing Council at its 15th session in 2019, several decisions by members of the United Nations at the global and regional levels have been made on official statistics for tracking progress towards sustainable development.

#### A. At the global level

- i) The United Nations Statistical Commission (UNSC) has developed a transformative agenda for official statistics with a view to having modernized national statistical systems in place that produce official statistics more efficiently, more cost-effectively and in a sustainable, integrated and internationally coordinated way, based on an inclusive partnership.

The UNSC in its 54th and 55th session held in March 2023 and Feb 2024 respectively, emphasized the following among others: (relevant to the activities of SIAP).

- Partnership, coordination, and capacity-building for statistics for the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.
  - Emphasized the importance of capacity development to improve and maintain statistical capacity in national statistical offices and other institutes within the national statistical systems.
  - Need for capacity-building and training for the implementation of a national quality assurance framework, sharing of best practices and the development of additional materials and guidance, such as on the quality assurance when administrative or other data sources are used.
  - Emphasized the need for capacity-building including in small island developing states and least developed countries.
  - Recognized the need of national statistical offices for capacity-building activities on big data and data science and supported using the opportunities offered by the regional and sector hubs, including training in the use of artificial intelligence for ecosystem accounting, the use of mobile phone data for official statistics, the use of scanner data and web scraping for the calculation of the consumer price index.
  - Progress in country implementation of the System of Environmental-Economic Accounting (SEEA), importance of partnerships, regional collaboration, acceleration in implementation of the Framework and SEEA Ecosystem Accounting. Collaboration between the Statistics Division, the secretariat of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and other key partners to continue to strengthen the link between statistics and policy, as well as to minimize any possible overlap of efforts, by undertaking joint initiatives, training, and capacity-development efforts, including on reporting tools selected.
  - Capacity building around gender statistics including time use and violence against women
  - Data Governance - Countries within and beyond the Asia Pacific Region use data governance framework developed by Asia Pacific to document and share their data governance practices.
  - Reiterated the importance of fundamental principles of official statistics to promote the production and dissemination of relevant, impartial, objective, and reliable official statistics.
- ii) UN 2.0 is the Secretary-General's vision of a modernized United Nations – using 21st century skills and culture to accelerate sustainable development. It is about strengthening our expertise and culture in data, digital, innovation, foresight, and behavioral science. Within UN 2.0 SIAP's work is relevant to "Data: Building Impactful Data Ecosystems". To achieve the goals set in UN 2.0 through capacity building, SIAP can implement several strategic initiatives as follows and are incorporated in the 2025-2029 strategic plan.

**Enhanced Training Programs**

- Develop and offer specialized courses aligned with UN 2.0 priorities, such as sustainable development goals (SDGs), big data analytics, climate change statistics, and gender statistics.
- Expand e-learning opportunities to make training accessible to a wider audience, including online courses, webinars, and virtual workshops.
- Provide certifications for completion of training programs to encourage participation and recognition of skills.

**Collaboration and Partnerships**

- Partner with NSOs, regional organizations, and academic institutions to create a network for sharing knowledge and best practices.
- Engage international experts to conduct workshops and seminars, providing high-level insights and global perspectives.

**Capacity Building Initiatives**

- Organize regular workshops and seminars focused on emerging issues and technologies in statistics, including workshops on statistical leadership and data governance.

**Innovative Methods**

- Introduce innovative statistical methods and tools that address new challenges and opportunities in the data landscape.
- Incorporate best practices from successful capacity-building projects in training program content to serve as models for other regions.

**Strengthening Statistical Systems**

- Deliver training to help strengthen national statistical systems through institutional development, improving organizational frameworks, and enhancing governance structures.
- Deliver relevant training to equip NSOs to be able to improve the quality of statistical data through rigorous standards, validation processes, and the adoption of international guidelines.

**Sustainability and Impact Evaluation**

- Develop strategies to ensure the long-term sustainability of capacity-building efforts, such as continuous learning programs and resource allocation.
- Regularly assess the impact of training and capacity-building activities on participants and their organizations to ensure alignment with UN 2.0 goals and make necessary adjustments.

**Inclusivity and Equity**

- Ensure training programs are inclusive and promote gender equality by encouraging the participation of women and underrepresented groups.
- Tailor training programs to the specific needs and contexts of different countries and regions to ensure relevance and effectiveness.

## B. At the regional level

- i) The Committee on Statistics (CST) of ESCAP in its eighth session held in August 2022 discussed statistical development in the region, regional cooperation and the formulation of regional positions to advance official statistics in line with existing commitments, including the collective vision and framework for action by the Asia-Pacific statistical community, which was endorsed by the Committee at its fifth session in December 2016 and supported by ESCAP in May 2017, and the Declaration on Navigating Policy with Data to Leave No One Behind, which was adopted by the Committee at its sixth session in October 2018 and endorsed by ESCAP in May 2019.
- ii) The collective vision and framework for action focuses on strengthening statistical capacity to produce, disseminate and use official statistics. It establishes a shared level of ambition and prioritized collective actions on areas that include investment and user engagement, trust in quality statistics, integrated production and reporting systems, modernized business processes, and skilled human resources. The Declaration outlines commitments to support national statistical systems through political, institutional and financial means and is focused on strengthening national statistical systems in support of the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals. The Declaration is underpinned by three principles: linking policy with data, which requires ongoing dialogue between users and producers of statistics; investing in national statistical systems; and empowering statistical offices to function as one integrated system upholding the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics.
- iii) The eighth session of the Committee of Statistics in 2022, reviewed the second progress report on the collective vision and framework for action and Declaration. The Committee recommended a number of actions including that the secretariat and its partners assess changes in the policy environment. The following issues, success and challenges emerged from the assessment:
  - National statistical offices are operating in an increasingly complex setting with rapid technological advancements, which have resulted in the advent of a data-driven world. There have also been growing demands by policymakers for real-time granular data on an increasingly broad range of topics as well as for data to monitor global commitments, notably the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the ambition to leave no one behind. Many of these data demands are by their nature multifaceted and so require a multistakeholder approach.
  - The Power of Data Initiative, launched in September 2023 seeks to tackle the data gap and strengthen national data systems to accelerate Sustainable Development Goals progress. The initiative recognizes a lack of political prioritization, insufficient funding and fragmented efforts as key challenges for unlocking the potential of data in support of decision-making for sustainable development.
- iv) The declaration on Navigating policy with Data to “Leave No One Behind” emphasizes that the collective vision and framework for action requires a whole-of -Government approach that adheres to 3 principles.
  - (a) Cultivating Whole-of-Society Approach
    - The region has made good progress in Statistical Planning and increasing data coverage and openness. However, challenges persist in effective co-ordination of statistical systems, data use for policy making and utilizing diverse sources for production of official statistics.
    - To meet data needs for SDGs, Asia Pacific region is adopting whole-of-government approach is facilitating statistical systems in delivering trusted timely statistical products. Still large



data gaps exist in some areas such as physical safety, human rights, environmental sustainability, good governance and gender equality.

- There has been a seismic shift from data that are collected actively by National statistical Systems as survey/census to other sources not primarily collected through statistical processes like digital government e-services, satellite imagery, mobile phones and social media. However significant challenges like data privacy, quality and security remain.

(b) Investing in Power of Data

- Some Statistics identified during Government planning processes as being of importance to inform society are not available due to lack of government funding. The international financial support to statistics is also insufficient.
- Lack of financial resources in National Statistical Systems often affects long term investments such as hiring and training staff upgrading IT and infrastructure for data management and modernizing processes to improve efficiency. Financial resources are important but political leadership and strong commitment to producing and using data are also crucial.

(c) Moving to agile Statistical Systems

- Statistical Systems in the region have progressed on some critical institutional developments. For instance, almost all countries in the region report having statistical legislation compliant with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics. Many countries are disseminating SDGs data through online portals etc. However statistical systems still face challenges in adopting new technologies and shifting towards a more user-focussed approach to meet data needs of governments and societies more effectively.

26. The priorities of the Committee on Statistics on Declaration on Navigating Policy with Data to Leave No One Behind underscores the need for tailored statistical training programs that address the specific challenges and needs of LDCs and SIDS. This includes training on fundamental statistical techniques and specialized topics relevant to these countries. Emphasizing developing local expertise through train-the-trainer initiatives, which help in creating a sustainable model for statistical capacity building is important. This approach ensures that trained individuals can continue to educate others within their countries. The approach to statistical training for LDCs and SIDS is multifaceted, focusing on capacity building, the use of technology, international cooperation, improving data quality, resource mobilization. By addressing these aspects, SIAP aims to significantly enhance the statistical capacities of these countries, enabling them to effectively monitor and achieve their development goals.

27. In the next 5 years, it is expected that new methodologies will be developed by the global official statistical community to support the information needs of member states and better reflect the changing priorities. Work is ongoing to update the System of National Accounts; updated manuals on population censuses are also expected to be agreed upon by the UNSC in the next few years. Besides these traditional areas on economic and social statistics, other areas where innovative approaches and methodologies are likely to be agreed upon by relevant regional and global fora include disaster related statistics and environmental information. Depending on the priorities of member states, the Institute will work closely with partners to develop training content that supports the implementation of new methodologies and frameworks agreed upon by UNSC and/or the ESCAP Committee on Statistics.

28. Given the Institute's mandate and the global and regional priorities for official statistics, the Institute in the next five years will support the strengthening of skills of staff of national statistical systems in the region to meet the demand emanating from the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs for high-quality and disaggregated statistics, with focus on the required modernization of statistical business processes, and tailored to the specific demand of countries with developing statistical systems.



## V. Implementation Strategy

The Institute will focus on the following for the implementation of Strategic Plan 2025-29:

### Policy and Priority Alignment

29. The Institute will continue to play a key role in designing and delivering training in priority areas of work identified by the ESCAP Committee on Statistics. Such priorities might include the regional, sub-regional and country-level (countries in special situations) implementation of global strategies and programs in partnership with international and regional organisations. In this context, collaboration with relevant subregional organizations, especially in Central Asia and the Pacific, will be intensified. Asia and the Pacific is a vast and diverse region, with national statistical systems facing distinct challenges and at distinct levels of development. The consequent statistical training needs are thus most effectively addressed at the country and subregional levels. A subregional approach could be particularly useful in Central Asia, for reasons of common history and language, and the Pacific, due to geography and the lack of national training capacity.

30. The priorities of the Statistical Institute for Asia and the Pacific's (SIAP) Strategic Plan for 2025-29 are aligned with ESCAP's broader regional priorities and international policy frameworks to ensure that the institute's activities support key development agendas. Here's how the strategic priorities are connected:

i) Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs):

- The 2025-29 Strategic Plan places a strong emphasis on supporting the measurement and monitoring of SDG indicators, aligning SIAP's efforts with the global agenda of achieving the 2030 Sustainable Development Goals. The Institute aims to enhance the capacity of national statistical systems to produce reliable and timely SDG data, focusing on SDG indicators. There is a specific push towards disaggregated data for tracking progress across different population groups, which directly supports the "Leave No One Behind" principle of the SDGs.

ii) Innovation and digitalization

- Goal 4 of the plan focusses on adoption of innovative technologies and methodologies by National Statistical Systems. Emphasis is on Big data, Data visualisation and integrating Big Data into the production and dissemination of Official Statistics. It is focused on Big Data from public domain, private sector, and administrative datasets, and discover how these non-traditional data streams can complement or enhance official statistics and SDG indicators. It acknowledges the need for ethical considerations in the use of data. SIAP's emphasis is on digital transformation, data innovation, and enhancing data quality.

iii) ESCAP Regional Roadmap for Implementing the 2030 Agenda:

- SIAP's 2025-29 Strategic Plan aligns with the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) Regional Roadmap for the 2030 Agenda, which calls for building statistical capacity, strengthening data governance, and promoting the use of innovative data sources. It incorporates these priorities by focusing on integrating new data sources like big data, geospatial data, and administrative records into official statistics. It also supports regional cooperation efforts to address common statistical challenges and share best practices, which is a key element of ESCAP's roadmap.

iv) Data Governance and Protection Standards:

- The inclusion of data governance, privacy, and ethical considerations in SIAP's 2025-29 plan aligns with international efforts to promote responsible data use, such as the UN's guidance on data. There is stronger focus on data governance and the use of technology in data management.

v) SIAP will focus on SDG Progress Report for Asia and Pacific to identify the areas SIAP realistically can provide capacity building assistance aligned with the priorities of ESCAP to facilitate the member states in monitoring the SDGs.

- As per Asia Pacific SDG Progress Report 2024, SIAP will provide capacity building assistance aligned with priorities of ESCAP, SIAP has been and will continue to focus on training in Gender Statistics including Training of Trainers Course in Gender Statistics on SDG 5 as most of the indicators have insufficient data.
- Small Island Developing States face the most significant challenges in progressing towards the SDGs and SIAP in its Strategic Plan 2025-29. has prioritized the Pacific Island countries

31. Due to dissimilar level of statistical development across the Asia and Pacific region, the enhanced subregional approach needs to focus initially i.e., the first 2 years of the Strategic Plan on training needs of priority subregions, Central Asia and the Pacific, to be extended thereafter to the other ESCAP subregions, based on experience gathered and lessons learnt. The Institute will be conducting training with more focus and customization with audiences based on a subregional and/or country approach to encompass the entire region and to leave no one behind.

## **Resource Mobilization**

32. The 2025-2029 Strategic Plan will focus as per the Resource Mobilization Strategy of SIAP on strengthening partnerships with international organizations, regional organizations, member states and training Institutions to build capacity through multiple training modalities i.e., face-to-face, e-learning, blended learning, hybrid. Several criteria such as degree of interaction, level of training and topic will be considered when determining the appropriate training modality. During 2025-2029, the Institute will endeavor to expand ESCAP member states' activities/contribution with SIAP. In addition, as decided during the 19th Governing Council, the Institute will put focus on the role of the national training institutes in the implementation of the 2025-29 plan. Table 4 is a table of diverse types of engagement, ESCAP member states had with SIAP from 2020 till first half of 2024 and will continue to have these collaborations. The institute will also focus on new partnerships with International. Regional Organizations and Training Institute's as per requirements.

33. SIAP will continue to collaborate with Global Institution for Statistical Training (GIST) for delivering training in Asian Pacific Region.

## **Innovations in Statistics**

34. The Institute will endeavor to provide some Integrated Statistical Training Courses (e.g. gender statistics with a component of big data and vice versa) which will synergise the expertise and knowledge of the SIAP staff members to provide tools and skills that are not only innovative but useable by NSOs.

35. The Institute will also enhance its cooperation with relevant partners, particularly the newly established UN Regional Hub on Big Data and Data Science for Asia and the Pacific. This collaboration aims to develop new knowledge products and trainings for NSOs interested in modernizing their statistical processes or utilizing new data sources such as geographical information systems, scanner data, mobile phone data, and other alternative data sources. Additionally, the Institute will continue to develop online courses on data science and AI methods with applications using big data in the region. These efforts are designed to raise awareness, facilitate cooperation between NSOs, and replicate success stories.

## **Stakeholder Engagement**

36. The design and development of training materials will be in partnership and collaboration with international, regional, and subregional organizations and other relevant partners.

37. The Institute will endeavor to conduct Training Needs Assessment Survey annually subject to available resources and will encourage countries and regional organizations to complete the survey.

38. Recognizing the challenges the National Statistical Offices are facing when disseminating data to the public, decision makers, media and other users, the Institute will focus on conducting further trainings on communication, development of user-friendly outputs and statistical literacy.

### **Implementation and Monitoring**

39. The Institute will regularly engage with member countries, development partners, and stakeholders to ensure goals remain relevant and impactful. The Institute also will establish clear metrics and indicators to monitor progress towards each goal.

40. Accordingly, based on the priorities of ESCAP, UNSC and the results of the training needs survey and current, statistical trends, the work programme and financial plan are finalized. Some of the topics which emerge as the most important will be considered for training in the work plan. Priorities will also focus on regional requirements especially pacific and central Asia.

41. The Monitoring and Evaluation Framework has been given in Section C.

## VI. Greater Effectiveness and Compounding Effect

42. Currently as on date the Institute's Learning Management System (LMS) has 66 e-learning courses, 42 self-paced and 24 facilitated. During the COVID-19 pandemic when face-to-face courses were suspended due to travel restrictions, the Institute understood what kind and level of training can be efficiently done online. More of the Institute's training materials will be made accessible on the LMS of SIAP website.

43. The compounding effect refers to the broader benefits and amplified impact that initial training efforts generate across various sectors and stakeholders. Several factors can act as multipliers in enhancing the effectiveness of statistical training in the Asia-Pacific region. These multipliers can significantly amplify the impact of training programs, ensuring that statistical capacity building is not only successful but also sustainable and far-reaching. The institute will adopt the following for the training to be more effective and reach a wider audience.

- i) **Quality of Training Programs:** SIAP will develop training programs tailored to the specific needs and challenges of the region and will incorporate practical, hands-on exercises.
- ii) **Regional/ International Collaboration and Knowledge Sharing:** SIAP's regional collaboration and knowledge-sharing initiatives have played a significant role in magnifying the impact of statistical training. Our training programs provide opportunities for countries to share best practices, resources, and technical expertise. This collaborative approach not only enhances the effectiveness of training programs but also fosters a culture of continuous learning and improvement across the region. The Institute will continue partnerships with international statistical organizations/custodian agencies of SDGs and other regional institutions to leverage resources and expertise from these collaborations to enhance the visibility of training programs. The institute collaborates and will continue to collaborate in future with other divisions of ESCAP, especially SD, and also the regional institutes particularly APDIM and APCICT. SIAP is a member of the Global Network of Institutions for statistical Training (GIST), and it shall continue to contribute to GIST in terms of implementing its activities in the Asia Pacific Region.
- iii) **Use of Technology and E-Learning:** SIAP has its own e-learning platform to provide remote training opportunities, which enables online learners to access interactive and engaging pedagogical materials, as well as fosters social learning through interaction among learners. The platform is freely available across various devices for any user working in an NSO or within an NSS. The institute plans to further enhance its online presence and strengthen its collaborations with the UN Committee on Big Data and Data Science, having already developed several online courses with SIAP for compiling new data products and SDG indicators. Additionally, SIAP is constantly adding new features to its online pedagogical materials using the latest technologies and AI.
- iv) **Capacity Building and Training of Trainers Programs:** The institute regularly holds the 'training of trainer' programs to create a multiplier effect, where trained individuals can further spread knowledge within their organizations. Focus is on building local expertise to sustain statistical capacity development.
- v) **Institutional Support and Collaboration:** The institute seeks active participation from government agencies and statistical institutions to ensure that there is a robust institutional framework supporting the training initiatives for perpetuity and continuity of training. This promotes a culture of continuous learning and professional development within statistical institutions.
- vi) **Resource Availability and Accessibility:** The Institute, to the extent possible will include participants from Pacific region, SIDS and LDCs can participate in training programs thus ensuring the motto of Leaving No one Behind.

- vii) **Incentives and Recognition:** The Institute offers incentives, certifications, and recognition to motivate participants to complete training programs, highlights success stories and case studies to demonstrate the benefits of statistical training.

44. The greater multiplier effect in statistical training in the Asia-Pacific region is a testament to the strategic importance of wider statistical capacity in the region. Through enhanced skills, technological integration, cross-sectoral applications, effective SDG monitoring, regional collaboration, and contributions to sustainable development, statistical training programs generate far-reaching and amplified benefits, driving progress across multiple dimensions of development.

## **VII. Shifts in Strategic Plan 2025-29 as compared to 2020-24**

45. The Strategic Plan of the Statistical Institute for Asia and the Pacific (SIAP) for 2025-29 introduces some changes compared to the 2020-24 plan, aiming to adapt to evolving regional and global needs. Here are the main changes:

- Goal 4 of the plan focusses on adoption of innovative technologies and methodologies by National Statistical Systems.
- As regards strategic priorities and target areas, 2025-29 plan expands priorities to include capacity building on new data sources, data innovation. There is more emphasis on Big data, Data visualisation and integrating Big Data into the production and dissemination of Official Statistics. Aims to support the digital transformation of national statistical offices. It also focusses on Big Data, from public domain, private sector, and administrative datasets, and discovers how these non-traditional data streams can complement or enhance official statistics and SDG indicators.
- Capacity building on the SNA 2025 and other topics which emerge in the next five years.
- Stronger focus on data governance and the use of technology in data management. It acknowledges the need for ethical considerations in the use of data.
- Emphasizes blended learning approaches, including online training, self-paced courses. It aims to reach a broader audience and provide more flexible learning options. Leverages virtual networks, collaborations, and partnerships to enhance regional statistical capacity. It focuses on knowledge exchange across different countries.

46. These changes reflect a shift towards more flexible, innovative, and integrated approaches in response to emerging challenges in the field of statistics and data governance.

## VIII. Goals, Outcomes, Outputs and Activities for 2025-2029

### A. Goals, Outcomes, Outputs and Key Activities

**A.1 Goal 1: Enhance the relevance, quality, and effectiveness of statistical training to improve statistical capacities of ESCAP members and associate member states for improved availability and quality of official statistics for SDG monitoring in the region.**

- **Output:** Government officials trained for improvement in availability and quality of official statistics for monitoring SDGs through high quality training.
- **Outcome:** Enhanced statistical capacity in member states i.e., increased skills and knowledge among Government officials to produce, process and disseminate official statistics.
- **Key Activities:** Deliver training, organize workshops, webinars focused on producing data for SDG monitoring based on Training Needs Assessment, priorities of UNSC and ESCAP.
  - 1) Conduct of Long-term training Program (Face to Face) (3.5 months).
    - Training on Theory and Practice of Official Statistics (TAPOS) for monitoring of SDGs (face to face).
  - 2) Conduct of short-term training programs (including Regional, Sub-regional and Country), workshops, webinars based on Training Needs assessment Survey, Priorities of ESCAP and UNSC.
    - Courses (face to face and e-learning) on the Environment, Economic Statistics, Social Sector and emerging topics like big data, Machine Learning and Artificial Intelligence, Data Governance etc.
    - Workshops (Face to face and online).
    - Webinars (online).

<<Short term Courses (Tentative list)>>

#### i) Courses on Environment and Climate Change

- Introduction to SEEA (System of Environmental Economic Accounting) Central framework
- Introduction to SEEA Ecosystem Accounting
- Ecosystem Accounting focusing on extent
- Ecosystem Accounting focusing on services
- Climate change indicators (including focusing on energy and greenhouse gas emissions)
- Water statistics and accounts
- Energy statistics and accounts
- Waste statistics and accounts
- Disaster related statistics framework
- New and Emerging Topics

\* Note: New e-learning courses may be developed as methodology matures, especially in areas of ocean accounts, climate change and disaster related statistics.

#### ii) Courses on Data Science, Big Data, AI, and Machine Learning

- Principles of Data Visualization for Official Statistics and SDG indicators

- Machine Learning for Official Statistics and SDG indicators
- Principles of Reproducible Analytical Pipelines for Official Statistics
- International Data Masterclass for Senior officers
- Data Science for Official Statistics
- Big Data for Official Statistics
- AI for National Statistical Offices
- Integrating Alternative and Big Data in Officials Statistics
- Advanced Data Visualization
- Increasing engagement around data and statistics – identifying and responding to user needs

\* Note: New e-learning courses to be developed as methodology matures, especially in areas of AI and big data (large language models, privacy enhancing techniques, mobile phone data), geographical information systems, small area estimation, and data integration of administrative data, scanner data, earth observation.

### **iii) Courses on Social and Demographic Statistics**

- Poverty Statistics (including multidimensional poverty)
- Disability statistics
- Health Statistics
- Refugee, IDP and statelessness statistics
- Administrative data for improving quality of population and housing census data
- Tourism statistics (considering new statistical framework for measuring sustainability of tourism)
- Crime statistics (covering new and emerging statistical frameworks)
- Gender statistics (based on revised Gender Statistics Training Curriculum)
- Civil registration and vital statistics
- Topics relevant to 2025 round of population and housing census such as: implementation of the new principles and recommendations; register based censuses; analysis and use of census data
- Education statistics

### **iv) Courses on Economic Statistics**

- System of national Accounts
- International Accounts
- Price Statistics
- Business Registers
- Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure Statistics
- Labour Statistics
- Well-being
- 2025 System of National Accounts
- Supply and Use Tables
- Price Statistics
- Business Registers
- Labour Statistics (Informal employment, etc.)
- International Standard of Industrial Classification

### **v) Courses on Official Statistics/Management issues**

- National Strategy for the Development of Statistics (NSDS)



- Communication in Official Statistics
  - Data Governance including Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics.
  - Statistical Data and Metadata exchange (SDMX)
  - Management Seminar for Heads of NSOs
  - Leadership for Heads of NSOs
  - Quality of Statistics (National Quality Assurance Framework)
- 3) Training of Trainers course to develop a pool of local trainers who can in turn train others in their home country. Engage experts and experienced trainers to conduct this course.

**A.2 Goal 2: Improved coordination mechanisms with National Statistical Systems (NSSs), training Institutes and regional organizations for enhanced coverage quality and better delivery of training.**

- **Output:** Strengthened capacity of national statistical systems and training institutes in sub regions and countries to conduct statistical training for monitoring SDGs resulting in good quality statistical data.
- **Outcome:** Synthetization of NSSs on methodology and process of producing official statistics in sub regions and countries for enhanced coverage and quality of training.
- **Key Activities**
  - 1) Support the conduct of sub-regional, country training programs in collaboration with member states, training institutes and regional organizations and sharing country practices.
  - 2) Upload the material of training courses and provide access to the e-learning platform of SIAP to member states.
  - 3) Translation of courses in other UN languages and languages of the region.
  - 4) Conduct of training needs assessment survey with the assistance of members states for the coordination of statistical training at sub-regional level.
  - 5) Organize workshops and seminars that bring together statisticians and trainers to share knowledge and best practices.
  - 6) Coordination with GIST for delivery of subregional/ country courses.

**A.3 Goal 3: Improved coverage and quality of statistical training through enhanced partnership and innovation with Custodian Agencies/International Organizations.**

- **Output:** Training programs workshops, webinars developed in collaboration with international organizations and international standards adopted.
- **Outcome:** Improved quality of statistical training through better international cooperation, partnerships, and adoption of international standards.
- **Key Activities:**
  - 1) Develop partnership with international organizations including custodian agencies to develop, promote and deliver statistical training.
  - 2) Participate in and contribute to international, national, and regional events on official statistics including working groups to promote SIAP's activities and to enhance Institute's staff capacities.

#### **A.4 Goal 4: Adoption of innovative technologies and methodologies by National Statistical Systems.**

- **Output:** NSS has improved ability to analyze large datasets efficiently using advanced computational tools which will lead to use of big data, machine learning and satellite imagery in their statistical processes.
- **Outcome:** Enhanced resilience and responsiveness of NSSs to emerging data challenges.
- **Key Activities:**
  - 1) Conduct courses/workshops which enhance the capacities of member states to analyze and present large data sets to promote use of big data, machine learning and other advanced technologies in statistical processes (5 courses per year).
  - 2) Training to facilitate the transition to modern data collection methods, such as electronic data collection and use of remote sensing data in National Statistical Systems.

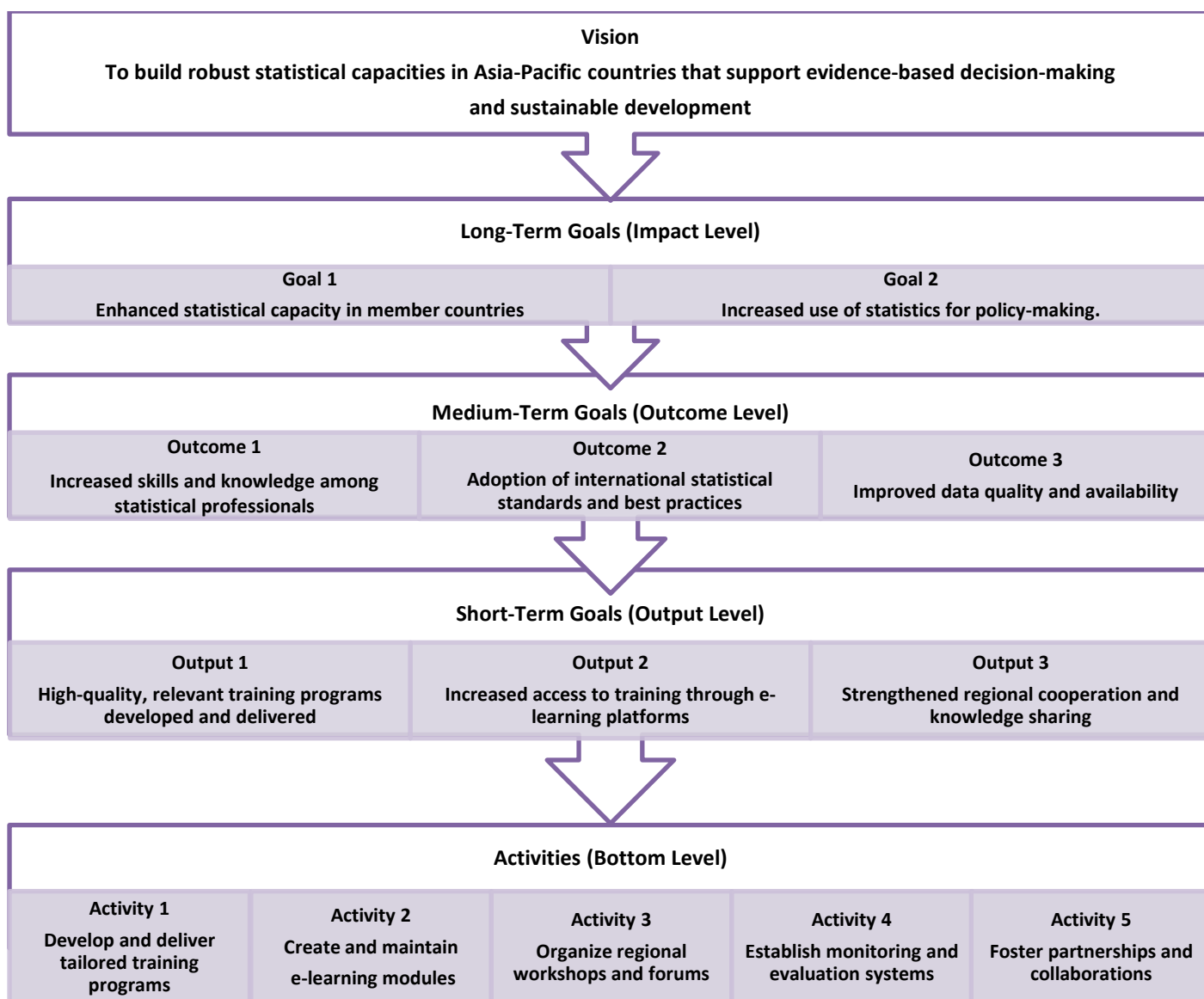
## B. Results Framework

47. A results framework outlines the desired outcomes, indicators, targets, and activities for achieving the goals of a program. The Results Framework for Statistical Training at SIAP for 2025-2029 sets a clear path for enhancing statistical capacities in the Asia-Pacific region. By focusing on specific outcomes, measurable indicators, and targeted activities, SIAP aims to create a sustainable and impactful statistical training program that supports the region's development goals and promotes evidence-based decision-making.

For SIAP's statistical training, the results framework can be structured as follows:

### Goals, Outcomes, Outputs and Key Activities

#### Diagram Structure



## Logical Framework Matrix

<b>Goal 1</b>	<b>Enhance the relevance, quality, and effectiveness of statistical training to improve statistical capacities of ESCAP member and associate member states for improved availability and quality of official statistics for SDG monitoring in the region</b>	
<b>Outcome</b>	Enhanced statistical capacity in member states i.e., increased skills and knowledge among Government officials to produce, process and disseminate official statistics	
<b>Output</b>	<b>Key Activities</b>	<b>Indicators</b>
Government Officials Trained for improvement in availability and quality of official statistics for monitoring SDGs through high quality training	<p>Deliver training, organize workshops, webinars focused on producing data for SDG monitoring based on Training Needs Assessment Survey, priorities of ESCAP and UNSC</p> <p>1. Conduct of long-term training program (Face to Face –3.5 months) Training on Theory and Practice of Official Statistics (TAPOS) for monitoring of SDGs (1 per year)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of government officials trained in TAPOS Course</li> <li>• Percentage of participants who evaluate the program as relevant for their work</li> <li>• Percentage of participants who report improved confidence in applying training received in their job</li> </ul>
	<p>2. Conduct of short-term training programs (including Regional, Sub-regional: Pacific and Central Asia, Country), workshops, webinars based on Training Needs Assessment Survey, priorities of ESCAP and UNSC. (total 25 per year)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Courses (face-to-face and e-learning)</li> <li>• Workshops (face-to-face and online)</li> <li>• Webinars (online)</li> <li>• Courses on the following topics (refer section VIII (2)) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Environment and Climate Change (5 per year)</li> <li>- Data Science, Big Data, AI, and ML (5 per year)</li> <li>- Social and Demographic Statistics (5 per year)</li> <li>- Economic Statistics (5 per year)</li> <li>- Management Issues/Quality of Statistics (5 per year)</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of government officials trained in short-term programs</li> <li>• Percentage of participants who evaluate the program as relevant for their work</li> <li>• Percentage of participants who report improved confidence in applying training received in their job</li> <li>• Number of courses conducted</li> </ul>

	3. Management seminar for heads of national statistical offices (1 per year)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of participants</li> <li>• Percentage of participants who find the seminar useful</li> </ul>
	4. Training of Trainers to develop a pool of local trainers who can in turn train others in their home country. Engage experts and experienced trainers to conduct these courses (1 per year)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Percentage of participants who report improved confidence in applying the techniques in their trainings</li> <li>• Number of countries which reported organising similar training in their country</li> </ul>

#### Target of indicators

- Target number of government officials in face-to-face courses/workshops (200 per year)
- Target number of government officials in e-learning courses year (2000 per year)
- Target percentage of participants who evaluate the program as very relevant for their work (80 percent in each)
- Target percentage of participants who report improved confidence in applying training skills received in their job (80 percent each)

<b>Goal 2</b>	Improved coordination mechanisms with National Statistical Systems (NSSs), training institutes and regional organizations for enhanced coverage, quality, and better delivery of training	
<b>Outcome</b>	Synthetization of NSSs on methodology and process of producing official statistics in sub regions and countries for enhanced coverage and quality of training	
<b>Output</b>	<b>Key Activities</b>	<b>Indicators</b>
Strengthened capacity of national statistical systems and training institutes in subregions and countries to conduct statistical training for monitoring SDGs resulting in quality statistical data	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Support the conduct of sub-regional, country training programs in collaboration with member states, training institutes and regional organizations and sharing country practices. (6 each year)</li> <li>2. Upload the material of training courses and provide access to the e-learning platform of SIAP to member states</li> <li>3. Translation of courses in other languages (3 per year)</li> <li>4. Conduct of training needs assessment (TNA) survey with the assistance of members states for the Coordination of Statistical Training at sub-regional level</li> </ol>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of sub-regional, country training programs for pacific, central Asia regions and other regions</li> <li>• Number of participants trained at sub- regional level and country level</li> <li>• Percentage of participants who report improved confidence in applying for training received in their jobs</li> <li>• Number of courses translated into other languages</li> <li>• Number of government officials from Central Asian countries / other countries trained in other languages including self-paced courses</li> <li>• One TNA survey per year</li> </ul>

	5. Organize workshops and seminars that bring together statisticians and trainers to share knowledge and best practices 6. Coordination with GIST for delivery of regional/subregional/country courses (2 per year)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of Training Courses developed in coordination with GIST</li> </ul>
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#### Target of indicators

- Target Number of long-term Course (1 per year)
- Target Number of short-term Course (25 per year)
- Number of subregional and country courses including workshops and webinars held (6 per year)
- Number of participants in subregional/country courses (80 per year)
- The percentage of participants who showed improved confidence in applying training techniques in their work was 80 percent
- Courses translated in other languages (3 per year)
- Coordination with GIST for delivery of regional/subregional/country courses (2 per year)

Goal 3	Improved coverage and quality of statistical training through enhanced partnership and innovation with custodian agencies/international organizations	
Outcome	Improved quality of statistical training through better international cooperation, partnerships, and adoption of international standards	
Outputs	Key Activities	Indicators
Training programs, workshops, webinars developed in collaboration with international organisations and international standards adopted	1. Develop partnership with international organizations including custodian agencies to develop, promote and deliver statistical training 2. Participate in and contribute to international, regional, and national events on official statistics including working groups	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of training programs organized jointly with international organizations and/or national statistical training institutions</li> <li>Number of events in which SIAP is represented</li> </ul>

#### Target of indicators

- Target number of training programs (regional, sub-regional and country) organized jointly with international organizations (15 per year)
- Target number of events in which SIAP is represented (20 per year)

Goal 4	Adoption of innovative technologies and methodologies by National Statistical Systems	
Outcome	Enhanced Resilience and Responsiveness of National Statistical Systems to emerging data challenges	
Outputs	Key Activities	Indicators
NSS has Improved ability to analyze large datasets efficiently using advanced computational tools which will lead to use of big data, machine learning and satellite imagery in their statistical processes	1. Conduct courses which enhance the capacities of member states to analyse and present large data sets to promote use of big data, machine learning and other advanced technologies in statistical processes (5 courses per year)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of training courses conducted on innovative methods in the fields of Data Science, Artificial Intelligence and Big Data</li> <li>• Number of participants</li> <li>• Percentage of participants who evaluate the program as <i>relevant</i> for their work</li> <li>• Percentage of participants who have increased confidence in applying the techniques in their work</li> </ul>

#### Target of indicators

- Number of training courses conducted on big data, artificial intelligence, and machine learning. (5 per year)
- The percentage of participants who evaluate the program as relevant for their work (80 percent)

## **C. Monitoring and Evaluation Framework**

48. The Institute implements robust monitoring and evaluation mechanisms to assess the effectiveness of training programs. It uses feedback to continuously improve and adapt training content and delivery methods.

49. Monitoring and Evaluation System adopted in SIAP is in line with the ESCAP policy and guidelines presented in ESCAP Monitoring and Evaluation: Policy and Guidelines 2023. SIAP will regularly monitor progress in the Strategic Plan implementation and evaluate achievement of its institutional goals and outcomes. The basis for monitoring and evaluation is the results framework presented in the previous section.

### **Monitoring and Evaluation**

50. Progress in Strategic Plan 2025-29 implementation will be based on the indicators of achievements for each goal given in the logical framework matrix. These will be monitored on a consistent basis, compiled on an annual basis and reported by the Director of the Institute to the SIAP Governing Council at its regular sessions for its review and recommendation.

51. The main sources of verification for the indicators of achievement consist of the following:

For ratings on relevance, effectiveness and efficiency of training (learning levels, knowledge and understanding, clarity and logic.): evaluation forms for training courses.

- Number of participants, courses/ workshops, frequency: Administrative reports.
- Number of topics for which training materials developed collaboratively: Administrative reports.
- Number of external trainers/ resource persons providing training in specialized areas: Administrative reports.
- Track the long-term impact of training on participants' job performance and overall statistical capacity in their respective institutions.

52. Evaluation of effectiveness of specific course outcomes will be based on a course monitoring and evaluation framework and guidelines developed for the purpose. In addition to measuring outcomes at the individual level, the framework also includes measurement of impact at the institutional level.

### **Evaluation of training programs**

53. The Institute has adopted a system of evaluation of training programs by participants. Evaluation of training programs will follow the evaluation criteria of effectiveness, relevance (adequacy of scope and level), efficiency and sustainability. In developing its training outputs, the Institute is focused on their long-term sustainability. For example, all e-learning courses are developed pedagogically, allowing content to be used in facilitated and self-paced courses. This flexibility makes it possible for learners to have access to the content at any time. Furthermore, the topics included in the courses reflect the long-term priorities of member states, ensuring that the content will be relevant for current and future staff of NSOs. The Institute has also made the training content available to several national statistical offices that have been interested in translating various courses; this is another avenue which ensures the sustainable use of the training outputs of the Institute.

54. As such, the methodology of training program evaluation not only captures the information on the percentage of participants who found the course as useful for their work and percentage of



participants who report improved confidence in applying training received in their jobs but also includes questions on relevance, effectiveness, and efficiency of the training programs from all participants. The long-term impact of the training programs, i.e., sustainability is also tracked, which is used for the design of future programs including selection of participants.

55. As such, there is a follow-up with the participants after a gap of six months or one year to find out whether they have used the knowledge gained in the training program in their work. Feedback from the heads of NSOs in terms of the utility of the training programs, and extent and nature of improvement in performance of participants is also sought for improving the content and delivery in future training programs. Since short term training programs are implemented with specific purposes, to evaluate the effect of trainings, what has been achieved and what new action has been planned or undertaken in national statistical offices as the result of participation will be monitored one year later after training programs.

56. The Institute has conducted ad-hoc evaluations of the long-term impacts of its training programs. In 2023, the institute conducted a desk review of the long-term impact of courses on environmental economic accounting and gender statistics in 2024. Participants from nine member states successfully completed training courses on environmental economic accounting and afterwards, the member states of the successful participants compiled accounts on which the participants were trained. The results of the evaluation on the Gender Statistics course are also very encouraging as responses to the evaluation provided concrete examples to substantiate the use and application of the learnt knowledge during the training. Those responses provided evidence of a positive transfer of knowledge, that aligned well with the intended medium to long-term objective of the training in building capacity to effectively produce and use statistics for tracking of progress on the SDGs.

57. However, measuring the long-term impact of training courses can be challenging for several reasons:

- The outcomes of the courses are generally delayed. The true effects of training may not become apparent until months or even years after the course. Changes in behavior, skills, or performance may take time to manifest in measurable ways.
- Over time, various external factors, such as changes in the workplace and organizational shifts may influence outcomes. This makes it difficult to isolate the specific impact of the training from these external variables.
- Employees may leave the organization, move to different roles, or experience significant changes in responsibilities. This disrupts the ability to track their development or the long-term effects of the training on their performance.
- Many organizations do not have mechanisms to continuously monitor the performance and application of learning post-training. Without consistent follow-up, it is hard to gather evidence of long-term improvements.
- Training focusing on soft skills (e.g., communication, leadership) are harder to quantify and measure over the long term. Unlike technical skills, there are fewer direct attributes for evaluating improvements in these areas.
- Over time, learner motivation may fade, especially when the officer has some other work allocation in office rather on the subject he received training from the Institute, which can affect the sustained application of what was learned. The extent to which employees remain engaged with the training content after the course also plays a significant role in its long-term impact.

- If the organizational culture does not support the continuous application of new skills or behaviors learned during the training; it is less likely that employees will implement them in the long term.
- Developing robust methods to assess long-term impact often requires complex matrix or multi-faceted evaluation approaches (e.g., 360-degree feedback, longitudinal studies), which can be resource-intensive and difficult to manage effectively.

58. These challenges make it currently difficult to attribute changes solely to training interventions and accurately assess their long-term value. The Institute will continue reviewing the methodology of collecting data for the assessment of training's long-term impact.

### **Evaluation of the Institute**

59. Pursuant to Commission resolution 71/1, in which the Commission decided to review the continued substantive relevance and financial viability of each regional institution every five years, SIAP is currently undergoing an evaluation for its activities conducted during 2020-2024. The next evaluation will review the Institute's activities during 2025-2029 and will be conducted in 2029.

## **D. Budget Framework**

60. SIAP is fully funded through extra-budgetary resources. The financial resources of the Institute are generated mainly from voluntary cash contributions provided on an annual basis by ESCAP member states and associate members, in addition to in-kind contributions provided by ESCAP member states and associate members including cost-sharing and co-funding arrangements with national statistical training institutions and regional and international statistics development partners and technical cooperation project funds.

61. These resources are utilized to cover expenditures for staff personnel, business travel for the Institute staff, training (participants' travel costs and relevant consultancy fees for course development/delivery), miscellaneous and program support cost of 13 percent of annual project expenditures from the SIAP trust fund.

### **Voluntary Cash Contributions**

62. The annual cash contributions from member states and associate members of ESCAP will continue to be the major source of funding for this strategic plan's implementation. The host government of SIAP, Government of Japan, has provided around 80% of these contributions. For the 2025-2029 Strategic Plan period, it is anticipated that Japan will try to continue to contribute at the same level, contingent on its relevant and applicable laws and regulations and in accordance with its budgetary appropriations along with consideration of the currency volatility of the Japanese Yen.

63. During the period 2020-2024, SIAP received cash contributions from 24 of 53 ESCAP member states and 9 associate members in Asia and the Pacific. Annual contributions during this period were \$2.2 million per year. With the COVID-19 pandemic during 2020-2022, the world economy was shaken, and the pandemic triggered the largest global economic crisis in more than a century. Recovery from this economic crisis will take additional time especially for member states with emerging economies needing more time to recover from pandemic-induced economic losses and realistically, it may be difficult to expect increased levels of voluntary cash contributions from the currently contributing member states. To increase cash contributions, SIAP will actively follow up with the member states within Asia and the Pacific region who were not able to provide voluntary cash contributions during 2020-24, requesting them to provide contributions to the Institute. Also, SIAP will reiterate annually in the Governing Council for member states to increase their contributions to SIAP and that the Institute be provided with a minimum annual contribution of US\$ 5,000 per member state.

### **Technical Cooperation Project Funds**

64. During the period of the 2020-2024 Strategic Plan, SIAP collaborated with SD in the ESCAP project of Strengthening Requisite Skill Sets for Improved Quality of SDG statistics in Central Asia which created a fund of \$0.4 million from the Russian Federation. SIAP led the webinar series on macroeconomic and water and ecosystems statistics. In addition, to ensure the long-term use of project outputs, SIAP provided the substantive content for the courses that were translated into Russian and subsequently uploaded these courses in e-learning format in SIAP's Learning Management System (LMS, <https://siap-elearning.org/>).

65. The last major technical cooperation project fund that SIAP received was from the Global Trust Fund to Support the Implementation of the Global Strategy to Improve Agricultural and Rural Statistics established by FAO, from 2013 to 2019. SIAP will continuously reach out to other international organizations to seek what common area both organizations can work on regarding

training development activities and training programs in support of capacity-building for SDG monitoring indicators.

### **In-kind Contribution by host government**

66. Furthermore, the host government will try to continue to provide substantial in-kind contributions covering (i) office space, training facilities, LAN-network, equipment and costs of maintenance and office supplies in Chiba, Japan and support services of officials and temporary staff assigned by the Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communication to SIAP and (ii) fellowships for the long residential courses through JICA. These items are estimated as \$8.1 million for 2025-2029.

### **Cost-sharing**

67. During 2020-2024, SIAP had various successful collaborations with various institutions, which not only enriched the content of the training programs to be more focused and specialized but also helped in bringing down the expenses executed from the SIAP Trust Fund. Support for strengthening capacity building and training in specific areas will be provided through cost-sharing arrangements amongst SIAP and other development partners.

### **Medium-Term Budget Framework**

68. Projected expenditures and financial resources for the five-year period from 1 January 2025 to 31 December 2029 are summarized in the following table.

**Medium Term Budget Framework: 2025–2029**  
(In United States Dollars (thousand dollars))

Projected Expenditures		Projected Financial Resources	
Personnel (Professional staff, general support staff)	9,000	Cash contributions from ESCAP member states and associate members	12,402
Travel	200		
Training	1,700		
Miscellaneous	75		
Program Support Cost	1,427		
Total	12,402		

- Personnel (Professional staff, general support staff) is the salary costs for staff, estimated based on the structure of staff: 1 D1, 1 P5, 4 P3 and 4 G staff, which was agreed by the 14<sup>th</sup> session of the Governing Council.
- Training expenses are for both face-to-face courses and e-learning courses.
- Miscellaneous consists of annual contractual services, operating costs, consumable office supplies and purchase of small equipment.
- It is estimated that current cash contributions from host government and other ESCAP member states and associate members are estimated that they will maintain the amounts of the 2020-2024 contributions and in addition, SIAP will be reaching out to the member states who have not provided cash contributions to SIAP in the recent years in order to match the projected financial resources.
- The table excludes technical cooperation project funds, co-funding/ cost-sharing and in-kind contributions from member states and international organizations.

## **Annexes**

Table 1. List of Partners

Table 2a. Trends in number of courses and participants by training category in 2020-2024

Table 2b. Trends in number of courses and participants by training modality in 2020-2024

Table 3. Performance Indicators in 2020–2024

Table 4. Engagement by ESCAP Member States

**Table 1. List of Partners**

**A. National Statistical Offices**

- American Samoa: Research & Statistics Division, Department of Commerce, American Samoa Government
- Armenia: National Statistical Service of the Republic of Armenia
- Australia: Australian Bureau of Statistics
- Azerbaijan: The State Statistical Committee of the Republic of Azerbaijan
- Bangladesh: Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics
- Bhutan: National Statistics Bureau
- Brunei Darussalam: Department of Economic Planning and Development, Prime Minister Office
- Cambodia: National Institute of Statistics
- China: National Bureau of Statistics
- Cook Islands: Cook Islands Statistics Office
- Democratic People's Republic of Korea: Central Bureau of Statistics
- Fiji: Fiji Bureau of Statistics
- French Polynesia: Institut de la Statistique de la Polynésie française
- Georgia: National Statistics Office of Georgia
- Guam: Bureau of Statistics and Plans
- Hong Kong, China: Census and Statistics Department
- India: Ministry of Statistics and Program Implementation
- Indonesia: BPS-Statistics Indonesia
- Iran (Islamic Republic of): Statistical Centre of Iran
- Japan: Director-General for Policy Planning on Statistical Policy, Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications
- Kazakhstan: Committee on Statistics, Ministry of National Economy of the Republic of Kazakhstan
- Kiribati: National Statistics Office
- Kyrgyz Republic: National Statistical Committee of the Kyrgyz Republic
- Lao People's Democratic Republic: Lao Statistics Bureau, Ministry of Planning
- Macao, China: Statistics and Census Service
- Malaysia: Department of Statistics Malaysia
- Maldives: National Bureau of Statistics
- Marshall Islands: Economic Policy, Planning and Statistics Office
- Micronesia (Federated States of): Office of Statistics, Budget and Economic Management, Overseas Development Assistance and Compact Management
- Mongolia: National Statistics Office
- Nauru: Bureau of Statistics
- Nepal: Central Bureau of Statistics
- New Caledonia : Institut de la Statistique et des Études Économiques
- New Zealand: Stats NZ
- Niue: Statistics Niue
- Northern Mariana Islands: Central Statistics Division
- Pakistan: Pakistan Bureau of Statistics
- Palau: Bureau of Budget and Planning
- Papua New Guinea: National Statistical Office
- Philippines: Philippine Statistics Authority
- Republic of Korea: Statistics Korea
- Russian Federation: Federal State Statistics Service
- Samoa: Samoa Bureau of Statistics
- Singapore: Department of Statistics
- Solomon Islands: National Statistics Office

- Sri Lanka: Department of Census and Statistics
- Tajikistan: Agency on Statistics under the President of the Republic of Tajikistan
- Thailand: National Statistical Office
- Timor-Leste: General Directorate Statistics
- Tonga: Tonga Statistics Department
- Türkiye: Turkish Statistical Institute
- Turkmenistan: State Statistical Committee of Turkmenistan
- Tuvalu: Central Statistics Division
- Uzbekistan: State Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan on Statistics
- Vanuatu: Vanuatu National Statistics Office
- Viet Nam: General Statistics Office of Viet Nam

#### B. Training Institutes

- China: Statistical Education and Training Centre, National Bureau of Statistics
- India: National Statistical Systems Training Academy, Ministry of Statistics and Program Implementation
- Indonesia: Education and Training Centre, BPS-Statistics Indonesia
- Iran (Islamic Republic of): Statistical Research and Training Centre
- Japan: Statistical Research and Training Institute
- Malaysia: Statistical Training Institute, Department of Statistics Malaysia
- Philippines: Philippine Statistical Research and Training Institute
- Republic of Korea: Statistical Training Institute, Statistics Korea

#### C. International and Regional Organizations

- ADB: Asian Development Bank
- APDIM: Asian and Pacific Center for the Development of Disaster Information Management
- APCICT: Asian and Pacific Center for Information and Communication Technology
- ASEAN: Association of Southeast Asian Nations
- CELADE: Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean
- ECO: Economic Corporation Organization
- ESCAP: Economic and Social Commission for Asia & the Pacific
- FAO: Food and Agriculture Organization
- GSARS: Global Office of the Global Strategy to Improve Agricultural and Rural Statistics
- ILO: International Labour Organization
- IMF: International Monetary Fund
- IPO: ESCAP Sub-regional office in Pacific
- ISI: International Statistical Institute
- PARIS21: The Partnership in Statistics for Development in the 21st Century
- SAARC: South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation
- SPC: Secretariat of the Pacific Community
- UNESCO: United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
- UNFPA: United Nations Population Fund
- UNICEF: United Nations Children's Fund
- UNODC: United Nations Office of Drugs and Crime
- UNSD: United Nations Statistics Division
- UN Women: United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women
- USP: The University of the South Pacific
- WHO: World Health Organization
- World Bank
- WIEGO: Women in Informal Employment: Globalizing and Organizing

**Table 2a. Trends in number of courses and participants by training category in 2020-2024**

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Total
<b>A. Number of courses</b>						
<b>Total</b>	15	31	18	38	28	130
Principles and practices of official statistics	1	3	0	1	1	6
Strategic and management issues	2	1	4	7	3	17
Population and social statistics	3	4	4	6	4	21
Economic statistics	3	6	1	6	5	21
Agricultural and rural statistics	0	0	0	0	0	0
Environment and disaster statistics	2	6	5	8	7	28
Methodology and statistical process	1	4	2	6	5	18
Country-specific courses	3	7	2	4	3	19
<b>B. Number of participants</b>						
<b>Total</b>	2,709	3,102	3,431	3,197	2,400	14,839
Principles and practices of official statistics	719	155	0	10	9	893
Strategic and management issues	113	81	124	236	91	645
Population and social statistics	670	134	775	268	286	2,133
Economic statistics	136	379	48	351	402	1,316
Agricultural and rural statistics	0	0	0	0	0	0
Environment and disaster statistics	617	1387	1768	1188	458	5,418
Methodology and statistical process	385	635	643	849	1,071	3,583
Country-specific courses	69	331	73	295	83	851
<b>C. Gender ratio (female participants per male participants)</b>						
<b>Total</b>	1.76	1.40	1.53	1.37	1.32	1.47
Principles and practices of official statistics	1.73	1.92	-	0.43	0.80	1.72
Strategic and management issues	1.02	0.88	0.82	1.17	1.22	1.03
Population and social statistics	1.90	2.02	1.87	0.96	1.04	1.59
Economic statistics	1.62	2.21	1.00	1.25	1.23	1.48
Agricultural and rural statistics	-	-	-	-	-	-
Environment and disaster statistics	2.07	1.50	1.57	1.27	1.39	1.51
Methodology and statistical process	1.89	1.31	1.24	1.61	1.53	1.48
Country-specific courses	0.50	0.60	2.48	2.28	0.51	1.03

As of 31 October 2024



**Table 2b. Trends in number of courses and participants by training modality in 2020- 2024**

**<< Number of courses >>**

Year	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Total	15	31	18	38	28
e-learning course	14	31	14	19	11
Face-to-face course	1	0	4	19	17
Long term course	0	0	0	1	1
Short term course	1	0	4	18	16
Regional short course	1	0	1	10	9
Sub-regional course	0	0	1	5	4
Country course	0	0	2	3	3

**<< Number of participants >>**

Year	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Total	2,709	3,102	3,431	3,197	2,400
e-learning course	2,685	3,102	3,267	2,725	2,033
Face-to-face course	24	0	164	472	367
Long term course	0	0	0	10	9
Short term course	24	0	164	462	358
Regional short course	24	0	73	305	189
Sub-regional course	0	0	18	90	86
Country course	0	0	73	67	83

As of 31 October 2024

**Table 3. Performance Indicators in 2020-2024**

**<< Number of courses >>**

Year	Expected numbers per year	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Total	34	15	31	18	38	28
e-learning course	8	14	31	14	19	11
Face-to-face course	26	1	0	4	19	17
Long term course	2	0	0	0	1	1
Short term course	24	1	0	4	18	16
Regional short-term course	8	1	0	1	10	9
Sub-regional course	10	0	0	1	5	4
Country course	6	0	0	2	3	3

**<< Number of participants >>**

Year	Target	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Total	-	2,709	3,102	3,431	3,197	2,400
e-learning course	1,000	2,685	3,102	3,267	2,725	2,033

**<< Percentage of participants who report improved confidence in applying training received in their job (%) >>**

Year	Target	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
improved confidence	80	90	86	83	84	82

As of 31 October 2024

**Table 4. Engagement by ESCAP Member States**

2020-2024 (first half of 2024)

Member State	cash contribution to SIAP	course co-hosting with SIAP	resource persons at SIAP course	participation in SIAP course/meetings	responding to SIAP's training needs survey	translation of SIAP courses
Afghanistan				✓		
Armenia			✓	✓	✓	
Australia			✓	✓	✓	
Azerbaijan				✓	✓	
Bangladesh	✓	✓		✓	✓	
Bhutan		✓		✓	✓	
Brunei Darussalam	✓			✓		
Cambodia	✓			✓	✓	
China	✓			✓	✓	✓
North Korea						
Fiji	✓			✓		
France				✓		
Georgia				✓	✓	
India	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Indonesia			✓	✓	✓	✓
Iran				✓	✓	
Japan (host govt)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Kazakhstan	✓			✓	✓	
Kiribati				✓	✓	
Kyrgyzstan	✓			✓		
Lao PDR				✓	✓	
Malaysia	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Maldives	✓			✓	✓	
Marshall Islands				✓		
Micronesia				✓		
Mongolia	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓
Myanmar	✓			✓		
Nauru				✓	✓	
Nepal				✓	✓	
Netherlands			✓	✓		
New Zealand			✓	✓	✓	
Pakistan				✓	✓	
Palau				✓		
Papua New Guinea				✓		
Philippines	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
South Korea	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Russia	✓			✓	✓	✓

2020-2024 (first half of 2024)

Member State	cash contribution to SIAP	course co-hosting with SIAP	resource persons at SIAP course	participation in SIAP course/meetings	responding to SIAP's training needs survey	translation of SIAP courses
Samoa	✓		✓	✓	✓	
Singapore	✓			✓	✓	
Solomon Islands			✓	✓		
Sri Lanka	✓			✓	✓	
Tajikistan				✓	✓	
Thailand	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓
Timor-Leste	✓			✓	✓	
Tonga		✓		✓	✓	
Türkiye			✓	✓	✓	
Turkmenistan				✓		
Tuvalu	✓			✓	✓	
UK				✓		
USA				✓		
Uzbekistan				✓		
Vanuatu		✓		✓	✓	
Viet Nam	✓			✓	✓	
American Samoa				✓		
Cook Islands				✓	✓	
French Polynesia						
Guam				✓		
Hong Kong, China	✓		✓	✓	✓	
Macao, China	✓			✓	✓	
New Caledonia				✓		
Niue				✓		
Norther Mariana Islands				✓	✓	