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Report of the Director of the Institute

Report of the Director of the Statistical Institute for Asia and the Pacific²

Contents

	<i>Page</i>
I. Introduction	3
II. Key results and accomplishments	4
Training programmes and seminars.....	4
Implementation strategies.....	5
Collaborative partnerships	5
E-learning	5
Demand-driven customized training to meet specific country needs	6
Contributing to statistical development	6
III. Management and administration.....	6
A. Human resources	6
B. Financial resources.....	7
IV. Opportunities and challenges.....	9
V. Acknowledgements	10
VI. Action requested from the Council	11

Annexes

Table 1.	Trends in number of courses and participants by training programme: 1 January 2015-31 December 2017	12
Table 2.	Number of participants in SIAP training programmes by sub-region and gender: 1 January 2015– 31 December 2017	13
Table 3.	Summary of training programmes and courses implemented: 1 October 2016– 31 December 2017	16
Table 4.	List of collaborating partners: 1 January – 31 December 2017	29
Table 5.	Contributions to statistics development: SIAP participation in international forums and workshops: 1 October 2016 – 31 December 2017	31
Table 6a.	Financial statement for 9 months ended 30 September 2017.....	33
Table 6b.	Financial statement for 9 months ended 30 September 2017 by project.....	33
Table 7.	Cash contribution for Institutional Support Account received for 9 months ended 30 September 2017	34

¹ E/ESCAP/SIAP/GC(13)/L.1

² Issued without formal editing

List of acronyms

ADAPT	Advanced Data Planning Tool
ADB	Asian Development Bank
ASEAN	Association of Southeast Asian Nations
AZSTAT	State Statistical Committee of the Republic of Azerbaijan
CAPI	Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing
ECA	Economic Commission for Africa
ESCAP	Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific
ESCWA	Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
GIZ	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit
GPSDD	Global Partnership for Sustainable Development Data
CRVS	Civil Registration and Vital Statistics
IAEG-SDG	Inter-Agency and Expert Group on the Sustainable Development Goal Indicators
ILO	International Labour Organisation
ISI	International Statistical Institute
JICA	Japan International Cooperation Agency
KOSTAT	Statistics Korea
LAN	Local Area Network
MDG	Millennium Development Goal
MIC	Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications, Government of Japan
NSDS	National Strategy for the Development of Statistics
NSO	National Statistical Office
NSS	National Statistical System
PARIS21	Partnership in Statistics for Development in the 21 st Century
RAP	Asia-Pacific Regional Action Plan to Improve Agricultural and Rural Statistics
SBR	Statistical Business Register
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
SEEA	System of Environmental and Economic Accounts
SIAP	Statistical Institute for Asia and the Pacific
SNA	System of National Accounts
SPC	Secretariat for the Pacific Community
SUT	Supply and Use Table
ToT	Training of Trainers
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNECE	United Nations Economic Commission for Europe
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNSD	United Nations Statistics Division
USA	United States of America
WIEGO	Women in Informal Employment Globalizing and Organizing

I. Introduction

1. The Statistical Institute for Asia and the Pacific (SIAP), a regional institution of the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP), is mandated “to strengthen, through practically oriented training of official statisticians, the capability of the developing members and associate members and economies in transition of the region to collect, analyze and disseminate statistics as well as to produce timely and high-quality statistics that can be utilized for economic and social development planning, and to assist those developing members and associate members and economies in transition in establishing or strengthening their statistical training capability and other related activities.”³

2. Over the 47 years since SIAP was established in 1970, ESCAP member States have relied on SIAP to be effective, efficient and dynamic in providing, leading and coordinating statistical training in the region. The Commission, at its 73rd session in May 2017 recalled General Assembly resolution 70/1 of 25 September, 2015, entitled “Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development”, and resolution 70/299 of 29 July 2016 on the follow-up and review of the 2030 Agenda at the global level, in which the importance of the regional and subregional dimension of follow-up and review of the 2030 Agenda was acknowledged. The Commission recalled also resolution 72/6 of 19 May 2016 of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific, in which it encouraged all members and associate members to continue to work on the development of a regional road map for implementing the 2030 Agenda and requested the Executive Secretary to support the process. In this context, the Commission “underlined the need for training on computation for Sustainable Development Goal indicators. While noting its appreciation for the important role and contributions of the Statistical Institute for Asia and the Pacific in strengthening national statistical systems through its training programmes, the Commission expressed its gratitude to the Government of Japan for its continuous and generous financial contributions and for the financial and in-kind support provided by other member States. Noting the increasing and new demands for data and statistics generated by the 2030 Agenda, the Commission called upon members and associate members, as well as international organizations, to continue and, if possible, increase their contributions to the Institute.”⁴

3. This report presents the activities and key results of the implementation of the 2017-2018 work and financial plan endorsed by the Governing Council at its twelfth session. The plan implements the 2015-2019 SIAP Strategic Plan and the strategic framework (A/69/6/Rev. 1, page 339) and programme budget (A/70/6 (Sect. 19), paras. 19.93-19.99 and tables 19.23-19.24) of ESCAP’s subprogramme of work 7, Statistics, for the period 2017-2018. The report presents the key results and the related implementation strategies as well as management and administration of SIAP resources.

³ <http://www.un.org/en/ecosoc/docs/2005/resolution%202005-36.pdf>.

⁴ E/ESCAP/72/34, para. 146.

II. Key results and accomplishments

Training programmes and seminars

4. The Institute organized 22 training courses, workshops and seminars attended by 831 participants from 64 countries in 2017.⁵ Training covered basic and advanced technical subjects in social, economic, agricultural and environment statistics as well as on statistical methods and data collection. Courses also focused on tools and methods for building statistical registers for improving use of administrative data to produce official statistics. New courses on Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI), on service sector statistics, on informality, and on climate-change statistics were introduced. Workshops and seminars focused on institutional issues, including stakeholder engagement and designing National Strategies for Statistical Development (NSDS). The programme activities targeted a range of skills sets — from basic skills to specialized technical skills to soft skills for managing and leading.

5. Results, using selected key indicators based on the 2015-2019 strategic plan results framework, are summarized in Table below. Generally, on an annual basis the planned results were achieved.

Table. Selected key performance indicators

Indicator	Values		
	Baseline	Target	2017
• Number of participants who <i>successfully completed</i> training courses (per year)	515	1,000	831
• % of participants who report much improved confidence in applying training received in their job	60%	70%	44%
• % of participants who evaluate the course as <i>very useful</i> for their work	40%	60%	55%
• Increase in number of E-learning and blended-learning courses (per year)	2	5	2
• Number of participants who avail of E-learning courses (per year)	100	500	517
• Attendance rate of target participants (e.g., heads; senior-level managers) invited to events	-	80%	70%
• Number of events where SIAP participated in as speaker (chair, presenter, discussant) (per year)	4	4	13

Note. Numbers from 1 November – 31 December 2017 were estimated as of 31 October 2017.

6. Annex Table 1 presents trends in number of training courses, participants and gender ratios by programme from 2015-2017. Trends in number of participants by sub-region are presented in Annex Table 2. Annex Table 3 presents detailed information on objectives, topics and participation and results

⁵ Numbers from 1 November – 31 December 2017 were estimated as of 31 October 2017.

for individual programmes and courses completed and expected to be completed in 2017.⁶

Implementation strategies

Laying down the ground work for sustainable development data and statistics

7. With the adoption of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (A/RES/70/1) on 21 October 2015, the agreement, as a practical starting point, on the global indicator framework for the goals and targets of the 2030 Agenda by the United Nations Statistical Commission (E/2017/24-E/CN.3/2017/35) in March 2017, and the ongoing discussions on developing the framework within the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on the Sustainable Development Goal Indicators (IAEG-SDG)⁷, the training courses and workshops provided an overview and updated information on the related goals, targets and the indicators.

8. By facilitating gap assessments and the development of an action plan for individual or institutional implementation as a main output of courses, the programmes provided indicative information on capacity-building needs of institutions.

Collaborative partnerships

9. SIAP continued to collaborate with statistical offices and training institutes. In 2017, collaboration was taken up with the State Statistical Committee of the Republic of Azerbaijan (AZSTAT), Fiji Bureau of Statistics, Statistical Center of Iran, the Statistics Bureau of Japan, the Statistical Research and Training Institute of Japan and Statistics Korea (KOSTAT) with co-financing arrangements for training courses and seminars.

10. Partnerships resulted in pooling of substantive expertise as well as increased cost effectiveness, through joint organizing and conducting of training courses. Collaboration with the United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD) and the Swiss Economic Institute on service sector statistics, International Labour Organisation (ILO) and Women in Informal Employment Globalizing and Organizing (WIEGO) on informality statistics, ESCAP Statistical Division on climate change statistics; and with the Partnership in Statistics for Development in the 21st Century (PARIS21) on NSDS provided successful models for effective partnerships. (Refer to Annex Table 3 for details on partnerships and courses and Annex Table 4 for a list of active partners in 2017).

11. Collaboration with the Food and Agricultural Organisation of the United Nations (FAO) under the Global Strategy to Improve Rural and Agricultural Statistics continued. In the context of the Global Strategy, SIAP continued implementation of activities of the training component of the Asia-Pacific Regional Action Plan to Improve Agricultural and Rural Statistics.

E-learning

12. SIAP prioritized further improvement of E-learning systems and training material and continued to redesign its E-learning platform. An instructional

⁶ Annex Table 3 also lists the training courses that were conducted from 1 October to 31 December 2016 but were not covered in the reporting period for the twelfth session of the Governing Council.

⁷ See <http://unstats.un.org/sdgs/iaeg-sdgs/>.

model was adopted and corresponding templates for E-learning materials are being continuously improved.

13. SIAP continued the review of courses and course materials for purposes of improving the materials and for prioritizing topics for developing a suite of courses to be offered online. In this work, the Institute continued to take note of the increasing number of online statistics courses, including courses being developed by United Nations specialized agencies and organizations such as Coursera, EdX and Udacity. A collaborative partnership with UNSD on the offering of online courses on the System of Environmental and Economic Accounts (SEEA) continued considering the high demand for capacity building on this topic, and resulted into creation of a new E-learning course for SEEA.

Demand-driven customised training to meet specific country needs

14. SIAP encourages and prioritizes demand-driven country courses since the relevant organizations themselves define the training objectives and the expected contents of the course. Since countries also co-finance their implementation, sometimes from other statistical development project resources available to them, the training is cost-effective and highly relevant. The Institute plans to undertake a training needs assessment survey through the Network for the Coordination of Statistical Training in Asia and the Pacific during the forthcoming reporting period, on which it will subsequently base the design and delivery of specific country training programmes. This assessment was, as part of an updated programme of work, one of the outcomes of the 2nd meeting of the Network in March 2016, as contained in E/ESCAP/SIAP(12)/5.

15. In 2017, SIAP undertook a country course for participants from Egypt in the course created by JICA.

Contributing to statistical development

16. Professional staff are active participants in statistical development and related initiatives. During the reporting period, SIAP staff participated as resource persons, trainers, presenters and discussants in international and regional forums organized by development partners. Annex Table 5 presents a list of meetings, training courses, workshops and conferences attended by SIAP staff.

III. Management and administration

A. Human resources

(i) Core staff

Staffing pattern

17. SIAP has modified its staff pattern during the reporting period with a view to strengthen its programme management and development capabilities and implement new content and models for capacity development on SDG data and indicators.

18. As of 2 October 2017, the Institute has eleven core full-time staff posts. Of these, six are professional-level posts: one Director (D1), one Deputy Director (P5), one Senior Statistician/lecturer (P5), and four Statisticians/lecturers (one P4 and three P3). The remaining four are general

service posts: one training assistant (G6), one administrative assistant (G6), one programme management assistant (G5) and one staff assistant (G5). All the positions in the Institute have been filled.

Staff training development

19. SIAP staff received training in 2017 on various aspects of Umoja⁸ and the workshops on performance management by Human Resource Management Section of ESCAP, the Office of UN Ombudsman and Mediation Services, etc.

(ii) External expert services

20. As an integral part of its strategy to ensure quality of its training courses, SIAP avails of high-level statistical expertise in specialized and advanced topics. In 2017, SIAP relied on 35 resource persons for expert services in 16 training courses.

21. As the scope and content of training courses will increasingly demand new, specialized and targeted skills, the Institute will continue its use of more expert services.

(iii) External support services

22. As host of SIAP, the Government of Japan provides support services to the Institute. In 2017, six officials and three temporary staff were assigned to SIAP by the cooperating agency, the Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communication (MIC), to support, among others: coordination with government ministries for securing resource persons for the SIAP-Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) courses, arranging field visits and official ceremonies for the SIAP courses conducted in Chiba, and the maintenance of training facilities and equipment at the Institute.

B. Financial resources

23. Voluntary cash contributions and in-kind contributions of ESCAP member States and in-kind contributions and technical cooperation projects provided by regional and international statistics development partners supported the institutional and operational costs of SIAP during the reporting period.

(i) Financial status as of 30 September 2017

24. As of 30 September 2017, SIAP has a fund balance of US\$4,124,683 from a total income of US\$2,293,748, less expenditure of US\$1,894,543 plus fund balance as of 1 January 2017 of US\$3,725,478 (refer to Annex Table 6a and 6b for the detailed official financial statement).

(ii) Cash contributions

25. The statute of SIAP encourages all member and associate members of ESCAP to make a regular annual contribution to the operations of the Institute (ESCAP resolution 67/13, Paragraph 20) and United Nations bodies and specialized agencies and other entities to make voluntary contributions to the operations of the Institute (ESCAP resolution 67/13, Paragraph 21).

⁸ Umoja is a robust reporting and data visualization platform which allows UN Staff and Managers to search, view and analyze a variety of metrics, reports, and key performance indicators.

Voluntary contributions from ESCAP members and associate members

26. Total cash contributions received from 22 ESCAP member States in 2017, as of 30 September, amounted to US\$2,293,748. Detailed information on cash contributions are presented in Annex Table 7.

27. Japan, Pakistan, Republic of Korea, Thailand, Vanuatu and Viet Nam increased cash contributions to SIAP. Tonga joined the contributing member States.

28. At the 73rd session of the Commission in May 2017, pledges were made to contribute to SIAP by Bangladesh (US\$5,000); Brunei Darussalam (US\$15,000); China (US\$70,000); India (US\$25,000); Indonesia (US\$30,000), Iran (US\$15,000); Japan (US\$1,793,400); Macao, China (US\$20,000); Malaysia (US\$20,000) and Thailand (US\$23,000).

Technical cooperation projects

29. Fund balance for cash contributions received from the Asia-Pacific Regional Action Plan to Improve Agricultural and Rural Statistics (RAP) was US\$324,357 as at 30 September in 2017. The project has been given no additional cost extension till 2018.

(iii) In-kind contributions

30. In-kind contributions include training facilities and supplies; costs of travel, accommodation, and living expenses of participants and resource persons and staff time of resource persons. Such contributions absorb a large share of the SIAP programme costs. During the reporting period, the host Government of Japan, five national statistical offices of ESCAP member States, seventeen regional and international agencies, including ESCAP divisions and sub-regional offices and United Nations agencies, and fourteen agencies contributed to the delivery of the work programme of SIAP (refer to Annex Table 5).

In-kind contributions from the host Government of Japan

31. In addition to its cash contributions, the host Government of Japan provides substantial in-kind contributions to SIAP that include the support services of officials and temporary staff assigned by MIC to SIAP, office space, training facilities, Local Area Network (LAN), equipment, maintenance costs and office supplies.

32. JICA provided 11 six-week, 10 two-month and 26 four-month fellowships to participants of the three SIAP-JICA group training courses conducted in Chiba, Japan. These fellowships cover travel to and from Tokyo, accommodation at the JICA Tokyo International Centre, full living and local transportation expenses, medical insurance and costs of field study visits.

33. In 2017, five government ministries, agencies, prefectural governments, research institutions and educational institutions provided a total of 9 resource persons for SIAP courses with financial support from MIC.

In-kind contributions from other ESCAP member States

34. The Governments of Azerbaijan, Fiji, Iran and the Republic of Korea provided in-kind contributions through cost-sharing collaborations in the conduct of regional courses. The contributions included resource persons;

training facilities; supplies and staff support; and accommodation and meals for participants.

In-kind contributions from United Nations agencies, international organizations, and other partners

35. During the reporting period, the Statistics Division of ESCAP, UNSD, FAO, ILO, United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), World Bank, PARIS21, Secretariat for the Pacific Community (SPC), WIEGO and other collaborative partners in Annex Table 4 provided resource persons. ILO and PARIS21 provided funding to support participation as well.

IV. Opportunities and challenges

36. Achieving high quality results considering new areas for statistical development and the expanded role of targeted training as a means of implementation and the follow-up and review process of the 2030 Agenda is the most pressing challenge for SIAP towards meeting its goals.

37. The 2015-2019 strategic plan identifies the main challenges for SIAP; the Institute will need to address these challenges by focusing on the capacity development needed for sustainable development data:

- Addressing increase in demand for training. Balancing the continuing need for training on basic statistics with demand for training in new topics, wider reach and diversity of training needs.
- Facilitating clear articulation by member and associate member States of their training needs. Targeted and appropriately designed training to increase efficiency and effectiveness of training considering increased demand.
- Maintaining highly qualified and technologically-competent core staff. Providing leadership in developing, coordinating and providing regional training requires maintaining a staffing pattern and acquiring staff with areas of expertise and competencies that match the priority areas.
- Developing a viable model for E-learning and blended learning courses. Setting criteria to select appropriate instructional design and modalities for optimal utilization and impact of web-based training.
- Making collaborative mechanisms work. To institutionalize partnerships, facilitate sharing of training resources and mobilize financial resources collaboration is essential.
- Measuring quality of programmes and training resources. Quality redounds to excellence and needs to be effectively and convincingly measured, with particular challenges in evaluating impact of web-based courses.
- Attaining financial sustainability. Assured funding to ensure continuity and stability needed for short-term and long-term commitments.

38. SIAP's strategy for capacity development on data and statistics for the 2030 Agenda must be attuned to the Asia-Pacific roadmap for SDGs implementation. The roadmap includes a specific focus on data and statistics that

were drawn from outcomes of discussions on a proposal for a collective vision and framework for action for advancing official statistics for SDGs implementation.

39. A key mechanism for addressing the challenges and meeting the goals is the Network for the Coordination of Statistical Training in the Asia-Pacific Region. UNSD is proposing a global network of training institutions and the Asia-Pacific Network is well-placed to be a key node for such a network. In addition, the work being done, such as skills and capacity-building assessments and programme development, under the Global Working Group on Big Data for Official Statistics of the United Nations Statistical Commission potentially expands this network to a wider range of partners and opportunities for better targeting of capacity development activities on Big Data.

40. In 2016, ESCAP signed on as Anchor Partner of the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development Data (GPSDD). As Anchor Partner, the Executive Secretary has committed that SIAP “will form regional partnerships with country statistical institutes to strengthen their capacity to facilitate coordination of data production of communities of their data ecosystems; use Big Data for producing and complementing official statistics; promote open data policies to facilitate data access and data sharing; improve civil registration and vital statistics; and use online geo-referenced information systems for disaster risk management.”⁹ The challenge is not as much on focus areas, but more so on establishing partnerships with a community of data producers and users outside the official statistics system. At the same time, the GPSDD presents opportunities for engaging with these communities and for securing resources through submission of capacity development project proposals.

V. Acknowledgements

41. The Institute acknowledges with deep appreciation the strong commitment and support of ESCAP members and associate members and statistics development partners in strengthening the capacity of national statistical systems through and in partnership with SIAP.

42. SIAP is especially grateful for the steady support of the host Government of Japan. With its cash and in-kind contributions and the support services of MIC, the Institute has been afforded the flexibility and a long-term planning horizon for introducing and implementing new and better approaches in delivering its mandates. SIAP maintains its world-class offline and online training facilities, website and internet services and IT equipment. SIAP further appreciates the contributions of experts from ministries, prefectural governments, universities and private corporations to the SIAP-JICA training courses and workshops. MIC contributed to the activities of the Network with the development of a preliminary proto-type of training resource database.

43. SIAP appreciates the financial contributions, in cash and in-kind, provided by member States. SIAP further acknowledges those member States who have made available experts from their statistical offices for designing and delivering training.

⁹ Statement by Dr. Shamshad Akhtar, Under-Secretary-General of the United Nations and Executive Secretary of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific, at the launch of the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development Data on the margins of the seventieth session of the United Nations General Assembly, New York, 28 September 2015.

44. The collaborative partnerships with ESCAP divisions, regional institutions and sub-regional offices are invaluable in enriching the content and regional relevance of statistical capacity development.

45. SIAP acknowledges member agencies of the Partners for Statistics Development in Asia and the Pacific who have brought their national and global experience to national statistical systems (NSSs) in the region and have made available expertise on frameworks, standards and statistical applications and tools for institutional strengthening in their respective areas of work.

VI. Action requested from the Council

46. The Governing Council may wish to acknowledge the steady and strong support to SIAP by the host Government of Japan.

47. The Governing Council may wish to acknowledge the contributions to the achievement of the programme of work of SIAP of national statistical offices (NSOs), training institutions and statistical development organizations.

Annex Table 1.**Trends in number of courses and participants by training programme: 1 January 2015 - 31 December 2017¹⁰**

	2015	2016	2017	Total
A. Number of training modality				
Training programmes and courses for official statistics				
Total	23	20	20	63
Fundamentals of official statistics	2	2	3	7
Population and social statistics	1	–	1	2
National accounts and economic statistics	7	6	5	18
Agricultural and rural statistics	3	4	5	12
Environment statistics	1	2	2	5
Modernising national statistical systems	3	4	3	10
Country-specific courses	6	2	1	9
Training resources development and coordination				
Total	–	2	2	4
Enhancing multiplier effect and assuring quality	–	1	2	3
Improving regional coordination	–	1	–	1
B. Number of participants				
Training programmes and courses for official statistics				
Total	727	622	831	2,180
Fundamental of official statistics	49	48	47	144
Population and social statistics	22	–	25	47
National accounts and economic statistics	325	314	306	945
Agricultural and rural statistics	69	89	100	258
Environment statistics	92	54	277	423
Modernising national statistical systems	79	81	65	225
Country-specific courses	91	36	11	138
Training resources development and coordination				
Total	–	42	24	66
Enhancing multiplier effect and assuring quality	–	24	24	48
Improving regional coordination	–	18	–	18
C. Gender ratio¹¹				
Training programmes and courses for official statistics				
Total	1.03	1.17	1.50	1.23
Fundamental of official statistics	0.75	0.85	0.74	0.78
Population and social statistics	1.20	–	1.50	1.35
National accounts and economic statistics	1.36	1.83	2.12	1.72
Agricultural and rural statistics	0.57	0.93	0.96	0.83
Environment statistics	0.80	0.86	1.59	1.26
Modernising national statistical systems	0.46	0.59	0.97	0.63
Country-specific Courses	1.68	0.50	0.57	1.12
Training resources development and coordination				
Total	–	0.35	0.50	0.40
Enhancing multiplier effect and assuring quality	–	0.41	0.50	0.45
Improving regional coordination	–	0.29	–	0.29

¹⁰ Numbers from 13 November – 31 December 2017 are estimation.¹¹ Ratio of female participants per male participants

Annex Table 2. Number of participants in SIAP training programmes by sub-region and gender¹²
1 January 2015 - 31 December 2017

	2015			2016			2017		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Training programmes and courses for official statistics									
Total	727	359	368	622	286	336	831	333	498
<i>ESCAP region</i>	<i>693</i>	<i>335</i>	<i>358</i>	<i>573</i>	<i>259</i>	<i>314</i>	<i>743</i>	<i>276</i>	<i>467</i>
East and North-East Asia	73	38	35	45	19	26	38	11	27
South-East Asia	267	112	155	260	80	180	430	140	290
South and South-West Asia	261	133	128	133	92	41	125	64	61
North and Central Asia	41	24	17	50	25	25	82	34	48
Pacific	51	28	23	85	43	42	68	27	41
<i>Non-ESCAP region</i>	<i>18</i>	<i>14</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>22</i>	<i>13</i>	<i>9</i>	<i>81</i>	<i>53</i>	<i>28</i>
<i>Organizations</i>	<i>16</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>27</i>	<i>14</i>	<i>13</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>3</i>
Fundamentals of official statistics									
Total	49	28	21	48	25	23	47	27	20
<i>ESCAP region</i>	<i>31</i>	<i>14</i>	<i>17</i>	<i>27</i>	<i>12</i>	<i>15</i>	<i>30</i>	<i>16</i>	<i>14</i>
East and North-East Asia	4	2	2	2	0	2	-	-	-
South-East Asia	17	7	10	14	4	10	17	7	10
South and South-West Asia	7	4	3	5	5	0	2	1	1
North and Central Asia	-	-	-	1	1	0	6	4	2
Pacific	3	1	2	5	2	3	5	4	1
<i>Non-ESCAP region</i>	<i>18</i>	<i>14</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>21</i>	<i>13</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>17</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>6</i>
<i>Organizations</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>
Population and social statistics									
Total	22	10	12	-	-	-	25	10	15
<i>ESCAP region</i>	<i>22</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>12</i>	-	-	-	<i>25</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>15</i>
East and North-East Asia	4	1	3	-	-	-	3	1	2
South-East Asia	8	1	7	-	-	-	14	7	7
South and South-West Asia	8	6	2	-	-	-	4	0	4
North and Central Asia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pacific	2	2	0	-	-	-	4	2	2
<i>Non-ESCAP region</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>
<i>Organizations</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>
National accounts and economic statistics									
Total	325	138	187	314	111	203	306	98	208
<i>ESCAP region</i>	<i>321</i>	<i>138</i>	<i>183</i>	<i>313</i>	<i>111</i>	<i>202</i>	<i>304</i>	<i>97</i>	<i>207</i>
East and North-East Asia	34	13	21	39	18	21	14	4	10
South-East Asia	165	60	105	179	42	137	177	51	126
South and South-West Asia	93	49	44	45	28	17	52	24	28
North and Central Asia	14	8	6	24	11	13	44	13	31
Pacific	15	8	7	26	12	14	17	5	12
<i>Non-ESCAP region</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>0</i>
<i>Organizations</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>1</i>

¹² Numbers from 1 November – 31 December 2017 are estimation.

Annex Table 2. (continued)

	2015			2016			2017		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Agricultural and rural statistics									
Total	69	44	25	89	46	43	100	51	49
<i>ESCAP region</i>	69	44	25	89	46	43	94	46	48
East and North-East Asia	5	1	4	1	0	1	8	1	7
South-East Asia	30	17	13	46	21	25	34	15	19
South and South-West Asia	26	20	6	27	19	8	26	18	8
North and Central Asia	2	2	0	2	2	0	2	2	0
Pacific	6	4	2	13	4	9	24	10	14
<i>Non-ESCAP region</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	5	1
<i>Organizations</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Environment statistics									
Total	92	51	41	54	29	25	277	107	170
<i>ESCAP region</i>	87	47	40	54	29	25	231	78	153
East and North-East Asia	2	1	1	2	1	1	8	2	6
South-East Asia	28	17	11	12	8	4	172	54	118
South and South-West Asia	22	12	10	6	3	3	26	13	13
North and Central Asia	18	9	9	6	1	5	15	7	8
Pacific	17	8	9	28	16	12	10	2	8
<i>Non-ESCAP region</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	46	29	17
<i>Organizations</i>	5	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Modernising national statistical systems									
Total	79	54	25	81	51	30	65	33	32
<i>ESCAP region</i>	72	48	24	55	37	18	59	29	30
East and North-East Asia	14	12	2	1	0	1	5	3	2
South-East Asia	19	10	9	9	5	4	16	6	10
South and South-West Asia	24	16	8	27	22	5	15	8	7
North and Central Asia	7	5	2	17	10	7	15	8	7
Pacific	8	5	3	1	0	1	8	4	4
<i>Non-ESCAP region</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Organizations</i>	7	6	1	26	14	12	6	4	2
Country-specific courses									
Total	91	34	57	36	24	12	11	7	4
<i>ESCAP region</i>	91	34	57	35	24	11	-	-	-
East and North-East Asia	10	8	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
South-East Asia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South and South-West Asia	81	26	55	23	15	8	-	-	-
North and Central Asia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pacific	-	-	-	12	9	3	-	-	-
<i>Non-ESCAP region</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	7	4
<i>Organizations</i>	-	-	-	1	0	1	-	-	-

Annex Table 2. (continued)

	2015			2016			2017		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Training resources development and coordination									
Total	-	-	-	42	31	11	24	16	8
<i>ESCAP region</i>	-	-	-	39	28	11	23	15	8
East and North-East Asia	-	-	-	9	7	2	3	1	2
South-East Asia	-	-	-	15	8	7	13	8	5
South and South-West Asia	-	-	-	13	11	2	7	6	1
North and Central Asia	-	-	-	2	2	0	-	-	-
Pacific	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Non-ESCAP region</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Organizations</i>	-	-	-	3	3	0	1	1	0
Enhancing multiplier effect and assuring quality									
Total	-	-	-	24	17	7	24	16	8
<i>ESCAP region</i>	-	-	-	23	16	7	23	15	8
East and North-East Asia	-	-	-	3	2	1	3	1	2
South-East Asia	-	-	-	11	6	5	13	8	5
South and South-West Asia	-	-	-	8	7	1	7	6	1
North and Central Asia	-	-	-	1	1	0	-	-	-
Pacific	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Non-ESCAP region</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Organizations</i>	-	-	-	1	1	0	1	1	0
Improving regional coordination									
Total	-	-	-	18	14	4	-	-	-
<i>ESCAP region</i>	-	-	-	16	12	4	-	-	-
East and North-East Asia	-	-	-	6	5	1	-	-	-
South-East Asia	-	-	-	4	2	2	-	-	-
South and South-West Asia	-	-	-	5	4	1	-	-	-
North and Central Asia	-	-	-	1	1	0	-	-	-
Pacific	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Non-ESCAP region</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Organizations</i>	-	-	-	2	2	0	-	-	-

Table 3. Summary of Training Programmes and Courses Implemented: 1 October 2016 – 31 December 2017**Fundamentals of Official Statistics**

Course/Workshop	Objectives and Topics	Participants	Performance
1. E-learning Preparatory Course for the First Group Training Programme on Improving Capability in Producing Official Statistics for Monitoring the Post-2015 Sustainable Development Goals [22 August – 16 December 2016]	To provide an understanding of basic concepts and methods on basic statistical theory and methods Topics: elements of set theory; Basic probability; Basic of Excel and exploring data	20 statisticians from 15 countries <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bangladesh • Bhutan • Ecuador • Egypt • Ethiopia • Ghana • Iraq • Lao People's Democratic Republic • Malaysia • Mauritius • Myanmar • Samoa • Solomon Islands • Tajikistan • Timor-Leste 	NA
2. First Group Training Programme on Improving Capability in Producing Official Statistics for Monitoring the Post-2015 Sustainable Development Goals [Chiba, 22 August – 16 December 2016]	To strengthen the capacity of national statistical systems of developing countries in key statistical areas that are relevant for monitoring and evaluation of progress in achieving the SDGs. Topics: statistical and survey methodology; national accounts and economic statistics; SDGs and related demographic and social statistics; training and communication techniques		47% (Training was very useful for their jobs and their organizations) 79% (Much improved confidence in implementing the new knowledge)
3. Group Training Course on Applying ICT Innovation for Modernizing Official Statistical Systems 2017, Chiba, Japan [23 January – 3 March 2017]	To apply statistical standards and frameworks and ICT innovations for modernizing collection, processing, presentation and dissemination of data to meet data requirements for monitoring SDG indicators. Participants applied the acquired knowledge and skills on designing, managing and implementing a sample survey project using CAPI data collection methods and presented their results at the end of the training course.	11 statisticians from 7 countries <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Angola • Kosovo • Lao People's Democratic Republic • Malaysia • Samoa • Tajikistan • Timor-Leste 	45% (Training was very useful for their jobs and their organizations) 45% (Much improved confidence in implementing the new knowledge)
4. E-learning Preparatory Course for the Group Training Programme on Production and Statistical Analysis of Monitoring Indicators in Support of Inclusive Development Policies 2017 [15 May – 7 July 2017]	To provide an understanding of basic concepts and methods on basic statistical theory and methods Topics: Descriptive statistics, Inferential statistics, Simple linear regression and Introduction to Excel	10 statisticians from 7 countries <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Egypt • Ghana • Lao People's Democratic Republic • Palestine • Tunisia • Vanuatu 	NA

5. Group Training programme on Production and Statistical Analysis of Monitoring Indicators in Support of Inclusive Development Policies 2017 [Chiba, Japan, 15 May – 7 July 2017]	To enhance skills and knowledge in statistical analysis and interpretation as well as effective dissemination of official statistics. Topics: social statistics and MDGs; statistical data analysis; communicating and disseminating statistics; training techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Viet Nam 	70% (Training was very useful for their jobs and their organizations) 40% (Much improved confidence in implementing the new knowledge)
6. E-learning Preparatory Course for the Group Training Programme on Improving Capability in Producing Official Statistics for Monitoring the Post-2015 Sustainable Development Goals 2017 [21 August – 15 December 2017]	To provide an understanding of basic concepts and methods on basic statistical theory and methods Topics: elements of set theory; Basic probability; Basic of Excel and exploring data	26 statisticians from 15 countries <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bangladesh • Cameroon • Democratic Republic of the Congo • Ghana • Indonesia • Iraq • Kyrgyzstan • Lao People's Democratic Republic • Malaysia • Myanmar • Samoa • Solomon Islands • Sudan • Tajikistan • Timor-Leste 	NA
7. Group Training Programme on Improving Capability in Producing Official Statistics for Monitoring the Post-2015 Sustainable Development Goals - 2017 [Chiba, Japan, 21 August – 15 December 2017]	To strengthen the capacity of national statistical systems of developing countries in key statistical areas that are relevant for monitoring and evaluation of progress in achieving the SDGs. Topics: statistical and survey methodology; national accounts and economic statistics; SDGs and related demographic and social statistics; training and communication techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bangladesh • Cameroon • Democratic Republic of the Congo • Ghana • Indonesia • Iraq • Kyrgyzstan • Lao People's Democratic Republic • Malaysia • Myanmar • Samoa • Solomon Islands • Sudan • Tajikistan • Timor-Leste 	On-going

Population and Social Statistics

Course/Workshop	Objectives and Topics	Participants	Performance*
Regional Course on Informality: Definitions, Measurement, SDGs and Other Policy Indicators [Chiba, Japan, 16 – 20 October 2017]	Providing technical information and illustrations of good practices on collecting and tabulating data on informal employment and employment in the informal sector, and categories of informal workers as well as related data needed for the preparation of national accounts and SDG indicators and; Topics: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Statistical definition of the informal economy • National policies and programmes on the informal economy and implications for statistical work • Measurement objectives and methods for producing statistics on the informal economy: Practices and Issues 	20 statisticians from NSO and 5 from Ministry of labour from 14 countries <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Brunei Darussalam • Cambodia • China • Fiji • India • Indonesia • Lao People's Democratic Republic • Mongolia • Myanmar • Philippines • Samoa • Sri Lanka • Thailand • Viet Nam 	72%

* Performance is the rate of participants who indicated that the course was very useful to their work.

National Accounts and Economic Statistics

Course/Workshop	Objectives and Topics	Participants	Performance*
1. Eighth Intermediate-level E-learning Course on System of National Accounts (2008 SNA) [26 October – 9 December 2016]	To provide a detailed description and underlying principles of the structure and content of the integrated sequence of accounts of the SNA, in terms of nominal and real measures of the constituent macro-economic aggregates. Topics: review of basic concepts; money balance identity; integrated institutional sector accounts; goods and services account: main entries and data needs; supply and use table (SUT); price and volume measures; production account: main entries and data needs; income accounts: main entries and data needs; capital and financial accounts: main entries and data needs	42 statisticians from 14 countries/areas <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Azerbaijan • Bangladesh • China • Hong Kong, China • India • Lao People's Democratic Republic • Macao, China • Malaysia • Myanmar • Nepal • Philippines • Russian Federation • Thailand • Viet Nam 	63%
2. Workshop on Statistical Business Register for Developing Countries, Chiba, Japan [7 – 11 November 2016]	To learn about the latest recommendations for establishing and maintaining a high quality SBR and to share experience and knowledge regarding SBRs. Resource persons from those offices, which principally contributed to the UNECE Guidelines on Statistical Business Registers, will present on the roles of SBRs, the main data sources, the maintenance and the key points in establishing an SBR. The participants will also be given the opportunity to discuss good practices and challenges in establishing SBR (i.e., planning and organization, IT systems), accessing data sources (i.e., administrative data, web scraping), and undertaking SBR maintenance (i.e., updating coverage and content).	14 statisticians from 13 countries/areas <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Belarus • Cambodia • China • Fiji • India • Indonesia • Malaysia • Mongolia • Myanmar • Philippines • Sri Lanka • Thailand • Viet Nam 	50%

<p>3. Eleventh Basic-level E-learning Course on System of National Accounts (2008 SNA): Integrated Transaction Accounts [13 March – 14 April 2017]</p>	<p>To provide an overview of the 2008 SNA as a framework for macroeconomic statistics. Topics: overview of SNA; macro-economic framework; economy and economic agents; economic flows and stocks; relationship between SNA aggregates - main identities; sequence of accounts</p>	<p>156 statisticians from 26 countries/areas</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Armenia • Australia • Brunei Darussalam • Hong Kong, China • Georgia • India • Indonesia • Iran (Islamic Republic of) • Kazakhstan • Lao People's Democratic Republic • Malaysia • Maldives • Mongolia • Myanmar • Nauru • Palau • Philippines • Russian Federation • Samoa • Singapore • Thailand • Timor-Leste • Tonga • Turkey • Uzbekistan • Viet Nam 	<p>47%</p>
<p>4. Regional Course on Integrated Economic Statistics to Support 2008 SNA Implementation, Bangkok, Thailand [18 – 21 April 2017]</p>	<p>To rationalize data sources for economic statistics and understand the interlinkages between the various data collections and compilations; b) Plan for effective economic census/enterprise survey questionnaires and tabulation plans; c) Plan for the use of economic census results for other economic data collections and in the compilation of national accounts. Topics:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Statistical Infrastructure for Economic Statistics • An overview of SNA – a brief recap • Integrating economic censuses and business surveys into SUT/SNA estimation • Estimation Methods 	<p>15 statisticians from 7 countries</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bhutan • Cambodia • Lao People's Democratic Republic • Myanmar • Mongolia • Nepal • Timor-Leste 	<p>62%</p>

<p>5. Ninth Intermediate-level E-learning Course on System of National Accounts (2008 SNA): Integrated Transaction Accounts [12 June – 21 July 2017]</p>	<p>To provide a detailed description and underlying principles of the structure and content of the integrated sequence of accounts of the SNA, in terms of nominal and real measures of the constituent macro-economic aggregates. Topics: review of basic concepts; money balance identity; integrated institutional sector accounts; goods and services account: main entries and data needs; SUT; price and volume measures; production account: main entries and data needs; income accounts: main entries and data needs; capital and financial accounts: main entries and data needs.</p>	<p>91 statisticians from 19 countries/areas and one organization</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Armenia • Azerbaijan • Brunei Darussalam • China • Cook Islands • Ethiopia • Georgia • India • Malaysia • Maldives • Myanmar • Philippines • Russian Federation • Sri Lanka • Thailand • Timor-Leste • Turkey • Vanuatu • Viet Nam • UNSD 	<p>44%</p>
<p>6. Regional Workshop on Short-term Economic Indicators and Service Statistics to Support 2008 SNA Implementation [Chiba, Japan, 25 – 27 September 2017]</p>	<p>The course is designed to enhance the capacity of participating organizations to:</p> <p>a) Apply best international practices for the production of service statistics;</p> <p>b) Develop practical tools and adopt effective methods to generate short term macro-economic indicators to provide timely information for policy monitoring.</p> <p>Topics:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conceptual framework for service statistics • Service Price and Service Production Indices • Rationale for short-term economic statistics • Business cycle composite indicators • Economic tendency surveys • Data Template and Analytical Indicators • Rapid Estimates 	<p>19 statisticians from 17 countries</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cambodia • China • Fiji • Hong Kong, China • Indonesia • Iran (Islamic Republic of) • Kazakhstan • Malaysia • Mongolia • Nepal • Philippines • Republic of Korea • Samoa • Singapore • Thailand • Timor-Leste • Viet Nam 	<p>58%</p>
<p>7. Regional Course on Statistical Business Registers: Making better use of administrative data [Tehran, Islamic Republic of Iran, 10 – 13 December 2017]</p>	<p>The course aims to provide a platform for demonstrating good practices and exchanging experiences in dealing with challenges and issues in the improvement, maintenance and use of statistical business registers.</p> <p>Topics:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understanding the role of SBRs • Design considerations • Use of administrative data • Use of SBRs for economic surveys • Issues in assuring quality of SBRs 	<p>17 statisticians from 7 countries</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Armenia • Azerbaijan • Georgia • Kazakhstan • Kyrgyzstan • Mongolia • Tajikistan <p>(as of 10 November 2017)</p>	<p>Upcoming (as of 10 November 2017)</p>

* Performance is the rate of participants who indicated that the course was very useful to their work.

Agricultural and Rural Statistics (under RAP)

Course/Workshop	Objectives and Topics	Participants	Performance*
1. Regional Training Course on Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI) /Data collection [Bangkok, Thailand, 3 – 7 October 2016]	The training will provide a strong foundation in all of survey solutions functions. Participants are expected to acquire skills to implement a basic survey. At the end of the training, participants are expected to be able to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use the Survey Solutions software in the design of surveys; • Use advance survey design features of the Survey Solution software such as validation and skip protocols for complex survey questions; • Manage surveys and generate associated reports and export data into other software 	22 statisticians from 11 countries <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bangladesh • Bhutan • Cambodia • Fiji • Indonesia • Iran (Islamic Republic of) • Lao People's Democratic Republic • Nepal • Pakistan • Samoa • Thailand 	41%
2. Third Regional Course on Sampling Methods for Producing Core Data Items for Agricultural and Rural Statistics [Jakarta, Indonesia, 10 – 21 October 2016]	The course aims to provide technical guidance on the selection and application of appropriate sampling methods for producing the minimum set of core data items for agricultural and rural statistics. Specifically, the objectives of the course are to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) examine the minimum set of core data items for agricultural and rural statistics in the context of the application of sampling methods for data collection and production of associated statistics and indicators and (ii) increase capability of participants in designing sample surveys for production of agricultural and rural statistics 	25 policy makers and researchers from 12 countries <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Afghanistan • Bhutan • Cambodia • Georgia • Indonesia • Lao People's Democratic Republic • Maldives • Myanmar • Philippines • Samoa • Sri Lanka • Viet Nam 	64%
3. Regional Training Course on Cost of Production for Agricultural Statistics, Daejeon, Republic of Korea [21 – 25 November 2016]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve the capacity of countries to adopt cost-effective and reliable methods for producing minimum set of agricultural and rural statistics; • Improve the competencies of NSS to produce and disseminate a minimum set of agricultural and rural statistics in accordance with international standards and good practices through training and technical assistance. Topics: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Uses and users of costs of production statistics • Statistical outputs, indicators and analytical frameworks • Data collection methods; Data compilation and estimation methods • Data compilation and estimation methods • Disseminating and presenting data on costs of production 	20 policy makers and researchers from 17 countries <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bangladesh • Bhutan • Cambodia • Fiji • India • Indonesia • Iran (Islamic Republic of) • Lao People's Democratic Republic • Maldives • Myanmar • Pakistan • Philippines • Samoa • Sri Lanka • Thailand • Tonga • Viet Nam 	75%

<p>4. Sub-Regional Training Course on Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI) for Surveys/Censuses and Use of ICT tools- STATA- for Survey Data Analysis, Nadi, Fiji [Nadi, Fiji, 27 March – 7 April 2017]</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increased ability of NSS to access and use ICT for production and dissemination of minimum set of agricultural and rural statistics; - Improved capacity of countries to adopt cost-effective and reliable methods for producing a minimum set of agricultural and rural statistics. <p>Topics:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduction to CAPI, and Survey Solutions experience • Overview of Training and Survey Solutions • Introduction to Questionnaire Designer • Hand-on exercises on Register for Questionnaire Designer and Download and Install Tester • Basic Designer • Intermediate Survey Design Skills, and overview of advanced features • Mastering the intermediate survey design • Overview of Advanced Features • Basic case management skills with Headquarter and Supervisor • Know the difference between Administrator, Headquarter, and Supervisor • Hand-on exercises on Comprehensive practice with Headquarters, Supervisors, and Interviewer • Introduction to STATA • Data Manipulation in STATA • Estimation and Post Estimation • Graphs and Output 	<p>13 statisticians and 4 policy makers from 7 countries</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cook Islands • Fiji • Kiribati • Samoa • Tonga • Tuvalu • Vanuatu 	<p>82% (CAPI) 65% (STATA)</p>
<p>5. Regional Training Course on Costs of Agricultural Production Statistics, Communication and Advocacy for Statistics [Daejeon, Republic of Korea , 26 – 30 June 2017]</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Equipping participants with the knowledge and techniques to design data collection schemes for farm level data related to costs, farm structures, etc. to meet the needs of various users; - Increasing understanding of various types of costs related to agricultural operations and associated estimation methods. <p>Topics:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Statistical outputs, indicators and analytical frameworks • Data collection methods • Data compilation and estimation methods 	<p>20 statisticians from 15 countries</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Afghanistan • Bangladesh • Bhutan • China • Fiji • India • Indonesia • Lao People's Democratic Republic • Maldives • Mongolia • Samoa • Solomon Islands • Sri Lanka • Vanuatu • Viet Nam 	<p>45%</p>

<p>6. Workshop on Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI): Electronic capture of data for agricultural and rural statistics [Chiba, Japan, 31 July – 4 August 2017]</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increased ability of NSS to access and use ICT for production and dissemination of minimum set of agricultural and rural statistics; - Improved capacity of countries to adopt cost-effective and reliable methods for producing a minimum set of agricultural and rural statistics. <p>Topics:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduction to CAPI, and Survey Solutions experience • Overview of Training and Survey Solutions • Introduction to Questionnaire Designer • Hand-on exercises • Intermediate Survey Design Skills, and overview of advanced features • Mastering the intermediate survey design • Overview of Advanced Features • Basic case management skills with Headquarter and Supervisor • Knowing the difference between Administrator, Headquarter, and Supervisor 	<p>30 statisticians and policy makers from 14 countries</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Afghanistan • Bhutan • China • Georgia • Indonesia • Malaysia • Maldives • Mongolia • Myanmar • Nepal • Philippines • Sri Lanka • Timor-Leste • Viet Nam 	<p>53%</p>
<p>7. Training workshop on Agricultural Statistics and Planning, Tsukuba, Japan (Co-Creation Program) [Tsukuba, Japan, 23 August 2017]</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To discuss survey design and sampling strategies for agricultural statistics 	<p>11 statisticians from 8 countries</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Afghanistan • Burkina Faso • Cote d'Ivoire • Lao People's Democratic Republic • Myanmar • Sierra Leone • Tanzania • Timor-Leste 	<p>-</p>
<p>8. Regional Training Course on the New Supply Utilization Account/ Food Balance Sheet Methodology and Compilation Tool [20 – 24 November 2017, Daejeon, Republic of Korea]</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Improve the capacity of countries to adopt cost-effective and reliable methods for producing minimum set of agricultural and rural statistics; - Improve the competencies of NSS to produce and disseminate a minimum set of agricultural and rural statistics in accordance with international standards and good practices through training and technical assistance <p>Topics:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Define the basic concepts and main uses related to Food Balance Sheet • Describe the entire process for compiling Food Balance Sheet • Compile Food Balance Sheet and derive per capita estimates using the recommended and alternative approaches 	<p>23 statisticians from 17 countries</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bangladesh • Bhutan • Cambodia • China • Fiji • Indonesia • Lao People's Democratic Republic • Maldives • Mongolia • Myanmar • Malaysia • Nepal • Philippines • Sri Lanka • Samoa • Thailand • Viet Nam <p>(as of 10 November 2017)</p>	<p>Upcoming (as of 10 November 2017)</p>

* Performance is the rate of participants who indicated that the course was very useful to their work.

Environment Statistics

Course/Workshop	Objectives and Topics	Participants	Performance
1. Regional Training Course on Climate Change-Related Statistics [27 November – 1 December 2017, Chiba, Japan]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To understand basic concepts and frameworks on statistics related to climate change - To assist colleagues, whether in their own countries or elsewhere, in the compilation of the indicators 	7 statistician from 6 countries <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fiji • Kyrgyzstan • Myanmar • Samoa • Tajikistan • Timor-Leste (as of 10 November 2017)	Upcoming (as of 10 November 2017)
2. First E-learning Course on the System of Environmental-Economic Accounting (SEEA) Central Framework [9 October to 10 November]	<p>The purpose of the training program is (i) to help participants acquire knowledge and skills to deepen their understanding of the accounting principles and basic data needs for compiling environmental-economic accounts according to the SEEA Central Framework; and (ii) to facilitate experience sharing among countries.</p> <p>Topics:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SEEA Central Framework and its applications in integrated policies • Physical flow accounts • Covers the physical flows of energy and introduces supply and use table • SEEA's principles of accounting for flows of water and materials physical flows of water; • Environmental activity accounts. 	275 statisticians (229 from Asia and the Pacific countries and 46 from rest of the world) from 43 countries	NA

Modernising National Statistical Systems

Course/Workshop	Objectives and Topics	Participants	Performance*
1. Third Regional Training Course on the National Strategy for the Development of Statistics (NSDS) [Chiba, Japan, 7 – 11 November 2016]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To strengthen the capacity of NSOs to undertake strategic planning for statistical development and to provide tools to aid in the coordination of the NSS, and in designing and implementing the NSDS, taking into consideration the evolving needs arising from the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. <p>Topics:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review strategic planning concepts related to NSDS Discuss thematic concerns in response to national, regional and global development agenda Share and draw from country practices and experiences in the NSDS formulation Prepare for inputs to develop an NSDS roadmap Learn new tools designed to better manage and support the preparation and implementation of the NSDS 	5 statistician from 5 countries <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Kazakhstan Kyrgyzstan Mongolia Tajikistan Uzbekistan 	60%
2. Policy Analysis Workshop: Transition towards Sustainable Agriculture in the context of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development – Strategic Implementation, Follow up and Review [Bogor, Indonesia, 15 – 17 November 2016]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To enhance the participants' capacity for engaging in designing, implementing and monitoring the progress in policies to accelerate transition to sustainable agriculture and contribute to attainment of sustainable development goals To contribute to formulating national, subregional and regional strategy for intensifying capacity building efforts and strengthening of knowledge sharing and mutual learning for accelerating transition towards sustainable agriculture and contributing to attainment of sustainable development goals. To strengthen regional networking for knowledge and experience sharing among policy makers, senior officials, statisticians and experts/ stakeholders working on promotion of sustainable agriculture. 	19 statistician from Ministry of Agriculture and 4 from agencies, from 13 countries, 3 organizations (including a university) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Azerbaijan Bangladesh Cambodia Fiji Indonesia Lao People's Democratic Republic Malaysia Myanmar Nepal Pakistan Philippines Sri Lanka Thailand Economic Research Institute for ASEAN and East Asia International Fund for Agricultural Development 	55%

3. Subregional Workshop on Data and Statistics for Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) for High-Level Official Statisticians [Baku, Azerbaijan, 30 – 31 May 2017]	To enhance the capacity of heads of national statistical offices and their senior managers to provide leadership to national statistical systems to prioritize actions for the accelerated development of a solid framework of SDG indicators and statistical data meeting the requirements of the 2030 Agenda, with a focus on the need to enhance the skills base of staff through training Topics: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Country data availability for Tier I indicators and any needs to improve data• Country/subregional readiness to produce Tier II indicators• Status of implementation, evaluation and the design of the next iteration	14 Head from 7 Countries <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Azerbaijan• Georgia• Kazakhstan• Kyrgyzstan• Mongolia• Tajikistan• Uzbekistan	34%
4. Fourth Regional Training Course on the National Strategies for the Development of Statistics (NSDS) [Chiba, Japan, 7-9 November 2017]	The NSDS training course in Asia and the Pacific region aims to strengthen capacity of middle-level managers at the National Statistical Offices which enables them to lead the design and implementation of NSDS at a country level, consistent with the guidelines and fundamental principles for structuring the preparation and implementation of NSDS, and taking into consideration the country's needs for Agenda 2030.	10 Statisticians from 9 countries <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Bangladesh• Bhutan• India• Indonesia• Maldives• Pakistan• Philippines• Sri Lanka• Timor-Leste	NA

<p>5. Thirteenth Management seminar for the Heads of National Statistics Offices in Asia and the Pacific: Empowering and Strengthening National Statistical Systems for Tracking Progress toward the SDGs [Tokyo, Japan, 6 - 7 December, 2017]</p>	<p>Heads of NSO in the Asia-Pacific region and heads of statistical offices of international organizations are expected to participate. Purpose of the seminar is to identify specific actions required by the governments in the region and by international organizations to empower and strengthen National Statistical Systems for developing capability to track progress toward SDGs by compilation and coordination of SDG global or regional indicators.</p>	<p>45 Statisticians from 28 countries and 4 international organizations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Afghanistan • Bhutan • Cambodia • China • Fiji • Georgia • Hong Kong, China • India • Iran (Islamic Republic of) • Japan • Lao People's Democratic Republic • Maldives • Mongolia • Myanmar • Nauru • Nepal • Papua New Guinea • Philippines • Republic of Korea • Russian Federation • Samoa • Solomon Islands • Thailand • Timor-Leste • Tonga • Vanuatu • Viet Nam • Cook Islands • ADB • ISI • PARIS21 • UNDP <p>(as of 10 November 2017)</p>	<p>Upcoming</p>
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* Performance is the rate of participants who indicated that the course was very useful to their work.

Enhancing multiplier effect and assuring quality

Course/Workshop	Objectives and Topics	Participants	Performance*
1. Statistical Leadership Training of Heads of NSOs [Chiba, Japan, 14 – 15 February 2017]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Aimed at strengthening the leadership and management skills of new heads of national statistical offices in the Asian region and serve as venue for sharing experiences and challenges in leading and managing a statistical office, specifically, and the national statistical system, generally. - At the end of the training, participants are expected to explain and model their learning to others in their organizations. Participants will be able to disseminate what they've learned by taking active roles in leadership and also develop creativity through the activities and tools provided in the training. 	8 statistician from 7 countries <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cambodia • Indonesia • Mongolia • Myanmar • Nepal • Sri Lanka • Timor-Leste 	100%
2. Regional Workshop on Training of Trainers for Official Statistics [Chiba, Japan, 21 – 24 March 2017]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To improve institutional capacity of NSSs in designing, developing and delivering training on official statistics. The workshop also aims at piloting a ToT manual, including a generic template that can be utilized by training providers to develop specialized ToT manuals/guides. <p>Topics:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Design: Gap analysis; Needs analysis; Writing learning objectives; Evaluation of learning • Development: Adult learning styles; Active-learning methodology; Sequencing learning activities • Delivery: Presentation skills; Managing interaction; Facilitating learning activities 	16 statistician from 13 countries and one organization <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bangladesh • Bhutan • Cambodia • China • India • Indonesia • Iran (Islamic Republic of) • Lao People's Democratic Republic • Malaysia • Mongolia • Philippines • Thailand • Viet Nam • UNECA 	88%

* Performance is the rate of participants who indicated that the course was very useful to their work.

Annex Table 4. List of collaborating partners: 1 January – 31 December 2017

Government	Agency
1. Azerbaijan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • State Statistical Committee of the Republic of Azerbaijan
2. Fiji	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fiji Bureau of Statistics
3. Iran (Islamic Republic of)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Statistical Centre of Iran
4. Japan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bank of Japan • Cabinet Office • Chiba University • Hosei University • Institute of Developing Economies Japan External Trade Organization • Japan International Cooperation Agency • Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries • Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry • Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology • Ministry of Foreign Affairs • Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare • Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications¹³ • National Statistics Center • Prefectural Governments: Fukushima-ken, Aichi-ken, Hokkaido, Miyagi-ken • Tokyo Stock Exchange
5. Malawi	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Statistical Office
6. Republic of Korea	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Statistics Korea (KOSTAT).
7. Switzerland	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Swiss Economic Institute

¹³ Statistics Bureau; Director-General for Policy Planning on Statistical Standards; Statistical Research and Training Institute

Annex Table 4 (continued). List of collaborating partners: 1 January – 31 December 2017

Organization	Agency
1. Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Statistics Division • Subregional Office for North and Central Asia • Pacific Office
2. Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Asia-Pacific Regional Action Plan of the Global Strategy (RAP)
3. GIZ (Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environmental and Climate Change Division
4. International Labour Organization (ILO)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Department of Statistics • Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific
5. The Partnership in Statistics for Development in the 21st Century (PARIS21)	
6. Secretariat of the Pacific Community (SPC)	
7. United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (ECA)	
8. United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Institute of Statistics
9. United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environmental-Economic Accounts Section • Economic Statistics Branch
10. Women in Informal Employment Globalizing and Organizing (WIEGO)	
11. World Bank	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development Data Group

Annex Table 5.

**Contributions to statistics development: SIAP participation in international forums and workshops:
1 October 2016 – 31 December 2017**

	Meetings and Forums	Organizers	Date	Venue
1	Committee on Statistics, fifth session	ESCAP	14-16 December 2016	Bangkok, Thailand
2	2017 International Comparison Program (ICP) for Asia and the Pacific, Membership in the 2017 ICP for Asia and the Pacific Regional Advisory Board	ADB	9-13 January 2017	Hanoi, Viet Nam
3	Food Balance Sheets meeting	FAO	27 February-3 March 2017	Rome, Italy
4	The 48 th Session of the Statistical Commission	UNSD	7-10 March 2017	NY, USA
5	Asia-Pacific Conference: Taking Collective Action to Accelerate Transformation of Official Statistics for Agenda 2030	ESCAP	27-28 March 2017	Bangkok, Thailand
6	The 73rd Session of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific	ESCAP	15-19 May 2017	Bangkok, Thailand
7	High-level Launch of the State-of-the-art Civil Registration and Vital Statistics (CRVS) E-learning Course	CRVS Forum	22-23 May 2017	Seoul, Republic of Korea
8	Steering Group for the Regional Programme on Economic Statistics	ESCAP	26 May 2017	Bangkok, Thailand
9	Forum on Innovative Data Approaches to SDGs	ESCAP, Statistics Korea	31 May-2 June 2017	Incheon, the Republic of Korea
10	Regional Advocacy Event for Monitoring the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) related to Food and Agriculture (4-6 September 2017) as well as the Demonstration Workshop on tools for Monitoring Food Security (SDG 2) (7-8 September 2017)	FAO	4-8 September 2017	Bangkok, Thailand
11	Seminar on Statistical Training - Towards Building Sustainable Statistical Capacity for the Implementation and Review of the Agenda 2030 and the SDGs	UNSD, National Bureau of Statistics of China	13-15 September 2017	Beijing, China
12	Third Meeting of the Regional Steering Group for CRVS in Asia and the Pacific	ESCAP	18-20 October 2017	Bangkok, Thailand

	Meetings and Forums	Organizers	Date	Venue
13	Workshop on Islamic Finance in the National Account	UNSD, ESCWA	24-26 October 2017	Beirut, Lebanon
14	Big Data Conference	SD, ESCAP	8-10 November 2017	Bogota, Colombia
15	Regional Programme on Economic Statistics in Asia and the Pacific: Fourth Project Support Meeting and Workshop on Informal Sector Statistics	ESCAP	13-15 November 2017	Bangkok, Thailand
16	Seventh Meeting of the Regional Steering Committee for Asia and the Pacific for the Global Strategy to Improve Agricultural and Rural Statistics	FAO Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific	15-17 November 2017	Bangkok, Thailand

Table 6a.**Financial Statement for 9 months ended 30 September 2017 (In United States Dollars)**

<u>Income</u>		
	Contributions	2,293,748
	Interest Income	-
		2,293,748
<u>Less: Expenditures</u>		(1,894,543)
Net Income over Expenditures		399,204
Fund Balance as at 1 January 2017		3,725,478
Refunds to Donors		-
Fund Balance as at 30 September 2017		4,124,683

Note. Fund Statement based on cash basis, not accrual basis

Table 6b.**Financial Statement for 9 months ended 30 September 2017 by project (In United States Dollars)**

	Joint Contributions - Capacity Development Project	Asia Pacific Regional Action Plan to Improve Agricultural and Rural Statistics (FAO)	Total
<u>Income</u>			
Contributions	2,293,748	-	2,293,748
Interest Income	-	-	-
	2,293,748	-	2,293,748
<u>Less: Expenditures</u>	(1,586,709)	(307,834)	(1,894,543)
Net Income over Expenditures	707,039	(307,834)	399,204
Fund Balance as at 1 January 2017	3,093,287	632,192	3,725,478
Refunds to Donors	-	-	-
Fund Balance as at 30 September 2017	3,800,325	324,357	4,124,683

Note. Fund Statement based on cash basis, not accrual basis

Table 7.
Cash Contributions for Institutional Support Account received for 9 months ended 30 September 2017 (In United States Dollars)

Country/Area	Year ended 30 September 2017	Year ended 31 December 2016
Australia	151,327 ^{1/}	-
Bangladesh	5,000	5,000
Bhutan	1,000	1,000
Cambodia	2,000 ^{2/}	2,000
China	70,000	70,000
Fiji Islands	9,472	9,532
Hong Kong	30,000	30,000
Indonesia	30,000	30,000
Iran	15,000	15,000
Japan	1,783,700 ^{2/}	-
Kazakhstan	-	5,000
Kiribati	10,000 ^{3/}	-
Macao, China	20,000	20,000
Malaysia	-	20,000
Myanmar	1,000 ^{4/}	-
Pakistan	15,000	14,893
Philippines	-	36,750
Republic of Korea	56,000	54,500
Russian Federation	15,000	30,000
Samoa	2,000	-
Singapore	15,000 ^{2/}	15,000
Sri Lanka	-	10,000
Thailand	23,000	20,000
Tonga	15,000 ^{5/}	-
Vanuatu	7,249 ^{6/}	-
Vietnam	17,000	15,000
TOTAL	2,293,748	403,675

1/ This amount includes USD 75,663 received in 2017 for payment of contributions for 2018.

2/ Those amounts are received in 2017 for payment of contributions for 2016.

3/ Those amounts are received in 2017 for payment of contributions for 2015-2016.

4/ The amounts is received in 2017 for payment of contributions for 2015.

5/ This amount includes USD 10,000 received in 2017 for payment of contributions for 2015-2016.

6/ This amount includes USD 4,749 received in 2017 for payment of contributions for 2015-2016.