

Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific

Statistical Institute for Asia and the Pacific

Governing Council

Fourteenth session

Incheon, Republic of Korea, 26-27 November 2018

Item 3 of the provisional agenda¹

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	3
Training programmes and seminars.....	3
Implementation strategies.....	5
Contributing to statistical development	8
III. Management and administration.....	8
A. Human resources	8
B. Financial resources.....	10
IV. Opportunities and challenges.....	12
V. Acknowledgements	13
VI. Action requested from the Council.....	13

Annexes

Table 1.	Trends in number of courses and participants by course: 1 January 2015 - 30 September 2018	14
Table 2.	Number of participants in SIAP training courses by subregion and gender: 1 January 2015 – 30 September 2018	15
Table 3.	Summary of training courses implemented: 1 January – 30 September 2018	18
Table 4.	List of collaborating partners: 1 January – 30 September 2018.....	29
Table 5.	Contributions to statistics development: SIAP participation in international forums and workshops: 1 January – 30 September 2018.....	31
Table 6a.	Financial statement for 9 months ended 30 September 2018.....	32
Table 6b.	Financial statement for 9 months ended 30 September 2018 by project.....	32
Table 7.	Cash contribution for Institutional Support Account received for 9 months ended 30 September 2018.....	33

¹ [E/ESCAP/SIAP/GC\(14\)/L.1](https://www.un.org/development/desa/policy/escap/siap/gc14/L1)

² Issued without formal editing

List of acronyms

CAPI	Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing
CAPMAS	Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics
DOSM	Department of Statistics Malaysia
DQAF	Data Quality Assurance Framework
ECE	Economic Commission for Europe
e-GDDS	enhanced General Data Dissemination Framework
ESCAP	Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FBS	Food Balance Sheet
GIST	Global Network of Institution for Statistical Training
IAEG-SDG	Inter-Agency and Expert Group on the Sustainable Development Goal Indicators
ILO	International Labour Organisation
JICA	Japan International Cooperation Agency
KOSTAT	Statistics Korea
LAN	Local Area Network
MIC	Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications, Government of Japan
NQAF	National Quality Assurance Framework
NSDS	National Strategy for the Development of Statistics
NSO	National Statistical Office
NSS	National Statistical System
OIOS	United Nations Office for Internal Oversight Services
PARIS21	Partnership in Statistics for Development in the 21 st Century
RAP	Asia-Pacific Regional Action Plan to Improve Agricultural and Rural Statistics
ROSSTAT	Russian Federation Federal State Statistics Service
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
SUT	Supply and Use Table
TOR	Terms of Reference
UNCG	United Nations Communications Group
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNSD	United Nations Statistics Division
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
USA	United States of America

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 48 years since the Institute was established in 1970, ESCAP member States have relied on the Institute to be effective, efficient and dynamic in providing, leading and coordinating statistical training in the region. The Commission, at its 74th session in May 2018, “expressed appreciation for the work of the Statistical Institute for Asia and the Pacific, including the statistical training provided by the Institute in support of the implementation of the 2030 Agenda. The Commission suggested further strengthening of that stream of work, including through additional e-learning courses on indicators for measuring the Sustainable Development Goals and training on disaster-related statistics, climate change statistics, and the application and use of geographic information systems and big data to produce official statistics.”⁴

3. This report presents the activities and key results of the implementation of the 2018-2019 work and financial plan endorsed by the Governing Council at its thirteenth session. The plan implements the 2015-2019 SIAP Strategic Plan and the strategic framework (A/69/6/Rev.1, page 339) and Institute component of programme budget (A/72/6 (Sect. 19), paras. 19.96-19.102 and tables 19.30-19.31) of ESCAP’s subprogramme of work 7, Statistics, for the period 2018-2019. The report presents the key results and the related implementation strategies as well as management and administration of Institute resources.

II. Key results and accomplishments

Training programmes and seminars

4. The Institute organized 16 training courses, workshops and seminars attended by 2,036 participants from 72 countries in 2018 as of 30 September 2018. 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. 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. Face-to-

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

⁴ [E/ESCAP/74/44, para 132](#)

face training programmes were organized in Chiba, Japan; Daejeon, Republic of Korea; Suva and Nadi in Fiji; and Perak in Malaysia.

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, planned results were achieved. There has also been a sharp increase in number of participants due to introduction of six e-learning courses during the year (1,856 participants in e-learning courses).

Table. Selected key performance indicators⁵

Indicator	Values ⁶		
	Baseline	Target	2018
• Number of participants who <i>successfully completed</i> training courses (per year)	515	1,000	2,036
• Percentage of participants who report much improved confidence in applying training received in their job	60%	70%	45%
• Percentage of participants who evaluate the course as <i>very useful</i> for their work	40%	60%	51%
• Increase in number of e-learning and blended-learning courses (per year)	2	5	5
• Number of participants who avail of e-learning courses (per year)	100	500	1,856
• Attendance rate of target participants (e.g., heads; senior-level managers) invited to events	-	80%	77%*
• Number of events where SIAP participated in as speaker (chair, presenter, discussant) (per year)	4	4	8

Note. Numbers as of 30 September 2018 for 2018.

* Only for the Training Network meeting.

6. However, the Table shows two areas of concern. The percentage of participants who report much improved confidence in applying training received in their job is twenty-five percentage points below the target and the percentage of participants who evaluate the course as *very useful* for their work is nine percentage points below the target. These results have been due, in part, to the introduction of a large number of distance e-

⁵ The training course “Theory and Practices in Official Statistics for Monitoring SDGs” conducted in collaboration with the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) was also counted in the number of courses, participants and resource persons, but excluded from the percentage of participants who report much improved confidence in applying training received in their job and the percentage of participants who evaluate the course as *very useful* for their work, as the course had not been completed at the time of writing

⁶ Annual baseline indicators and annual targets were developed based on the earlier strategic plan 2010-2014. Baseline refers to the level at which the Institute was functioning in the beginning of the Strategic Plan 2015-2019 and target refers to what is proposed to be achieved every year.

learning courses taken by participants not necessarily directly engaged in activities related to the courses, perhaps in the expectation that the imparted training would be useful to them sometime later in their career. Note, however, distance e-learning courses have increased the reach of the Institute's training programmes and are expected to improve the functioning of national statistical systems in longer term.

7. The Institute conducted the following SIAP-JICA training programmes during the year.

- 1) Training Programme on Statistical Analysis of Disaggregated SDG Indicators for Inclusive Development Policies [Chiba, Japan, 21 May – 13 July 2018]
- 2) Training Programme on Theory and Practices in Official Statistics for Monitoring Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) [Chiba, Japan, 27 August – 7 December 2018]

These programmes took about five and half month of the total training delivered by the Institute. The Institute conducted 8 short training courses of about one week or shorter duration and 6 e-learning courses. Thus, considerable time of the Institute was devoted in delivery of training on SIAP- JICA courses. Although there is some synergy in SIAP-JICA courses with other short duration courses delivered by the Institute, there is also duplication of effort which need be rationalized.

8. Though not shown in Table in para 5 above, participants of SIAP-JICA courses have indicated lower percentages in 'improved confidence in applying training received in their job' and 'the course very useful for their work' compared to other courses but has been brought out in the Attachment: Report of the Review of the Implementation of the Strategic Plan for 2015-2019 to the document "Towards a Strategic Plan for 2020-2024 for the United Nations Statistical Institute for Asia and the Pacific" (E/ESCAP/SIAP/GS(14)/4) and in work programme and budget (refer to E/ESCAP/SIAP/GS(14)/3).

9. Annex Table 1 presents trends in the number of training courses, participants and gender ratios by programme from 2015 to 2018. Trends in the number of participants by subregion are presented in Annex Table 2. Annex Table 3 presents detailed information on objectives, topics and participation and results for individual courses in 2018.

Implementation strategies

Laying the ground work for sustainable development data and statistics

10. With the adoption of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (A/RES/70/1) three years ago and the urgent need for statistical capacity-building for countries to be able to fully implement the Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) indicators reiterated by the United Nations Statistical Commission (E/2018/24-E/CN.3/2018/37) in March 2018, the Institute continues to focus training courses and workshops in support of the 2030 Agenda, its goals, targets and indicators.

11. In particular, the Institute delivered on requests from member States at the 13th Session of the Governing Council to (a) build capacity in areas such as climate change statistics, the quality of official statistics, the use of administrative data sources, small area statistics and the potential of big data in the context of the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and efforts to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals and (b) focus on foundational elements of official statistics and specific subjects to build capacity on Sustainable Development Goal indicators for the least developed countries and Small Island developing states in the region (refer E/ESCAP/SIAP/GC(14)/1).

Delivering on ESCAPs mandate

12. The Institute is one of several Regional Institutes of ESCAP. It is integrated into ESCAP's subprogramme of work, 7. Statistics. As such, the Institute works closely with the ESCAP Statistics Division to deliver on ESCAP's mandate to improve the use of statistics for evidence-based decision-making and to develop and disseminate quality statistics for inclusive, sustainable and resilient societies in the ESCAP region.

13. The Institute's training programmes are aligned with the priorities set by the ESCAP Committee on Statistics and endorsed by the Commission as presented in *Collective Vision and Framework for Action for Advancing Official Statistics for the 2030 Agenda*⁷.

14. In 2018, the Institute, in close collaboration with the Statistics Division and Pacific subregional office of ESCAP, delivered a training course on climate-change related statistics and the System of Environmental-Economic Accounting (SEEA) tailored to the needs of Pacific islands countries.

15. The Institute and the Statistics Division are also currently working together to strengthen the network of training institutes in Asia and the Pacific. In this regard, the Institute and the Statistics Division are developing a collaboration with the Russian Federal State Statistics Service (ROSSTAT) and the Moscow Higher School of Economics at the National Research University with a focus on joint development and delivery of face-to-face and distance training programmes in the Russian language that meet the requirements of Central Asian countries. The Institute and Statistics Division is also developing, in collaboration with the Pacific subregional office of ESCAP, a collaboration with the University of South Pacific with three potential areas of focus: official statistics, environment statistics and SDG indicators for Pacific countries.

Collaborative partnerships

16. Collaboration with the Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations (FAO) under the Global Strategy to Improve Rural and Agricultural Statistics is a key partnership for the Institute. In the context of the Global Strategy, the Institute continued implementation of activities of the training component of the Asia-Pacific Regional Action Plan to Improve Agricultural and Rural Statistics (RAP). Note, financing for this project ended September 2018.

⁷ E/ESCAP/CST(5)/1

17. The Institute also relies heavily on its partnerships with statistical offices and training institutes to deliver on its work programme. The Institute acknowledges experts and co-financing arrangements with the Department of Statistics Malaysia (DOSM), Statistics Korea (KOSTAT) and the Government of Japan which has enabled the Institute to deliver face-to-face training programmes in Chiba, Japan; Daejeon, Republic of Korea; Suva and Nandi in Fiji; and Perak in Malaysia.

18. Partnerships with international organizations through the pooling of expertise and cost-sharing has also resulted in the delivery of quality and cost-effective joint training courses and workshops. In this context, the Institute collaborated in 2018 with

- United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD) and International Monetary Fund (IMF) on a workshop on quality of statistics for SDG indicators;
- UNSD, United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (ECE) and UN Women on a workshop on gender statistics;
- United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) on education statistics;
- International Labour Organisation (ILO) on decent work statistics; and
- Partnership in Statistics for Development in the 21st Century (PARIS21) on statistical leadership, NSDS and planning tools for statistical offices.

(Refer to Annex Table 4 for a list of active partners.)

19. The Network for the Coordination of Statistical Training in Asia and the Pacific is a key collaborative partnership between training partners in the region. The Institute is the Secretariat of the Network.

20. The fourth meeting of the Network was held in Chiba, Japan on 12 September 2018. The Network discussed and approved the establishment and terms of reference of the subgroup on gender statistics training, reviewed the outcomes of a Training Needs Assessment, and discussed possible issues of accreditation of training courses on official statistics. The Network also took note of a report on the establishment and progress of work of the Global Network of Institution for Statistical Training (GIST) and recent discussions on training in economic statistics.

Distance and e-learning

21. The Institute prioritized further improvement of e-learning systems and training material and continued to redesign its e-learning platform during 2018. An instructional model was adopted and corresponding templates for e-learning materials are being continuously improved.

22. The Institute also continued the review of courses and course materials for the purposes of improving the materials and for prioritizing topics for developing a suite of courses to be offered online. In this work, the Institute delivered new e-learning courses on

- Integrated economic statistics to support 2008 System of National Accounts (SNA) implementation;
- Price statistics;

- Introduction to official statistics; and
- Food balance sheets.

Contributing to statistical development

23. The professional staff members of the Institute are active participants in statistical development and related initiatives. During the reporting period, staff of the Institute participated as resource persons, presenters and discussants in international and regional forums organized by development partners. These included:

- i. Presentations on the achievements in implementing the Asia-Pacific Regional Action Plan to Improve Agricultural and Rural statistics at the 8th meeting of the Regional Steering Committee held in Bangkok and the 27th session of the Asia and the Pacific Commission on Agriculture Statistics held in Denarau, Fiji;
- ii. A presentation of the Institute paper “Changing system of education for official statistics” at the International Conference of Teaching Statistics (ICOTS 10) held in Kyoto Japan;
- iii. A presentation of the Institute’s training programmes at the International Workshop on Sustainable Development Goals Indicators held in Beijing, China.

Annex Table 5 presents complete list of meetings, workshops and conferences attended by Institute staff.

24. The Institute also participated remotely in meetings related to the UN Global Network of Institutions for Statistical Training (GIST) and the 7th meeting of the ESCAP Committee on Statistics Steering Group for the Regional Programme on Economic Statistics. Annex Table 5 presents a complete list of meetings, workshops and conferences attended by Institute staff.

III. Management and administration

A. Human resources

(i) Core staff

Staffing pattern

25. The Institute’s core staffing structure consists of ten full-time posts. Of these, six are at the professional-level: one Director (D1), one Deputy Director (P5), one Senior Statistician/Lecturer (P5), one Statistician/Lecturer (P4) and two Statisticians/Lecturers (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). The Institute statute limits terms of professional staff to five years.

26. Council members may recall supporting modification of the Institute’s staffing pattern at its eleventh session in 2015 “with a view to strengthening its programme management and development capabilities and implementing new content and models for capacity development on SDGs data and indicators. This includes the addition of a senior programme

management post (P5) and statistician (P4).”⁸Council members may also recall at the eleventh session, the “representative of Japan emphasized that the person who would fill the senior programme management post should concurrently serve as a lecturer, as the training capability of SIAP must be strengthened to address increasing training needs by increasing the number of SIAP lecturers.”⁹.

27. The Institute filled seven core staff vacancies between August 2016 and October 2017 that had occurred because of the term limit and retirements, thus filling all vacancies that existed prior to November 2017.

28. Throughout 2018, there has been a high level of uncertainty in the Institute’s staffing pattern. At the 74th Session of the Commission in May 2018, “the representative of Japan informed the Commission that his Government was unable to announce its cash contribution and in-kind contribution to the Institute because it had deep concerns about the current staffing pattern of the Institute, which had been executed without a budget proposal or assessment from ESCAP and was not aligned with the basis on which the contribution from the Government of Japan was made. While the representative of Japan recognized the importance of the Institute’s training programmes, he emphasized that ESCAP should restructure the staff of SIAP at the earliest opportunity, as suggested by the Governing Council.”¹⁰

29. There has been attrition of lecturers in SIAP in 2018.

- (i) In March, 2018 one of the three P3 level lecturer left the Institute to take up a post in ESCAP. Another P3 statistician/lecturer has resigned effective December 2018.
- (ii) In August, 2018, the P4 statistician/lecturer resigned on personal reasons. The P5 Senior Lecturer/Statistician is also expected to move from SIAP effective January 2019

This will leave the Institute with one Director (D1) and one Deputy Director (P5) and four supporting staff as of January 2019.

30. Job openings for two P3 statisticians/lecturers have been issued but finding suitable lecturers takes time and therefore, it is unlikely that these positions will be filled before the end of the first quarter, 2019.

31. The Institute needs a high-calibre teaching faculty for the delivery of high-quality training. This requires at least two positions at the P4 level. A proposal in this regard has been prepared for the approval of the Governing Council (refer to E/ESCAP/SIAP/GC(14)/3).

Staff development

32. Institute staff completed in 2018 a range of mandatory online United Nations training courses.

(ii) Project staff

⁸ [E/ESCAP/72/23](#) paragraphs 3 and 33

⁹ [E/ESCAP/72/23](#) paragraph 34

¹⁰ [E/ESCAP/74/44](#) paragraph 134

33. Institute engaged a P3 Statistician/Lecturer for the implementation of the training component of the FAO Global Strategy for Agriculture and Rural Statistics Regional Action Plan from July 2017 to June 2018.

(iii) External expert services

34. As an integral part of its strategy to ensure quality of its training courses, the Institute avails of high-level statistical expertise in specialized and advanced topics. In 2018, the Institute relied on 18 resource persons for expert services in 10 training courses (as of 30 September 2018).

35. 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. This strategy, however, should not be seen as a staffing strategy for the Institute to deliver on its work programme when faced with staffing uncertainty or vacancies.

(iv) External support services

36. As host of the Institute, the Government of Japan provides support services to the Institute. In 2018, six officials and four temporary staff were assigned to the Institute 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 Institute courses conducted in Chiba, and the maintenance of training facilities and equipment at the Institute.

B. Financial resources

37. 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 the Institute during the reporting period.

(i) Financial status as of 30 September 2018

38. As of 30 September 2018, the Institute has a fund balance of US\$4,075,107 from a total income of US\$2,286,862, less expenditure of US\$1,725,628 plus fund balance as of 1 January 2018 of US\$3,513,873 (refer to Annex Table 6a and 6b for the detailed official financial statement).

(ii) Cash contributions

39. The statute of the Institute 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).

Voluntary contributions from ESCAP members and associate members

40. Total cash contributions received from 18 ESCAP member States in 2018, as of 30 September, amounted to USD 2,147,142. Detailed information on cash contributions are presented in Annex Table 7.

41. At the 74th session of the Commission in May 2018, “the Commission expressed appreciation for the in-kind and financial contributions provided by the Governments of China, India and the Russian Federation to the work of the Institute, and welcomed the commitments made by several Governments to continue or increase their contributions”. Pledges were made to contribute to the Institute by Brunei Darussalam (US\$15,000); China (US\$70,000); India (US\$25,000); Macao, China (US\$20,000); and Thailand (US\$23,000).

Technical cooperation projects

42. The fund balance for cash contributions received from the Asia-Pacific Regional Action Plan to Improve Agricultural and Rural Statistics (RAP) was US\$139,720 as at 30 September in 2018. The project has been given a no-additional-cost extension for its implementation until the end of 2018.

(iii) In-kind contributions

43. 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 Institutes’ programme costs. During the reporting period, six national statistical offices or research/educational institutes of ESCAP member States including the host Government of Japan, the Government of the Republic of Korea and the Government of Malaysia, and fifteen international agencies including United Nations agencies contributed to the delivery of the work programme of the Institute (refer to Annex Table 4).

In-kind contributions from the host Government of Japan

44. The host Government of Japan provides substantial in-kind contributions to the Institute. In addition to the external support services (see above), the Government of Japan provides office space, training facilities, Local Area Network (LAN), equipment, maintenance costs and office supplies.

45. JICA provided fellowships to 39 participants for the two SIAP-JICA 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.

46. In 2018, six Government of Japan ministries, agencies, prefectural governments, research institutions and educational institutions provided resource persons for SIAP-JICA courses and workshops on quality of statistics and on gender statistics.

In-kind contributions from other ESCAP member States

47. The Governments of Republic of Korea and Malaysia 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. The United States Census Bureau also provided resource persons for SIAP-JICA training courses.

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

48. During the reporting period, the Statistics Division of ESCAP, UNSD, ECE, UN Women, FAO, ILO, IMF, UNESCO, WHO, World Bank, PARIS21, and other collaborative partners in Annex Table 4 provided resource persons. UNSD, UN Women, FAO, ILO and PARIS21 provided funding to support participation as well.

IV. Opportunities and challenges

49. SIAP faced a challenging 2018 due to most of the lecturers resigning or leaving the Institute due to various reasons. The Institute will start 2019 with a full work programme (refer to E/ESCAP/SIAP/GS(14)/3) and only two professional staff (the Director and Deputy Director). These staff will be needed not only for the management of the Institute and the filling of vacant staff posts, but also for lecturing. The Institute will do its best to secure external experts to deliver on its work programme, but this is not an assured or a reliable plan for delivery of a work programme, especially when participants expectations are already below target.

50. To be able to effectively meet emerging and evolving demand in such areas as SDG statistics; environment statistics; the modernization of statistical business processes, including the use of new technologies and new data sources; and distance and e-learning, the Institute needs a **high-calibre faculty**.

51. This emerging and evolving demand, together with the need, emphasized through the United Nations Development System Repositioning process,¹¹ to better position capacity strengthening at the country level, needs to be comprehensively addressed.

52. Also in the context of the United Nations Development System Repositioning process, SIAP has initiated work to better tailor training to specific **country demand** in Central Asia and the Pacific through subregional-level delivery. The design and delivery of distance learning courses, where possible in all needed ESCAP languages, to enhance reach and retention, is also an indispensable element of a more country-focused strategy. In addition, as its secretariat, SIAP is looking at how it can facilitate an enhanced role of the Network for the Coordination of Statistical Training in Asia and the Pacific to better meet country demand.

53. SIAP's strategy for capacity strengthening on data and statistics for the **2030 Agenda** must be attuned to established regional level consensus through the Regional Road Map for Implementing the 2030 Agenda for

¹¹ [A/72/L.52](#).

Sustainable Development in Asia and the Pacific¹² and the collective vision and framework for action by the Asia-Pacific statistical community.¹³ The Institute needs to stand ready to support countries that are in the process of conducting, or are intending to conduct, National Voluntary Reviews. SIAP's role in delivering on the 2030 Agenda also includes deepened and widened cooperation with international organizations that are custodians of the global SDG indicators.

54. The content, target participants and duration of the **courses supported by JICA need to be rethought** in light of SIAP's time commitment, the number of participants over recent years and current results, including with a view to the Institute obtaining a meaningful say in the selection of countries and participants.

55. The United Nations Statistical Commission supported the establishment of the **Global Network of Institutions for Statistical Training** (GIST) and endorsed its terms of reference and proposed two-year work plan at its 49th session in March 2018. The Institute, as a member of the GIST, is facilitating the work of the global network by supporting the training needs assessment it conducts and the sharing of information on training. This will help the Institute to focus its training programmes to meet the need as assessed by the GIST.

V. Acknowledgements

56. 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 the Institute.

57. The Institute is especially grateful for the steady support of the host Government of Japan.

58. The Institute appreciates the financial contributions, in cash and in-kind, provided by member States. The Institute further acknowledges those member States, including the Government of Japan, who have made available experts from their statistical offices for designing and delivering training.

59. The Institute acknowledges members of the Network for the Coordination of Statistical Training in Asia and the Pacific who have brought their national, regional and global experience to national statistical systems (NSSs) in the region.

VI. Action requested from the Council

60. The Governing Council may wish to acknowledge the contributions of member States, training institutes and statistical development organisations to the achievement of the programme of work of the Institute in 2018.

¹² See <https://www.unescap.org/publications/regional-road-map-implementing-2030-agenda-sustainable-development-asia-and-pacific>.

¹³ [E/ESCAP/CST\(5\)/1](#).

Annex Table 1.**Trends in number of courses and participants by course: 1 January 2015 - 30 September 2018**

	2015	2016	2017	2018	Total
A. Number of training modality					
Total	23	21	22	16	82
Fundamentals of official statistics	2	2	3	5	12
Population and social statistics	1	–	1	–	2
National Accounts and economic statistics	7	6	6	3	22
Agricultural and rural statistics	3	4	4	3	14
Environment statistics	1	2	2	1	6
Modernising national statistical systems	3	4	3	2	12
Enhancing multiplier effect and assuring quality	–	1	2	1	4
Country-specific courses	6	2	1	1	10
B. Number of participants					
Total	727	646	807	2,036	4,216
Fundamentals of official statistics	49	48	47	389	533
Population and social statistics	22	–	25	–	47
National Accounts and economic statistics	325	314	323	1,441	2,403
Agricultural and rural statistics	69	89	91	127	376
Environment statistics	92	54	218	19	383
Modernising national statistical systems	79	81	68	40	268
Enhancing multiplier effect and assuring quality	–	24	24	7	55
Country-specific courses	91	36	11	13	151
C. Gender ratio (female participants per male participants)					
Total	1.03	1.13	1.43	1.59	1.37
Fundamentals of official statistics	0.75	0.85	0.74	2.16	1.66
Population and social statistics	1.20	–	1.50	–	1.35
National Accounts and economic statistics	1.36	1.83	1.86	1.52	1.58
Agricultural and rural statistics	0.57	0.93	1.17	1.49	1.05
Environment statistics	0.80	0.86	1.99	1.11	1.36
Modernising national statistical systems	0.46	0.59	0.74	1.35	0.66
Enhancing multiplier effect and assuring quality	–	0.41	0.50	0.17	0.41
Country-specific courses	1.68	0.50	0.57	0.44	1.04

**Annex Table 2. Number of participants in SIAP training courses by subregion and gender
1 January 2015 - 30 September 2018**

	2015			2016			2017			2018		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Training programmes and courses for official statistics												
Total	727	359	368	646	304	342	807	327	480	2036	786	1250
<i>ESCAP region</i>	<i>693</i>	<i>335</i>	<i>358</i>	<i>596</i>	<i>276</i>	<i>320</i>	<i>750</i>	<i>295</i>	<i>455</i>	<i>1910</i>	<i>723</i>	<i>1186</i>
East and North-East Asia	73	38	35	48	21	27	55	19	36	48	21	27
South-East Asia	267	112	155	271	86	185	421	138	283	1507	533	974
South and South-West Asia	261	133	128	141	99	42	130	77	53	163	94	69
North and Central Asia	41	24	17	51	26	25	82	35	47	96	41	55
Pacific	51	28	23	85	44	41	62	26	36	108	38	70
<i>Non-ESCAP region</i>	<i>18</i>	<i>14</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>22</i>	<i>13</i>	<i>9</i>	<i>50</i>	<i>27</i>	<i>23</i>	<i>114</i>	<i>59</i>	<i>55</i>
<i>Organizations</i>	<i>16</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>28</i>	<i>15</i>	<i>13</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>
Fundamentals of official statistics												
Total	49	28	21	48	26	22	47	27	20	389	123	266
<i>ESCAP region</i>	<i>31</i>	<i>14</i>	<i>17</i>	<i>27</i>	<i>13</i>	<i>14</i>	<i>30</i>	<i>16</i>	<i>14</i>	<i>330</i>	<i>98</i>	<i>231</i>
East and North-East Asia	4	2	2	2	-	2	0	-	-	16	6	10
South-East Asia	17	7	10	14	4	10	17	7	10	218	55	163
South and South-West Asia	7	4	3	5	5	-	2	1	1	37	23	14
North and Central Asia	-	-	-	1	1	-	6	4	2	26	10	16
Pacific	3	1	2	5	3	2	5	4	1	45	8	37
<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>47</i>	<i>21</i>	<i>26</i>
<i>Organizations</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</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>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>25</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>15</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</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	-	4	-	-	-
North and Central Asia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pacific	2	2	-	-	-	-	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>-</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>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>
National Accounts and economic statistics												
Total	325	138	187	314	111	203	322	113	210	1441	571	870
<i>ESCAP region</i>	<i>321</i>	<i>138</i>	<i>183</i>	<i>313</i>	<i>111</i>	<i>202</i>	<i>321</i>	<i>112</i>	<i>209</i>	<i>1393</i>	<i>546</i>	<i>847</i>
East and North-East Asia	34	13	21	39	18	21	15	4	11	24	12	12
South-East Asia	165	60	105	179	42	137	183	53	130	1190	444	746
South and South-West Asia	93	49	44	45	28	17	57	34	23	102	57	45
North and Central Asia	14	8	6	24	11	13	49	16	33	52	25	27
Pacific	15	8	7	26	12	14	17	5	12	25	8	17
<i>Non-ESCAP region</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>48</i>	<i>25</i>	<i>23</i>
<i>Organizations</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>

Annex Table 2. (continued)

	2015			2016			2017			2018		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Agricultural and rural statistics												
Total	69	44	25	89	46	43	91	42	49	127	51	76
<i>ESCAP region</i>	69	44	25	89	46	43	91	42	49	121	47	74
East and North-East Asia	5	1	4	1	-	1	9	2	7	4	1	3
South-East Asia	30	17	13	46	21	25	31	11	20	83	27	56
South and South-West Asia	26	20	6	27	19	8	25	17	8	10	5	5
North and Central Asia	2	2	-	2	2	-	2	2	-	8	3	5
Pacific	6	4	2	13	4	9	24	10	14	16	11	5
<i>Non-ESCAP region</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	4	2
<i>Organizations</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Environment statistics												
Total	92	51	41	54	29	25	218	73	145	19	9	10
<i>ESCAP region</i>	87	47	40	54	29	25	197	65	132	19	9	10
East and North-East Asia	2	1	1	2	1	1	8	2	6	-	-	-
South-East Asia	28	17	11	12	8	4	149	45	104	-	-	-
South and South-West Asia	22	12	10	6	3	3	24	12	12	-	-	-
North and Central Asia	18	9	9	6	1	5	9	4	5	-	-	-
Pacific	17	8	9	28	16	12	7	2	5	19	9	10
<i>Non-ESCAP region</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	8	13	-	-	-
<i>Organizations</i>	5	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Modernising national statistical systems												
Total	79	54	25	81	51	30	68	39	29	40	17	23
<i>ESCAP region</i>	72	48	24	55	37	18	63	35	28	40	17	23
East and North-East Asia	14	12	2	1	-	1	17	9	8	4	2	2
South-East Asia	19	10	9	9	5	4	14	7	7	14	6	8
South and South-West Asia	24	16	8	27	22	5	11	7	4	9	4	5
North and Central Asia	7	5	2	17	10	7	16	9	7	10	3	7
Pacific	8	5	3	1	-	1	5	3	2	3	2	1
<i>Non-ESCAP region</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Organizations</i>	7	6	1	26	14	12	5	4	1	-	-	-
Enhancing multiplier effect and assuring quality												
Total	-	-	-	24	17	7	24	16	8	7	6	1
<i>ESCAP region</i>	-	-	-	23	16	7	23	15	8	7	6	1
East and North-East Asia	-	-	-	3	2	1	3	1	2	-	-	-
South-East Asia	-	-	-	11	6	5	13	8	5	2	1	1
South and South-West Asia	-	-	-	8	7	1	7	6	1	5	5	-
North and Central Asia	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pacific	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Non-ESCAP region</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Organizations</i>	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	1	0	-	-	-

Annex Table 2. (continued)

	2015			2016			2017			2018		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Country-specific courses												
Total	91	34	57	36	24	12	11	7	4	13	9	4
<i>ESCAP region</i>	<i>91</i>	<i>34</i>	<i>57</i>	<i>35</i>	<i>24</i>	<i>11</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-
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>	-	-	-	-	-	-	<i>11</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>13</i>	<i>9</i>	<i>4</i>
<i>Organizations</i>	-	-	-	<i>1</i>	-	<i>1</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-

Annex Table 3. Summary of training courses implemented: 1 January - 30 September 2018**Fundamentals of Official Statistics**

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

Course/Workshop	Objectives and Topics	Participants	Relevance*
1. e-Learning Preparatory Course for the Statistical Analysis of Disaggregated SDG Indicators for Inclusive Development Policies [21 May – 13 July 2018]	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	17 statisticians from 17 countries <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Albania • Bangladesh • Egypt • Ghana • Indonesia • Iran (Islamic Republic of) • Iraq • Kenya • Lao People's Democratic Republic • Malawi • Mali • Mongolia • Papua New Guinea • Sierra Leone • Sudan • Thailand • Viet Nam 	NA
2. Training programme on Statistical Analysis of Disaggregated SDG Indicators for Inclusive Development Policies [Chiba, Japan, 21 May – 13 July 2018]	To strengthen capacity to produce SDG indicators and relevant economic, social, and environment statistics that facilitate the analysis of disparities and monitoring of impacts of inclusive development policies and programs. Topics: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Guiding framework for analysis and measurement of disparities in the view of the Sustainable Development Goals - Understanding and preparing data for measurement of disaggregated SDG indicators Statistical tools and methods for production and analysis of disaggregated SDG indicators		29%

<p>3. e-Learning course on Introduction to Official Statistics [9 May – 5 June 2018]</p>	<p>To the principles, systems and processes involved in the production of official statistics, both nationally and internationally. The focus of the course is on the big ideas that underpin official statisticians' work, rather than on statistical theory and methods. Although statistical production is different in every country, there are common significant factors around the globe.</p> <p>Topics:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Fundamentals of official Statistics - Overview of National Statistical Systems - How official statistics are produced - The Global Statistical System - Communicating with users - Quality assurance for official statistics 	<p>88 statisticians from 29 countries</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Azerbaijan • Burundi • Brunei Darussalam • Equatorial Guinea • Fiji • Georgia • Hong Kong, China • Indonesia • Iran (Islamic Republic of) • Japan • Kyrgyzstan • Lao People's Democratic Republic • Malaysia • Maldives • Mauritius • Micronesia (Federated States of) • Mongolia • Myanmar • Namibia • Philippines • Republic of Korea • Russian Federation • Samoa • Seychelles • Singapore • Thailand • Timor-Leste • Turkey • Viet Nam 	<p>70%</p>
<p>4. e-Learning course on Introduction to Official Statistics [19 June – 18 July 2018]</p>	<p>To the principles, systems and processes involved in the production of official statistics, both nationally and internationally. The focus of the course is on the big ideas that underpin official statisticians' work, rather than on statistical theory and methods. Although statistical production is different in every country, there are common significant factors around the globe.</p> <p>Topics:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Fundamentals of official Statistics - Overview of National Statistical Systems - How official statistics are produced - The Global Statistical System - Communicating with users - Quality assurance for official statistics 	<p>137 statisticians from 17 countries</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fiji • Georgia • Indonesia • Iran (Islamic Republic of) • Mauritius • Micronesia (Federated States of) • Myanmar • Namibia • Philippines • Republic of Korea • Samoa • Seychelles • Singapore • Thailand • Timor-Leste • Turkey • Viet Nam 	<p>69%</p>

<p>5. e-Learning course on Introduction to Official Statistics [6 August – 5 September 2018]</p>	<p>To the principles, systems and processes involved in the production of official statistics, both nationally and internationally. The focus of the course is on the big ideas that underpin official statisticians' work, rather than on statistical theory and methods. Although statistical production is different in every country, there are common significant factors around the globe.</p> <p>Topics:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Fundamentals of official Statistics - Overview of National Statistical Systems - How official statistics are produced - The Global Statistical System - Communicating with users - Quality assurance for official statistics 	<p>124 statisticians from 18 countries</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bhutan • Brunei Darussalam • Fiji • Georgia • Indonesia • Iran (Islamic Republic of) • Lao People's Democratic Republic • Mauritius • Myanmar • Namibia • Philippines • Republic of Korea • Russian Federation • Samoa • Singapore • Thailand • Turkey • Viet Nam 	<p>82%</p>
<p>6. e-Learning Preparatory Course for Theory and Practices in Official Statistics for Monitoring Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) [27 August – 7 December 2018]</p>	<p>To provide an understanding of basic concepts and methods on basic statistical theory and methods</p> <p>Topics: elements of set theory; basic probability; basic of Excel and exploring data</p>	<p>23 statisticians from 23 countries</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cameroon • Ecuador • Egypt • Ghana • Indonesia • Iraq • Kazakhstan • Kosovo • Kyrgyzstan • Malawi • Malaysia • Marshall Islands • Mauritius • Mongolia • Myanmar • Papua New Guinea • Republic of Korea • Rwanda • Samoa • Solomon Islands • Sudan • Tajikistan • Thailand 	<p>NA</p>
<p>7. Training Programme on Theory and Practices in Official Statistics for Monitoring Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) [Chiba, Japan, 27 August – 7 December 2018]</p>	<p>To strengthen the capacity of entities belonging to national statistical systems, by providing statistical staff with training that aims at increasing their knowledge and improving their skills to produce data, to apply statistical methods in order to produce official statistics as well as indicators and to interpret and to use these for monitoring progress in achieving the SDGs</p> <p>Topics:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - introduction to official statistics - statistical techniques - data sources and technology - data, statistics and indicators for SDGs - compilation of SDG indicators and related official statistics in Japan - action plan 	<p>23 statisticians from 23 countries</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cameroon • Ecuador • Egypt • Ghana • Indonesia • Iraq • Kazakhstan • Kosovo • Kyrgyzstan • Malawi • Malaysia • Marshall Islands • Mauritius • Mongolia • Myanmar • Papua New Guinea • Republic of Korea • Rwanda • Samoa • Solomon Islands • Sudan • Tajikistan • Thailand 	<p>-</p>

National Accounts and Economic Statistics

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

Course/Workshop	Objectives and Topics	Participants	Relevance*
1. e-Learning course on Integrated Economic Statistics to support 2008 SNA implementation [19 February – 16 March 2018]	<p>To provide a strong foundation for the practical understanding and application of the 2008 System of National Accounts methods for specific topics. The objectives of the training program are (i) rationalize data sources for economic statistics and understand the inter-linkages between the various data collections and compilations (ii) plan for effective economic census questionnaires and tabulation plans and (iii) plan for the use of economic census results for other economic data collections and in the compilation of national accounts.</p> <p>Topics:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Statistical Infrastructure for Economic Statistics - An overview of SNA - Integrating economic censuses and business surveys into SUT/SNA estimation - Estimation Methods 	<p>1150 statisticians from 34 countries/areas</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Afghanistan • Azerbaijan • Brunei Darussalam • Cameroon • China • Cook Islands • Croatia • Egypt • Georgia • Hong Kong, China • Indonesia • Iran (Islamic Republic of) • Kenya • Kyrgyzstan • Lao People's Democratic Republic • Macao, China • Malaysia • Malawi • Mauritius • Mongolia • Morocco • Myanmar • Nepal • Pakistan • Philippines • Republic of Korea • Russian Federation • Rwanda • Senegal • Sri Lanka • Thailand • Turkey • Uzbekistan • Viet Nam 	43%
2. e-learning course on Price Statistics [1 March – 10 April 2018]	<p>To introduce principles of measuring prices and the different valuations associated with price measurement; To explain the theory of price indices and practical use of price indices; To discuss price collection procedures, index compilation and data quality control measures.</p> <p>Topics:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Introduction of Price Statistics - Constructing a Price Index - Price Collection and Aggregation - Practical Issues, Bias and Quality 	<p>260 statisticians from 41 countries</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Argentina • Armenia • Australia • Bhutan • Botswana • Brunei Darussalam • Burundi • Cambodia • Cook Islands • Egypt • Fiji • Georgia • Guam • Guinea • Hong Kong, China 	48%

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • India • Indonesia • Iran (Islamic Republic of) • Kazakhstan • Kenya • Kyrgyzstan • Lao People's Democratic Republic • Macao, China • Malawi • Malaysia • Maldives • Mauritius • Micronesia (Federated States of) • Mongolia • Myanmar • Namibia • Philippines • Republic of Korea • Russian Federation • Samoa • Senegal • Singapore • Thailand • Timor-Leste • Turkey • Viet Nam 	
3. e-learning Preparatory Course for Regional Training Course on Statistical Business Registers: Data sources, maintenance and quality assurance [9-16 May 2018]	To help countries in the early stages of establishing Statistical Business Registers (SBRs) and provide a platform for demonstrating good practices and exchanging experiences in the improvement, maintenance and use of statistical business registers. Topics:	31 statisticians from 7 countries/areas	NA
4. Regional Training Course on Statistical Business Registers: Data sources, maintenance and quality assurance [Perak, Malaysia, 21-25 May 2018]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SBR fundamentals • Use of administrative data • Issues in maintaining SBRs • Use of SBRs for economic surveys • Issues in assuring quality of SBRs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indonesia • Malaysia • Myanmar • Philippines • Sri Lanka • Thailand • Viet Nam 	84%

Agricultural and Rural Statistics

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

Course/Workshop	Objectives and Topics	Participants	Relevance*
1. Regional Training Course on Agricultural Costs of Production Statistics [Daejeon, Republic of Korea, 23 – 27 April 2018]	<p>To strengthen the technical capacity of statistical producers (statistical offices and other institutions) to apply relevant international comparable methods and standards in the compilation of agricultural cost of production statistics.</p> <p>Topics:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Global processes on SDG and FAO's Role on Monitoring SDG's related with Food and Agriculture • Country national statistical system • Key concepts of Agricultural Costs of Production • Determination of cash, labour and land costs Session • Structure of Capital Costs • Devising an advocacy, communication and dissemination strategy 	<p>14 policy makers and researchers from 7 countries</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bangladesh • Cambodia • Lao People's Democratic Republic • Mongolia • Papua New Guinea • Thailand • Viet Nam 	100%
2. e-Learning course on Food Balance Sheets [21 May – 14 June 2018]	<p>The course in general will introduces the principles of FBS compilation and will gives information about its history, fundamental principles of FBS construction, methodological framework, and data consideration.</p> <p>Topic:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Basic concepts and main uses related to FBS • Process for compiling FBS, in particular, how to collect the necessary information, fill the supply and utilization account, standardize and aggregate the estimates and apply various balancing and imputation of missing data methods • Compile FBS and derive per capita estimates using the recommended and alternative approaches 	<p>97 policy makers and researchers from 16 countries</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Armenia • China • Georgia • India • Iran (Islamic Republic of) • Kenya • Republic of Korea • Lao People's Democratic Republic • Myanmar • Philippines • Russian Federation • Thailand • Timor-Leste • Turkey • Viet Nam • Zambia 	46%
3. Sub Regional Training Course on Sampling Methods for Producing Core Data Items for Agricultural and Rural Statistics [Suva, Fiji, 13 – 17 August 2018]	<p>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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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 	<p>16 statisticians from 8 countries</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cook Islands • Fiji • Papua New Guinea • Samoa • Solomon Islands • Tonga • Timor-Leste • Vanuatu 	94%

	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Increase capability of participants in designing sample surveys for production of agricultural and rural statistics.		
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Environment Statistics

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

Course/Workshop	Objectives and Topics	Participants	Relevance*
1. Training Programme on Climate Change Statistics and the System of Environmental-Economic Accounting for Pacific Island Countries [Nadi, Fiji, 12 - 21 September 2018]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Improved understanding of basic concepts and frameworks on statistics related to climate change and System of Environmental and Economic Accounts (SEEA) are able to produce selected climate change-related indicators using their national data, and acquire basic knowledge and skills on the accounting principles and identify basic data needs for compiling environmental-economic accounts; - Facilitate experience sharing among participating countries, and to understand country plans, and identify opportunities for collaboration; and - Promote the use of climate change and SEEA data in policy formulation and monitoring. 	19 statisticians from 11 countries <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fiji • Kiribati • Marshall Islands • Micronesia • Nauru • Palau • Papua New Guinea • Samoa • Solomon Islands • Tonga • Vanuatu 	95%

Modernising National Statistical Systems

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

Course/Workshop	Objectives and Topics	Participants	Relevance*
1. Workshop on Quality of Statistics for SDG Indicators, Chiba, Japan [Chiba, Japan, 23 – 25 April 2018]	<p>Guide countries in the provision to the public of comprehensive, timely, accessible, and reliable economic, financial, and socio-demographic statistics, through the dissemination of 15 indicators. Provide a framework for evaluating needs for data improvement and dissemination, as well as setting capacity-development priorities. Encourage member countries to improve data quality.</p> <p>Topics:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Overview of quality of statistics • Quality in respect of SDG indicators • National Quality Assurance Framework (NQAF) • Data Quality Assurance Framework (DQAF) • enhanced General Data Dissemination Framework (e-GDDS) • Example by the Government of Japan 	<p>20 statisticians from 20 Countries</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Armenia • Cambodia • Fiji • Georgia • Hong Kong, China • India • Indonesia • Iran (Islamic Republic of) • Kazakhstan • Macao, China • Maldives • Marshall Islands • Mongolia • Republic of Korea • Russian Federation • Sri Lanka • Thailand • Turkmenistan • Uzbekistan • Viet Name 	90%
2. e-Learning Course R for Official Statistics (Preparatory Course for Regional Training Course on Big Data for Sustainable Development) [11 – 22 June 2018]	<p>This e-Learning course introduces participants to the basic operations of the R and its application to official statistics.</p> <p>Topics:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Setting up your environment - Importing data - Deriving new variables - Calculating aggregates 	<p>15 statisticians from 10 countries</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Armenia • Fiji • Georgia • India • Indonesia • Malaysia • Philippines • Sri Lanka • Thailand • Viet Nam 	56%
3. Regional Training Course on Big Data for Sustainable Development [Daejeon, Republic of Korea, 25 – 29 June 2018]	<p>To provide a platform for demonstrating good practices and exchanging experiences in dealing with challenges and issues in the introduction of big data into the production and dissemination of official statistics. The course will focus on the use of administrative data (big data collected by other government departments), publicly available data and private sector data sources.</p> <p>Topics:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • overview of big data; big data analysis using R • administrative data • statistics production using digital economy • statistics production using private data • crowd sourced data and social media data 	<p>20 statisticians from 11 countries</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Armenia • Fiji • Georgia • India • Indonesia • Malaysia • Pakistan • Philippines • Sri Lanka • Thailand • Viet Nam 	90%

Enhancing multiplier effect and assuring quality

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

Course/Workshop	Objectives and Topics	Participants	Relevance*
1. Second Statistical Leadership Training of Head of NSOs [Chiba, Japan, 27 – 28 March 2018]	<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 	7 Statistician from 6 Countries <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bangladesh • Indonesia • Iran (Islamic Republic of) • Lao People's Democratic Republic • Pakistan • Sri Lanka 	100%

Country-specific courses

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

Course/Workshop	Objectives and Topics	Participants	Relevance*
1. Second Country-Focused Training in Japan, Project on Developing Statistical Quality System at Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics (CAPMAS) (Co-Creation Program) [Chiba, 23 February 2018]	The training aimed to deepen understanding of data analysis with an example of data of household income and healthcare expenditure and to enhance presentation skills related to official statistics	13 statisticians from Egypt	NA

Annex Table 4. List of collaborating partners: 1 January – 30 September 2018¹⁴

Government	Agency
1. India	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Council of Educational Research and Training
2. Indonesia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • School of Government and Public Policy
3. Japan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bank of Japan • Cabinet Office • Hosei University • Institute of Developing Economies Japan • External Trade Organization • Japan International Cooperation Agency • 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 Communications¹⁵ • National Statistics Center • Prefectural Governments: Aomori-ken, Okayama-ken, Gifu-ken
4. Republic of Korea	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Statistics Korea (KOSTAT)
5. Malaysia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Department of Statistics
6. United States	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Census Bureau

¹⁴ Including partners who will collaborate to training or workshop in 2018¹⁵ Statistics Bureau and Director-General for Policy Planning on Statistical Standards

Annex Table 4 (continued). List of collaborating partners: 1 January – 30 September 2018¹⁶

Organization	Agency
1. Economic Commission for Europe (ECE)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Statistical Division
2. Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Statistics Division • Pacific Office
3. Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Statistics Division • Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific
4. International Labour Organization (ILO)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Department of Statistics
5. The Partnership in Statistics for Development in the 21st Century (PARIS21)	
6. United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Institute of Statistics
7. United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Statistics Services Branch • Social and Gender Statistics Section • Statistical Capacity Management Section
8. UN Women	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy and Programme Bureau • Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific
9. IMF	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Statistics Department
10. WHO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water Sanitation Hygiene and Health (WSH)
11. World Bank	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development Data Group

¹⁶ Including partners who will collaborate to training or workshop in 2018

Annex Table 5.**Contributions to statistics development: SIAP participation in international forums and workshops:****1 January – 30 September 2018**

Meetings and Forums		Organizers	Date	Venue
1.	Twenty-seventh Session of the Asia and Pacific Commission on Agricultural Statistics	FAO	19-23 March 2018	Denarau, Fiji
2.	7th Meeting of Steering Group for the Regional Programme on Economic Statistics	ESCAP	10 May	Bangkok, Thailand [Web from SIAP]
3.	74th Session of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific	ESCAP	11-16 May	Bangkok, Thailand
4.	Global Network of Institutions for Statistical Training (GIST) Founding Members	UNSD	24 May	New York, USA [Web]
5.	Eighth meeting of the Regional Steering Committee for Asia and the Pacific for the Global Strategy to Improve Agricultural and Rural Statistics	FAO	21-22 June	Bangkok, Thailand
6.	International Workshop on Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) Indicators	UNSD and the National Bureau of Statistics of China (NBS)	26-28 June	Beijing, China
7.	United Nations Communications Group (UNCG) Japan meeting on SDG indicators	United Nations Information Centre	5 July	Tokyo, Japan
8.	Global Network of Institutions for Statistical Training: Task Team 1 meeting	UNSD	6 July	New York, USA [Web]
9.	10th International Conference on Teaching Statistics "Looking back, looking forward"	International Association for Statistical Education	11-12 July	Kyoto, Japan
10.	Workshop on National Adaptation Goals/Indicator and Their Relationship with the Sustainable Development Goals and the Sendai Frame Work for Disaster Risk Reduction and Regional Technical Expert Meeting on Adaptation (Asia-Pacific Seminar on Climate Change)	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) Secretariat	24-27 July	Tokyo, Japan

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

Contributions	2,286,862
Interest Income	-

 2,286,862
Less: Expenditures

 (1,725,628)

Net Income over Expenditures

 561,234

Fund Balance as at 1 January 2018

 3,513,873

Refunds to Donors

 -

Fund Balance as at 30 September 2018

 4,075,107

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

Annex 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	2,147,142	139,720	2,286,862
Interest Income	-	-	-
	<hr/> 2,147,142	<hr/> 139,720	<hr/> 2,286,862
<u>Less: Expenditures</u>	(1,501,317)	(224,311)	(1,725,628)
Net Income over Expenditures	645,825	(84,591)	561,234
Fund Balance as at 1 January 2018	3,282,592	231,281	3,513,873
Refunds to Donors	-	-	-
Fund Balance as at 30 September 2018	<hr/> 3,928,417	<hr/> 146,690	<hr/> 4,075,107

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

Annex Table 7.

Cash Contributions for Institutional Support Account Received for 9 Months Ended 30 September 2018 (in United States Dollars)

Country/Area	For the period January-September 2018	Year ended 31 December 2017
Australia	-	151,327
Bangladesh	-	5,000
Bhutan	-	1,000
Brunei Darussalam	30,000 *	15,000 **
Cambodia	2,000	2,000
China	70,000	70,000
Fiji	9,510	9,472
Hong Kong, China	30,000	30,000
India	25,000	-
Indonesia	-	30,000
Iran	-	15,000
Japan	1,793,400	1,783,700
Kazakhstan	5,000	5,000
Kiribati	-	10,000
Macao, China	20,000	20,000
Malaysia	-	20,000
Maldives	2,000	-
Mongolia	-	7,600
Myanmar	1,000	1,000
Pakistan	13,495	15,000
Philippines	18,735	-
Republic of Korea	57,881	56,000
Russian Federation	30,000	15,000
Samoa	-	4,000
Singapore	15,000	15,000
Sri Lanka	-	10,000
Thailand	23,000	23,000
Timor-Leste	-	6,000
Tonga	-	15,000
Tuvalu	1,121	-
Vanuatu	-	7,249
Vietnam	-	17,000
Total	2,147,142	2,359,348

* Represents the contribution for 2017 and 2018

** Represents the contribution for 2016