

Report on the Review of the Implementation of the Strategic Plan for 2015-2019

— Complete Version for 2015-2019 —

20 February 2020

Statistical Institute for Asia and the Pacific

I. Introduction

1. The Strategic Plan is an instrument that steers an organization as it navigates the roadmap to achieving the results it has set for itself for a given period. As a 'living' instrument, the plan requires review and updating especially in the light of changes that challenge the assumptions under which the plan was made.

2. The Governing Council of the Institute endorsed the Strategic Plan for 2015-2019 guiding the work of the Institute at its tenth session in November 2014. Since then, the Institute has had to respond to major developments and changes in official statistics priorities and prominence given to statistics in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development to track progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

3. The Institute needs to ensure that its work programme is attuned to the training requirements of region-wide initiatives on capacity building. It must also ensure that it is in a position to deliver on its mandate as the ESCAP regional training centre while balancing the demands on its services and the resource constraints under which it operates.

II. Key elements of the 2015-2019 plan

4. The key elements of the 2015-2019 Strategic Plan were a set of four institutional goals, each associated with an outcome, priority outputs, activities and indicators of achievement; the identification of a set of strategic challenges; and a set of three broad strategic directions.

5. The institutional goals by which the Institute was to be judged were:

- Excellence in Providing Training
- Excellence in Training Resources
- Strengthened Engagement with Stakeholders
- Excellence in Institutional Stewardship

6. The identified strategic challenges were:

- 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 in light of increased demand.
- Maintaining highly qualified and technologically-competent core staff. Providing leadership for 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.
7. The broad strategic directions indicated were:
- *More focus*, via concentration of efforts on the data requirements for the post-2015 development agenda; priorities expressed by member States through the Committee on Statistics; and the Asia-Pacific Regional Action Plan of the Global Strategy to Improve Agricultural and Rural Statistics (RAP); all while shifting to targeted (sub-regional and country) from regional training.
 - *Effective coordination*, with the Institute leveraging its role as secretariat of the Network for the Coordination of Statistical Training in Asia and the Pacific to establish a system of training institute affiliates, certification of trainers through a training-of-trainers (ToT) programme, and quality certification of training materials.
 - *Efficiency and adaptability*, through better targeting and adapting the design of courses and materials following periodic training needs assessments in context of the work of the Network.

III. Reviewing the implementation of the plan

Summary

8. The review, which covers the years 2015-2019, can be summarized as follows:
- The number of courses delivered fell somewhat short of the target.
 - Whereas the Strategic Plan noted (para. 8) that the Institute did not have the in-house capacity to deliver any training in the areas of environment statistics and modernizing statistical information systems during the 2010-2014 period, 7 and 18 courses in these respective areas were conducted between 2015 and 2019.
 - The number of participants who successfully completed training courses exceeded the target on average, but fell short of the target in the years prior to 2018.
 - The percentage of participants who evaluated face-to-face and blended courses as very useful for their work was on the target.
 - The percentage of participants who reported much improved confidence in applying training received through face-to-face and blended courses in their job was on the target on average, but fluctuated considerably over time.

Key results and accomplishments

9. The Institute held 109 training courses, workshops and seminars from 1 January 2015 to 31 December 2019. These were attended by 6,224 participants from 97 countries and territories. With the exception of e-learning courses, all courses were implemented in collaboration with national or international organizations, research institutes or universities. These courses were at basic and advanced levels, relating to economic, social, agricultural and environment statistics. The courses also covered subjects such as statistical methods, data collection and building business registers. After the adoption of the 2030 Agenda on Sustainable Development by the United Nations General Assembly in September 2015 and the subsequent entrusting of responsibility for the monitoring of SDGs and targets to national statistical systems, the focus of statistical training has changed towards compilation of SDG related global indicators.

Number of courses

10. The institute conducted 19-24 courses every year, including e-learning courses.

11. The Strategic Plan 2015-2019 established a results framework for the plan and the indicators to be used to measure achievement at the outcome and output level.

12. The Institute is expected to conduct 6 e-learning courses, 8 face-to-face courses and 8 blended courses¹ every year. The number of e-learning courses conducted every year was less than the expected number due to lack of full complement of lecturers, except for in 2018. The number of blended courses has also lower than the expected every year. On the other hand, the number of face-to-face courses surpassed the expected number every year. Whereas the Strategic Plan noted that the Institute did not have the in-house capacity to deliver any training in the areas of environment statistics and modernizing statistical information systems during the 2010-2014 period, 7 and 18 courses in these respective areas were conducted between 2015 and 2019 (Annex Table 1).

13. Disaggregating the number of courses by the type, the Institute has to conduct at least 2 long courses, 6 regional short courses, 10 sub-regional courses and 6 country courses every year. The number of long courses and regional short courses reached the expected level every year. However, the number of sub-regional courses and country courses conducted was less than the expected number, except for the country courses conducted in the year 2015. The number of e-learning courses was 3 to 7, around the expected number: 6. The number of long courses was all either 2 or 3, beyond the expected number: 2. Meanwhile, the number of short courses was from 12 to 16, but less than the expected number: 22.

¹ Face-to-face courses which include requirement of completion of e-learning course(s) in advance to make participants understand contents easily

Table 1. Number of courses

Year	Expected number per year	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Total	-	23	21	22	24	19
e-learning course	6	5	4	3	7	4
Face-to-face course	8	14	15	17	13	13
Blended course	8	4	2	2	4	2
Face-to-face/blended course	-	18	17	19	17	15
Long course	at least 2	2	2	3	2	3
PAMID/SADID	-	1	1	1	1	1
ICPOS/TAPOS	-	1	1	1	1	1
AICTI/INDAM	-	-	-	1	-	1
Short course	22	16	15	16	15	12
Regional short course	6	10	11	13	12	10
Sub-regional course	10	0	2	2	2	-
Country course	6	6	2	1	1	2

Abbreviations:

PAMID	Production and Statistical Analysis of Monitoring Indicators in Support of Inclusive Development Policies
SADID	Statistical Analysis of Disaggregated SDG Indicators for Inclusive Development Policies
ICPOS	Improving Capability in Producing Official Statistics Relating to MDGs Indicators
TAPOS	Theory and Practices in Official Statistics
AICTI	Applying ICT Innovations for Modernizing Official Statistical System
INDAM	Innovations in Use of New Data Sources and Methodologies for SDG Statistics

Development of new e-learning and blended courses

14. The 2015-2019 Strategic Plan expected the number of e-learning and blended-learning courses should increase at a faster pace and therefore states that increase in number of e-learning and blended-learning courses should be monitored. The baseline for such courses is set at 2 courses every year and the target is at least 5 courses every year. Increase in number of e-learning and blended-learning courses was lower than the baseline except for in 2018.

Table 2. Increase in number² of courses

Year	Baseline ³	Target	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Total	2	5	3	-	-	7	2
e-learning course	-	-	1	-	-	5	2
Blended course	-	-	2	-	-	2	-

Delivery of e-learning courses by topic

15. Disaggregating the number of e-learning courses by topic indicates that the Institute had only two e-learning courses which were related to National Accounts from 2015 to 2017. A number of new e-learning courses have been developed and delivered in 2018 and 2019.

² The numbers in each year is the number of newly created e-learning courses.

³ Baseline values are generally derived from the corresponding 2010-2013 performance indicator values.

Table 3. Number of e-learning courses

Topic	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Total	5	4	3	7	4
Basic-level on SNA	2	2	1	-	1
Intermediate-level on SNA	2	2	1	-	-
System of Environmental-Economic Accounting (SEEA)	1	-	1	-	-
Integrated Economic Statistics to Support 2008 SNA Implementation	-	-	-	1	-
Price Statistics	-	-	-	1	-
Introduction to Official Statistics	-	-	-	3	-
Food Balance Sheet (FBS)	-	-	-	1	-
Poverty Statistics for SDGs	-	-	-	1	1
Official Statistics for SDGs	-	-	-	-	1
Fisheries and Aquaculture Statistics	-	-	-	-	1

Face-to-face courses in collaboration with other organizations

16. Strengthening capacity of national statistical system to provide appropriate statistical training is one of the outcomes of the Strategic Plan. Availability to and utilization of training resources on statistics by not only statistical training institutions but also other providers of training on official statistics were planned to be increased. Thus, coordinated network, comprised of national training institutions, at the Institute affiliates for conduct of regional, sub-regional and country training was highlighted. The number of training courses delivered on a regular basis by focal points/centres of excellence under the institutionalized partnership with the Institute was supposed to be monitored and targeted as 5 per year in the plan. The number of topics for which training materials were developed collaboratively was also targeted as 2 topics per year in the plan. All face-to-face courses were implemented in collaboration with the other organizations, developing materials collaboratively. Table 4 indicates the number of courses by organization who co-organized regional short courses or sub-regional courses during the period of the plan. The number was larger than the target every year. With the development of the partnerships, training resources on statistics became available and useful.

Table 4. Partners co-organizing regional/sub-regional/country short training courses

Organization	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Total ⁴	10	13	15	14	12
ESCAP	1	1	4	2	2
RAP	3	6	5	4	-
FAO	2	2	1	2	1
CAPSA ⁵	-	1	-	-	-
ADB	1	-	-	-	1
ECO ⁶	1	-	-	-	-
ILO	1	-	1	1	1
PARIS21	2	2	3	2	3
SPC	-	-	1	-	-
UNESCO	-	-	-	1	-
UNSD	1	2	1	2	2
WIEGO ⁷	1	-	1	-	-
World Bank	-	-	1	-	-
IMF				1	1
UN Women					1
State statistical committee of Republic of Azerbaijan	-	-	1	-	-
National Bureau of Statistics, China	1	-	-	-	-
National Academy for Statistics Administration, India		1	-	-	-
BPS-Statistics, Indonesia	1	1	-	-	-
Statistics Centre of Iran, Islamic Republic of Iran	2	-	1	-	-
Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications, Government of Japan	2	1	1	2	1
Department of Statistics, Malaysia	1	-	-	1	2
Statistics Korea, KOSTAT, Republic of Korea	2	3	2	3	2
GIZ ⁸		1	-	-	-

17. Other than organizations in the Table 4, the Institute received contribution by resource persons or funding from Economic Commission for Africa (ECA), Economic Commission for Europe (ECE), United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), WHO, Eurostat, South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) as well as national or local governments, research institutes or universities in member States and non-member States for organizing training during the period of the plan.

18. Collaboration with FAO under the Global Strategy to Improve Rural and Agricultural Statistics continued. In the context of the Global Strategy, the Institute continued implementation of activities of the training component of RAP during the period of the plan. Table 5 shows the topics of training of RAP. Training on sampling and training on CAPI were implemented three times respectively during the period of the plan while new topics are included every year.

⁴ Counted excluding duplication of co-organizers

⁵ Centre for Alleviation of Poverty through Sustainable Agriculture

⁶ Economic Cooperation Organization

⁷ Women in Informal Employment: Globalizing and Organizing

⁸ Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit GmbH

Table 5. Organizations co-organizing regional/sub-regional/country short training courses of RAP

Topic	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Total	3	6	5	4	-
Communication and advocacy	1	1	-	-	-
Literacy	1	-	-	-	-
Sampling	1	1	-	1	-
Compute Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI)	-	1	2	-	-
Cost of production	-	1	1	1	-
Food balance sheet		-	1	-	-
Post-harvest losses		-	-	1	-
Gender		-	-	1	-
Sustainable agriculture		1	-	-	-
Training of trainers	-	1	1	-	-

Number of participants

19. The Strategic Plan also sets targets for the number of participants of training courses. The total number of participants in various courses conducted by the Institute increased every year. The main contributing factor in the increase of participants is the increasing number of participants in e-learning courses. On the other hand, the number of participants in face-to-face/blended courses has decreased until 2018.

20. According to the Strategic Plan, the number of participants who successfully completed training courses (per year) should be monitored. The baseline number of participants in all SIAP courses is 515 and the target number is 1,000 every year. The number of participants surpassed the baseline every year, but was lower than the target from 2015 to 2017. Nevertheless, the number of participants surpassed the target in 2018 and 2019.

21. The rapid growth of participants is achieved through the delivery of a number of e-learning courses in 2018 and 2019. The Strategic Plan states that the number of participants who avail of e-learning courses (per year) should be at least 100 (baseline) with the target of 500. The number of participants for e-learning courses surpassed the baseline every year, while it was lower than the target from 2015 to 2017, but surpassed the target in 2018 and 2019.

22. The number of participants in face-to-face/blended courses has decreased over the years until 2018. While the number of participants for the regional short courses has remained around 250, the total number of participants in sub-regional courses and country courses has been less than 100 every year. For long courses, the number of participants has decreased every year from 49 in 2015 to 39 in 2019. For short courses, the number of participants has also decreased every year from 335 in 2015 to 293 in 2018 but increased to 299 in 2019.

Table 6. Number of participants

Year	Baseline	Target	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Total	515	1,000	727	646	807	2,786	1,258
e-learning course	100	500	343	280	457	2,453	920
Face-to-face/blended course	-	-	384	366	350	333	338
Long course	-	-	49	48	47	40	39
PAMID/SADID	-	-	23	28	10	17	21
ICPOS/TAPOS	-	-	26	20	26	23	9
AICTI/INDAM	-	-	-	-	11	-	9
Short course	-	-	335	318	303	293	299
Regional	-	-	244	225	261	245	247
Sub-regional	-	-	0	57	31	35	-
Country	-	-	91	36	11	13	52

Abbreviations:

PAMID Production and Statistical Analysis of Monitoring Indicators in Support of Inclusive Development Policies

SADID Statistical Analysis of Disaggregated SDG Indicators for Inclusive Development Policies

ICPOS Improving Capability in Producing Official Statistics Relating to MDGs Indicators

TAPOS Theory and Practices in Official Statistics

AICTI Applying ICT Innovations for Modernizing Official Statistical System

INDAM Innovations in Use of New Data Sources and Methodologies for SDG Statistics

23. In the Strategic Plan, to strengthen the capacity of national statistical systems to provide appropriate statistical training, the number of participants who are certified as statistical trainers was targeted as 10 per year. The course for training-of-trainers was held twice in 2016 and 2017 and 24 persons attended these courses, thus surpassing the target. However, this training could not be conducted every year due to high cost.

Percentage of participants who evaluate the course as very useful for their work and much improved confidence in applying training received in their job

24. The Strategic Plan established targets on “the percentage of participants who evaluate the course as very useful for their work”. The percentage⁹ should be at the baseline of 40% and should have the target of 60%. This percentage was around 50%, higher than the baseline but lower than the target during the whole period 2015 to 2017. The percentage in 2018 was 60%, reached the target, and was 91%, exceeded the target overwhelmingly in 2019.

25. According to the Strategic Plan, the number of participants who report much improved confidence in applying training received in their job should be monitored. The baseline is 60% and the target is 70%. The percentage¹⁰ was 72%, higher than the target in 2015 but dropped to 58%, lower than the baseline in 2016, and further dropped to around 44% in 2017. However, the percentage increased to 54% in 2018, and to 84%, beyond the target in 2019.

⁹ The percentage was averaged with the number of participants as weights. The questionnaire format of evaluation by participants is a little different among categories of courses and was changed twice in January and September 2018. Therefore, the percentages cannot be compared strictly. In addition, because percentages of participants who evaluate the course as *very useful* for their work and participants who report much improved confidence in applying training received in their job were recalculated excluding no responses from denominators, they are not always the same as those in E/ESCAP/SIAP/FOC/1: “Report of the Director of the Statistical Institute for Asia and the Pacific for 2015-2017” distributed to members of FOC.

¹⁰ See the note 12.

Table 7. Percentage of participants who evaluate the course as very useful for their work and much improved confidence in applying training received in their job (%)

Year	Baseline	Target	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
very useful for their work	40	60	54	58	49	60	91
much improved confidence	60	70	72	58	44	54	84

26. The training courses delivered by the Institute can be classified into e-learning course, long course and short face-to-face course. E-learning course is delivered simultaneously to a broad area without less personal support. Long course extends longer than a month during which participants master overall useful skills in their long-term career. Meanwhile, short course is held within a week during which participants will study useful skills for their current work.

a. E-learning courses

27. The percentage of participants reporting the course being very useful for their work for e-learning courses was between 40-87%. The percentage of much improved confidence in applying training received in their job for e-learning course was between 34-82%.

Table 8. Percentage of participants who evaluate the course as very useful for their work and much improved confidence in applying training received in their job for e-learning courses (%)

Year	Baseline	Target	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
very useful for their work	-	-	48	58	40	57	87
much improved confidence	-	-	-	48	34	50	82

b. Long courses

28. The percentage of participants reporting the course being very useful for their work for long courses was between 58-88%. The percentage of much improved confidence in applying training received in their job for long courses was between 53-82%.

Table 9. Percentage of participants who evaluate the course as very useful for their work and much improved confidence in applying training received in their job for long course (%)

Year	Baseline	Target	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
very useful for their work	-	-	69	77	58	62	88
much improved confidence	-	-	60	53	55	62	82

c. Short courses

29. The percentage of participants reporting the course being very useful for their work for short courses was between 59-93%. The percentage of much improved confidence in applying training received in their job for short course was between 56-90%.

Table 10. Percentage of participants who evaluate the course as very useful for their work and much improved confidence in applying training received in their job for short courses (%)

Year	Baseline	Target	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
very useful for their work	-	-	59	60	60	90	93
much improved confidence	-	-	72	66	56	77	90

Duration of training

30. Participants of long courses were requested to comment on the duration of the courses they completed. The number of participants who think the course was too short was larger than the number of participants who think too long for most courses.¹¹

Table 11. Evaluation from participants on duration of long courses

year	course	duration	too long	right	too short	rate (%)
2015	PAMID	6 weeks	11	8	14	-57
	ICPOS	18 weeks	3	18	5	-8
2016	PAMID	6 weeks	0	14	14	-50
	ICPOS	17 weeks	4	12	0	25
2017	AICTI	6 weeks	1	8	2	-9
	PAMID	8 weeks	0	7	3	-30
	ICPOS	17 weeks	2	10	11	-39
2018	SADID	8 weeks	1	6	10	-59
2019	TAPOS	15 weeks	2	7	0	22

Note: Rate of duration is calculated by (number of too long – number of too short) × 100 ÷ number of respondents.

Abbreviations:

PAMID Production and Statistical Analysis of Monitoring Indicators in Support of Inclusive Development Policies

ICPOS Improving Capability in Producing Official Statistics Relating to MDGs Indicators

AICTI Applying ICT Innovations for Modernizing Official Statistical System

SADID Statistical Analysis of Disaggregated SDG Indicators for Inclusive Development Policies

INDAM Innovations in Use of New Data Sources and Methodologies for SDG Statistics

Level of training

31. Participants of long courses were requested to comment on the level of the courses they completed. The number of participants who think the course was advanced was larger than the number of participants who think elementary for all courses except for the course: Applying ICT Innovations for Modernizing Official Statistical System.¹²

¹¹ Data do not exist for short training courses as well as the course: Theory and Practices in Official Statistics for Monitoring the SDGs in 2018, Innovations in Use of New Data Sources and Methodologies for SDG Statistics in 2019 and Statistical Analysis of Disaggregated SDG Indicators for Inclusive Development Policies in 2019.

¹² Data do not exist for short training courses as well as the course: Theory and Practices in Official Statistics for Monitoring the SDGs in 2018, Innovations in Use of New Data Sources and Methodologies for SDG Statistics in 2019 and Statistical Analysis of Disaggregated SDG Indicators for Inclusive Development Policies in 2019.

Table 12. Evaluation from participants on level of long courses

year	course	level	advanced	right	elementary	rate (%)
2015	PAMID	middle	5	16	2	13
	ICPOS	elementary	7	19	0	27
2016	PAMID	middle	11	17	0	39
	ICPOS	elementary	3	13	0	19
2017	AICTI	middle	0	11	0	0
	PAMID	middle	3	7	0	30
	ICPOS	elementary	10	13	0	43
2018	SADID	middle	8	9	0	47
2019	TAPOS	elementary	7	2	0	79

Note: Rate of duration is calculated by (number of advanced – number of elementary) × 100 ÷ number of respondents.

Abbreviations:

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Network of coordination of training

32. According to the Strategic Plan, engagement with stakeholders is to be monitored through participation of members of the Network for the Coordination of Statistical Training in Asia and the Pacific in the Workshops on Forging Partnerships. During the plan period, the Workshop on forging partnerships was held only once, in September 2018, with 24 participants from 10 member countries (77% of all member countries). Thus, the target of 80% participation of all members in the workshop could not be fully met.

33. The Strategic Plan encourages the Institute to facilitate the program of work of the Network. The Network established the following programme of work for 2016-2017, which was fully implemented during the period.

Table 13. Programme of work for 2016-2017 of the Network

<i>Outputs</i>	<i>Activities</i>	<i>Partners</i>	<i>Time frame</i>
1. Identified training gaps in understanding, measuring and monitoring SDGs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Members assess training needs on the Goals at the national level 	Bangladesh, India, Indonesia, Pakistan, the Philippines, Thailand	April to December 2016
2. Database of training resources compiled and accessed by Network members	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop a concept note for a prototype for the database design 	World Bank, India, Japan, Malaysia, the Philippines, the Russian Federation	April 2016 to June 2017
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Create a beta version of the database of resources 		July to December 2017
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A task team reviews existing certification programme and formulates recommendations 	Bangladesh, Indonesia, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Malaysia, Pakistan	April to December 2016
3. Common curricula for priority statistical training on agricultural and rural statistics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pilot testing of training needs assessment tools 	ADB, ESCAP, FAO, Lao People's Democratic Republic (pilot country), India, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Viet Nam	April to December 2016
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development of training curricula for agricultural and rural statistics 		January to December 2017

34. The Network also established a program of work for 2018-2019, which includes the following outputs.

- Database of training resources compiled and accessed by Network members
- Training needs assessment conducted using the training needs assessment tool
- Identification of disparities in understanding about training activities, and measuring and monitoring the SDGs
- Development of common training curricula on agricultural and rural statistics
- Increase national capacity to deliver training on basic economic statistics

35. In addition, the subgroup on gender statistics training was established in 2018 and discussed priority areas of training on gender statistics in 2019.

36. The database for sharing training materials was constructed by the Government of Japan and SIAP in 2019.

37. A training needs assessment on agricultural statistics was conducted from July to August 2018 and the results of the assessment were presented and discussed at the meeting of the Network in September 2018. A training needs assessment on gender statistics was also conducted by the subgroup on the gender statistics training of the Network and used for development of its discussion in 2019.

38. The above mentioned activities in collaboration with members of the Network during the period of the Strategic Plan contributed to strengthening engagement with stakeholders.

Excellence in organizational stewardship

39. The Strategic Plan points out that the Institute be staffed at required levels and expertise for providing, managing and leading regional training in Asia and the Pacific. The number of core staff of the Institute was targeted at 6 professionals and 3 supporting staff in the plan. The number of professionals was smaller than the target in 2015 and 2016, increased and surpassed the target in 2017, but became below target in 2018 and 2019 based on compilation done in man month terms. The target was surpassed in 2017 due to hiring one P3 staff member on project post who remained on this post for half of 2017 and half of 2018. Supporting staff has surpassed the target since there has been increase of one post in 2015.

Table 14. Number of staff of SIAP

Year	Target	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Professional staff	6	3.6	2.5	6.2	5.4	3.8
D1*	-	1.0	0.1	1.0	1.0	1.0
P5*	-	1.0	1.4	2.0	2.0	1.2
P4*	-	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.7	0.0
P3*	-	1.6	1.0	2.2	1.7	1.7
Supporting staff*	3	3.8	3.1	3.3	4.0	4.0

*Derived by dividing man months each year by total number of months

40. As the effective communication and advocacy strategy in place and implemented, number of calls for funding to Institute stakeholders by Director was targeted as 2 per year in the Strategic Plan. Increased funding request to the members of ESCAP was made in the session of the Governing Council in addition to follow up letters after a request is issued by ESCAP every year seeking support from member states of the Commission.

41. The Strategic Plan states that state-of-the-art training facilities and infrastructure and appropriate ICT equipment and facilities be provided by the host Government of Japan. These facilities have been provided by the Government of Japan. All equipment are being maintained.

Other Key Indicators

42. According to the Strategic Plan, the attendance rate of target participants for important meetings should be monitored. The Institute organizes two membership meetings for the Governing Council of the Institute and for the Network for the Coordination of Statistical Training in Asia and the Pacific. The attendance rate of participants for those meetings per member states was higher than the target of 80% in all the years except in 2018.

Table 15. Attendance rate in the meetings of target participants (%)

Year	Baseline	Target	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Attendance rate of target participants (e.g., heads; senior-level managers) invited to events	-	80	100	81	81	76	81

43. Based on the Strategic Plan, the number of events where SIAP participated in as a speaker should be monitored. Both the baseline and the target are 4. The actual number was higher than the target every year.

Table 16. Number of events where SIAP representative participate in as speaker

Year	Baseline	Target	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Number of events where SIAP participated in as speaker (chair, presenter, discussant) (per year)	4	4	9	14	13	10	17

44. As a whole, most performance indicators in the Strategic Plan exceeded the baselines and reached the targets.

Annex Table 1.

Trends in number of courses and participants by course: 1 January 2015 - 31 December 2019

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Total
A. Number of training modality						
Total	23	21	22	24	19	109
Fundamental of official statistics	2	2	3	5	4	16
Population and social statistics	1	-	1	4	3	9
National Accounts and economic statistics	7	6	6	3	1	23
Agricultural and rural statistics	3	4	4	6	2	19
Environment statistics	1	2	2	1	1	7
Modernising national statistical systems	3	4	3	3	5	18
Enhancing multiplier effect and assuring quality	-	1	2	1	1	5
Country-specific courses	6	2	1	1	2	12
B. Number of participants						
Total	727	646	807	2,786	1,258	6,224
Fundamental of official statistics	49	48	47	389	237	770
Population and social statistics	22	-	25	663	142	852
National Accounts and economic statistics	325	314	323	1441	537	2940
Agricultural and rural statistics	69	89	91	196	113	558
Environment statistics	92	54	218	19	17	400
Modernising national statistical systems	79	81	68	58	152	438
Enhancing multiplier effect and assuring quality	-	24	24	7	8	63
Country-specific courses	91	36	11	13	52	203
C. Gender ratio (female participants per male participants)						
Total	1.03	1.13	1.43	1.55	1.51	1.41
Fundamental of official statistics	0.75	0.85	0.74	2.16	1.49	1.58
Population and social statistics	1.20	-	1.50	1.60	1.41	1.55
National Accounts and economic statistics	1.36	1.83	1.86	1.52	2.00	1.64
Agricultural and rural statistics	0.57	0.93	0.96	1.13	1.35	1.05
Environment statistics	0.80	0.86	1.99	1.11	1.43	1.37
Modernising national statistical systems	0.46	0.59	0.74	1.15	0.57	0.63
Enhancing multiplier effect and assuring quality	-	0.41	0.50	0.17	1.00	0.47
Country-specific Courses	1.68	0.50	0.57	0.44	3.00	1.33

**Annex Table 2. Number of participants in SIAP training courses by subregion and gender
1 January 2015 - 31 December 2019**

	2015			2016			2017			2018			2019		
	Total	Male	Female	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	2786	1092	1694	1258	502	756
<i>ESCAP region</i>	693	335	358	596	276	320	750	295	455	2657	1028	1628	1218	481	737
East and North-East Asia	73	38	35	48	21	27	55	19	36	91	45	48	147	62	85
South-East Asia	267	112	155	271	86	185	421	138	283	2124	767	1357	768	259	509
South and South-West Asia	261	133	128	141	99	42	130	77	53	224	130	92	205	113	92
North and Central Asia	41	24	17	51	26	25	82	35	47	106	45	61	47	23	24
Pacific	51	28	23	85	44	41	62	26	36	124	45	79	51	24	27
<i>Non-ESCAP region</i>	18	14	4	22	13	9	50	27	23	114	59	55	19	11	8
<i>Organizations</i>	16	10	6	28	15	13	7	5	2	3	1	2	21	10	11
Fundamentals of official statistics															
Total	49	28	21	48	26	22	47	27	20	389	123	266	237	95	142
<i>ESCAP region</i>	31	14	17	27	13	14	30	16	14	330	98	231	218	84	134
East and North-East Asia	4	2	2	2	-	2	-	-	-	16	6	10	21	11	10
South-East Asia	17	7	10	14	4	10	17	7	10	218	55	163	99	26	73
South and South-West Asia	7	4	3	5	5	0	2	1	1	37	23	14	78	37	41
North and Central Asia	-	-	-	1	1	0	6	4	2	26	10	16	10	6	4
Pacific	3	1	2	5	3	2	5	4	1	45	8	37	10	4	6
<i>Non-ESCAP region</i>	18	14	4	21	13	8	17	11	6	47	21	26	19	11	8
<i>Organizations</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Population and social statistics															
Total	22	10	12	-	-	-	25	10	15	663	255	408	142	59	83
<i>ESCAP region</i>	22	10	12	-	-	-	25	10	15	661	255	406	142	59	83
East and North-East Asia	4	1	3	-	-	-	3	1	2	35	18	19	7	3	4
South-East Asia	8	1	7	-	-	-	14	7	7	582	219	363	101	40	61
South and South-West Asia	8	6	2	-	-	-	4	-	4	35	17	16	27	15	12
North and Central Asia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	3	1	-	1
Pacific	2	2	-	-	-	-	4	2	2	6	1	5	6	1	5
<i>Non-ESCAP region</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Organizations</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-

Note: United States is counted as the non-ESCAP region.

Annex Table 2. (continued)

	2015			2016			2017			2018			2019		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
National Accounts and economic statistics															
Total	325	138	187	314	111	203	323	113	210	1441	571	870	537	179	358
<i>ESCAP region</i>	321	138	183	313	111	202	321	112	209	1393	546	847	537	179	358
East and North-East Asia	34	13	21	39	18	21	15	4	11	24	12	12	81	30	51
South-East Asia	165	60	105	179	42	137	183	53	130	1190	444	746	422	140	282
South and South-West Asia	93	49	44	45	28	17	57	34	23	102	57	45	13	3	10
North and Central Asia	14	8	6	24	11	13	49	16	33	52	25	27	14	2	12
Pacific	15	8	7	26	12	14	17	5	12	25	8	17	7	4	3
<i>Non-ESCAP region</i>	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	1	-	48	25	23	-	-	-
<i>Organizations</i>	4	-	4	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Agricultural and rural statistics															
Total	69	44	25	89	46	43	91	42	49	196	92	104	113	48	65
<i>ESCAP region</i>	69	44	25	89	46	43	91	42	49	189	87	102	113	48	65
East and North-East Asia	5	1	4	1	-	1	9	2	7	12	7	5	19	7	12
South-East Asia	30	17	13	46	21	25	31	11	20	111	38	73	41	12	29
South and South-West Asia	26	20	6	27	19	8	25	17	8	32	23	9	40	26	14
North and Central Asia	2	2	-	2	2	-	2	2	-	12	5	7	3	2	1
Pacific	6	4	2	13	4	9	24	10	14	22	14	8	10	1	9
<i>Non-ESCAP region</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	4	2	-	-	-
<i>Organizations</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
Environment statistics															
Total	92	51	41	54	29	25	218	73	145	19	9	10	17	7	10
<i>ESCAP region</i>	87	47	40	54	29	25	197	65	132	19	9	10	17	7	10
East and North-East Asia	2	1	1	2	1	1	8	2	6	-	-	-	1	-	1
South-East Asia	28	17	11	12	8	4	149	45	104	-	-	-	6	2	4
South and South-West Asia	22	12	10	6	3	3	24	12	12	-	-	-	5	1	4
North and Central Asia	18	9	9	6	1	5	9	4	5	-	-	-	4	4	0
Pacific	17	8	9	28	16	12	7	2	5	19	9	10	1	-	1
<i>Non-ESCAP region</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	8	13	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Organizations</i>	5	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Note: United States is counted as the non-ESCAP region.

Annex Table 2. (continued)

	2015			2016			2017			2018			2019		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female									
Modernising national statistical systems															
Total	79	54	25	81	51	30	68	39	29	58	27	31	152	97	55
<i>ESCAP region</i>	72	48	24	55	37	18	63	35	28	58	27	31	131	87	44
East and North-East Asia	14	12	2	1	-	1	17	9	8	4	2	2	18	11	7
South-East Asia	19	10	9	9	5	4	14	7	7	21	10	11	42	22	20
South and South-West Asia	24	16	8	27	22	5	11	7	4	13	5	8	40	31	9
North and Central Asia	7	5	2	17	10	7	16	9	7	13	5	8	15	9	6
Pacific	8	5	3	1	0	1	5	3	2	7	5	2	16	14	2
<i>Non-ESCAP region</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Organizations</i>	7	6	1	26	14	12	5	4	1	-	-	-	21	10	11
Enhancing multiplier effect and assuring quality															
Total	-	-	-	24	17	7	24	16	8	7	6	1	8	4	4
<i>ESCAP region</i>	-	-	-	23	16	7	23	15	8	7	6	1	8	4	4
East and North-East Asia	-	-	-	3	2	1	3	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
South-East Asia	-	-	-	11	6	5	13	8	5	2	1	1	5	4	1
South and South-West Asia	-	-	-	8	7	1	7	6	1	5	5	-	2	0	2
North and Central Asia	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pacific	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
<i>Non-ESCAP region</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Organizations</i>	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Country-specific courses															
Total	91	34	57	36	24	12	11	7	4	13	9	4	52	13	39
<i>ESCAP region</i>	91	34	57	35	24	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
East and North-East Asia	10	8	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South-East Asia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	52	13	39
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	13	9	4	-	-	-
<i>Organizations</i>	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Note: United States is counted as the non-ESCAP region.

Annex Table 3. Summary of training courses implemented: 1 January 2015 - 31 December 2019

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 Second Group Training Programme on Production and Statistical Analysis of Monitoring Indicators in Support of Inclusive Development Policies [18 May – 26 June 2015]	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	23 statisticians from 15 countries <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cameroon • Djibouti • Ecuador • Egypt • Ghana • Iran (Islamic Republic of) • Lesotho • Mongolia • Myanmar • Philippines • South Sudan • Sudan • Thailand • Timor- Leste • Tuvalu 	NA
2. Second Group Training Programme on Production and Statistical Analysis of Monitoring Indicators in Support of Inclusive Development Policies [Chiba, Japan, 18 May – 26 June 2015]	To enhance skills and knowledge in statistical analysis and interpretation as well as effective dissemination of official statistics. Topics: social statistics and Millennium Development Goals (MDGs); statistical data analysis; communicating and disseminating statistics; training techniques		55%
3. E-Learning Preparatory Course for the Third SIAP-JICA Group Training Programme on Improving Capability in Producing Official Statistics Relating to MDGs Indicators [17 August – 18 December 2015]	To provide an understanding of basic concepts and methods on basic statistical theory and methods Topics: elements of set theory; basic probability; basics of Microsoft Excel; and exploring data	26 statisticians from 15 countries <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Afghanistan • Bhutan • Cameroon • Egypt • Iran (Islamic Republic of) • Lao People’s Democratic Republic • Mongolia • Myanmar • Nepal • Solomon Islands • Sudan • Thailand • Timor-Leste • Tonga • Viet Nam 	NA
4. Third Group Training Programme on Improving Capability in Producing Official Statistics Relating to MDGs Indicators [Chiba, Japan, 17 August – 18 December 2015]	To improve knowledge and develop skills on fundamental official statistics, particularly in the areas related to MDG indicators Topics: statistical and survey methodology; national accounts and economic statistics; MDGs and related demographic and social statistics; training and communication techniques		65%
5. E-Learning Preparatory Course for the Third Group Training Programme on Production and Statistical Analysis of Monitoring Indicators in Support of Inclusive Development Policies [16 May – 24 June 2016]	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 Microsoft Excel	28 statisticians from 23 countries <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bangladesh • Cameroon • Egypt • Ghana • Iran (Islamic Republic of) • Kenya • Lao People’s 	NA

<p>6. Third Group Training Programme on Production and Statistical Analysis of Monitoring Indicators in Support of Inclusive Development Policies [Chiba, Japan, 16 May – 24 June 2016]</p>	<p>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</p>	<p>Democratic Republic</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lesotho • Malaysia • Mongolia • Myanmar • Nepal • Philippines • Sierra Leone • Solomon Islands • South Africa • South Sudan • Sudan • Swaziland • Thailand • Timor-Leste • Tuvalu • Vanuatu 	<p>57%</p>
<p>7. 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]</p>	<p>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</p>	<p>20 statisticians from 15 countries</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bangladesh • Bhutan • Ecuador • Egypt • Ethiopia • Ghana • Iraq • Lao People’s Democratic Republic 	<p>NA</p>
<p>8. First Group Training Programme on Improving Capability in Producing Official Statistics for Monitoring the Post-2015 Sustainable Development Goals [Chiba, Japan, 22 August – 16 December 2016]</p>	<p>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</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Malaysia • Mauritius • Myanmar • Samoa • Solomon Islands • Tajikistan • Timor-Leste 	<p>47%</p>
<p>9. Group Training Course on Applying ICT Innovation for Modernizing Official Statistical Systems 2017, [Chiba, Japan, 23 January – 3 March 2017]</p>	<p>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 apply the acquired knowledge and skills on designing, managing and implementing a sample survey project using CAPI data collection methods, and present their results at the end of the training course.</p>	<p>11 statisticians from 7 countries</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Angola • Kosovo • Lao People’s Democratic Republic • Malaysia • Samoa • Tajikistan • Timor-Leste 	<p>45%</p>

<p>10. 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]</p>	<p>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</p>	<p>10 statisticians from 7 countries <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Egypt • Ghana • Lao People’s Democratic Republic • Palestine • Tunisia • Vanuatu • Viet Nam </p>	<p>NA</p>
<p>11. 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]</p>	<p>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</p>		<p>40%</p>
<p>12. 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]</p>	<p>To provide an understanding of basic concepts and methods on basic statistical theory and methods Topics: elements of set theory; basic probability; basics of Excel and exploring data</p>	<p>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 </p>	<p>NA</p>
<p>13. 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]</p>	<p>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</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Malaysia • Myanmar • Samoa • Solomon Islands • Sudan • Tajikistan • Timor-Leste 	<p>65%</p>
<p>14. E-Learning Preparatory Course for the Statistical Analysis of Disaggregated SDG Indicators for Inclusive Development Policies [21 May – 13 July 2018]</p>	<p>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</p>	<p>17 statisticians from 17 countries <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Albania • Bangladesh • Egypt • Ghana • Indonesia • Iran (Islamic Republic of) • Iraq </p>	<p>NA</p>

<p>15. Training Programme on Statistical Analysis of Disaggregated SDG Indicators for Inclusive Development Policies [Chiba, Japan, 21 May – 13 July 2018]</p>	<p>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</p> <p>Topics:</p> <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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kenya • Lao People’s Democratic Republic • Malawi • Mali • Mongolia • Papua New Guinea • Sierra Leone • Sudan • Thailand • Viet Nam 	<p>29%</p>
<p>16. 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/areas</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>17. 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>18. 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>19. 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 	<p>NA</p>

<p>20. 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kyrgyzstan • Malawi • Malaysia • Marshall Islands • Mauritius • Mongolia • Myanmar • Papua New Guinea • Republic of Korea • Rwanda • Samoa • Solomon Islands • Sudan • Tajikistan • Thailand 	<p>94%</p>
<p>21. Training Programme on Innovations in Use of New Data Sources and Methodologies for SDG Statistics [Chiba, Japan, 28 January – 8 March 2019]</p>	<p>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 apply 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.</p>	<p>9 statisticians from 8 countries</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bangladesh • Bhutan • Egypt • Indonesia • Iraq • Mongolia • Sudan • Timor-Leste 	<p>89%</p>
<p>22. E-Learning Course on Official Statistics for SDGs [1 May – 14 June 2019]</p>	<p>To understand fundamental knowledge of official statistics and how to compile and monitor Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) indicators from official statistics</p> <p>Topics:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - What is Official Statistics and Why Official Statistics is Important? - Statistical System of Official Statistics - Quality and Communication of Official Statistics - Measurement Standards of Official Statistics - Official Statistics useful for SDGs 	<p>198 statisticians from 26 countries</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Afghanistan • Armenia • Australia • Azerbaijan • Bhutan • Brunei Darussalam • India • Indonesia • Iran (Islamic Republic of) • Iraq • Japan • Macao, China • Maldives • Mongolia • Myanmar • Pakistan • Philippines • Samoa • Singapore • Solomon Islands • Sri Lanka • Thailand • Timor-Leste • Turkey • Uzbekistan • Viet Nam 	<p>87%</p>

<p>23. E-Learning Preparatory Course for the Statistical Analysis of Disaggregated SDG Indicators for Inclusive Development Policies [3 June – 12 July 2019]</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>21 statisticians from 20 countries</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Afghanistan • Bangladesh • Bhutan • Egypt • Ghana • Indonesia • Iraq • Kenya 	<p>NA</p>
<p>24. Training Programme on Statistical Analysis of Disaggregated SDG Indicators for Inclusive Development Policies [Chiba, Japan, 3 June – 12 July 2019]</p>	<p>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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Guiding framework for analysis and measurement of disparities in the view of the SDGs - Understanding and preparing data for measurement of disaggregated SDG indicators - Statistical tools and methods for production and analysis of disaggregated SDG indicators 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lao People's Democratic Republic • Malawi • Mali • Mongolia • Rwanda • Sierra Leone • Solomon Islands • Sudan • Thailand • Tunisia • Vanuatu • Viet Nam 	<p>76%</p>
<p>25. E-Learning Preparatory Course for Theory and Practices in Official Statistics for Monitoring SDGs [25 July – 9 August 2019]</p>	<p>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</p>	<p>9 statisticians from 8 countries</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Botswana • Egypt • Indonesia • Kazakhstan • Malawi • Sudan • Tajikistan • Timor-Leste 	<p>NA</p>
<p>26. Training Programme on Theory and Practices in Official Statistics for Monitoring SDGs [Chiba, Japan, 19 August – 29 November 2019]</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. 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>100%</p>

Population and social statistics course

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

Course/Workshop	Objectives and Topics	Participants	Relevance*
<p>1. Regional Course on Statistics on Informality: Informal Economy, Work and Employment [Chiba, Japan, 6 – 10 July 2015]</p>	<p>This regional course aims to promote and improve the collection of data and statistics on informal employment and employment in the informal sector as an integral part of national labour force statistics in Asia and the Pacific:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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 - Promoting the collection of data and improvement of statistics on informal employment and employment in the informal sector as an integral part of national labour force statistics. <p>Topics:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Framing the Discussion - Measuring Informality, Statistically Speaking - Producing and Presenting: Increasing Value for Policy Needs - Way forward 	<p>22 statisticians from 13 countries</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bhutan • China • Fiji • India • Indonesia • Malaysia • Maldives • Mongolia • Pakistan • Philippines • Solomon Islands • Sri Lanka • Thailand 	<p>64%</p>
<p>2. Regional Course on Informality: Definitions, Measurement, SDGs and Other Policy Indicators [Chiba, Japan, 16 – 20 October 2017]</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>Topics:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Statistical definition of 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 	<p>20 statisticians from NSO and 5 from Ministry of labour from 14 countries</p> <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 	<p>75%</p>

<p>3. Regional Training Course on Education-Related SDG Indicators [Daejeon, Republic of Korea, 15 – 19 October 2018]</p>	<p>The course is aimed at strengthening the technical capacity of entities of national statistical systems to produce a set of education-related statistics, including indicators, to formulate, implement and evaluate education policy and track progress towards the achievement of SDG 4.</p>	<p>20 statisticians from 10 countries</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Afghanistan • Bangladesh • Cambodia • Lao People's Democratic Republic • Mongolia • Myanmar • Nepal • Republic of Korea • Sri Lanka • Timor-Leste 	<p>75%</p>
<p>4. Workshop on Gender Statistics for SDG Indicators [Chiba, Japan, 12 – 16, November 2018]</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Promote the integration of a gender perspective into national statistical systems with the aim of improving the availability and quality of gender statistics; - Introduce the SDG Indicators and provide advice on how national statisticians can collect data for and compile “gender” relevant SDGs indicators, within specific regional and national contexts; - Present selected training modules developed on the basis of UN manuals and guidelines, included on measuring time use and assets ownership from a gender perspective; and strengthen the capacity of national statisticians to apply international concepts and methods; - Exchange and share good practices and lessons learned on gender statistic among national statistical offices 	<p>14 statisticians from 14 countries</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bangladesh • Cambodia • China • Fiji • Indonesia • Iran (Islamic Republic of) • Lao People's Democratic Republic • Malaysia • Maldives • Mongolia • Myanmar • Nepal • Sri Lanka • Thailand 	<p>93%</p>
<p>5. Regional Course on SDG Indicators: Measuring Decent Work in the Context of the SDGs [Chiba, Japan, 19 – 22 November 2018]</p>	<p>This regional course aims to better equip national and international stakeholders in the new SDGs statistical monitoring system. It is designed to enhance institutional capacity to identify, collect, analyse and disseminate labour market information and other indicators related to decent work. It emphasises the 19th International Conference of Labour Statisticians (ICLS) resolution on statistics of work, employment and labour underutilization as an important pillar of the new SDG indicator framework, not only for targets in Goal 8 but also in other Goals related to the decent work agenda.</p>	<p>32 statisticians from 15 countries and one organization</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bangladesh • Brunei Darussalam • China • India • Indonesia • Lao People's Democratic Republic • Malaysia • Mongolia • Myanmar • Nepal • Pakistan • Philippines • Sri Lanka • Thailand • Viet Nam • ILO 	<p>96%</p>

<p>6. E-Learning Course on Poverty Statistics for SDGs [11 – 30 November 2018]</p>	<p>This course aims to help participants understand how to compile and monitor SDG indicators related to poverty.</p> <p>Topics:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the definition and rationales for poverty statistics, the framework of indicators related to poverty, specific methodology how to measure poverty, specific targets and indicators related to poverty, and best practices which have much to do with tackling poverty on the globe - how to compile and monitor SDG indicators related to poverty 	<p>597 statisticians from 18 countries/areas</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Australia • Azerbaijan • Bhutan • Brunei Darussalam • China • Cook Islands • Georgia • Indonesia • Japan • Macau, China • Malaysia • Maldives • Mongolia • Myanmar • Pakistan • Philippines • Russian Federation • Sri Lanka 	<p>83%</p>
<p>7. Regional Course on SDGs Indicators: Measuring Decent Work Using Microdata from Labour Force Surveys [Chiba, Japan, 30 September - 4 October 2019]</p>	<p>To better equip and situate national and international stakeholders in the new SDGs statistical monitoring system. It is designed to enhance institutional capacity to identify, collect, analyse and disseminate labour market information and indicators related to decent work. It emphasizes the importance of processing Labour Force Surveys (LFS) microdata to produce and disseminate SDG indicators.</p> <p>Topics:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Conceptual framework of SDG decent work indicators - Data production and analysis based on national LFS microdata - Country plans for SDGs decent work indicators, data production, microdata dissemination 	<p>21 statisticians from 12 Countries</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bangladesh • Cambodia • Indonesia • Lao People’s Democratic Republic • Maldives • Mongolia • Myanmar • Philippines • Sri Lanka • Thailand • Timor-Leste • Viet Nam 	<p>95%</p>
<p>8. E-Learning Course on Poverty Statistics for SDGs [1 - 29 November 2019]</p>	<p>This course aims to help participants understand how to compile and monitor SDG indicators related to poverty.</p> <p>Topics:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the definition and rationales for poverty statistics, the framework of indicators related to poverty, specific methodology how to measure poverty, specific targets and indicators related to poverty, and best practices which have much to do with tackling poverty on the globe - how to compile and monitor SDG indicators related to poverty 	<p>104 statisticians from 15 Countries</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Azerbaijan • India • Indonesia • Iran (Islamic Republic of) • Japan • Macao, China • Mongolia • Myanmar • Pakistan • Philippines • Singapore • Sri Lanka • Thailand • Turkey • Viet Nam 	<p>97%</p>

<p>9. Regional Training Course on Monitoring the SDGs from Gender Perspectives [Daejeon, Republic of Korea, 18 - 22 November 2019]</p>	<p>To understand the concepts and frameworks for the production and dissemination of gender-related SDG statistics, and are able to produce selected gender-related indicators using their national data; to gain in-depth knowledge on the challenges and opportunities of working with different types of data sources required in the compilation of the indicators</p> <p>Topics:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Gender-related indicators in the context of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the SDGs - The global and regional perspective on implementing and monitoring the SDGs indicator framework - Data sources for gender-related SDG indicators - Ensuring data quality - Methods and tools for compiling gender-related SDG indicators - Disseminating gender statistics, including SDG 5 indicators - Producing disaggregated SDG indicators - Integrating gender statistics in national statistical systems and delineating capacity requirements in national strategies for the development of gender statistics and national strategies for the development of statistics 	<p>17 statistician from 9 countries</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bangladesh • Cambodia • Fiji • Indonesia • Mongolia • Nepal • Papua New Guinea • Tonga • Viet Nam 	<p>100%</p>
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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*
<p>1. Regional Course on Statistical Business Registers: Making a Business Case for an Operational Statistical Business Register [Perak, Malaysia, 26 – 30 January 2015]</p>	<p>This regional course aims to provide a platform for demonstrating good practices and exchanging experiences in dealing with challenges and issues in the development, maintenance and use of statistical business registers (SBRs) and for developing a business case for supporting an operational SBR suitable to national contexts.</p> <p>Topics:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Specify/assess outputs, uses and users of their SBR and mechanisms for ensuring confidentiality, access and effective dissemination of SBR information; - Specify/assess/improve coverage, units, content and data sources of their SBRs; - Specify/assess/improve maintenance procedures of their SBR; - Take action to better assure and measure quality of their SBRs; - Assess IT requirements for their SBR system - Develop a business case for establishing or strengthening their national SBRs. 	<p>38 statisticians from 16 countries/areas</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bangladesh • Bhutan • Cambodia • China • Fiji • Hong Kong, China • India • Indonesia • Lao People's Democratic Republic • Malaysia • Myanmar • Philippine • Singapore • Sri Lanka • Thailand • Viet Nam 	<p>NA</p>
<p>2. Fifth Intermediate-level E-Learning Course on System of National Accounts (2008 SNA) [1 April – 7 May 2015]</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.</p> <p>Topics: review of basic concepts; money balance identity; integrated institutional sector accounts; goods & services account: main entries & data needs; supply & use table (SUT); price and volume measures; production account: main entries & data needs; income accounts: main entries & data needs; capital and financial accounts: main entries & data needs</p>	<p>75 statisticians from 16 countries/areas</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bangladesh • Hong Kong, China • India • Indonesia • Macao, China • Malaysia • Maldives • Micronesia (Federated States of) • New Zealand • Pakistan • Singapore • Sri Lanka • Thailand • Turkey • Uzbekistan • Viet Nam 	<p>59%</p>

<p>3. Seventh E-learning Course on Basic-Level E-Learning Course on Introduction to System of National Accounts (2008 SNA) [8 June – 10 July 2015]</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>58 statisticians from 23 countries/areas and one organization</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bangladesh • Brunei Darussalam • Cambodia • China • Fiji • Hong Kong, China • Indonesia • Lao People's Democratic Republic • Malaysia • Maldives • Micronesia (Federated States of) • Mongolia • Pakistan • Philippine • Samoa • Singapore • Sri Lanka • Thailand • Tonga • Turkey • Uzbekistan • Viet Nam • UNSD 	<p>50%</p>
<p>4. Regional Course on SNA 2008 Special Topics: Improving Exhaustiveness of GDP Coverage [Daejeon, Republic of Korea, 31 August – 4 September 2015]</p>	<p>The goals of the training are to enhance the capacity of participating countries to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Apply SNA 2008 concepts and definitions in the compilation of national accounts statistics and - Expand the coverage of GDP estimates in National Accounts statistics. <p>Topics:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Key changes in SNA 2008: Estimation methods - Improving GDP Exhaustiveness - Use of Volume Measures - Quality Issues in National Accounts 	<p>18 statisticians from 15 countries</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bangladesh • Cambodia • India • Indonesia • Iran (Islamic Republic of) • Republic of Korea • Lao People's Democratic Republic • Malaysia • Maldives • Mongolia • Nepal • Pakistan • Philippines • Thailand • Viet Nam 	<p>61%</p>
<p>5. Regional workshop on Informal Sector for ECO National Statistical Offices [Tehran, Islamic Republic of Iran, 4 – 7 October 2015]</p>	<p>The course is designed to enhance the capacity of participating organizations to take practical steps in improving their measurement of the contribution to the economy of the informal sector and non-observed economy Topics: overview of SNA 2008; conceptual framework for the non-observed economy; notions of the non-observed economy; assessment of National Accounts; estimation methods</p>	<p>18 statisticians from 8 countries</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Afghanistan • Azerbaijan • Iran (Islamic Republic of) • Kazakhstan • Kyrgyzstan • Pakistan • Tajikistan • Turkey 	<p>35%</p>

<p>6. Eighth Basic-level E-Learning Course on Introduction to System of National Accounts (2008 SNA) [22 October – 23 November 2015]</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>75 statisticians from 19 countries/areas</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Afghanistan • Bangladesh • Bhutan • Hong Kong, China • Indonesia • Lao People’s Democratic Republic • Malaysia • Maldives • Micronesia (Federated States of) • Mongolia • Myanmar • Nepal • Philippines • Papua New Guinea • Republic of Korea • Singapore • Thailand • Vanuatu • Viet Nam 	<p>36%</p>
<p>7. Sixth Intermediate-level E-Learning Course on System of National Accounts (2008 SNA) [1 November 11 – December 2015]</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 constituent macro-economic aggregates Topics: review of basic concepts; money balance identity; integrated institutional sector accounts; goods & services account: main entries & data needs; SUT; price and volume measures; production account: main entries & data needs; income accounts: main entries & data needs; capital and financial accounts: main entries & data needs</p>	<p>43 statisticians from 15 countries/areas and one organization</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Armenia • Bangladesh • China • Lao People’s Democratic Republic • Malaysia • Mongolia • Myanmar • Philippines • Republic of Korea • Singapore • Thailand • Turkey • Uzbekistan • Viet Nam • U.S. 	<p>54%</p>

<p>8. Ninth E-Learning Course on Basic-Level E-Learning Course on Introduction to System of National Accounts (2008 SNA) [14 March – 15 April 2016]</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>91 statisticians from 20 countries/areas</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • China • Fiji • Georgia • Hong Kong, China • India • Indonesia • Kazakhstan • Republic of Korea • Lao People’s Democratic Republic • Malaysia • Micronesia (Federated States of) • Mongolia • Myanmar • Samoa • Singapore • Thailand • Timor-Leste • Turkey • Uzbekistan • Viet Nam 	<p>51%</p>
<p>9. Seventh Intermediate-level E-Learning Course on System of National Accounts (2008 SNA) [16 May – 27 June 2016]</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 & services account: main entries & data needs; SUT; price and volume measures; production account: main entries & data needs; income accounts: main entries & data needs; capital and financial accounts: main entries & data needs</p>	<p>60 statisticians from 17 countries/areas</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bangladesh • Bhutan • China • Hong Kong, China • Indonesia • Malaysia • Micronesia (Federated States of) • Mongolia • Myanmar • Nepal • New Zealand • Philippines • Singapore • Thailand • Uzbekistan • Vanuatu • Viet Nam 	<p>61%</p>

<p>10. Tenth E-learning Course on Basic-Level E-Learning Course on Introduction to System of National Accounts (2008 SNA) [15 August – 16 September 2016]</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>87 statisticians from 18 countries/areas</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bangladesh • Bhutan • China • Fiji • Indonesia • Japan • Kiribati • Lao People’s Democratic Republic • Macao, China • Malaysia • Myanmar • Nepal • Pakistan • Russian Federation • Samoa • Thailand • Timor-Leste • Viet Nam 	<p>62%</p>
<p>11. Regional Course on SNA 2008 Special Topics: Improving Exhaustiveness of GDP Coverage [Daejeon, Republic of Korea, 22 – 30 August 2016]</p>	<p>The goals of the training are to enhance the capacity of participating countries to: apply SNA 2008 concepts and definitions in the compilation of National Accounts statistics and expand the coverage of GDP estimates in National Accounts statistics Topics:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Key changes in SNA 2008 - Estimation methods - Improving GDP exhaustiveness - Use of volume measures - Quality issues in National Accounts 	<p>20 statisticians from 19 countries/areas</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Afghanistan • Cambodia • China • Hong Kong, China • India • Indonesia • Republic of Korea • Kyrgyzstan • Lao People’s Democratic Republic • Malaysia • Maldives • Mongolia • Myanmar • Samoa • Sri Lanka • Tajikistan • Tonga • Uzbekistan • Viet Nam 	<p>60%</p>
<p>12. Eighth Intermediate-level E-Learning Course on System of National Accounts (2008 SNA) [26 October – 9 December 2016]</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 & services account: main entries & data needs; SUT; price and volume measures; production account: main entries & data needs; income accounts: main entries & data needs; capital and financial accounts: main entries & data needs</p>	<p>42 statisticians from 14 countries/areas</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Azerbaijan • Bangladesh • China • Hong Kong, China • India • Lao People’s Democratic Republic • Macao, China • Myanmar • Nepal • Philippines • Russian Federation • Thailand • Viet Nam 	<p>63%</p>

<p>13. Workshop on Statistical Business Register for Developing Countries [Chiba, Japan, 7 – 11 November 2016]</p>	<p>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, present on the roles of SBRs, the main data sources, the maintenance and the key points in establishing an SBR. The participants are also 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).</p>	<p>14 statisticians from 13 countries/areas</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Belarus • Cambodia • China • Fiji • India • Indonesia • Malaysia • Mongolia • Myanmar • Philippines • Sri Lanka • Thailand • Viet Nam 	<p>50%</p>
<p>14. 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>48%</p>

<p>15. 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; a) Plan for effective economic census/enterprise survey questionnaires and tabulation plans; b) Plan for the use of economic census results for other economic data collections and in the compilation of National Accounts. Topics: - 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>	<p>15 statisticians from 7 countries • Bhutan • Cambodia • Lao People’s Democratic Republic • Myanmar • Mongolia • Nepal • Timor-Leste</p>	<p>62%</p>
<p>16. 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 • 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>	<p>47%</p>

<p>17. 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/areas</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>18. Workshop on Informal Sector Statistics [Bangkok, Thailand, 14 – 15 November 2017]</p>	<p>The objective of the workshop is to increase the availability of high quality economic statistics and improve the capacity of national statistical systems to produce quality economic statistics. At the country level, this objective is pursued through in-depth institutional reviews and customized technical assistance, training on informal sector statistics including relevant data sources, and the incorporation of informal sector in national accounts.</p>	<p>11 Statisticians from 10 countries</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bangladesh • Bhutan • Cambodia • Lao People’s Democratic Republic • Maldives • Myanmar • Nepal • Sri Lanka • Timor-Leste • Viet Nam 	<p>78%</p>
<p>19. 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"> - Understand the role of SBRs - Design considerations - Use of administrative data - Use of SBRs for economic surveys - Issues in assuring quality of SBRs 	<p>31 Statistician from 8 countries</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Armenia • Azerbaijan • Georgia • Iran (Islamic Republic of) • Kazakhstan • Kyrgyzstan • Mongolia • Tajikistan 	<p>64%</p>

<p>20. E-Learning Course on Integrated Economic Statistics to Support 2008 SNA Implementation [19 February – 16 March 2018]</p>	<p>To provide a strong foundation for the practical understanding and application of the 2008 System of National Accounts (SNA) 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 Supply and Use Table (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 	<p>43%</p>
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<p>21. E-learning Course on Price Statistics [1 March – 10 April 2018]</p>	<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/areas</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 • 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 	<p>48%</p>
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<p>22. E-learning Preparatory Course for Regional Training Course on Statistical Business Registers: Data sources, maintenance and quality assurance [9 – 16 May 2018]</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>Topics:</p>	<p>31 statisticians from 7 countries</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indonesia • Malaysia • Myanmar • Philippines • Sri Lanka • Thailand • Viet Nam 	<p>NA</p>
<p>23. Regional Training Course on Statistical Business Registers: Data sources, maintenance and quality assurance [Perak, Malaysia, 21 – 25 May 2018]</p>	<p>Topics:</p> <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 		<p>84%</p>
<p>24. Twelfth Basic-level E-learning course on System of National Accounts (2008 SNA): Integrated Transaction Accounts [2 September - 4 October 2019]</p>	<p>To provide an overview of the 2008 SNA as a framework for macroeconomic statistics.</p> <p>Topics:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - overview of SNA; macro-economic framework; economy and economic agents; economic flows and stocks; relationship between SNA aggregates - main identities; sequence of accounts 	<p>537 statisticians from 20 countries/areas</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Armenia • Australia • China • Georgia • India • Indonesia • Japan • Kazakhstan • Macao, China • Mongolia • Myanmar • Pakistan • Papua New Guinea • Philippines • Singapore • Sri Lanka • Thailand • Turkey • Uzbekistan • Viet Nam 	<p>94%</p>

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*
<p>1. Training Course on Communication and Advocacy for Agricultural and Rural Statistics [Beijing, China, 20 – 24 April 2015]</p>	<p>This training-of-trainers course is designed to contribute to the following expected outputs of the Asia-Pacific Regional Action Plan of the Global Strategy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Improve political support by decision-makers for agricultural and rural statistics in terms of provision of budget and resources and - Enhance capacity of national statistical systems to advocate for adequate resources for developing and compiling country-specific minimum set of agricultural and rural statistics on a sustainable basis. <p>Topics:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The necessities of an advocacy and communication strategy in improving agricultural and rural statistics - Devising an Advocacy and - Communication Strategy Plan for agricultural and rural statistics - Assessing practices in communicating agricultural and rural statistics 	<p>26 policy makers and researchers from 10 countries</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bangladesh • Bhutan • China • Indonesia • Lao People’s Democratic Republic • Maldives • Pakistan • Philippines • Sri Lanka • Thailand 	<p>46%</p>
<p>2. Regional Workshop on Statistical Literacy: Increasing Effective Use of Agricultural and Rural Statistics [Daejeon, Republic of Korea, 13 – 17 July 2015]</p>	<p>The Global Strategy to Improve Agricultural and Rural Statistics aims to halt the rapid decline in the content and quality of agricultural statistics by restoring sustainable systems that produce them. It also aims to support demand for emerging data needs to support policy decisions that link agriculture, poverty and the environment.</p> <p>Topics:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Meaning of statistical literacy - The necessities of statistical literacy important in improving agricultural and rural statistics - Statistical capability frameworks for improving agricultural and rural statistics - Statistical literacy of decision makers in government - Strategies, tools and activities for increasing statistical literacy 	<p>18 policy makers and researchers from 11 countries</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Afghanistan • Bhutan • Cambodia • India • Indonesia • Pakistan • Philippines • Republic of Korea • Samoa • Sri Lanka • Thailand • Viet Nam 	<p>78%</p>

<p>3. Second RAP Regional Course on Sampling Methods for Producing Core Data Items for Agricultural and Rural Statistics [Jakarta, Indonesia, 9 – 20 November 2015]</p>	<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 - increase capability of participants in designing sample surveys for production of agricultural and rural statistics 	<p>25 policymakers and researchers from 15 countries</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Afghanistan • Bangladesh • Bhutan • Cambodia • Fiji • Georgia • Indonesia • Lao People’s Democratic Republic • Maldives • Myanmar • Pakistan • Papua New Guinea • Samoa • Sri Lanka • Viet Nam 	<p>48%</p>
<p>4. Training Course on Communication and Advocacy for Agricultural and Rural Statistics [Daejeon, Republic of Korea, 27 June – 1 July 2016]</p>	<p>This training-of-trainers course is designed to contribute to the following expected outputs of the Asia-Pacific Regional Action Plan of the Global Strategy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Improve political support by decision-makers for agricultural and rural statistics in terms of provision of budget and resources and - Enhance capacity of national statistical systems to advocate for adequate resources for developing and compiling country-specific minimum set of agricultural and rural statistics on a sustainable basis. <p>Topics:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The necessities of an advocacy and communication strategy in improving agricultural and rural statistics - Devising an Advocacy and Communication Strategy Plan for Agricultural and Rural Statistics - Assessing practices in communicating agricultural and rural statistics 	<p>22 policy makers and researchers from 13 countries</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bangladesh • Cambodia • Fiji • Indonesia • Lao People’s Democratic Republic • Maldives • Myanmar • Philippines • Republic of Korea • Samoa • Sri Lanka • Thailand • Viet Nam 	<p>55%</p>
<p>5. Regional Training Course on Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI) /Data collection [Bangkok, Thailand, 3 – 7 October 2016]</p>	<p>The training provides 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:</p> <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 	<p>22 statisticians from 11 countries</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bangladesh • Bhutan • Cambodia • Fiji • Indonesia • Iran (Islamic Republic of) • Lao People’s Democratic Republic • Nepal • Pakistan • Samoa • Thailand 	<p>41%</p>

<p>6. Third Regional Course on Sampling Methods for Producing Core Data Items for Agricultural and Rural Statistics [Jakarta, Indonesia, 10 – 21 October 2016]</p>	<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 - increase capability of participants in designing sample surveys for production of agricultural and rural statistics 	<p>25 policy makers and researchers from 12 countries</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Afghanistan • Bhutan • Cambodia • Georgia • Indonesia • Lao People’s Democratic Republic • Maldives • Myanmar • Philippines • Samoa • Sri Lanka • Viet Nam 	<p>64%</p>
<p>7. Regional Training Course on Cost of Production for Agricultural Statistics, [Daejeon, Republic of Korea, 21 – 25 November 2016]</p>	<p>The course aims to:</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"> - 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 	<p>20 policy makers and researchers from 17 countries</p> <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 	<p>75%</p>

<p>8. 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>	<p>The course aims to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increase ability of NSS to access and use ICT for production and dissemination of minimum set of agricultural and rural statistics; - Improve 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%</p>
<p>9. Regional Training Course on Costs of Agricultural Production Statistics, Communication and Advocacy for Statistics [Daejeon, Republic of Korea, 26 – 30 June 2017]</p>	<p>The course aims to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Equip participants with 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; - Increase 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>10. Workshop on Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI): Electronic capture of data for agricultural and rural statistics [Chiba, Japan, 31 July – 4 August 2017]</p>	<p>The course aims to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increase ability of NSS to access and use ICT for production and dissemination of minimum set of agricultural and rural statistics; - Improve 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>11. Regional Training Course on the New Supply Utilization Account/ Food Balance Sheet Methodology and Compilation Tool [Daejeon, Republic of Korea, 20 – 24 November 2017]</p>	<p>The course aims to:</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"> - Defining the basic concepts and main uses related to Food Balance Sheet - Describing the entire process for compiling Food Balance Sheet - Compiling Food Balance Sheet and derive per capita estimates using the recommended and alternative approaches 	<p>24 statisticians from 18 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 • Republic of Korea • Sri Lanka • Samoa • Thailand • Viet Nam 	<p>46%</p>

<p>12. Regional Training Course on Agricultural Costs of Production Statistics [Daejeon, Republic of Korea, 23 – 27 April 2018]</p>	<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 - National statistical system - Key concepts of agricultural costs of production - Determination of cash, labour and land costs - 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 	<p>100%</p>
<p>13. First E-Learning Course on Food Balance Sheets [21 May – 14 June 2018]</p>	<p>The course in general introduces the principles of Food balance Sheets (FBS) compilation and gives information about its history, fundamental principles of FBS construction, methodological framework, and data consideration.</p> <p>Topics:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Basic Identity and Approach - Linking Supply and Utilization Accounts (SUA) to FBS and balancing mechanism - Suggested data sources and imputation - Step by step guide to FBS construction 	<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 • Lao People's Democratic Republic • Myanmar • Philippines • Republic of Korea • Russian Federation • Thailand • Timor-Leste • Turkey • Viet Nam • Zambia 	<p>46%</p>
<p>14. Sub-regional Training Course on Sampling Methods for Producing Core Data Items for Agricultural and Rural Statistics [Suva, Fiji, 13 – 17 August 2018]</p>	<p>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 - Increase capability of participants in designing sample surveys for production of agricultural and rural statistics. 	<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 	<p>94%</p>

<p>15. Regional Training Course on the Measurement of Post-Harvest Losses in Asia and the Pacific [Chiba, Japan, 22 – 24 October 2018]</p>	<p>The course aims to enhance the capacity of entities which belong to the National Statistics Office, the Ministries of Agriculture and/or the Ministries of Food through provision of training to statistical staff, in order to increase their knowledge and to develop their skills to produce data, apply appropriate statistical methods to produce Post-Harvest Loss statistics and indicators including the Global Food Loss Index, interpret and utilise these for monitoring the progress in achieving the SDGs.</p>	<p>18 statisticians from 10 countries</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bangladesh • Bhutan • Cambodia • Fiji • Lao People's Democratic Republic • Malaysia • Nepal • Philippines • Samoa • Thailand 	<p>89%</p>
<p>16. Regional Course on SDG Indicators under FAO Custodianship [Chiba, Japan, 26 – 30 November 2018]</p>	<p>To build the technical capacity of the target audience to compile the SDG indicators under FAO custodianship and report them at national and international levels. In particular, after the workshop the target audience is expected to have a clear understanding on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - FAO's role on SDG monitoring and implementation at regional and national level; - Methodology for the compilation of the 21 indicators under FAO custodianship; - National data sources to be used to generate the SDG indicators under FAO custodianship; - Procedures for reporting SDG data to FAO for their global dissemination. 	<p>26 statisticians from 16 countries and one organization</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Afghanistan • Bhutan • India • Iran (Islamic Republic of) • Japan • Lao People's Democratic Republic • Malaysia • Maldives • Mongolia • Pakistan • Papua New Guinea • Republic of Korea • Samoa • Thailand • Turkmenistan • Uzbekistan • FAO 	<p>96%</p>
<p>17. Regional Workshop on Gender Statistics and SDG Indicators 5.a.1 and 5.a.2 [Bangkok, Thailand, 10 – 13 December 2018]</p>	<p>To raise awareness and build technical capacity of national experts in Asia and the Pacific region in terms of the importance and use of sex-disaggregated statistics in agriculture, and for compilation, use and reporting of SDG indicators 5.a.1 and 5.a.2.</p>	<p>25 statisticians from 11 countries</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bangladesh • Bhutan • Cambodia • China • Lao People's Democratic Republic • Malaysia • Myanmar • Nepal • Republic of Korea • Samoa • Thailand 	<p>69%</p>

<p>18. E-Learning course on Fisheries and Aquaculture Statistics [1 July - 7 August 2019]</p>	<p>To introduce fundamental knowledge on fisheries and aquaculture statistics and to understand how to compile and monitor SDG indicators from fisheries and aquaculture statistics.</p> <p>Topic:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Concept of Global Strategies to improve Agricultural and Rural Statistics - Concept and indicators of small-scale fisheries and aquaculture - International standard statistical classifications - Statistical methods for collection of fisheries data including sampling design - Satellite mapping for identification of water bodies and related parameters 	<p>81 policy makers and researchers from 15 countries</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • China • Georgia • India • Indonesia • Iran (Islamic Republic of) • Kiribati • Malaysia • Maldives • Pakistan • Philippines • Singapore • Sri Lanka • Thailand • Tonga • Viet Nam 	<p>69%</p>
<p>19. Regional Capacity Development Workshop for Countries from Asia and the Pacific (RAP) on Farm Survey Based SDG Indicators [Chiba, Japan, 21 - 24 October 2019]</p>	<p>To provide capacity development on methodology, data collection and calculation of selected SDG indicators related to sustainable and productive agriculture to government officials responsible for monitoring SDGs</p> <p>Topic:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Update countries on methodologies and tools for SDG 2.3.1; 2.3.2; 2.4.1; 5.a.1 and 12.3.1; - Understand and evaluate the capacity and data gaps, as well as discuss countries' plans to collect data on the indicators in the short and long term; - Discuss the importance of farm survey-based SDG indicators and provide an overview of the AGRISurvey and the 50 x 2030 Initiative to close the agricultural data gap; - Build capacity of technical staff of countries and agencies on the compilation and interpretation of selected indicators through presentations and hands-on exercises 	<p>32 statisticians from 17 countries</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bangladesh • Bhutan • Cambodia • China • Fiji • India • Indonesia • Lao People's Democratic Republic • Malaysia • Mongolia • Nepal • Pakistan • Philippines • Samoa • Sri Lanka • Thailand • Vietnam 	<p>100%</p>

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*
<p>1. Training Programme on the System of Environmental-Economic Accounting Central Framework for Asian and Pacific Countries (SEEA)- Online [27 October – 18 December 2015]</p>	<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; (ii) to facilitate experience sharing among Asia and Pacific countries; (iii) to support countries, and (iv) to set up a strategy and work plan for the SEEA implementation.</p>	<p>92 statisticians from 33 countries and one organizations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Armenia • Bangladesh • Bhutan • Cambodia • Fiji • Georgia • India • Indonesia • Iran (Islamic Republic of) • Kazakhstan • Kiribati • Kyrgyzstan • Malaysia • Micronesia (Federated States of) • Mongolia • Myanmar • Niue • Pakistan • Philippines • Russian Federation • Samoa • Singapore • Solomon Islands • Sri Lanka • Tajikistan • Thailand • Timor Leste • Tonga • Turkey • Tuvalu • Uzbekistan • Vanuatu • Viet Nam • UN including SIAP 	<p>NA</p>

<p>2. In-person phase of the Training Program on the System of Environmental-Economic Accounting (SEEA) Central Framework for Asia and the Pacific, SIAP Headquarters [Chiba, Japan, 23 – 26 February 2016]</p>	<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; (ii) to facilitate experience sharing among Asia and Pacific countries; (iii) to support countries, and (iv) to set up a strategy and work plan for the SEEA implementation.</p>	<p>32 statisticians from 18 countries</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bangladesh • Fiji • India • Indonesia • Iran (Islamic Republic of) • Kazakhstan • Kyrgyzstan • Malaysia • Mongolia • Myanmar • Pakistan • Philippines • Samoa • Solomon Islands • Thailand • Turkey • Vanuatu • Viet Nam 	<p>47 %</p>
<p>3. Training Programme on the System of Environmental-Economic Accounting (SEEA) for Asia Pacific Small Island Developing States [Nadi, Fiji, 14 – 16 September 2016]</p>	<p>The purpose of the training program is 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.</p>	<p>22 statisticians from 12 countries</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cook Islands • Fiji • Kiribati • Marshall Islands • Micronesia (Federated States of) • Palau • Samoa • Papua New Guinea • Solomon Islands • Tonga • Tuvalu • Vanuatu 	<p>NA</p>
<p>4. Regional Training Course on Climate Change-Related Statistics [Chiba, Japan, 27 November – 1 December 2017]</p>	<p>The course aims to help participants:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Understand basic concepts and frameworks on statistics related to climate change - Assist colleagues, whether in their own countries or elsewhere, in the compilation of the indicators 	<p>8 statisticians from 7 countries</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fiji • Kyrgyzstan • Lao People's Democratic Republic • Myanmar • Samoa • Tajikistan • Timor-Leste 	<p>63%</p>

<p>5. E-learning Course on the System of Environmental-Economic Accounting (SEEA) Central Framework [9 October – 10 November 2017]</p>	<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. 	<p>210 statistician from 35 countries/areas</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Angola • Armenia • Australia • Bhutan • Burundi • Hong Kong, Chin • Cook Islands • Cambodia • Georgia • Guinea • Indonesia • Iran (Islamic Republic of) • Kazakhstan • Kenya • Lao People's Democratic Republic • Malaysia • Mauritius • Mongolia • Morocco • Myanmar • Namibia • New Zealand • Niue • Philippines • Republic of Korea • Russian Federation • Samoa • Singapore • Sudan • Tanzania • Thailand • Timor-Leste • Turkey • U.S. • Uganda • Viet Nam 	<p>32%</p>
<p>6. Training Programme on Climate Change Statistics and the System of Environmental-Economic Accounting for Pacific Island Countries [Nadi, Fiji, 12 – 21 September 2018]</p>	<p>The course aims to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Improve understanding of basic concepts and frameworks on statistics related to climate change and 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. 	<p>19 statisticians from 11 countries</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fiji • Kiribati • Marshall Islands • Micronesia • Nauru • Palau • Papua New Guinea • Samoa • Solomon Islands • Tonga • Vanuatu 	<p>95%</p>

<p>7. Training Programme on Environment Statistics and the System of Environmental-Economic Accounting for SDGs [Chiba, Japan, 2 – 6 September 2019]</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To improve understanding of basic concepts and frameworks on statistics including the Framework for the Development of Environment Statistics (FDES) and System of Environmental and Economic Accounts (SEEA); - To produce selected indicators using their national data, and acquire basic knowledge and skills on the accounting principles; - To identify basic data needs for compiling environmental-economic accounts; - To facilitate experience sharing among participating countries; - To understand country plans, and identify opportunities for collaboration; and - To promote the use of climate change and SEEA data in policy formulation and monitoring 	<p>17 statisticians from 10 countries/areas</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Azerbaijan • Bhutan • Lao People’s Democratic Republic • Maldives • Mongolia • Myanmar • Sri Lanka • Thailand • Uzbekistan • Viet Nam 	<p>92%</p>
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Modernizing 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. Regional Workshop on Improving Use of Administrative Data in Production of Official Statistics: Role of Statistical Register Systems (Online Module) [24 – 30 August 2015]	The main objective of the course is to improve technical capacity of national statistical systems (NSSs) of the region to produce official statistics from integrated statistical registers. The course also provides a platform to share knowledge and demonstrates good practices in developing statistical registers from administrative registers. The workshop design applies a blended approach—an E-learning module followed by a face-to-face module. It consists of a mix of experts' presentations, sharing of and discussion of lessons learned from country practices, and demonstration and application of statistical tools through practical exercises.	21 senior managers from 7 countries/areas <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Armenia • Hong Kong, China • Iran (Islamic Republic of) • Republic of Korea • Malaysia • Philippines • Viet Nam 	54%
2. Regional Workshop on Improving Use of Administrative Data in Production of Official Statistics: Role of Statistical Register Systems (Face-to-Face Module) [Tehran, Islamic Republic of Iran, 12 – 16 September 2015]	<p>Topics:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Basic information and statistical background which are covered by the E-learning module and - Development and Maintenance of Statistical Register Systems which is the main focus for the face-to-face module. 		

<p>3. Second Regional Training Course on the National Strategy for the Development of Statistics (NSDS) [Chiba, Japan, 17 – 19 November 2015]</p>	<p>The training course is geared towards introducing participants to the new NSDS guidelines developed by PARIS21 specifically on the design and implementation processes, and links to existing norms, tools and good practices. It likewise provides an overview of the Sustainable Development Goals and the survey planning and costing tool designed to aid in financing the implementation of the NSDS. The training aims to strengthen the capacity of senior managers of national statistical offices responsible for strategic planning.</p> <p>Topics:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Review strategic planning concepts related to NSDS, including the processes involved in designing and implementing the NSDS - Discuss specific country concerns that need to be considered in the NSDS design - Share country practices and experiences in the NSDS formulation particularly for countries that has an existing NSDS or strategic plan on statistics; - Prepare for inputs to develop an NSDS roadmap; - Learn the new data module of PARIS21, a planning and costing tool for NSDS - Simulate an assessment exercise on the availability of indicators to report on the possible SDG indicators using the Tier 1 proposed by the United Nations 	<p>8 senior managers from 8 countries</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bangladesh • India • Maldives • Marshall Islands • Pakistan • Philippines • Sri Lanka • Timor-Leste 	<p>75%</p>
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<p>4. Twelfth Management Seminar for the Heads of National Statistical Offices in Asia and the Pacific: Managing Key Stakeholder Relationships, Tokyo, Japan [Tokyo, Japan, 2 – 3 December 2015]</p>	<p>The Expected Outcomes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Criteria for defining “key” stakeholders of national statistical offices - When and why stakeholder relationships succeed or fail: measuring the health of relationships between key stakeholders and national statistical offices NSOs - Elements of an effective stakeholder engagement strategy - Aiming for good health: a guide to effectively leading and managing key stakeholder relationships 	<p>50 statisticians from 33 countries/areas and 7 organizations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Afghanistan • Australia • Bhutan • Cambodia • Fiji • Georgia • Hong Kong, China • Indonesia • Iran (Islamic Republic of) • Japan • Kazakhstan • Kiribati • Kyrgyzstan • Lao People’s Democratic Republic • Marshall Islands • Mongolia • Myanmar • Nepal • Pakistan • Philippines • Republic of Korea • Russian Federation • Samoa • Sri Lanka • Thailand • Timor-Leste • Tonga • Turkey • Tuvalu • Viet Nam • FAO • ILO • UNSD • UNECE • UNESCO • ADB • OECD 	<p>NA</p>
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<p>5. First Sub-regional Workshop on Data and Statistics for Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) [Greater Noida, India, 5 – 9 September 2016]</p>	<p>This workshop is designed to facilitate discussions and build capacity to translate into concrete terms the proposed regional vision and action areas into sub-regional and national level actions. Specifically, the workshop:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provides participants with a clear understanding of the emerging SDG indicator architecture and links and implications to existing indicator-based monitoring frameworks and building national statistical capacity to provide relevant data to monitor development progress - Facilitates consideration and formulation of national and sub-regional implementation strategies and actions of the proposed regional framework for action - Supports the development of appropriate indicator frameworks for SDGs implementation by equipping participants with knowledge, skills and tools needed for a systematic assessment and identification of data shortfalls due to inadequate disaggregation, reporting, financing and methodology 	<p>29 statisticians from 6 countries and one organization</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bangladesh • Bhutan • India • Maldives • Nepal • Sri Lanka • UNCT 	<p>87%</p>
<p>6. Second Sub-regional Workshop on Data and Statistics for Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) [Almaty, Kazakhstan, 26 – 30 September 2016]</p>	<p>This workshop is designed to facilitate discussions and build capacity to translate into concrete terms the proposed regional vision and action areas into sub-regional and national level actions. Specifically, the workshop:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provides participants with a clear understanding of the emerging SDG indicator architecture and links and implications to existing indicator-based monitoring frameworks and building national statistical capacity to provide relevant data to monitor development progress; - Facilitates consideration and formulation of national and sub-regional implementation strategies and actions of the proposed regional framework for action; and - Supports the development of appropriate indicator frameworks for SDGs implementation by equipping participants with knowledge, skills and tools needed for a systematic assessment and identification of data shortfalls due to inadequate disaggregation, reporting, financing and methodology. 	<p>28 statisticians from 8 countries and 6 organizations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Armenia • Azerbaijan • Georgia • Kazakhstan • Kyrgyzstan • Russian Federation • Turkey • Uzbekistan • ESCAP Sub-regional Office for North and Central Asia • UNFPA • UN Women • UNDP • UNECE • UNHCR 	<p>57%</p>

<p>7. Third Regional Training Course on the National Strategy for the Development of Statistics (NSDS) [Chiba, Japan, 15 – 17 November 2016]</p>	<p>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> <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 	<p>5 statistician from 5 countries</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kazakhstan • Kyrgyzstan • Mongolia • Tajikistan • Uzbekistan 	<p>60%</p>
<p>8. 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]</p>	<p>The workshop aims:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To enhance the participants’ capacity of 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, sub-regional 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. 	<p>19 statistician from 13 countries and 2 organizations</p> <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 	<p>55%</p>

<p>9. Sub-regional Workshop on Data and Statistics for Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) for High-Level Official Statisticians [Baku, Azerbaijan, 30 – 31 May 2017]</p>	<p>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</p> <p>Topics:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Country data availability for Tier I indicators and any needs to improve data - Country/sub-regional readiness to produce Tier II indicators - Status of implementation, evaluation and the design of the next iteration 	<p>14 heads from 7 countries</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Azerbaijan • Georgia • Kazakhstan • Kyrgyzstan • Mongolia • Tajikistan • Uzbekistan 	<p>34%</p>
<p>10. Fourth Regional Training Course on the National Strategies for the Development of Statistics (NSDS) [Chiba, Japan, 7 – 9 November 2017]</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>10 statisticians from 8 countries</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bhutan • India • Indonesia • Maldives • Pakistan • Philippines • Sri Lanka • Timor-Leste 	<p>80%</p>

<p>11. 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 participated. 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>44 statisticians of NSOs from 26 countries/areas and 5 organizations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Afghanistan • Bhutan • Cambodia • China • Cook Islands • Georgia • Hong Kong, China • Indonesia • Iran (Islamic Republic of) • Japan • Lao People’s Democratic Republic • Maldives • Mongolia • Myanmar • Nepal • Philippines • Republic of Korea • Russian Federation • Samoa • Solomon Islands • Sri Lanka • Thailand • Timor-Leste • Tonga • Vanuatu • Viet Nam • ADB • ISI • ITU • PARIS21 • UNDP 	<p>48%</p>
<p>12. Workshop on Quality of Statistics for SDG Indicators [Chiba, Japan, 23 – 25 April 2018]</p>	<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 - NQAF - DQAF - e-GDDS - Example from the Government of Japan 	<p>20 statisticians from 20 countries/areas</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 Nam 	<p>90%</p>

<p>13. E-Learning Course R for Official Statistics (Preparatory Course for Regional Training Course on Big Data for Sustainable Development) [11 – 22 June 2018]</p>	<p>This e-Learning course introduces participants to the basic operations of the R and its application to official statistics. 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 	<p>56%</p>
<p>14. Regional Training Course on Big Data for Sustainable Development [Daejeon, Republic of Korea, 25 – 29 June 2018]</p>	<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. 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 	<p>90%</p>
<p>15. 5th Regional Training Course on the National Strategy for the Development of Statistics (NSDS) and Advanced Data Planning Tool (ADAPT) [Chiba, Japan, 6 – 9 November 2018]</p>	<p>The NSDS and ADAPT training course in Asia and the Pacific region aims to strengthen the capacity of the National Statistical Offices and national planning agencies to better articulate the data demands arising from various national (and local), regional and global development frameworks; identify and map data supply vis-à-vis data demands; plan for new data collection activities or improve existing ones; and undertake strategic planning for statistical development in support of national planning and monitoring activities.</p>	<p>18 statisticians from 10 countries</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fiji • Kazakhstan • Lao People's Democratic Republic • Maldives • Myanmar • Samoa • Sri Lanka • Tajikistan • Thailand • Viet Nam 	<p>88%</p>

<p>16. Regional Training Course on Big Data for Sustainable Development [Daejeon, Republic of Korea, 15 – 19 April 2019]</p>	<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 focuses 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 a Statistical Software - administrative data - statistics production using digital economy - statistics production using private data crowd sourced data and social media data 	<p>25 statisticians from 12 countries</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Armenia • Fiji • Georgia • India • Indonesia • Republic of Korea • Malaysia • Pakistan • Philippines • Sri Lanka • Thailand • Viet Nam 	<p>78%</p>
<p>17. Workshop on Quality of Statistics for SDG Indicators [Chiba, Japan, 13 -15 May 2019]</p>	<p>To understand what are quality data prerequisites for compiling, tracking and monitoring SDG indicators; To understand basic concepts and frameworks on quality of statistics; To assist colleagues, whether in their own countries or elsewhere, in the compilation of the SDG indicators; To gain knowledge on UN National Quality Assurance Framework (NQAF) manual to enhance quality of statistics according to the specific circumstances of an individual country; To gain knowledge on Data Quality Assurance Framework (DQAF) to enhance quality of statistics according to the specific circumstances of an individual country; and To gain knowledge on enhanced General Data Dissemination Framework (e-GDDS) for further development of SDG indicators.</p> <p>Topics:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Overview of quality of statistics - NQAF - DQAF - e-GDDS - Example of Japan 	<p>17 statisticians from 17 Countries</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Afghanistan • Azerbaijan • Bangladesh • Bhutan • China • Georgia • Kiribati • Kyrgyzstan • Lao People's Democratic Republic • Malaysia • Myanmar • Pakistan • Philippines • Samoa • Tajikistan • Timor-Leste • Turkey 	<p>100%</p>

<p>18. Data Visualization Training [Chiba, Japan, 6 -8 November 2019]</p>	<p>To foster learning of statisticians from National Statistical Offices in the country to have better understanding of data visualization principles, be aware of available tools and practice how to use these tools, and create their own data visualization; To facilitate appreciation of the organizational dimensions associated with data visualization; and To explore how participants could implement this new learning in their own work.</p>	<p>23 statisticians from 13 Countries</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Afghanistan • Bhutan • Cambodia • Lao People’s Democratic Republic • Maldives • Mongolia • Myanmar • Nepal • Philippines • Samoa • Sri Lanka • Vanuatu • Viet Nam 	<p>100%</p>
<p>19. Sixth Regional Training Course on the National Strategy for the Development of Statistics (NSDS) and Advanced Data Planning Tool (ADAPT) [Chiba, Japan, 11 -15 November 2019]</p>	<p>The training course is geared towards</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) familiarising participants to the NSDS framework, anchored on the results based management principle; b) providing overview and understanding of new topics that are crucial to consider in strategic planning; and c) linking the ADAPT in the NSDS and national development planning processes. <p>The training aims to strengthen the capacity of senior managers of NSOs and national planning agencies to prepare data plans that would address national data needs as well as advocate for better appreciation of data and statistics as important elements in national development planning.</p>	<p>23 statisticians from 13 Countries</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Afghanistan • Bangladesh • Bhutan • Indonesia • Kyrgyzstan • Maldives • Myanmar • Nepal • Sri Lanka • Timor-Leste • Uzbekistan • Vanuatu • Viet Nam 	<p>88%</p>

<p>20. Fourteenth Management Seminar for the Heads of National Statistical Offices in Asia and the Pacific: The Future of Economic Statistics [Chiba, Japan, 11 -12 December 2019]</p>	<p>The Seminar brought together representatives of statistical offices from national, regional and international organizations and research institutes. During the two-day seminar several broad areas were discussed including:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Current challenges faced by statistical systems in providing relevant information to various user groups, especially to policy makers for the formulation of economic policies; Demands for economic and other statistics at the global, regional and national levels; Priority areas for further research and experimentation in economic statistics; and Issues to consider when updating the production of economic statistics. 	<p>64 heads from 29 countries/areas and 8 organizations</p> <p>Countries:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Armenia • Bangladesh • Bhutan • China • Fiji • Hong Kong, China • India • Indonesia • Iran (Islamic Republic of) • Japan • Kyrgyzstan • Lao People's Democratic Republic • Maldives • Marshall Islands • Mongolia • Nepal • Niue • Philippines • Republic of Korea • Russian Federation • Samoa • Sri Lanka • Tajikistan • Thailand • Timor-Leste • Tonga • Turkey • Vanuatu • Viet Nam <p>Organizations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ASEAN • University of the Philippines • SPC • ESCAP • FAO-AP • ISI • UNSD • JETRO 	<p>100%</p>
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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. Regional Workshop on Training of Trainers for Official Statistics [Chiba, Japan, 29 February – 3 March 2016]	<p>The ToT workshop aims to bring senior officials from institutes providing training on official statistics in the Asia-Pacific region to pilot a generic ToT manual on specific areas of agriculture statistics as well as to identify approaches for customising the generic manual to other fields of official statistics. The workshop also aims to equip participants with improved skills in designing, developing and delivery of training on official statistics with focus on agricultural and rural statistics.</p> <p>Topics:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Demonstrate their skills in designing, developing and delivery of technical training on official statistics; - Pilot a generic ToT template and guidelines in specific fields related to agriculture statistics; and - Examine feasibility of applying the generic template in other statistical fields and propose a set of recommendations for improving the generic ToT template. 	<p>24 statisticians from 17 countries and one organization</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bangladesh • Bhutan • Cambodia • China • India • Indonesia • Iran (Islamic Republic of) • Japan • Lao People's Democratic Republic • Malaysia • Mongolia • Pakistan • Philippines • Russian Federation • Sri Lanka • Thailand • Viet Nam • FAO 	67%
2. Statistical Leadership Training of Heads of NSOs [Chiba, Japan, 14 – 15 February 2017]	<p>The course aims at strengthening leadership and management skills of new heads of national statistical offices in the Asian region and serving as venue for sharing experiences and challenges in leading and managing a statistical office, specifically, and the national statistical system, generally.</p>	<p>8 statistician from 7 countries</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cambodia • Indonesia • Mongolia • Myanmar • Nepal • Sri Lanka • Timor-Leste 	100%
3. Regional Workshop on Training of Trainers for Official Statistics [Chiba, Japan, 21 – 24 March 2017]	<p>The workshop aims 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> <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 	<p>16 statistician from 13 countries and one organization</p> <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%

<p>4. Second Statistical Leadership Training of Head of NSOs [Chiba, Japan, 27 – 28 March 2018]</p>	<p>The course aims 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.</p>	<p>7 Statistician from 6 Countries</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bangladesh • Indonesia • Iran (Islamic Republic of) • Lao People’s Democratic Republic • Pakistan • Sri Lanka 	<p>100%</p>
<p>5. Third Statistical Leadership Training and Innovation Seminar for Head of NSOs [Chiba, Japan, 10 - 12 September 2019]</p>	<p>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</p>	<p>8 Statistician from 8 Countries</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cambodia • Lao People’s Democratic Republic • Maldives • Myanmar • Philippines • Samoa • Sri Lanka • Viet Nam 	<p>88%</p>

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. National Training Workshop on Work, Labour Force Statistics, and Labour Force Survey Tools [Kathmandu, Nepal, 12 – 15 January 2015]	The principal objective is to enhance the capacity of participants to contribute to the meaningful development of the Labour Market Information System in Nepal, in particular through the collection of appropriate and accurate data in line with international standards through Labour Force Surveys and the interpretation of the statistics obtained in light of national policies and context. Topics: - National Programme of Labour Statistics in Nepal - Statistics of work, employment and labour underutilization - Training methods and evaluation	17 statisticians from Nepal	NA
2. Country Course on Planning and Management of Sample Surveys in Afghanistan [Chiba, Japan, 23 – 27 March 2015]	The workshop focuses on principles, methods and standards for managing sample survey processes encompassing survey planning, dissemination and communication of results.	3 statisticians from Afghanistan	100%
3. Training Course on Statistics and Sustainable Development for the Democratic People's Republic of Korea [Quezon City, Philippines, 20 April – 15 May 2015]	The training programme aims to enhance the capacity of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea statisticians for producing National Accounts and economic statistics in accordance with international concepts and standards. Through this training, it is expected that the officials and statisticians of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea will have better knowledge on the statistical standards, frameworks, methods and data sources in producing and compiling National Accounts statistics following the 2008 SNA framework.	10 statisticians from Democratic People's Republic of Korea	NA
4. Phase 1: Using Stata for manipulating data from population and housing censuses [Male', Maldives, 26 April – 7 May 2015]	The course aims to enhance technical and training capability of middle-level statisticians in the NSS of Maldives on applying statistical methods for analysis of micro-data from population and housing census and other record-level data sources, such as those from administrative records using Stata software for editing, and cleaning and tabulating micro-data from population and housing census of Maldives	21 statisticians from Maldives	85%
5. Phase 2: Research-Based Training Course on Statistical Data Analysis: Getting Census 2014 Data Edited, Tabulated and Analysed Blended (Face-to-Face, E-Learning, Distance learning) [Male', Maldives, 31 May – 4 July 2015]	Training on statistical and research methods for data analysis, and development of research proposals for census analysis (thematic areas where each participant will develop the outline of their census analysis chapter).	22 statisticians from Maldives	36%

<p>6. Research-Based Training Course on Statistical Data Analysis: Phase 2: Thematic Analysis of Population and Housing Census Data; with focus on education [Male', Maldives, 20 – 24 December 2015]</p>	<p>The course aims to enable participants to develop conceptual frameworks for selected analytical themes and enable them to carry on a thematic educational analysis on population and housing census data combined with other relevant sources of information</p>	<p>18 statisticians from Maldives</p>	<p>71%</p>
<p>7. Workshop on Computer-Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI) Training [New Delhi, India, 11 – 15 July 2016]</p>	<p>The workshop provides a forum for sharing FAO's experience in CAPI application in surveys and data collection. Participants are introduced to the free CAPI software known as Survey Solutions developed by the Development Research Group of the World Bank in collaboration with FAO which meets the requirement of agricultural and prices' surveys. The software combines powerful functionality for data capturing on tablets with tools for survey management and data aggregation, which in turn reduces the time lag between data collection and data analysis, dramatically improves data quality and also cuts survey costs.</p>	<p>24 statisticians from India, Bhutan, and SIAP</p>	<p>57%</p>
<p>8. Regional Training Course on Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI) for Agricultural Surveys and Price Reporting [Noumea, New Caledonia, 5 – 9 September 2016]</p>	<p>SPC's Statistics for Development Division, among other things, provides technical assistance to SPC member countries in the design and implementation of census and surveys (Household Income and Expenditure Survey, Demographic and Health Survey, agriculture) and post-survey support in data processing, analysis and dissemination. Currently, SPC is supporting Tonga, Fiji and Vanuatu in the implementation of their population and housing census using CAPI and Survey Solutions software. As such, there is existing in-house capacity in the use of Survey Solutions.</p>	<p>12 statisticians from 4 countries</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Australia • Fiji • New Caledonia • New Zealand 	<p>67%</p>
<p>9. First Country-Focused Training in Japan, Project on Developing Statistical Quality System at Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics (CAPMAS) (Co-Creation Program) [Chiba, Japan, 5 – 6 October 2017]</p>	<p>The training aims to deepen understanding of Sustainable Development Goal indicators and to enhance presentation skills related to official statistics.</p>	<p>12 statisticians from Egypt</p>	<p>NA</p>
<p>10. 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, Japan, 23 February 2018]</p>	<p>The training aims 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.</p>	<p>13 statisticians from Egypt</p>	<p>NA</p>

<p>11. Country Course on Labour Accounts in Malaysia [Perak, Malaysia, 14 – 18 October 2019]</p>	<p>The main objective of this course is to develop the knowledge and skills of participants on the compilation of labour accounts. Australian labour accounts and issues that are encountered during compilation will be used as a case study. Malaysia’s data will be used as an exercise on the compilation of labour accounts for one of the quadrants.</p>	<p>29 statisticians from Malaysia</p>	<p>82%</p>
<p>12. Country Course on Population and Housing Censuses: International Recommendations and Use of Emerging Technologies and Methodologies [Perak, Malaysia, 14 – 18 October 2019]</p>	<p>To identify the benefits and challenges of integrating administrative data in censuses; to improve practical knowledge in the basic requirements for structuring a system to produce register-based population statistics; to identify the benefits and challenges of using electronic data collection technologies in censuses; to enhance the understanding of the latest revisions of international recommendations on basic concepts and methodologies of census operations; to strengthen skills in using demographic estimation methods for producing key official statistics from censuses</p> <p>Topics:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Assessment of 2010 Round of population and housing censuses - Overview of revised UN principles and recommendations for population and housing censuses - Planning, organizing and management of census operations - Case studies on country practices of conducting register based censuses - Register based census: pre-requirements, methodologies and caveats - Use of technology in census operations: motivations, challenges, data collection issues related to multi-modal system - Demographic estimation from censuses: migration and period total fertility rate 	<p>23 statisticians from Malaysia</p>	<p>100%</p>