Ministry of Foreign Affairs – (Department for Green Diplomacy and Climate)

Meeting in the Council for Development Policy on 14 September 2023

Agenda Item No. 6

1. Overall purpose:	The Framework Programme (FP) under Statistics Denmark covers the period 2024-2027. It encompasses SSC projects in Ghana, Morocco and Vietnam, and a new not yet selected a fourth country, as well as a budget to support other sector FPs, with a total proposed budget of DKK 46,9 million. The programme generally aligns with Danish development policy and complies with the SSC, Mynsam 2.0, and Aid Management Guidelines. While fully grounded in international UN frameworks on statistics, it supports partner countries statistical systems and national statistical office (NSO) capacity development, enabling an evidence based just green transition. The AT has amongst others provided suggestions on how the FP can reflect better the challenges of statistics in partner countries, e.g. capturing the informal sector, addressing political risks, support inter-institutional cooperation, and specify the role of the FP in "enabling the enablers" and thereby contribute to just green transition. Overall recommendation: The proposed framework programme is recommended for approval with the adjustments and design changes listed in Annex 4.
2. Title:	Statistics Denmark Framework Programme on Strategic Sector Cooperation (2024-2027)
3. Amount:	DKK 46,9 million (2024-2027)
4. Presentation for Programme Committee:	16 May 2023
5. Previous Danish support presented to UPR:	None

Statistics Denmark Framework Programme on Strategic Sector Cooperation

Key results/outcomes:

1. Improved statistical frameworks and systems supporting a just green transition in partner countries through strengthening of NSO capacities to work with adequately and appropriately disaggregated survey and administrative data for statistics, for digitalization processes and for communication.

2. The role of statistical institutes as trusted data providers, their capacities to cooperate and access relevant sector data, and their provision of relevant and in-demand statistics to government, private institutions and the general public relevant to a just green transition

3. Accelerated required decisions on viable data-solutions for the data ecosystem including but not limited to those of relevance to a just green transition enabled by partners through exposition to Danish data-solution companies and the Danish Public Private Partnership data-ecosystem of statistics.

Justification for support:

- The Framework Programme (FP) is designed to be fully aligned with the Development Policy Strategy – the World We Share.

- The role of reliable data and statistics to guide the green transition is evident. Developing countries are challenged by a variety of capacity constraints in delivering timely and relevant data and statistics.

- Improved access to disaggregated data and statics is a means to create greater transparency on e.g. the impact of government initiatives to combat poverty, inequality and climate change, and enable the population in holding government and other duty bearers accountable.

Major risks and challenges:

- International or national crisis, such as the pandemic puts a stop or slow down implementation

- National partners (statistical institutions) are not sufficiently able to act - due to institutional or political challenges - in the role as the national entity for data and statistics from all sectors, which hamper the opportunity to develop improved statistical systems and user oriented timely and reliable statics (and green national accounting).

- Governments are not allocating sufficient resources to ensure adequate technical and human resources and capacities, which will affect the absorption capacity.

The FP is designed to mitigate and address these risks.

File No.	2022-40851				
Country	Ghana, Morocco, Vietnam, and a fourth				
Responsible Unit	GDK				
Sector	151				
DKK million	**2024**	**2025**	**2026**	**2027**	**Total**
Commitment	10,1	12,1	12,6	12,1	46,9
Projected Disbursement	10,1	12,1	12,6	12,1	46,9
Duration	Jan.2024 - Dec. 2027				
Finance Act code.	06.38.02.14 - Strategic Sector Cooperation				
Head of unit	Karin Poulsen				
Desk officer	Merete Villum Pedersen				
Reviewed by CFO	Rasmus Tvorup Ewald				

Relevant SDGs *[Maximum 5 – highlight with grey]*

No Poverty	No Hunger	Good Health, Wellbeing	Quality Education	Gender Equality	Clean Water, Sanitation
Affordable Clean Energy	Decent Jobs, Econ. Growth	Industry, Innovation, Infrastructure	Reduced Inequalities	Sustainable Cities, Communities	Responsible Consumption & Production
Climate Action	Life below Water	Life on Land	Peace & Justice, strong Inst.	Partnerships for Goals	

Objectives for stand-alone programme:

NSOs in partner countries are strengthened and in a better position to consistently provide a reliable and credible evidence-base – including but not limited to green national accounts - to sensitize decision-makers, implementers and key actors responsible for advancing a just green transition, as well as the general public at large.

Justification for choice of partner:

DST is an existing SSC partner, experienced with international cooperation at the multilateral and bilateral level, and is at the forefront in producing and using administrative data, establish digitalized systems and amongst others delivering systems of environmental accounting.

Environment and climate targeting - Principal objective (100%); Significant objective (50%)

	Climate adaptation	Climate mitigation	Biodiversity	Other green/environment
Indicate 0, 50% or 100%				
Project 1 Ghana	50	50	0	100
Project 2 Morocco	50	50	0	100
Project 3 Vietnam	50	50	0	100
Project 4 Country	50	50	0	100
Total green budget (DKK)	23,45			46,9

SSC	Partner	Total thematic budget:
Ghana	Ghana Statistical Services	10,1
Morocco	Haut-Commissariat au Plan	9,6
Vietnam	General Statistical Office	11,2
Country	TBD	9,1
Statistical support to other authorities	TBD	4,0
Public diplomacy and communications		0,4
MEAL		2,0
Mid-Term Review		0,5
Total		46,9

DRAFT

Programme Document

Statistics Denmark

Strategic Sector Cooperation

2024-2027

File No. 20xx-xxxx

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List of Abbreviations

AMG	Aid Management Guidelines
CCDR	Country Climate and Development Report
CES	Conference of European Statisticians
DFC	Danida Fellowship Centre
DST	Statistics Denmark
ESCoP	European Statistical Code of Practice
ESS	European Statistical System
EUROSTAT	European Commission's Statistical Agency
FP	Framework Programme
GAMSO	Generic Activity Model for Statistical Organisations
GIS	Geographical Information Systems
GSBPM	Generic Statistical Business Process Model
GSO	General Statistics Office
GSS	Ghana Statistical Service
HCP	Haut-Commissariat au Plan
HEDAX	Health Data Exchange
HLG-PCCB	High-level Group for Partnership, Coordination and Capacity-Building for Statistics for the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development
MDAs	Ministries, Departments and Agencies
MEAL	Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning
MFA	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
NSO	National Statistical Office
NSS	National Statistical System
ODIN	Open Data Inventory
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
PARIS21	Partnership in Statistics for Development in the 21st Century
PMG	Programme Management Group
PSG	Project Steering Committee
SCATS	Statistical Capacity Assessment Tool and Score
SEEA	System of Environmental Economic Accounting
SEEA-CF	System of Environmental Accounting-Central Framework
SMG	Strategic Management Group
SPI	Statistical Performance Index
SSC	Strategic Sector Cooperation
TASK	Tool for Assessing Statistical Capacity
UNECE	United Nations Economic Commission for Europe
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UNSC	United Nations Statistical Committee
UNSD	United Nations Statistics Division

Explainer – Strategic Sector Cooperation and SSC 2.0

Box A: What is a strategic sector cooperation (SSC)? A SSC:

- Is a peer-to-peer, long-term cooperation between a Danish sector authority or municipality and one or more authorities in a developing country, mainly focused on technical assistance.
- Tackles selected challenges of capacity in the partner country institutions, which the Danish authority's core competences are relevant for addressing – but may likely not tackle all partner capacity constraints.
- Consists of 1) project-cooperation between the Danish and partner authority, and 2) a Sector counsellor and a part time local staff member stationed at the Danish Embassy to facilitate the project and ensure linkages and synergies between partners and agendas of sustainable development, climate diplomacy, multilateral initiatives, and green private solutions.
- Uses instruments such as seminars, workshops, training courses, analyses, study tours, networking and contacts, and direct engagement of experts for drafting or commenting on regulations, policies, guidelines, or processes.
- Provides inputs mainly consisting of Danish authorities' staff time for analysis and studies, travels, external consultancies, and expenses for workshops/seminars, trainings.
- Works through projects that are run in phases, commencing with a 1-year inception phase (max. DKK 1,5 million) for in-depth needs assessment and project design with the peer authority, followed by up to three phases of each 3-years; each phase with a budget of up to DKK 10 million.
- Contributes to three global outcomes: 1) Strengthen partner countries' capacity to develop, implement and enforce conducive framework conditions for green transition and selected development priorities e.g. sector specific laws, policies, tools and plans; 2) Increased climate ambitions and ambitions for green transition and sustainable development through strong bilateral relations and green diplomacy; and 3) Enhanced engagement of the Danish private sector in identifying sustainable development solutions and opportunities for the promotion of green financial investment. The three outcomes mutually support each other. A conducive framework makes higher climate ambitions more realistic, and high climate ambitions also provide a momentum for improving framework conditions. Similarly, private sector engagement both enhances implementation of framework conditions and attainment of climate ambitions and at the same time benefits from a conducive policy environment.

Box B: What is the SSC 2.0 Framework Programme? A framework programme:

- Gives the Danish authority responsibility for developing and managing a portfolio of projects over a 4-year period, based on agreed objectives, outcomes/results, budget, and governance and management structures. It is a shift from single-projects to a programmatic approach.
- Aims to provide stronger strategic, programmatic, and development focus as well as improve cross-learning and ensure a leaner administration. Places all SSC projects under a single agreement, according to one consolidated work plan, annual progress report, and accounting.
- Is composed of projects founded on the needs and demands of the recipient countries matched with the Danish authority's international strategy and core competences; as well as the 1) priorities of Danish climate policy, development cooperation and foreign policy. 2) Danish bilateral or regional interest, including Africa as a priority and 4) Danish commercial interest.
- Defines objectives, results, budgets, and governance mechanisms for the Danish authority's development and management of its project-portfolio
- Develops and adds new project phases and new projects during the 4-year period, encompassing projects at various stages.
- Boosts synergies to the global Danish climate diplomacy and at the Embassies, as well as strengthening the green private sector engagement. Strengthens integration of the Danish Fellowship Centre engagement across the authority's project portfolio allowing for at more strategic approach to the development of new sector specific courses

1 Introduction

This document outlines the Framework Programme (FP) for Statistics Denmark with the Danish Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFA) under the Strategic Sector Cooperation (SSC). The FP follows the SSC Guiding Principles (July 2021) and the specific requirements for Danish Authorities to deliver under one Framework Agreement with MFA. Since 2019, Statistics Denmark has been implementing individual SSC projects in Ghana, Morocco and Vietnam.

The FP covers the period 2024-2027, with a budget of DKK **46.9** million, subject to annual Parliamentary approvals. At the commencement, new SSC project phases II, as part of the framework, will be implemented in Ghana and Morocco, whereas the ongoing SSC project in Vietnam will be carried forward into the FP and used to develop a new framework approach with relevant Vietnamese partners. Based on the experiences through the last three years, a fourth priority country will be included into the FP. The fourth country will be selected based on the agreed MYNSAM 2.0 country selection framework[1], which includes development policy considerations, in close cooperation between DST and the Danish Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The inception phase will commence during 2024.

Overall, the FP is designed to be fully aligned with the Development Policy Strategy – the World We Share. Statistics Denmark in general and the Statistics Denmark SSC supports the direction in these strategies for an inclusive, green and sustainable transition, intensifying the focus on sustainable development. Globally, the recognition of reliable disaggregated data and statistics to guide the decision making on the just green transition is evident. Denmark and Statistics Denmark are at the front in producing and using administrative data, establishing digitalized systems and amongst others delivering on the environmental economic accounting[2].

Box 1: Statistics Denmark's core competencies mobilized under the FP:

- The transition to the use of administrative registers for official statistical production in combination with quality- and effective surveys when relevant.
- Digitalization of the data-infrastructure from service provider to statistical register ensuring maximization of the use of administrative registers.
- Mobilization of enablers including both the statistical institute and the data-eco system to ensure inter-institutional coordination and collaboration.
- Production of statistical products underpinning the just green transition including environmental economic accounting.

Jointly with Denmark's efforts in green and economic diplomacy, Statistics Denmark and its core partners will be able to support countries in the development of statistical systems that increasingly can leverage data and statistics at an adequately disaggregated level, which has the potential to support a pro-poor and socially just green transition. Statistics Denmark and its partners will target key inhibitors and challenges faced by statistical systems in the targeted countries. The FP will strengthen the role of statistical offices and the capacities of the statistical system in the data ecosystem to enable duty bearers e.g. governments to take informed decisions and right holders e.g. population, to hold their governments to account. Enhanced capacities and positioning of statistics offices will be pivotal for most countries' digitalization and just green

[1] The framework specifies basic criteria and the process of selection, and stipulates that the country selection is approved at Ministerial level

[2] System of Environmental Economic Accounting: https://seea.un.org

transitions including the provision of environmental economic accounting and other essential statistics such as agricultural, social and demographic data.

This FP presents the context, needs and challenges of Statistical Institutions/Systems in the Global South and the focus and value adding of Statistics Denmark in support of the selected FP countries. The FP design is based on Statistics Denmark lessons learned from previous and ongoing SSC projects in Ghana, Morocco and Vietnam as well as Statistics Denmark's global engagement and EU twinning programs.

2 Programme context and justification

In the overall national governmental structure, Statistical Institutions are key to democratic, economic and environmental development providing the information that government, parliament, regions, municipalities and other governmental actors use in the democratic dialogue, in policy and decision making and planning - each within their mandate. Official statistics, if effective, provide free or low-cost information that private sector companies' use throughout their business process - from product and market planning, through to pricing and accounting. Likewise, official statistical institutions provide citizens and civil society organisations with information that allow them to hold governments accountable to their obligations.

Official Statistics at an adequately disaggregated level is a public good. Information on vulnerabilities in terms of access to water, health and education services, infrastructure, food security and market information, job market development, and climate change are all key elements in public planning, service delivery and policymaking - for any sustainable development process. These statistical products have always been key to poverty reduction, not the least for government policy planners and decision-makers. Statistical products can support planning and implementation to ensure that no one is left behind and in this context providing relevant data that is disaggregated by income, gender, age, geographic location etc. Data which is pivotal for e.g. vulnerability assessments and initiatives targeting human rights, inclusion, and gender equalities including women's economic and political empowerment to contribute to increasing economic growth and creating more equal and democratic societies.

Climate change has exacerbated the urgent need for information on where the vulnerable populations are and what their specific context is – adding a need for even more disaggregation and timely data.

Ghana is looking at devastating temperature rises where heat stress is predicted to affect crops, create land degradation, erratic rainfalls and flooding damaging and creating infrastructure and costing lives. As a response, the national Climate Change Development Report (CCDR) calls upon the acceleration of the development of Early Warning Systems. Systems that are fed by disaggregated data – that at current are incomplete, old or simply lacking. Morocco is one of the most water-scarce countries in the world where the amount of water available per person closes in on the absolute minimum threshold. To be able to act on this, Morocco faces a need for a comprehensive water account system on the one hand and more information on the population and needs on the other. Vietnam, with its long coastline is one of the most vulnerable countries to climate change in the world. The country is exposed to sea level rise, which will influence agriculture and in consequence have a huge impact on the GDP. Without proper adaptation and mitigation measures, it is estimated that climate change will cost Vietnam about 12 to 14.5 percent of the GDP a year by 2050[3].

[3] https://www.worldbank.org/en/country/vietnam/brief/key-highlights-country-climate-and-development-report-for-vietnam

It is in the light of these type of challenges, caused by the global climate crisis, that UN organisations, financial institutions as well as the Paris21 initiative have made a global call towards strengthening environmental statistics and the related statistical ecosystem, in order to support data-driven solutions to the crisis and challenges ahead.[4] Analytical efforts like the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, as well as national data on population demographics, social statistics and statistics on vulnerabilities e.g. water, land, vegetation, and greenhouse gas and energy emissions, all contribute to understanding the effects of climate change. In response the 53rd session of the Statistical Commission, held in March 2022, on Climate Change Statistics, the United Nations Statistical Committee and the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) developed a consolidated inventory list of statistics and indicators inherent to climate change mitigation and adaption.[5] The data landscape needed to tackle climate change and implement mitigation and adaption is vast - calling for energy data from administrative registers, geospatial data, meteorological data, privately held data incl. production information, population, household and vulnerability data including consumption, income, education, waste, land use and many others. All of which feed into the necessary modelling for climate action, for policymakers, company business-cases as well as for citizen accountability[6].

In the ambit of the 2030 Agenda for action, SDG 17 was developed for this same purpose. To ensure that the underlying capacities and infrastructure to monitor progress are equally kept in mind. According to existing data, which for the SDG 17 is relatively limited, all three countries can be placed in the category 'significant challenges remain'. However, improving data coverage and data quality would benefit the three countries in their work towards a socially just green transition and the 2030 Agenda.

Official statistics and data that is disaggregated at an adequate level support the socially just green transition along three key pathways. *Firstly*, by creating transparency through statistics, citizens are provided with information that they can use to keep governments and stakeholders accountable. *Secondly,* by increasing the governments and organisations access to timely quality data and statistics, these are better positioned in their climate change mitigation, planning and service delivery activities. *Thirdly*, by providing data to private sector actors, these are better positioned to plan for their own adaption and/or investments in the just green transition. See also Annex 1 including an illustration of the pathways.

In other words, official statistics and a strong independent National Statistical System has the obligation and potential to support and accelerate climate change mitigation and adaption actions, but also to address the multidimensional dimension of poverty, in line with the MFA How To Note on Poverty and HRBA, by providing access to information, indicate avenues for improvement, and contribute to a Human Rights Based Approach, HRBA, by assisting the right holders in holding the duty bearers accountable.

In the process of defining and designing statistics the principle of leaving no-one behind and the right to be represented are applied. In the process of data collection and production, it's on the one hand the right for individuals not to be identifiable while protecting information security and confidentiality ensuring that privacy of individuals is protected, and that data and information collected for statistical products are not used repressively by governments. On the other hand, it is important to design and select data tools and systems that maximises opportunities for data to represent the entire population and economic situation in a given country and thus promote the use of administrative data in combination with quality survey data. This will allow for statistical products that are more accurate and can inform a

[4] UNECE, In-depth review of the role of the statistical community in climate action, June 2020
PARIS21, Mobilising Climate Change Data Ecosystems for Better Climate Action, March 2023
[5] UNSTAT, Climate Change Statistics, March 2022 https://unstats.un.org/unsd/statcom/53rd-session/documents/2022-17-ClimateChangeStats-E.pdf
[6] UNSD, https://unstats.un.org/unsd/envstats/

more socially just green transition, with a greater chance of driving change for the poor and most vulnerable. These considerations are of high relevance in both Morocco, Ghana and Vietnam, covered in this FP. In all three countries the privacy culture is different from a Danish context. Likewise, the coverage in administrative registers may not be sufficient to capture e.g. informal sectors in the countries.

In this Framework Program all capacity building in statistical products or processes connected to them, feed into the production of the environmental economic accounts as well as core statistical products such as appropriate population statistics, business statistics, income statistics, water and land statistics and many others, without which, climate adaption and mitigation actions and indicators cannot be successfully constructed.

2.1 Official statistics for the just Green Transition

In 2015 the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE) and the Conference of European Statisticians (CES), developed the currently used definition of Climate Change Statistics as follows: "Environmental, social and economic data that measure the human causes of climate change, the impacts of climate change on human and natural systems, the efforts of humans to avoid the consequences as well as their efforts to adapt to the consequences.[7]"

Meanwhile the absence of statistics supporting the just green transition is particularly present in the Global South[8]. The underlying root challenges causing this absence are similar to those causing a general lack of quality statistics such as those needed for the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. Behind an incomplete environmental account and statistical system, there are common capacity challenges as shown by the Global Statistical Capacity Survey.

In the Paris21 global statistical capacity survey[9] mandated in coordination by the High-level Group for Partnership, Coordination and Capacity-Building for Statistics for the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (HLG-PCCB), four key immediate and long-term capacity development priorities across regions and countries are identified. They are the immediate first-level capacity development challenges and inhibitors to leveraging on statistics and data for the just green transition. They reflect statistical systems faced by core transversal challenges that need to be addressed:

(1) *Capacity to use and re-use administrative data for statistics,* stemming from a lack of coordination and trust among data owners, on the one hand, and technical capacity around the entire data-infrastructure and management, on the other.
(2) *Digitalization capacity and reforms*, which is the way to redirect resources from high-cost man-powered statistical processes to automated systems – liberating funds for innovation and new statistical products relevant to the just green transition.
(3) *Weak role of NSOs in the government complex,* reflecting a lack of capacity to leverage on relevant and quality statistics as well as a weak collaboration and coordination capacity. In turn, this affects financing of the NSO creating a circular negative spiral.
(4) *Capacity to produce statistics relevant to the just green transition*, including the environmental economic accounting. This is a challenge in itself, but is exacerbated by the above factors.

In all Statistics Denmark's SSC partner countries, Statistics Denmark will support the acceleration of a green transitionby addressing these four key challenges, thus contributing to unlock the potential of

[7] UNECE, CES Recommendations on Climate Change-Related Statistics, 2015
[8] PARIS21, Envisioning a climate change data ecosystem - A path to co-ordinated climate action, April 2022
[9] 4CD survey, Paris21, available at https://paris21.org/capacity-development-40/cd40-survey

statistical systems, bringing Danish core competencies (Box 1) and drivers of change into play. See also Annex 1 for more details on Statistics Denmark's approach to addressing these four challenges.

2.2 International and national policies and considerations

Statistics Denmark applies an approach to statistical capacity building that builds upon coordination and cooperation of peer-technical staff to peer-technical staff, in the understanding that the challenges specific to statistical institutions are best understood by partners that face or have faced the same challenges. However, the work on Statistics and on Statistical Capacity Building is governed by a series of international actors and decisions. This FP aligns to these, ensuring that methods, recommendations and approaches to capacity building are in line with the **governing development agenda on statistics**, **statistical capacity building** as well as specifically on the approach to **environmental economic accounting**. See also Annex 5 for more details on Statistics Denmark's Capacity Development Approach.

The **United Nations Statistical Commission** (UNSC) is a functional commission under the framework of the UN Economic and Social Council. The Commission oversees the work of the **United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD),** the operative branch of the UNSC. The UNSD compiles and disseminates global statistical information, develops standards and norms for statistical activities, and supports countries' efforts to strengthen national statistical systems. In 1999, the international statistical community, comprising of the above, but also regional actors like the European Commission, created the **Partnership in Statistics for Development in the 21st Century (PARIS21)** in the spirit that more coordination was needed. Paris21 is hosted by the OECD, where Statistics Denmark is an active participant in several statistical groups. PARIS21's main objective is "to achieve national and international development goals and to reduce poverty in low and middle income countries". PARIS21 facilitates statistical capacity development, advocates for the integration of reliable data in decision-making, and coordinates donor support to statistics. Figure 3 in Annex 5 shows the political context of statistical capacity building efforts, a context that the FP operates under.

The guidelines and recommendations on the role of the statistical systems in climate change adaption and mitigation as well as the official definitions of what must be considered key environmental statistics have been developed under the above framework.

The role of official statistics in climate change action is also a subject covered in depth it the report from the UNECE in 2021, mandated by the Conference of European Statisticians to examine the role of the statistical community in providing data and statistics for climate action[10]. **An endorsed definition of environmental and climate change statistics** is prepared in the report "Climate Change Statistics[11]" by the UNSD and the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change for the 53rd session of the UN Economic and Social Council. The report contains the final draft of the global set of climate change statistics and indicators, which provides a comprehensive statistical framework with statistics, indicators and metadata designed to support countries in preparing their own sets of climate change statistics and indicators according to their individual concerns, priorities and resources. **The FP aligns to the above** definition and priorities and to the system of environmental economic accounting.

Finally, in March 2023, the Paris21 initiative called for the **mobilising of a data-ecosystem for better climate change statistics**. This work is in line with, and reflects the work of statistics Denmark in the

[10] UNECE, In-depth review of the role of the statistical community in climate action, 2020

[11] https://unstats.un.org/UNSDWebsite/statcom/session_53/documents/2022-17-ClimateChangeStats-E.pdf

sectoral ambit. Statistics Denmark and this FP will seek to align to this call by ensuring a broad engagement of stakeholders – and by seeking coordination with Paris21.

2.3 Results and lessons learned from previous phases

The FP builds on the results obtained in Statistics Denmark's SSC projects in Ghana and Morocco since 2019. The project in Vietnam was initiated in 2022, hence still work in progress.

Box 2: Selected results

Ghana. Involvement of a broad set of institutions and partners in Denmark and Ghana including but not limited to the Ghana Ministry of Finance flagging the opportunities microdata provides and to draw the attention to the value of administrative data to a high political level involving the prime minister's office taking ownership for the reform to use administrative data.

Morocco. Initiating the development of the SEEA water accounts initiated a political dialogue in the Moroccan government complex, bringing increased attention to the need of advancing on the SEEA agenda.

Vietnam: Initiating the development of the SEEA initiated a political dialogue in the Vietnamese government complex, bringing increased attention to the need of advancing on the SEEA agenda, particularly regarding statistics about energy and emissions.

In Ghana as well as in Morocco the key challenges facing capacity-building efforts turned out to be institutional, deriving at large from a weak position of the statistical institute in the government complex. In both projects, activities aimed at strengthening this position by mirroring the Danish model. Statistics Denmark will continue such activities and strive for strengthening the technical competencies of the NSOs including the production of statistics that follow internationally approved methodologies in order to improve trust in statistics. In collaboration with sector counsellors and embassies in partner countries, Statistics Denmark will in parallel engage in green diplomacy with relevant government authorities and the NSOs to strengthen the inter-institutional collaboration and sharing of data and statistics. While doing so, Statistics Denmark recognises both the complexity of engaging with the national data ecosystem and the limitations of "enabling enablers" and influence when and how decision-makers and implementers use statistics to inform policy and programming for a just green transition. These complexities are elaborated on in the Risk Management, annex 4.

Box 3: Selected lessons

- Tackling the role of statistical institutes in the NSS and cooperating broadly yields more results and eases/facilitates the changes.
- Broad governmental cooperation and user-producer relations yield trust and cooperation, strengthening the role of statistical institutes, facilitating their opportunities to leverage on environmental statistics.
- Digitalization efforts are best with a coordinated and structured IT and digitalization strategy and plan, ensuring a holistic and sustainable approach to the activities.

The current SSC projects have also leveraged results on the improved SEEA accounts. In Morocco, the project has initiated development of the SEEA water account whereas the project in Vietnam has focused on statistics about energy and emissions (see box 2). Projects have also worked on an improved Statistical Business Register that builds the foundation that will - in time - allow environmental economic accounts to be disaggregated by sector.

There are potentials and synergies to be harvested in broad sectoral cooperation with local partners as well as with Danish partners. The SSC project in Ghana has for example leveraged an opportunity for collaboration with Ghana Water and Århus Water. Århus Water is a Danish public limited company owned by Århus Municipality, which operates throughout the entire water cycle, creating a climate-adapted, sound environment, growth and export (see also box 5).

2.4 Alignment with SSC principles and global results

The overall vision of SSC is to contribute to the just green transformation and sustainable and inclusive growth and development in partner countries. Focus is on the green and inclusive transition and selected

development priorities in areas where Denmark has special strengths and demonstrates international best practice e.g. in climate change. The FP objective is fully aligned with the SSC vision i.e.: *NSOs in partner countries are strengthened and in a better position to consistently provide a reliable and credible evidence-base – including but not limited to green national accounts - to sensitize decision-makers, implementers and key actors responsible for advancing a just green transition, as well as the general public at large.* Statistics Denmark's current SSC projects are all aligned with the overall vision and outcome areas of the new SSC strategic framework.

Statistics Denmark is through capacity development supporting partner countries' statistical institutes transition and work with a combination of administrative data for official statistics and surveys, and developing strategies and processes for IT and digitalization, communication of official statistics to the wider society. The aim being to promote availability of and access to reliable statistics for citizens, public and private institutions. The three core countries and their statistical institutes are all committed to embark on improving their statistical systems to support country policies and plans for a socially just green transition.

Box 4: Examples of concrete capacity building activities:

- **Hands-on workshop** in Ghana on the production of statistics on Green Good and Services related to a just green transition including direct **technical assistance** on the relevant survey with reference to the first Danish data collection exercise in 2014. Ultimately, this will assist policy makers to identify solutions that can protect the environment in Ghana.

- Ghanaian **high level study** visit to Denmark as part of the country's ambitions related to the digitalization of the public sector.

- Shared **video production** between Statistics Denmark and Ghana Statistical Service exemplifying the relevance of using administrative data for the statistical production used to improve Ghanaian inter-institutional collaboration between data owners and the NSO.

Box 5: Facilitation of bilateral relations and green diplomacy

- The cooperation between Statistics Denmark, Århus Water and two respected Ghanaian authorities has allowed for long term planning and climate adaption of cities in Ghana. By merging population and housing data from the 2021 census with sewer line data from Ghana Water it has become possible to determine water consumption, water loss and estimate waste water flows today and to project data into the future.
- The collaboration between Statistics Denmark, the Danish Embassy in Morocco and the NSO has initiated a political dialogue with the Ministry of Energy, Mines and Environment in the country on the relevance of mapping water flows and data sources feeding into SEEA.

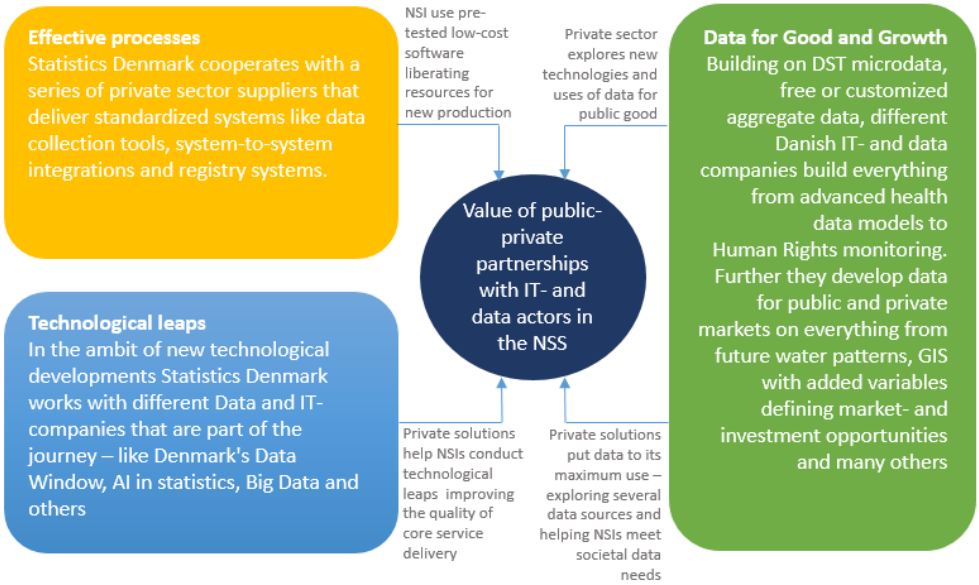
The capacity development approach combines peer-to-peer learning and trainings through deployment of Statistics Denmark experts and advisors, direct technical assistance to e.g. digitalization processes and IT, mentoring and leadership e.g. in organization and management of systems development (see Box 4-5 for examples and Annex 5 for additional information). The overall focus of Statistics Denmark capacity development support is aligned with the SSC global outcome 1: Strengthening partner authorities' capacity to develop and implement conducive legislative and institutional mechanisms for green transition. Statistics Denmark is working in close dialogue and collaboration with Danish representations in partner countries. In all three countries, Statistics Denmark is facilitating bilateral relations and green diplomacy with relevant national government authorities in supporting the role of statistical institutes, while recognizing the complexity of engaging with the national data ecosystem, as well as the limitation when it comes to influencing when and how decision-makers and implementers use statistics to inform policy and programming for a just green transition. In all partner countries there is growing need and demand to establish national partnerships and ecosystems for statistics between government and private institutions. Statistics Denmark's experiences in working with sector ministries and other stakeholders are a reference point for Statistics Denmark's SSC projects. Overall, the facilitation of inter-institutional collaboration is aligned with the SSC global outcome 2:

Increased climate ambitions and ambitions for a just green transition and sustainable development through strong bilateral relations and green diplomacy.

In Denmark, Statistics Denmark is working in close dialogue with Danish IT companies, Danish business associations and other Danish private actors. Moreover, it is evident that timely and reliable statistics is a key ingredient in an enabling environment for private sector development and investment. In Denmark, a variety of both public and private sector data- and IT companies make further use of the data and products that statistical institutions produce, whether in the form of aggregate statistics or as microdata, hence becoming the last brick in the data-infrastructure that have a role in bringing data further into the public. They are at the forefront of technological development building on the data provided by Statistics Denmark. The services and technologies, that they provide, fulfil multiple purposes benefitting society at large while also feeding an ever-increasing data-driven growth.

The cooperation between Statistics Denmark and Data-IT companies constitutes a particular Danish model, that is ensuring a maximum use of register data. The EU's PSI-directive, also called the Open Data Directive, further underlines this role of European Statistical Institutions in contribution to the data-driven growth and green solutions.

Figure 2. Development pathways in the Danish NSS private-public cooperation model



In parallel, partnerships with Data- and IT-providers also feed into Statistics Denmark's work with the purpose of creating more effective processes and help in making technological leaps needed to modernise - for better quality of services as well as for liberating resources for the ever changing demand for data.

Statistics Denmark cooperates with specialised Data- and IT-providers in Denmark – with the purpose of facilitating the proof-of-concept on the role of public-private partnerships involving solutions and software's that can be applied in targeted countries in support to the just green transition.

In the current SSC projects, Statistics Denmark has organized and facilitated study tours for representatives from both public and private institutions in partner countries. Participants have been exposed to the Danish model for sector cooperation and collaboration with Danish data-solution companies

Overall, these activities align well with the SSC global outcome 3: Enhanced engagement of Danish private sector in identifying sustainable development solutions and opportunities for the promotion of green financial investments.

Box 6. A few examples

- **Datafair and the HEDAX technology.** In cooperation with the Data for Good initiative Datafair, their partnerships and Statistics Denmark are testing a technology that allows for health data analysis on microdata without accessing it nor changing the physical position of the data allowing for maximum data-security. The technology can apply to any purpose and may have major impact where microdata cannot easily be shared.
- **CPHData and Denmark's Data Window.** Faced with a modernization of microdata-delivery Statistics Denmark partnered with CPHData to develop a modern platform while bringing technological leaps as AI into the application. The platform is key to researchers and to environmental research and modelling.

2.5 Alignment with Danish cross-cutting priorities and aid effectiveness

Statistics Denmark's approach and vision for SSC is fully aligned with Danish development priorities and strategies. The first SSC projects in partner countries have tested the sustainability of the SSC with statistical institutions as well as the potential to be impactful and contribute to partner countries development plans and strategies. This FP will have even stronger alignment with partner countries needs and visions to produce, manage and disseminate a wide range of adequately disaggregated data and statistical products. The data and statistics can support a socially just green transition, climate adaptation and mitigation, by being relevant for decision-makers and implementers, and thus enabling pro-poor and equitable resilience-building and national development agendas. Statistics Denmark is closely aligned with Denmark's Strategy for Development Cooperation "The World We Share" (and underlying How To Notes), as well as the new Foreign and Security Political Strategy, which pronounce the SSC as one of Denmark's most important foreign policy tools. Statistics Denmark aims to be a green pioneer in the global climate effort, utilising its platform as global lead on producing environmental economic accounts, and facilitating capacity development and bringing inspiration to partner countries. With Statistics Denmark's experiences and capacities, Statistics Denmark can contribute significantly to partner countries' ambitions for the climate, environment and nature, and actively advance the Paris Agreement and sustainable development in line with the SDGs. Statistical capacity is a unique element of SDG 17 but will also have enabling powers to feed into other SDGs especially SDG 10. and 13 with relevant data and statistics. The aim for Statistics Denmark is to assist a socially just green transition in partner countries through provision of relevant, trustworthy and timely disaggregated data and statistics. Statistics Denmark in its work focuses on developing building blocks of statistical systems including tools and system design maximizing opportunities for disaggregated data that is relevant to the just green transition but can also be used in several other contexts to understand inequalities, food and water insecurity, poverty and other vulnerabilities in partner countries recognizing that women, girls and vulnerable groups are often hit the hardest by climate change and degraded ecosystems. The approach ensures an improved capacity to report on the SDGs, as many of the indicators are using similar denominators in order to show the progress on different phenomena. Hence, the FP contributes to the development of a wider ability of the partner countries to report on the SDGs and strengthens the ability to address future demands for statistics.

Robust statistical systems based on valid and validated disaggregated data are pivotal for any policy planning addressing a more sustainable and resilient society. Disaggregated statistics including but not limited to information on income, age, geographic location and gender inequality in a society provides

the very basic information needed for policies and development programmes aiming to fight poverty, climate change and not the least protect rights and the empowerment of women and girls in work on increasing economic growth and creating more equal, free, and democratic societies. Importantly, NSOs in partner countries cannot guarantee if, when and how decisions-makers and implementers will use the statistical products to inform policy and prioritizations. However, by building independent NSOs, in accordance with internationally approved methodologies, which publish products in a transparent manner, NGO's, local civil society groups and the public at large will be able to act on the information generated in the statistics, and to identify misuse of data for political purposes. Outcome 2 focuses on green diplomacy promoting transparency in and the inclusion of the broader ecosystem for data and statistical products.

Relevance, effectiveness and sustainability are core principles of Statistics Denmark's capacity development support and approach. Statistics Denmark works closely with partner countries to support their own development priorities and build their capacity to lead and manage their statistical systems including in support of SDGs and the Paris Agreement. With the new FP and its strong focus on environmental economic accounting and social and demographic statistics of relevance for a just green transition, Statistics Denmark will be in a unique position to support partner countries towards greater participation of society (private, public and citizens) in the use of data and statistics, creating greater accountability among duty bearers and decision makers. With greater access to disaggregated data, statistical systems will be a means to enhance non-discrimination and create greater transparency on e.g. the impact (or lack thereof) of government initiatives to combat poverty, gender inequality and climate change. Engagement with local civil society organisations is key in this process as civil society can demand and promote change, supporting rights-based pro-poor action and ensuring inclusion of marginalized groups, including the rights and empowerment of women and girls.

Overall, the effectiveness of the FP is to be found in the strengthening of partner countries' statistical systems, and capacities to collect, manage and disseminate statistics in an open and transparent system supporting public and private institutions, as well as society and citizens in general. The specific SSC projects in partner countries will be based on statistical institutions' needs and demands, with Statistics Denmark as a strategic partner with unique knowledge and capacity to e.g. support a transition towards using administrative data, ensuring quality and effective surveys where relevant and develop systems and capacities for environmental economic accounting.

3 Framework Programme objectives and Theory of Change

The **long-term FP objective** is: NSOs in partner countries are strengthened and in a better position to consistently provide a reliable and credible evidence-base – including but not limited to green national accounts - to sensitize decision-makers, implementers and key actors responsible for advancing a just green transition, as well as the general public at large. The expected long-term impact is that decision-making and progress on the green-transition in partner countries is more relevant, effective, equitable and just, because it is driven by strong evidence-based practice that leverages, among others, a robust SEEA.

The overall vision is that a solid, disaggregated and trusted data foundation in the partner countries will provide a broader evidence for decision-makers in their work with adaptation and mitigation of climate changes. In the process of climate change adaptation and mitigation, the first and foremost role of statistical institutes is to provide data and evidence for decision-making, and demonstrate the effects of initiatives and policies addressing climate change. The FP objective is supported by the following three strategic outcomes, each with strategic outputs and deliverables. Country specific detailed and tailored results frameworks with country specific outputs and activities will be prepared for all partner countries – in the form of SSC projects.

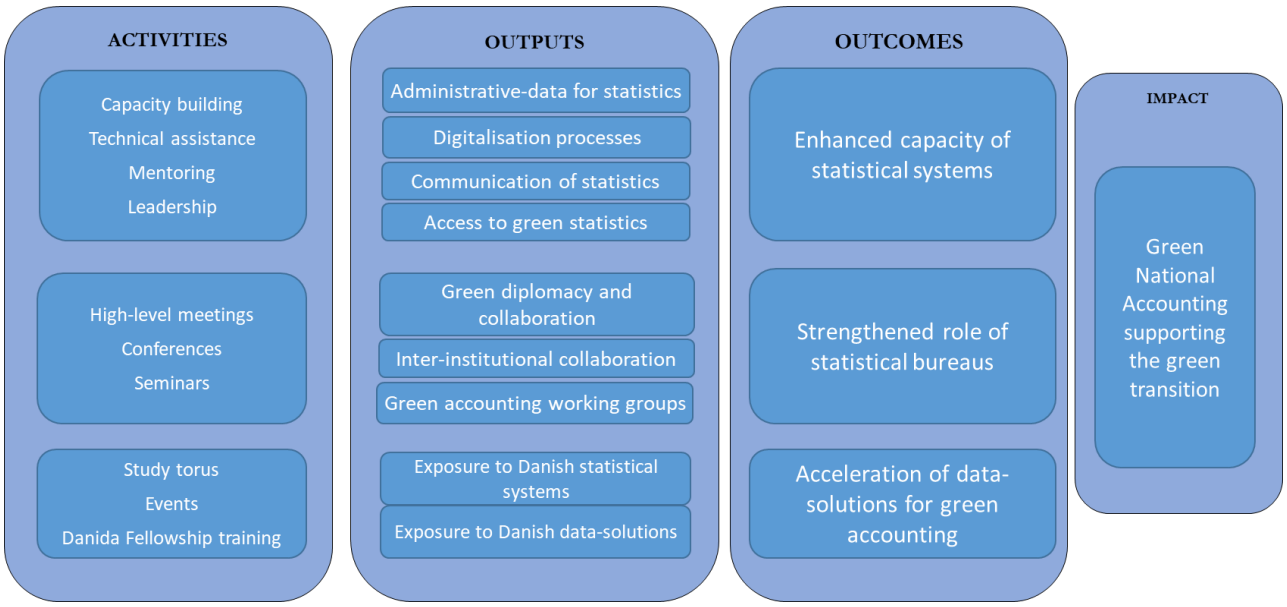
Strategic Outcome 1: Improved statistical frameworks and systems supporting a just green transition in partner countries through strengthening of NSO capacities to work with adequately and appropriately disaggregated survey and administrative data for statistics, for digitalization processes and for communication.

Strategic Outcome 2: The role of statistical institutes as trusted data providers, their capacities to cooperate and access relevant sector data, and their provision of relevant and in-demand statistics to government, private institutions and the general public relevant to a just green transition strengthened.

Strategic Outcome 3: Accelerated required decisions on viable data-solutions for the data ecosystem including but not limited to those of relevance to a just green transition enabled by partners through exposition to Danish data-solution companies and the Danish Public Private Partnership data-ecosystem of statistics.

The Strategic Sector Cooperation has three outcomes, defined from the onset of the establishment of the SSC, and further developed over time. The three outcomes are different in nature. Outcome 1 is the principal outcome of SSC and the basis for unfolding the following two outcomes. All three outcomes combined delivers the program objective of the framework programme, but outcome 2 and 3 cannot stand alone and must support the green transition and development priorities of outcome 1

Theory of Change for Statistics Denmark SSC Framework Programme



The theory of change is based on the following assumptions:

The objective of the SSC is that the NSOs in partner countries are strengthened and in a better position to consistently provide a reliable and credible evidence-base – including but not limited to green

national accounts - to sensitize decision-makers, implementers and key actors responsible for advancing a just green transition, as well as the general public at large.		
If Statistics Denmark deploys its core staff of experts, managers and leaders with good practice skills and knowledge of statistical systems to conduct and implement capacity development (capacity building, training, mentoring and leadership support) to the statistical ecosystem on the generation and/or use of adequately and appropriately disaggregated statistics; surveys, administrative data, digitalization processes, communication of and provision of access to statistics;	**If** Statistics Denmark and Danish Embassies are successful in engaging with partner country decision-makers in relevant government authorities on the need to create or enforce an enabling regulatory and legislative environment to support the development of national statistical systems; **And if** Statistics Denmark and Danish Embassies and relevant national authorities in selected partner countries are successful in signing SSC agreements that support generating and sharing (with NSOs among others) adequately and appropriately disaggregated sector data and statistics that may be of relevance, among other things, to a just green transition; **And if**, Statistics Denmark jointly with Danish Embassies, engages in green diplomacy with relevant government authorities in partner countries and the NSOs to strengthen inter-institutional collaboration and sharing of said data and statistics;	**If S**tatistics Denmark in collaboration with the Danish Embassy (incl. Trade Council), Danish private sector and other Danish institutions, organize and facilitate representatives from partner countries' statistical institutes and others in being exposed to the Danish statistical systems, the Danish Public Private Partnership data-ecosystem of statistics and collaboration with Danish data-solution companies;
Then national statistical offices will be able to generate, disseminate and communicate accurate statistical products and analyses of relevance, among other things, to a just green transition to a wide range of relevant stakeholders	**Then** partner countries and their NSO will be able to enhance the capacity of their respective statistical systems in order to support the just green transition	**Then** partner countries and their NSOs will be better able to identify and select contextually appropriate digital solutions and partnerships to strengthen the management, protection and sustainability of their growing statistical product base, including but not limited to, those of relevance to a just green transition;

And if, the critical assumptions endure; **Then**, NSOs in partner countries will have been strengthened and will be in a better position to consistently provide independent, reliable and credible statistics to sensitize decision-makers, implementers and key actors responsible for advancing a just green transition, among other national development agendas, and the public at large.
The expected long-term impact is that decision-making and progress on the green-transition in partner countries is more relevant, effective, equitable and just, because it will rest on a strong evidence-based practice that leverages, among others, a robust SEEA.

SSC and FP overall critical assumptions include that:

- Partner countries' commitment to the just green transition is maintained during the FP,
- Partner countries, despite of political changes and changes in staff and leadership, remain committed to enhance the role of statistical institutes;
- Partner countries committed to keeping the national statistical system independent and neutral
- Despite staff turn-overs in statistical institutes and other relevant government institutions, new capacities and skills are sufficiently institutionalized;

4 Results Framework

The following results framework includes the strategic focus of the FP. All SSC projects in partner countries will be tailored and aligned with the three strategic outcomes and outputs. At output level the specific results frameworks of the SSC projects will take point of departure in country specific needs and demands for deliverables in order to achieve the strategic outcome. The selected partner countries are at different stages in their just green transition and green national accounting, hence requiring tailored outputs and activities. The planning and detailing of the individual SSC projects and their results frameworks will be concluded prior to commencement of the FP. The risks and Statistics Denmark's risks management framework including Statistics Denmark's monitoring and reporting of results is presented in Chapter 9.

Table 2: Summary of the results framework for Statistics Denmark SSC

Programme		Statistics Denmark SSC 2024-2027	
Programme Objective		NSOs in partner countries are strengthened and in a better position to consistently provide a reliable and credible evidence-base – including but not limited to green national accounts - to sensitize decision-makers, implementers and key actors responsible for advancing a just green transition, as well as the general public at large. The expected long-term impact is that decision-making and progress on the green-transition in partner countries will be more relevant, effective, equitable and just, because it is driven by strong evidence-based practice that leverages, amongst others, a robust SEEA	
Baseline	Year	2024	Weak institutional position in society NSOs are not sufficiently recognised as producing statistical products of relevance to just green transition decision-making
Target	Year	2027	NSOs generate and disseminate a wide range of statistical products that contribute to producing robust and comprehensive (including, but not limited to, green national accounts) that are increasingly used to inform, among other things, a just green transition.

Strategic Outcome 1		Improved statistical frameworks and systems supporting a just green transition in partner countries through strengthening of NSO capacities to work with adequately and appropriately disaggregated survey and administrative data for statistics, for digitalization processes and for communication.	
Outcome indicator 1		Statistical capacity improved[12], assessed primarily by SCATS, supported by ODIN and SDG indicator 17.18.1 – Statistical capacity indicator for Sustainable Development Goal monitoring[13]	
Baseline	Year 1	2024	SCATS (composite of various indicators like ODIN, SPI) for selected interventions in 2024
Target	Year 4	2027	Improved SCATS for selected interventions in 2027
Output 1.1 (Statistics Denmark TA)		Capacity development plans for improved statistics, using a combination of disaggregated admin data and surveys relevant to the just green transition developed and implemented.	
Baseline	Year 1	2024	0 plans
Target	Year 4	2027	Plans for each core partner country (3) and four pilot projects implemented
Output 1.2. (Statistics Denmark TA)		Strategies for IT- and digitalization processes developed, endorsed and under implementation.	
Baseline	Year	2024	0 strategies
Target	Year	2027	Strategies for each core partner country (2) under implementation
Output 1.3. (Statistics Denmark TA)		Selected priority statistical processes[14] digitalized	
Baseline	Year	2024	0
Target	Year	2027	7 prioritized statistical processes digitalised
Output 1.4. (Statistics Denmark TA)		Capacities strengthened for development and implementation of communication and dissemination products of official statistics including environmental to the wider society.	
Baseline	Year	2024	0 environmental webpages exist following SEEA guidelines (see annex 1)
Target	Year	2027	4 environmental web-pages developed and launched following UN-guidance and 3 communications initiatives initiated
Output 1.5 (Statistics Denmark TA)		Availability of and access to statistics relevant for the green transition for citizens, public and private institutions increased.	
Baseline	Year	2024	4 (SEEA global progress assessment) available and publicly accessible
Target	Year	2027	8 (SEEA global progress assessment) available and publicly accessible
Strategic Outcome 2		The role of statistical institutes as trusted data providers, their capacities to cooperate and access relevant sector data, and their provision of relevant and in-	

[12] For information on the statistical capacity assessment score se Chapter 8, page 27

[13] For information on the statistical capacity assessment score se Chapter 8, page 27

[14] A statistical process to be digitalized could be access to and sharing of data.

		demand statistics to government, private institutions and the general public relevant to a just green transition strengthened	
Outcome indicator 2		SCATS improved	
Baseline	Year	2024	SCATS to be calculated NSO image survey conducted
Target	Year	2027	NSO image survey to be re-conducted
Output 2.1 (embassies + Statistics Denmark)		Enhanced bilateral relations and green diplomacy in support of statistical institutions' role in delivering statistics relevant to the green transition.	
Baseline	Year	2024	0
Target	Year	2027	20 high-level meetings, conferences, study tours
Output 2.2 (Statistics Denmark – high level + TA)		Roadmap for the establishment of National partnerships and "ecosystem for (green) statistics" with government and private institutions endorsed by key stakeholders and under implementation.	
Baseline	Year	2024	0 Roadmaps and/or national partnerships
Target	Year	2027	4 Roadmaps articulated and endorsed by key stakeholders (these may emerge as a result of 24 activities implemented (advocacy events, joint seminars/workshops, study tours etc.)
Output 2.3		Establishment of inter-institutional working groups (NSOs and other producers of statistics) increase their competences for development of national environmental economic accounting and/or best-practice communication of statistics relevant to the green transition.	
Baseline	Year	2024	0 trainings increasing competences No working group established
Target	Year	2027	Technical Working group for Statistics formally established with clear membership, mandate, Terms of Reference and resources *(this process may integrate and/or emerge from the activities proposed e.g.* 4 groups established and 8 inter-institutional trainings increasing competences held)
Strategic outcome 3		Accelerated required decisions on viable data-solutions for the data ecosystem including but not limited to those of relevance to a just green transition enabled by partners through exposition to Danish data-solution companies and the Danish Public Private Partnership data-ecosystem of statistics	
Outcome indicator 3		Partners' awareness increased regarding the potential role of public-private partnerships in the data-ecosystem and in the contribution to the green transition and inclusive development (based on the Danish model).	
Baseline	Year	2024	One country currently aware of Danish PPP data ecosystem
Target	Year	2027	4 countries aware of Danish PPP data ecosystem
Output 3.1		Comprehensive landscaping analysis and mapping of NSO needs (including by not limited to systems technical specifications e.g., flexibility around data storage and disaggregation potential and readiness for interoperability with other domestic systems) completed.	
Baseline	Year	2024	No mapping and/or comprehensive technical specifications in place.
Target	Year	TBD	Mapping completed and technical specifications endorsed.
Output 3.2		Exposures to the Danish statistical system, models of good practice Danish public-private sector cooperation and Danish data-solution companies planned and implemented.	

Baseline	Year	2024	0 good-practices, such as systems, models and solutions presented
Target	Year	2027	At least 8 good-practices, such as systems, models and solutions presented that align with NSO technical specifications and needs
Output 3.3		Proof of concept of the Danish-public-private partnership model as a good-practice of data ecosystem in partner countries developed	
Baseline	Year	2024	0
Target	Year	2027	Proof of concept developed for each partner country

5 Emerging project portfolio

This Framework Programme (FP) outlines the strategic focus and priorities for three country-level cooperation projects and for an additional, not yet selected, country, as well as Statistics Denmark engagement in other SSC with other authorities. Each of the existing three countries of Statistics Denmark's engagement shares common features and challenges in their statistical productions that call for the core competencies of Statistics Denmark as outlined in Box 1 (Chapter 1) above.

The three countries share one or several of the following features and challenges:

1. They are embarking on the journey of using administrative data for statistics combined with survey data relevant to the just green transition.
2. They are mature for an IT and digitalization strategy and committed to digitalization of statistical production processes.
3. The role and capacity of the NSO is not yet sufficiently robust to ensure inter-institutional coordination and collaboration.
4. There is support and commitment to embark on the production of the system of environmental economic accounts including their input statistics and other social and economic statistics relevant to the just green transition.

Prior to all Statistics Denmark's engagements, a standardized statistical capacity assessment, SCATS (see below) is conducted, which also allows for an evaluation of the maturity of the system, in terms of the appropriateness of the four core competencies that Statistics Denmark brings.

Engagements seek to align with other Danish priorities in the countries, to cooperate, and seek synergies in engagements with other Danish authorities implementing programs. In Morocco, Statistics Denmark has worked with the Danish Environmental Authority on the development of the water accounts, while Statistics Denmark in Ghana has cooperated with the Danish Agency for Digital Government and established synergies between the work of Statistics Denmark and that of the Århus Water public limited company. The cooperation with the Danish Agency for Digital Government has ensured a holistic approach to digitalization, that must be underpinned by a strong intra-governmental cooperation. Administrative registers are not made for the purpose of statistics – they are made to improve service delivery of the government, however thinking of statistics and management information in this process is an advantage.

Financing has also been set aside to enable Statistics Denmark to provide assistance to other Danish authorities' FP, which can benefit from a statistical input. Statistics Denmark has the past years on an ad hoc basis reached out and cooperated with FP authorities in Denmark and partner countries e.g. in Brazil with the national Patent authority, and will continue to discuss and map potentials for synergies and direct cooperation. Statistics Denmark will, as part of this FP, strengthen such cooperation by setting aside a budget for this that will enable a scale up and broadening of cooperation.

Statistical cooperation and alignment among bi- and multilateral donors is a requirement and obligation as per the Paris and Dakar Declarations. Statistics Denmark and the Strategic Sector Advisor with a strong anchor in the embassy will therefore seek to create, support and participate in any Bi- and Multilateral Statistical Sector Coordination Group and other type of donor cooperation.

A new-targeted country will be opened for an inception phase in April 2024. Statistics Denmark is committed to international bilateral cooperation at scale, and intend to grow the FP over the years and coming phases. Initiation cooperation in a fourth country is part of that commitment. It will also allow for greater programmatic and budget flexibility for Statistics Denmark, managing the various partner countries engagement under the FP, and recognising, through past experience, that there is a limit to how many activities one partner country can absorb during the timeframe. It will further enable Statistics Denmark to widen its scope and type of engagements by cooperating with a new partner country with a statistical system different from those already engaged with.

The identification of the new-targeted country is currently ongoing based on the agreed MYNSAM 2.0 country selection framework, which includes development policy considerations, and in close cooperation between DST and the Danish Ministry of Foreign. In line with the country selection process of MFA and Statistics Denmark, a list of potential partner countries is under development with MFA and will provide the basis for the final decision. Possible countries of engagement that are being evaluated are Brazil, due to the synergies that could be harvested with other authorities working there, such as health, and including the possible synergies in data and IT-technological providers. Others that are been reviewed are South Africa, Rwanda and Kenya. Meetings have been held with Paris21, the African Development Bank and with the African Union to inform about their current priorities in the statistical ambit on their side. No clear picture has emerged, but the dialogue will continue in close cooperation with MFA.

Table 3. STATISTICS DENMARKs portfolio 2024-2027

	Project title	Country	Period	Project objective	Partner authority	Thematic focus	Project document
1	Strengthening Official Statistics in Ghana – Phase 2	Ghana	January 2024 to December 2026	Improved statistical frameworks and systems supporting a just green transition in partner countries through strengthening of NSO capacities to work with adequately and appropriately disaggregated survey and administrative data for statistics, for digitalization processes and for communication.	Ghana Statistical Service (GSS)	Administrative data for statistics combined with survey data, NSS strengthening, SEEA	Submission for approval at the SMG November 2023
2	Strengthening the Statistical Systems in Morocco – Phase 2	Morocco	January 2024 to December 2026	Improved statistical frameworks and systems supporting a just green transition in partner countries through strengthening of NSO capacities to work with adequately and appropriately disaggregated survey and administrative data for statistics, for digitalization processes and for communication.	Haut-Commissariat au Plan (HCP)	Digitalisation, Admin data combined with survey data and SEEA	Submission for approval at the SMG November 2023
3	Quality of official statistics in Vietnam Phase 1	Vietnam	October 2022 to October 2024	Improved statistical frameworks and systems supporting a just green transition in partner countries through strengthening of NSO capacities to work with adequately and appropriately disaggregated survey and administrative data for statistics, for digitalization processes and for communication.	General Statistics Office (GSO), Hanoi, Vietnam	Administrative data for statistics, Big Data and SEEA	Approved
5	Quality of official statistics in Vietnam Phase 2	Vietnam	November 2025-November 2029 (estimated)	Improved statistical frameworks and systems supporting a just green transition in partner countries through strengthening of NSO capacities to work with adequately and appropriately disaggregated survey and administrative data for statistics, for digitalization processes and for communication.	General Statistics Office (GSO), Hanoi, Vietnam	TBD	Submission for approval March 2024

6	Strengthening the Statistical Systems in Morocco – Phase 3	Morocco	January 2027- (estimated) December 2029	Improved statistical frameworks and systems supporting a just green transition in partner countries through strengthening of NSO capacities to work with adequately and appropriately disaggregated survey and administrative data for statistics, for digitalization processes and for communication.	Haut-Commissariat au Plan (HCP)	TBD	Submission for approval November 2026
7	Strengthening Official Statistics in Ghana – Phase 3	Ghana	January 2027- (estimated) December 2029	Improved statistical frameworks and systems supporting a just green transition in partner countries through strengthening of NSO capacities to work with adequately and appropriately disaggregated survey and administrative data for statistics, for digitalization processes and for communication.	Ghana Statistical Service (GSS)	TBD	Submission for approval November 2026
8	Strengthening the Statistical Systems in (new country) - inception	TBD	April 2024- December 2024	Improved statistical frameworks and systems supporting a just green transition in partner countries through strengthening of NSO capacities to work with adequately and appropriately disaggregated survey and administrative data for statistics, for digitalization processes and for communication.	National Statistical Institute	TBD	Submission for approval at the SMG November 2023
9	Strengthening the Statistical Systems in (new country) – phase 1	TBD	Januar 2025- December 2027	Improved statistical frameworks and systems supporting a just green transition in partner countries through strengthening of NSO capacities to work with adequately and appropriately disaggregated survey and administrative data for statistics, for digitalization processes and for communication.	National Statistical Institute	TBD	Submission for approval at the SMG November 2024

6 Budget

The figures in the below budget are indicative and are preliminary subject to dialogues with partner countries and well as to parliamentary approval.

Table 3: Programme budget (million DKK)

	2024	2025	2026	2027	Total
Ghana Phase 2	2.600.000	2.500.000	2.500.000		**7.600.000**
Ghana Phase 3				2.500.000	**2.500.000**
Morocco Phase 2	2.400.000	2.400.000	2.400.000		**7.200.000**
Morocco Phase 3				2.400.000	**2.400.000**
Vietnam Phase 1	2.500.000				**2.500.000**
Vietnam Phase 2		2.900.000	2.900.000	2.900.000	**8.700.000**
Country inception**	1.000.000				**1.000.000**
Country Phase 1		2.700.000	2.700.000	2.700.000	**8.100.000**
Statistical support to other authorities	1.000.000	1.000.000	1.000.000	1.000.000	**4.000.000**
Public diplomacy and communications	100.000	100.000	100.000	100.000	**400.000**
Monitoring, evaluation, accountability and learning (MEAL)	500.000	500.000	500.000	500.000	**2.000.000**
Mid-term review			500.000		**500.000**
Total	**10.100.000**	**12.100.000**	**12.600.000**	**12.100.000**	**46.900.000**

* Dependent on annual provisions in subsequent annual Finance Act
** Budget for country 4 is subject to change depending on the distance

The budgets for the projects in Ghana, Morocco and Vietnam are developed based on the past experiences with the partners and context – and on initial dialogue with partners in-country and in Denmark. It should be noted that NSOs are smaller focused institutions, than broad based ministries, and that absorption capacity is a key parameter. The budget builds on the assumption of the current expenditure level for missions (depending on the distance to the partner country) and study groups for all countries. In Ghana, there has been no SSC adviser, and past budgets has been lower, but is expected to increase with the recruitment of an adviser, which the budget reflects. A new country is under review for opening, and the estimated budget is based on experience with initiating new programmes. The budget for the new country is also based on the assumption that it is likely to be a country long distance travel such as Brazil or South Africa, as described above.

As mentioned, funds have been set aside to fund supporting of other Danish SSC/FP authorities within the ambit of official statistics. That budget line entails around 3-4 missions yearly. A budget is set aside for communications and public diplomacy purposes allowing the embassies as well as Statistics Denmark to budget for activities together.

Finally, a budget has been set aside for monitoring and evaluation purposes to ensure a professionalised MEAL function (see also below).

This program is financed by Official Development Assistance (ODA), and as such abides by the OECD DAC ODA definition, which states that official aid promotes and specifically targets the economic development and welfare of developing countries. As such, the allocation of SSC funds for outcome 3 must always have the realization of outcome 1 (just green transition and development) as the prime objective. For activities that support the identification of sustainable development solutions and opportunities for the promotion of green financial investments (outcome 3), it is important to note that project funds cannot be disbursed to private companies, Danish or other. Companies can participate in program/project activities but must cover all costs related to their own participation. However, consultancy companies contracted to deliver technical inputs to the program/projects are exempt from this ground rule.

7 Governance and management

The governance and management setup of the FP is designed in accordance with the guiding principles of the SSC[15], the Administrative Manual for the Strategic Sector Cooperation[16], the Aid Management Guidelines (AMG) and the Financial Annex[17] further defining the specific financial management framework applicable to the FP.

Statistics Denmark will be overall responsible for the implementation of the Strategic Framework Programme in close collaboration with the embassies including the sector advisors and the Ministry of Foreign affairs.

The Framework Programme will install three governing bodies – each with their separate responsibilities, i.e. Strategic Management Group (SMG) Programme Management Group and Project Steering Committee.

The Strategic Management Group (SMG) will be responsible for the overall strategic direction of the strategic framework programme with an eye to maximising the impact of the programme in relations to its ambitions in supporting the acceleration of the just Green Transition and Inclusive Development.

The SMG will address and advise on sectoral developments, emerging strategic issues affecting the core areas addressed by the programme.

The SMG is comprised of High Level representatives at Statistics Denmark and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Four strategic anchors in Statistics Denmark will advise the SMG and participate as necessary. The Strategic Anchors are high-level personnel in Statistics Denmark responsible for being a technical-strategic anchor in each of the core areas addressed: Digitalisation, Administrative data, Environmental Economic Accounting and Public-Private partnerships.

The Programme Management Group (PMG) is responsible for the overall implementation of the programme comprising of all the implementation countries. The PMG reviews overall programme progress, project progress as well as programming for the next year. It plays a key role in ensuring the programme progresses together against the overall objective. The PMG is the entity responsible for the

[15] Denmark's Strategy for Development Cooperation.pdf
[16] https://amg.um.dk/-/media/country-sites/amg-en/bilateral-cooperation/mynsam-2-guidelines-for-strategic-sector-cooperation/the-ssc-manual-for-administration.ashx
[17] https://amg.um.dk/-/media/country-sites/amg-en/bilateral-cooperation/mynsam-2-guidelines-for-strategic-sector-cooperation/the-financial-annex.ashx

approval of phases, budgets, and the allocation or re-allocation of funds – all within the overall objective and results framework defined in this programme. New phases or new projects must be approved by the PMG, often with a mandate from SMG.

The PMG meets twice a year. In February/March to review the overall progress report and individual progress reports and in October/November to review and approve next year's programme and planning – overall and at project level.

The PMG is comprised of Statistics Denmark management, Desk officer at MoFA, the M&E and QA officer and the Statistics Denmark strategic anchors.

The international Advisory Team at Statistics Denmark is the secretariat for both groups. All materials for the PMG and SMG will be circulated at least 14 days prior to the meeting and all minutes' form meetings will be equally circulated for comments maximum 14 days after the meeting.

All existing and new projects and project documents will be developed in accordance with the AMG and the specific SSC's Guiding Principles, Administrative Manual and Financial Annex, including description of objectives, results frameworks, risks, ToC, budgets, work plans.

The Project Steering Committee (PSC) is responsible for the administration and management of the individual project. It is comprised of the project manager, the partner authority, the Sector Advisor and the M&E and QA officer.

New projects or phases will be submitted and agreed upon in the PSC prior to the submission to the PMG for approval.

8 Financial management, planning and reporting

Statistics Denmark will ensure that the Financial Management of the project is done in accordance with the Danida Guidelines for Financial Management and the specific annex made for the purpose of the Strategic Sector Corporations.

Funds from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs will be disbursed on an annual basis, in one disbursement, based on the official approved reporting.

Statistics Denmark will provide two reporting products that will be key to the PMG and the SMG namely the Annual Work Plan and budget and the Annual Progress Report – as described below.

Reporting products	Detail
Consolidated work plan and budget for coming year to be presented to the PMG in October/ November	The work plan and budget will describe planned FP-level activities and highlight significant project-level activities that are expected to have an impact on the overall FP progress and expected FP results. The plan will show priorities and budgets, and main deviations from previously approved plans. All proposed new phases and projects will be reflected in the work plans.
Annual FP progress report and financial expenditure report presented to the PMG for	The annual progress report will assess developments, and lessons learned in relation to the FP Results Framework, the overall Theory of Change, and it will provide a synthesis of results and progress across the outcomes and outputs in the individual projects.

the previous year in February/March	The report will show deviations and challenges in implementation of individual projects with significance or impact on the overall progress and results of the FP. The annual progress and expenditure reports will be reviewed as basis for directions on adjustments or approval by the PMG. The PMG will decide on overall adjustments to coming 6-months work plan based on the review and discussion of progress.

9 Monitoring, evaluation, accountability, learning and risk management

A MEAL plan will be developed as part of the FP, unfolding how outcome and output results will be collected across projects and the programme as a whole. A MEAL Officer will be responsible for the implementation of the MEAL plan and for monitoring programme outputs and outcomes regularly.

The PSC, the PMG and the SMG will be informed about the monitoring and progress of the projects and FP during the set meetings as outlined in above Figure 3.

The MEAL plan will include:

- SCATS
- Monitoring of transversal criteria
- SPI and ODIN

For the purpose of outcome monitoring a standard **Statistical Capacity Assessment Tool and Score** (SCATS) will be established building on a standardized capacity assessment methodology used in statistical capacity assessments. The assessment is adjusted to assess capacities in the core changes targeted in the FP like organisational capacity, administrative capacity, digitalization and communications capacity. The tool will be used to monitor capacities prior to any new phase – informing on priorities while also building a baseline. The same SCATS is applied at mid-term and final evaluations to map progress and results and consolidate learning. For further elaboration and illustration of SCATS, see also Annex 10.

In parallel, the internationally accessible assessments such as the World Bank's Statistical Performance Index (SPI) and the Open Data Inventory (ODIN) will also form part of the outcome monitoring – informing on major changes. These tools will be used by the MEAL Officer in collaboration with each project manager in combination with the SCATS baseline, mid-term and final review.

ODIN analyses the data coverage and data accessibility in a given country based on a list of specific indicators needed to monitor the socio-economic status. ODIN is already used by Statistics Denmark and partners to define strategic goals and outputs. **SPI** assesses the maturity and performance of national statistical systems in five themes: 1) Data use, 2) Data services, 3) Data products, 4) Data sources, and 5) Data infrastructure. Both ODIN and SPI can be used to measure the performance of a country's statistical system and the development of statistical systems over time. Both tools are used regularly by Statistics Denmark and the international donor community in the area of statistics to identify needs and measure general and specific progress allowing comparison between countries. Being relatively broad in their assessment, they will mainly be used to supplement the SCATS and quality assure the SCATS by comparing the progress with progress in the ODIN and SPI. Being open-source, updated yearly and conducted by independent stakeholders, few resources are demanded to use them as landmarks and to triangulate the SCATS.

Besides monitoring of the results, a MEAL Officer will be in charge of monitoring changes in the transversal criteria such as continued monitoring of relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, possible pathways towards impact, coherence, efficiency, sustainability and added value in accordance with the DAC

criteria[18]. The monitoring of these criteria will also be a part of the MEAL plan and will be included in the annual reports. Statistics Denmark has a wide experience in using the mentioned evaluation tools and considers them important for the adaptive management of SSC and for gaining knowledge and experience in the work with projects.

The PSC will monitor risks of each country project and the project managers will escalate this if there are significant or sudden changes to the risk matrix to the PMG and SMG for the purpose of timely reaction. Annex 4 includes the main **risks** associated with the FP. The risk matrix is inspired by Statistics Denmark's general system for information and data security management.

[18] DAC framework

10. Closure

The process for closure and exit will follow the procedures defined in the SSC guidelines and Danida AMG. No single SSC project will have more than three phases. Hence, a SSC project can have between 1-3 phases depending on the decision to be made by the SMG.

All SSC projects and phases will include, as part of the project documentation for approval, considerations for sustainability and an exit. The documentation will outline how the SSC project could be sustained within the partner authority systems after termination of the cooperation. Considerations will be made with regard to how the SSC project will be institutionalized within the partner country context, reform processes or within the wider engagement in the country of e.g. other Danish aid or business instruments, commercial cooperation or other donor funded programmes etc. Project documents, regardless of phase, will include considerations on the process and time required to achieve the expected objective set in a context of a longer term vision.

A final FP results report, with a summary of achieved results and outcomes, will be submitted to MFA by Statistics Denmark for learning as well as for approval by the SMG. Similarly, for learning, debriefings will be organized with Danish embassies, partner institutions and, if relevant, with private sector actors.

The closure of accounts will follow the principles of the AMG.

At the beginning of the final year of the FP, the SMG will assess and agree on the feasibility and possibility of applying for a new four year FP.

Annex 1 Context Analysis and design choices

Overall development challenges, opportunities and risks

As mandated at the 47th session of the UN Statistical Commission in 2016, the United Nations Statistical Division (UNSD) in collaboration with the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) began the development of a global set of climate change statistics and indicators that would be applicable in all countries. The consolidated report and seven page long list was launched in 2022, making the challenges that face national statistical systems around the world apparent.

To understand the complexity of the task at hand, it is worth remembering, that most LDC's and MICs continue to struggle to modernise and/or strengthen fundamental statistical products. This includes products core to climate change e.g. like basic up-to-date geographically disaggregated population statistics. At the same time, several development agendas operate simultaneously requiring statistical institutions to produce new statistical products on several fronts as is the case of the SDG indicators.

While official statistics have never been more important, statistical institutions and systems are faced with a series of key underlying challenges and inhibitors that affect their capacities and that reinforce a negative spiral undermining their mandate and opportunities to deliver quality statistical products.

The World Development Report 2021, "Data for Better Lives", and the Paris21 Global Statistical Capacity Survey touch upon the same underlying capacity development challenges affecting the statistical capacity of NSS in low- and middle income countries. Challenges that in turn block NSSs capacity and opportunities to provide the data and statistics needed for climate change adaption and mitigation.

These challenges are all common features affecting the statistical systems in the countries targeted by the FP. The following provides an overview of the contextual and institutional challenges in the three priority countries Ghana, Vietnam and Morocco.

Lack of experience with administrative data for statistics as an inhibitor for the expansion and integration of the statistical production

All three countries included in the FP targets are new in the journey towards using administrative microdata for statistical purposes. In Ghana the new law was passed in 2019 providing GSS with the legal basis for the requiring data from administrative sources. However, there are other inhibitors, apart from the legal setup. There is an institutional inhibitor where trust and cooperation must be built amongst institutions, and a culture where institutions recognise the value of such data sharing. GSS is currently facing these challenges, which is a key reason behind the program design, focusing on strengthening the role and intra-governmental cooperation capacity of GSS. Morocco uses some administrative data, however they are only starting to create the basic register – namely the population register – this year. While a plan is underway, Morocco has never produced the population statistics using registers, and is calling for support in this process.

In Ghana the Vice President's office has called for fast development of capacities to use administrative data for statistical purposes. In Vietnam, the changeover from census-data to administrative data is also among the priorities of the National Statistical Institute. In Morocco likewise. All three countries intend to start the journey by building population statistics based on administrative registers – but they are battling the transformation due to the natural lack of experience in doing so. Statistics Denmark can bring practical experience to peers in all three countries, supporting them in the transformation.

In Ghana a new Ghana Card and connected civil registration number provide possibilities for improvements in the government's service delivery. It is also showcasing the opportunities that civil registration means for statistics and modelling. Vietnam has come further on the matter of registering

individuals – but installing governance structures, data sharing and statistical production are all new to the statistical system.

In Morocco, structured civil or business registration are neither in place and the lack of a consolidated system with unique identifiers such as personal IDs, ID number for businesses, and a unique code for addresses impedes the possibility for combining data from different sources. Furthermore, the HCP at present does not take advantage of existing identifiers. The reasons for is that the digitalization process of the public sector is still in its making and there is a lack of relations and formal agreements on data exchange between HCP and other public institutions.

With more than 50 years of experience in using administrative data for statistical production, Statistics Denmark can support the countries' ability to work with administrative data in combination with survey data, foster inclusive development and support the just green transition along two pathways. *Firstly*, through the FP, the targeted countries will acquire experience with the institutional and technical requirements for working with administrative data for statistics – laying the foundation for other statistics. *Secondly,* up to date disaggregated population data with maximum granularity with geographical identifiers provide basic information for climate change adaptation and mitigation and on geographical distribution of the population across sex and age.

Digitalising the statistical process – liberating resources and producing better quality

Technological opportunities have created a need for a redefinition and redesign of traditional statistical institutions. While the technologies already exist, the institutional migration towards a digitalized statistical institute, where statistical processes are atomised require a broad set of technical capacities within the statistical institutes – that do not currently exist. It will require time and money that statistical systems do not have - but also IT and Human Resources plans, that have not been developed. All three FP countries are facing this need for reforming their statistical systems towards being IT-organisations – a process that Statistics Denmark will support.

Unlocking the opportunities in digitalisation of the statistical system is a prerequisite for South-based statistical institutions to be able to free resources for the tasks facing them – including that of providing new environmental economic accounts while still fighting to bridge the gap on basic statistics.

Ghana has initiated the very first steps towards digitalising the statistical system focusing on secure data sharing, storage and modern dissemination tools. In Morocco the FP will support the implementation of a new IT and digitalisation strategy – paving the way for an overall reform of the statistical system. In Vietnam, the statistical system is taking first steps towards using Big Data in the statistical production.

General lack of understanding of the core benefits of the digitalised statistical processes undermines the development processes and prioritisations, which is one of the key factors causing resource constraints affecting statistical institutions' transition.[1]

Statistics Denmark is in an exceptional position to support the efforts in the targeted countries to apply a holistic and sustainable approach to digitalisation[2]. By supporting the changeover from man-power or analogue driven statistical processes to more automated processes, the statistical systems will better placed to free time and funds to invest in new statistical productions or modernisation of others.

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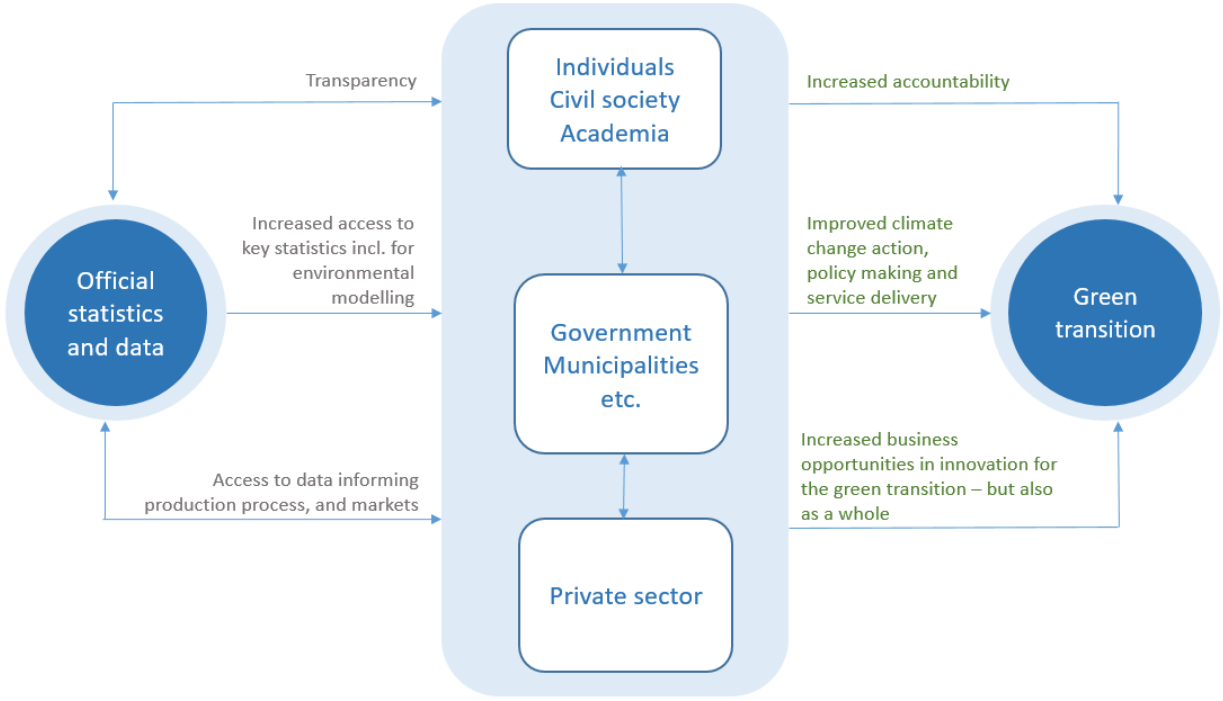
[1] World Development Report, "Data for Better Lives", 2021

[2] A reference to the WDR, citing the challenge that donor funding for statistical purposes can affect the priorities of statistical institutes. In the situation described priorities tend not to be national and institutional, but rather donors become clients of statistical institutes and priorities shift where the money is. Statistics Denmark being a Statistical Institute itself will advise based on the priorities we would ourselves make. Without being dependent on external funding.

Capacity for production of Environmental Economic Accounts

As illustrated in Figure 1, official statistics and data support the just green transition along three key pathways. *Firstly*, by creating transparency through statistics, citizens are provided with information that they can use to keep governments and stakeholders accountable. *Secondly,* by increasing the governments and organisations access to timely quality data and statistics, these are better positioned in their climate change mitigation, planning and service delivery activities. *Thirdly*, by providing data to private sector actors, positioning them better to plan for their own adaption and/or investments in the just green transition.

Figure 1. How data and statistics can support the green transition



Model inspired in the World Bank, 'Better data - Better lives' publication, but developed by Statistics Denmark

In other words, official statistics and a strong independent National Statistical System have the obligation and potential to provide data about climate change mitigation and adaption actions, but also to address multidimensional poverty, by providing access to information, indicate avenues for improvement, and contribute to a Human Rights Based Approach, by assisting the right holders in holding the duty bearers accountable.

Morocco, Vietnam, and Ghana are all early in the implementation of the environmental economic accounting. In the yearly UN assessment of the progress on the SEEA implementation, the current status of the targeted countries place Vietnam, Morocco on a Stage I phase – lacking most accounts. Ghana is placed on a Stage I in 2020 and a Stage III in 2022 – due to the production of a series of accounts in 2022. In comparison, Denmark is at Stage III and is considered one of the frontrunners in the application of the SEEA.

Table 4. Global Assessment Results on progress of the SEEA implementation[3]

Country	Denmark	Ghana	Morocco	Viet Nam

[3] https://seea.un.org/news/recent-progress-and-trends-global-seea-implementation

Programme currently active	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Stage of implementation (SDG 15.9.1)	Stage III	Stage III	Stage I	Stage I
Compiling institution	Statistics Denmark	Ghana Statistical Services	High Commission of Planning	General Statistics Officce
Compiling SEEA CF?	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Compiling SEEA EA?	Yes	Yes		
Website(s)	Yes			
Water	Yes		Yes	
Air emissions	Yes	Yes		
Energy/minerals	Yes	Yes		
Material flow	Yes			
Waste	Yes			
Taxes & subsidies	Yes			
Environmental protection and management expenditure accounts	Yes			
Environmental Goods and Services Sector	Yes			
Agriculture/forestry/fisheries	Yes		Yes	
Land	Yes	Yes		

There are several challenges for the FP countries beside the technical production of the SEEA. For the regular production of the SEEA, as opposed to none or a one-time production, statistical institutes must have strong coordination with a multitude of private and public institutions that are able and willing to share data. Data sharing agreements based on mutual trust and understanding must exist as well as an effective data-infrastructure that supports the production process. Hence, the challenge is not only technical, it is to a large extent an attitude and trust issue. Lastly, an effective user-focused dissemination is needed to facilitate the use of SEEA.

Denmark and Statistics Denmark stand in a unique position to support the targeted countries' progress in the implementation of the SEEA. The support will require both technical assistance as well as diplomatic and political engagement on the need and resource requirements of the SSEA.

Strengthening the role of Statistical Institutions and Systems

As emphasised above statistical institutions and systems face multiple technical, human and political challenges. While having to digitalize and modernize the entire statistical process, and also leverage data for the evolving climate crisis, statistical institutions also face the challenge of communicating and showing the benefits for policy planners and decision makers, private sector and citizens in general. Without the recognition of the benefits, NSOs will continue to be challenged on their capacity to secure resources and influence national development processes. NSOs need to gain trust in society in order to be seen as a legitimate and relevant institution producing what users need, in a quality that inspires the use of and trust in statistics. In order to achieve this, the dissemination of statistics will be tailored in a form that addresses users and recipients.

Called upon by the European Commission's Statistical Agency EUROSTAT and other international actors, Statistics Denmark has provided support on capacity building issues to peer statistical institutions globally for the past 27 years.

In each of the targeted FP countries, Statistics Denmark will direct the support towards the priorities in the National Statistical Plans developed under the UNSD framework and aligned to the Dakar Declaration for Statistics.

In the Paris21 Global Statistical Capacity Survey[4], mandated by the High-level Group for Partnership, Coordination and Capacity-Building for Statistics for the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (HLG-PCCB) four key immediate and long-term capacity development priorities across regions and countries were identified. They are the immediate first-level capacity development challenges and inhibitors to leveraging on statistics and data for the just green transition. They reflect statistical systems faced by core transversal challenges that need to be addressed:

In all Statistics Denmark's SSC partner countries, Statistics Denmark will support the work on climate change mitigation and adaption by addressing these four key challenges, thus contributing to unlock the potential of statistical systems, bringing Danish core competencies and drivers of change into play as described below:

(1) Addressing the capacity to use and re-use administrative data for statistics needed for climate change modelling

Climate change modelling and disaster impact assessments often need a large variety of data. Data from NSOs on people (their location, their livelihoods and vulnerabilities), companies (their location, businesses and production processes) or emissions and waste management are key to climate change actions. These data can stem from surveys or administrative data. In the wake of climate change, the usability of survey-based data is lacking, due to the timeliness and granularity of such data. An effective system that uses and centralises administrative data for statistical purposes can reduce time-lags caused by expensive survey systems. Likewise, delivering data on individual level (microdata), administrative data, allows for the application of data granularity needed for the purpose.

All countries targeted in this FP are starting their journey with administrative micro-data sharing for statistics. Ghana and Vietnam are both working on replacing their census-based population statistics with up-to-date register based data. When successfully done, this change will provide up-to-date and low-cost information – that inform areas from poverty reduction and food security measures to gender equality and climate change adaption and mitigation measures.

The statistical system in Denmark has close to 50 years of experience with data-sharing and administrative registers for statistics. The competencies that Denmark brings, address challenges across the entire statistical business process – including laws and MOUs, data management and production, as well as data security issues and dissemination.

(2) Addressing digitalization capacity and reforms of the statistical business process

For National Statistical Systems to be able to step up to the challenge of providing statistics that support the just green transition a digitalization process must occur. This process not only involves statistical institutions, but data-owners and government structures as a whole. Digitalisation of statistical systems should be addressed centrally in an IT and digitalisation strategy that outlines technological leaps in an appropriate pace. To provide sustainable results, any training of people or implementation of software,

must be supported by a human resource strategy and a technological infrastructure that supports said technology.

Ghana has initiated the very first intentions towards digitalising the statistical system focusing on secure data sharing, storage and modern dissemination tools. In Morocco the FP will support the implementation of the new IT- and Digitalisation strategy (developed in a previous phase) – paving the way for an overall reform of the statistical system. In Vietnam, the statistical system is taking its first steps towards using Big Data in the statistical production – while also battling the need for a transforming their data-infrastructure.

Unlocking the opportunities in digitalisation of the statistical system is a prerequisite for South-based statistical institutions to be able to free resources for the monumental statistical tasks facing them – including that of providing new climate change statistics while still fighting to bridge the gap on basic vital statistics.

Statistics Denmark embarked on the digitalization process more than 50 years ago. In Denmark, all processes in the statistical production are now digitalized to the point of delivering microdata back to data-owners through an advanced micro-data-sharing solution named 'Denmark's Data Window' a one-of-its-kind technology – that in turn provides data for the Danish Governments 'Green Reform' data modelling tool. Statistics Denmark is therefore in a key position to engage in the digitalisation process within the statistical systems. By collaborating as far as possible with the Danish Agency for Digital Government, synergies and holistic solutions are sought.

(3) Reinforcing the role of National Statistical Institutions

In the government complex in the Global South, the role of statistical institutions vis-à-vis other agencies are often weak. This in turn, is equally reflected among private companies and in the population. A weak role affects the capacities for Statistical Systems and Institutions to step up to the challenge.

Morocco has battled the approval of a new law on the statistical system since 2015, and it has yet to be passed. The absence of a proper mandate puts HCP in an impossible position when it comes to facing the statistical challenges that Morocco faces. Ghana Statistical Service, GSS, on the other hand, witnesses continued decrease in funding, crippling their ambitions for sustainable statistical production. Statistics Denmark in close collaboration with the Danish embassies, has worked with partners on building and strengthening their institutional capacities advocating the independence of statistical systems.

The weak positions of statistical institutions are caused by a variety of self-perpetuating factors. On the one hand, there is a lack of capacity in cooperating with stakeholders whether public, private, international media and others. This creates weak user-producer relations and has a direct effect on the perceived relevance and usability of data. Weak user-producer relations tend to weaken the capacity of NSOs in ensuring that what they are producing is in demand and disseminated in a way that it meets the needs of users. For the purpose of the just green transition and disaster preparedness, granularity and disaggregation is key for usability of the information. If statistical institutions cannot deliver, then the fundamental data-gaps for any leveraging on any sustainable development agenda will remain.

Finally, if statistical systems and institutions produce data that are not of a sufficient quality or are perceived of a lacking quality, then the public will divert from using their resources on the production, affecting the quality of modelling and long-term sustainable solutions.

Statistics Denmark has collaborated broadly with public and private partners and stakeholders since its establishment in 1850 – and the recent strategy focused on opening the organisation even further to the public. This puts Statistics Denmark in a strong position to engage with statistical systems, bringing best practices on user-producer relations and other activities that can. In close collaboration with embassies, reposition statistical systems in order for them to be able to step up to the challenge.

(4) Providing Green Statistical Products

While working on the core underlying factors described in the above, this FP will also tackle the access to statistics relevant to the just green transition including that of the System of Environmental Economic Accounting (SEEA) developed by the UN, EU, WB, IMF and OECD and ratified in 2012 by the UN Statistical Commission[5].

Box 2. The System of Environmental Accounts (SEEA) in short

Biodiverse, healthy ecosystems provide essential contributions that humans depend upon in their daily lives - clean water, productive soils and flood control, to name just a few. But the economic contributions have often been taken for granted when making economic decisions.

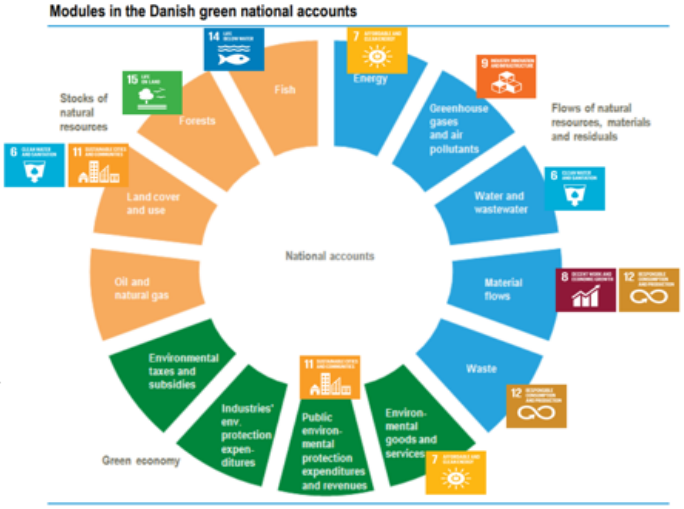
The underlying premise of natural capital accounting is that since the environment is important to society and the economy, it should be recognized as an asset that must be maintained and managed, with its contributions (services) measured and considered in decision making.

The SEEA fills a gap in official statistics. Mainline economic indicators like Gross Domestic Product (GDP) provide important information about the state of the economy but omit the crucial role of nature. For example, if a country cut down all its forests in a single year, this would increase GDP in the short term, thanks to increased timber production.

However, such a move would be catastrophic for the country's natural wealth, destroying the forest sector's long-term viability and leading to irreversible environmental damage and massive long-term social costs. By integrating environmental assets and services with data on economic and other human activity, the SEEA expands the perspective and puts nature on an equal footing in decisions about economic development.

While statistical offices usually play a lead role in integrating data into the accounting framework, the process involves intensive collaboration across government ministries to prioritize accounts to be developed, bring together data from different sources and mobilize needed expertise.

Denmark has produced all of the modules in the system of environmental accounts.



Denmark produces and disseminates all statistical-modules in the SEEA framework on a regular basis. Production is dependent on a strong cooperation with primary data-owners and stakeholders in Denmark. This positions Statistics Denmark in a key position to support the just Green Transition through the development of the SEEA framework in Danish priority countries.

1. Human Rights, Gender and Youth and applying Human Rights Based Approach

Statistics as development and human rights drivers

The production of official data and statistics as a public good is an underlying driver on a large variety of development agendas including that of human rights, inclusive development, gender and youth.

Firstly, the dissemination of relevant and reliable statistical information is essential to meet people's right to information and delivering on related entitlements to participation and accountability. *Secondly*, sstatistics plays a critical role in supporting evidence-based policy- and decision-making, and in measuring civil, economic, political and social rights, as well as in monitoring policy implementation.

In terms of human rights, this FP tackles the rights to education, the right to health, gender rights and many others by providing the information needed to understand and act. When we mention granularity and disaggregation in chapters 1 and 2, the direct implication of this is the visibility of women, children, youth and the elderly in the information provided and hence the ability to act on issues such as gender inequality to ensure the empowerment of women and girls increasing economic growth and equal societies.

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and its 17 goals seek to realize the human rights of all and official statistics report on achievements against all 17 goals – targets under goal number 17 being about exactly statistical capacity. Apart from SDG 17, this FP contributes to the SDGs related to environment, including SDG 6 on water and sanitation, SDG 7 on energy as well as SDG 12 on sustainable consumption and production patterns, and SDG 13 on Climate Change, SDG 4 on education.

When the European Statistical Code of Practice underlines the independence of statistical institutions, it is in the understanding that statistical institutions play similar roles and have similar risks to those of the national ombudsman and the supreme audit institutions. Information can become a tool in a democratic dialogue while the lack of access to information can hamper democratic development.

The Human Rights Based Approach in statistical programming

Further, the United Nations and EU principles applied throughout the statistical business process that Statistics Denmark applies in its capacity building activities are sensitive to rights and apply a Human Rights Based Approach.

In the process of defining and designing statistics the principle of leaving no-one behind and the right to be represented are applied. In the process of data collection and production, it's the right for individuals not to be identifiable while protecting information security and confidentiality ensuring that privacy of individuals is protected. In the process of producing and analyzing information, the transparency on data sources, methods and compilation processes (metadata) become key as they represent openness and accountability.

In the process of dissemination, users' right to information is secured by ensuring that data is prepared and visualized, adapted to users, including the public, while also ensuring that data is shared on platforms with relevant outreach.

In the end, the ultimate reason for official statistics as a public good is that statistics is a means towards better decision making, accountability and human rights – "better data for better lives"[6]. Statistics Denmark will apply the four main principles of HRBA i.e. Participation, Accountability, Non-discrimination and Transparency (PANT).

2. Country profiles

[6] World Bank Group, World Development Report, 2021

Ghana – Phase 2 – new phase expected to start January 2024

Project Title	Strengthening Official Statistics in Ghana
Project period	Phase 2 from January 2024 – to December 2026
Country	Ghana
Main sector development issues	**Climate Change situation and statistics for the just green transition** Ghana is vulnerable to the effects of climate change being prone to temperature rises where heat stress is predicted to affect crops, create land degradation, erratic rainfalls and flooding damaging infrastructure and costing lives. The World Banks (WB) 2022 Country Climate and Development Report (CCDR)[7] for Ghana estimates that the costs of climate shocks will plunge 1 million more people into poverty by 2050. ‘ Among a variety of possible actions and policies the WB calls upon improvement of National Early Warning Systems, while UNDP calls upon a general improvement in data that inform public and private actors for them to take climate friendly actions[8]. Disaggregated, timely, accurate and easily accessible environmental economic accounts as defined by the UNSD and the UNFCCC are an underlying driver and potential inhibitor for those plans. **State of the statistical system** Ghana issued a new act governing the Ghanaian Statistical System and institute (GSS) in 2019. Key to the act, designed very much in line with international guidelines, is that it cements the role of GSS in relation to the Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs) and mandates other government institutions to share data with GSS. This forms the basic framework for working with administrative data[9]. However, GSS has also faced the challenges that despite having an appropriate law other institutions are not prepared or willing to share data. The work now facing GSS in the upcoming years is to install trust, cooperation and processes that facilitate inter-institutional cooperation. Objective 2 in the current FP supports GSS in this work. GSS developed a new “National Strategy for the Development of Statistics 2018- 2022” as recommended by the UNSD and UNSC. The Strategy under update focuses on replacing expensive and time-consuming survey based data collections with data from administrative systems. It is among others in this light that Ghana has been working with development of the Ghana card, the development of a personal identification number. This number will allow for the registry of people – their births, their deaths and their ages. Such system can, if developed properly, form the basis of an equivalent to

[7] World Bank Group, Country Climate and Development Report (CCDR) for Ghana, 2022
[8] UNDP, Policy Brief - Environment and Climate Change in Ghana, 2021
[9] Ghana Statistical Act, 2019, https://statsghana.gov.gh/gssmain/storage/img/STATISTICAL%20SERVICE%20ACT,%202019%20(ACT%201003).pdf

	the Danish CPR system. However, this will require the institutional as well as technological infrastructure to be developed to be used for statistics from the beginning. The priorities in the corporate strategy for Ghana Statistical Service[10] underline the focus on harnessing technological opportunities through increased digitalization and the use of administrative data for statistics. This process means that Statistics Denmark has an important role to play in this phase, while also flagging the possibilities in the registry system for future advanced data-sharing solutions for policymaking statistics. Finally, the World Bank SPI Statistical Capacity assessment score shows that Ghana has had the capacity and will to develop on several statistical ambits, while still facing significant capacity development needs[11]. This means that there is a potential and maturity for statistical capacity to be improved. In terms of the environmental economic accounting, the UN yearly monitors progress towards the implementation of the SEEA framework. In 2022, Ghana has jumped from a Stage I in 2020 to a Stage III implementation, having developed a series of one-time measurements (see table 4 above). The accounts are calculated as one-time measurements and not as regular monitoring systems, which reduces the value of such affecting sustainability.
Thematic issues	Strengthening Ghana's capacity to work with administrative data for statistical purposes in combination with survey data, digitalizing prioritised statistical processes to bridge data gaps, and technical support to the further development of the implementation of The System of Environmental Economic Accounts.
National partner authority	Ghana Statistical Service (GSS)
Other partners to include, incl. Danish authorities Tentative	**Ghanaian partners:** Potential partners that GSS and Statistics Denmark will reach out to are the Ministry of Planning, Universities and the prime minister's office. **Danish partners:** Potential partners that Statistics Denmark will reach out to are the Danish Ministry of Environment, the Danish Business Authority **Bi- and Multilateral Partners:** Office of National Statistics (ONS), Statistics Norway SSB, UNFPA, UNICEF, UNDP, WB, IMF
Objective	Partner countries statistical systems better positioned to support the green transition and climate change
Main possible or expected components and outcomes (indicative)	**Outcome 1:** Improved statistical frameworks and systems supporting a just green transition in Ghana through strengthening of NSO capacities to work with adequately and appropriately disaggregated survey and administrative data for statistics, for digitalization processes and for communication. To strengthen GSS and the Ghanaian statistical systems capacities to work with administrative data, digitalization while working on the development of

[10] Ghana Statistical Service Corporate Plan 2020-2024

[11] World Bank, Statistical Performance Indicators Data Explorer (worldbank.org), 2022

	environmental statistical capacity in parallel, the project will continue its work on the development of a population register. Building on the experiences of how the political and institutional landscape is detrimental to the endeavors of GSS, the project is designed to also target these challenges. Likewise, following a series of donor financed digitalization efforts in Ghana, and the need for a planned digitalization, Statistics Denmark will support the development of an IT- and digitalization strategy and action plan. It is key that IT developments are driven by the NSO at the correct pace rather than by the sudden availability of financing. To support this process the embassy, through the Strategic Sector Advisor, and Statistics Denmark will create and form an active part of the Bi-and Multilateral Statistical Sector Coordination Group. Finally, and in parallel, the project will support the development of two new environmental economic accounts – while also working on the recommended webpage and communication endeavors. **Outcome 2.** The role of Ghana Statistical Service (GSS) as trusted data providers, their capacities to cooperate and access relevant sector data, and their provision of relevant and in-demand statistics to government, private institutions and the general public relevant to a just green transition strengthened The success of the above activities will depend on the development of engagements that strengthen the institutional role of GSS. For this purpose Statistics Denmark, in close collaboration with the embassy, will design a series of activities that target this. Firstly, Statistics Denmark will expose GSS to the partnership model that has existed in Denmark for the development of the SEEA. Secondly, statistics Denmark will support and encourage the establishment of a national partnership for statistics relevant to the just green transition – inspired by the data eco-system model of Paris21. In this work, Statistics Denmark will establish ties to universities in Denmark and others to seek synergies in a collaboration for relevant statistics. **Outcome 3.** Accelerated required decisions on viable data-solutions for the data ecosystem including but not limited to those of relevance to a just green transition enabled by partners through exposition to Danish data-solution companies and the Danish Public Private Partnership data-ecosystem of statistics Under this component Statistics Denmark will expose GSS and partners to the model for data-infrastructure that exists in Denmark and the role that public-private partnerships can have in the digital leaps ahead. For the purpose, close collaboration with the DFC will be sought and a series of Danish IT- and data companies have agreed to cooperate with Statistics Denmark in common and coordinated study visits flagging the solutions that exist in Denmark – and their opportunities.
And lessons learned from previous projects	In Phase 1 of the project, we witnessed how Ghana Statistical Services was in an earlier development stage, in terms of matureness for working with administrative registers, than first anticipated. The limitations of the technical infrastructure, the institutional role of GSS and the human resources available

	to GSS and MDA's in the NSS were significantly underestimated in the projects Phase 1. The projects phase 2 takes note of this, designing the project to tackle the underlying inhibitors simultaneously with a pilot project. Key adaptions caused by lessons learnt 1. GSS abilities to influence national policy and to coordinate the NSS is insufficient in relations to the ambitions envisioned in the national legislation. Phase 2 will need address this in the project design by increasing direct interactions between all partners and applying basic advocacy activities. 2. Phase 2 will apply a systemic approach working with the entire statistical system strengthening GSS' role in it. 3. In the understanding that the statistical digitalization process (including the use of administrative data) must include Ghana as a whole, Phase 2 will apply a holistic approach to the digitalization process internally in GSS as well as towards the government complex. 4. While phase 1 initiated to look at "Green Goods and Services" statistics, relevant to monitor the just green transition, Phase 2 will step up activities in this ambit.
Considerations about how "greening" would be addressed	Greening is a key objective to the project where all outcome areas have immediate and direct effects in targeting the core inhibitors to transformation e.g. lack of capacity to modernise the statistical production with administrative data. Outcome 1 is a core statistical product in climate change modelling but it is also core to most other development agendas.
Pending questions and issues for further clarification	The work-plan has initially been discussed with GSS however, it must be further discussed and agreed upon. In addition, partnerships need to be established with clear roles and expectations discussed.

Morocco – Phase 2

Project Title	Strengthening the Statistical Systems in Morocco
Project period	2024-2026
Country	Morocco
Main sector development issues	**Climate Change situation and statistics for the just green transition** Climate change in Morocco poses a serious threat to Morocco's economic growth and human potential. Water scarcity, desertification and floods are the most serious environmental challenges faced by Morocco. Morocco is one of the most water scarce countries in the world closing in on absolute scarcity thresholds of 500 m3 per person per year. At the same time floods are the most frequent climate-related natural hazard, causing an annual loss of approximately 450$ mio. yearly, disproportionately affecting vulnerable people.

	As a core principle and action in strengthening the institutional and governance structures underpinning climate mitigation and adaption, Morocco's Climate Change Development Report (CCDR), recommends strengthening the climate information and analysis system as a public good. *"Generating, compiling, sharing, and analyzing reliable information on climate indicators is a public good that can inform decision-making processes, both public and private, and can foster climate action by reducing the level of uncertainty."*[12] In the face of this call, however, Morocco is lacking such open data and an information system making responses to shocks and long-term stressors difficult. **State of the statistical system** HCP started its journey towards a more digital and modern statistical production system in 2007 with the introduction of the first computer-assisted personal interviews for the labour force survey. In line with the national commitment to establishing a digital public sector (Strategy for Digital Transformation of the Public Sector in Morocco), HCP has made the digital transformation of the statistical production a strategic priority for the institution in its Statistical Development Strategy. Being a key priority and inhibitor for the modernization of HCP, Statistics Denmark will continue to support HCP in this process. The legal basis for producing statistics is from 1968. In order to modernize the national statistical system and meet new demands for data, as well as a coordinated Official Statistical System, a draft "Law on the National Statistical System" was put forward in 2015 – but it has not yet been passed following political disagreements. In line with UN guidelines, the revised law strengthens the role of the statistical institute in coordinating the official statistical system. Continued work on the legislative framework of Morocco, to be coordinated and independent, is a prerequisite for a transformation of the statistical system of Morocco and a key priority to HCP. Morocco is moving away from household surveys that are extremely expensive and cannot provide up to date, granular data. Instead, they are embarking on the work of using administrative data for statistics. A population register is under design currently – to be deployed by end 2025. Being a key product in the environmental statistical modelling, a population register can have large effects on modelling efforts. Having worked with the population register for more than 40 years Statistics Denmark stands at a strong position to support this process. Finally, in the Paris21 Global Survey on the progress towards the SEEA implementation Morocco is at stage I, having very limited progress on the implementation (see table 4 above)[13]. Water being the most prominent climate change related risk, Morocco's CCDR emphasises the need for urgent development of the water accounts system to

[12] World Bank Group, Morocco Country Climate and Development Report, p.54-55, 2022
[13] https://seea.un.org/news/recent-progress-and-trends-global-seea-implementation

	provide information on availability of water resources (surface, groundwater, and non-conventional) as well as water use by sector. This would help decision-making regarding water resources management and investment planning[14].
Thematic issues	Strengthening Morocco's capacity to work with administrative data for statistical purposes, digitalizing prioritised statistical processes to bridge data gaps, and technical support to the further development of the implementation of The System of Environmental Accounts.
National partner authority	Haut-Commissariat au Plan (HCP)
Other partners to include, incl. Danish authorities	**Morocco partners:** The Tax Authority, The Social Security Administration and the Social Security Fund, The Ministry of Equipment, Transport, Logistics, The Ministry of Interior, The National Office of Electricity and Water Danish partners: **Danish partners:** Ministry of Climate, Energy and Utilities, Danish Energy Agency, Ministry of Environment of Denmark, Danish Environmental Protection Agency **Multilateral Partners:** Institut national de la statistique et des études économiques (INSEE), Statistisk Sentral Byrå (SSB), Central Institute of Statistics (CBS), Paris21, African Union (AU)
Objective	Partner countries statistical systems better positioned to support the green transition and climate change
Main possible or expected components and outcomes (Indicative)	**Outcome 1:** Improved statistical frameworks and systems supporting a just green transition in Morocco through strengthening of NSO capacities to work with adequately and appropriately disaggregated survey and administrative data for statistics, for digitalization processes and for communication. To deliver on this outcome a series of activities are in the process of being designed to best tackle the imminent challenges. On the one hand HCP is in the process of developing a population register together with the Ministry of Interior. It is the intention that this register will form part of future population and demographic statistics. The process is in its initiation – and the hopes are that the register is functioning by end 2025. Population Statistics are key data for the SEEA framework, and assisting Morocco in the development of a live population database is a high priority. Adding to this, the SEEA framework are deeply dependent on administrative data as well as data from other data sources. For this reason, mapping and securing the routine delivery of environmental data from administrative registers will be key to delivering on the SEEA and other environmental statistical products. Specifically, Morocco has shown interest in receiving assistance to the development of Green Growth statistics. Adding to this it is expected that the project will deliver at least two SEEA productions and a webpage ensuring state of the art dissemination of environmental data.

[14] World Bank Group, Morocco Country Climate and Development Report, p.55, 2022

	Outcome 2. The role of Statistical Institute of Morocco (HCP) as trusted data providers, their capacities to cooperate and access relevant sector data, and their provision of relevant and in-demand statistics to government, private institutions and the general public relevant to a just green transition strengthened To reach this objective Statistics Denmark and the embassy will engage in a collaboration with HCP and other stakeholders, to get the amended Moroccan Law on Official Statistics passed. An amended law in line with international statistical recommendations has been put forward in 2015. The old law in itself poses a challenge to the modernization and reform of the NSS – among others due to the lack of independence and coordination of the statistical system. Adding to this, Statistics Denmark will design a series of additional activities that also target the role of the statistical institute in society. HCP will be exposed to the partnership model that Denmark has had for the development of the SEEA. In this work Statistics Denmark will establish ties to universities in Denmark to seek synergies in a collaboration for relevant statistics. Finally, Statistics Denmark will support and encourage the establishment of a national partnership for statistics relevant to the just green transition – inspired by the data ecosystem model of Paris21. Under this umbrella, a series of inter-institutional trainings will be held on the SEEA providing technical capacity but also forging alliances and cooperation. **Outcome 3.** Accelerated required decisions on viable data-solutions for the data ecosystem including but not limited to those of relevance to a just green transition enabled by partners through exposition to Danish data-solution companies and the Danish Public Private Partnership data-ecosystem of statistics Under this component Statistics Denmark will expose HCP and partners to the model for data-infrastructure that exists in Denmark and the role that public-private partnerships can have in the digital leaps ahead and for supporting green growth. Close collaboration with the DFC will be sought and a series of Danish IT- and data companies have agreed to cooperate with Statistics Denmark in common and coordinated study visits flagging the solutions that exist in Denmark – and their opportunities.
And lessons learned from previous projects	A key learning in the phase 1 on the project is that a more strategic and political angle must also be thought into programmes in contexts like Morocco. Phase 1 has seen several challenges connected to the weak role of HCP in the NSS and in the government complex – exemplified by the current law governing HCP. Strategic Outcomes 2 and 3 in Phase 2, and a close cooperation with the Danish Embassy and other donors, will therefore be key to reach results.
'Considerations about how	Greening is a key objective to the project where all objectives have immediate and direct effects in targeting the core inhibitors to transformation. Objective

"greening" would be addressed	1 is a core statistical product in climate change modelling, but it is also core to most other development agendas.
Pending questions and issues for further clarification	The work-plan has initially been discussed with HCP however, it must be further discussed and agreed upon. In addition, partnerships need to be established with clear roles and expectations discussed.

Vietnam – Phase 1 – ongoing (2022 to 2024); current project will be completed in Q4 2024

Project Title	Quality of official statistics (MFA File no. 2022-11955)
Project period	Phase 1 – ongoing (2022 to 2024). Current project will be completed in Q4 2024
Country	Vietnam
Main sector development issues	**Climate Change situation and statistics for the just green transition** Vietnam is among the worlds most vulnerable to climate change ranked 127 of 182 by the Notre Dame Global Adaptation Initiative (ND-GAIN) and 13th highest among 180 countries by the Germanwatch Global Climate Risk Index. With 3,260 kilometres of coastline Vietnam is highly exposed to sea-level rise. In 2020 the monetary cost of Climate Change to Vietnam was estimated at 3.2 percent of GDP. Without proper adaption and mitigation, the World Bank Group estimates that the cost will increase to 12-14.5 percent a year by 2050 – plunging up to one million people into extreme poverty by 2030[15]. With the right mix of policies and strategies, the WB argues, Vietnam stands in a position to leverage on its decarbonisation efforts and climate change adaption measures in general. Vietnam has a National Plan for the Implementation of the System of Environmental Economic Accounts dating back to 2015, however the statistical system in Vietnam still struggles to capture fundamental environmental impacts of climate change in the National Statistics[16]. **State of the statistical system** Vietnam is at stage I in the progress towards producing the SEEA, having advanced very limited on the implementation (Table 4 above). Adding to this Vietnam still struggles to modernize core data and statistical products like an up to date, timely and geographically referenced population statistic coupled with basic vulnerability indicators like education. The main challenges relate to the jump from time consuming and expensive survey/census that cannot produce up-to-date population data - to the consistent use of low cost and automated administrative data for statistics.
And lessons learned from previous projects	Since the project has just begun, no conclusions can be made yet.

[15] World Bank, Vietnam Country Climate and Development Report, 2022
[16] Vietnam National Statistical Plan 2022, World Bank, Vietnam Country Climate and Development Report, 2022

	It is however clear, that the Department of Social and Environment Statistics at the General Statistics Office (GSO) has the motivation and probably also the capacity to scale up their efforts towards a full "green national accounts". It is also considered promising to implement scalable methodologies in GSO regarding use (re-use) of already existing administrative data owned by external public authorities for the purpose of producing national official statistics. The developments within the current SSC-project are expected to form the basis of an accelerating ketchup-effect, where methods and approaches learned can easily be adapted to statistical areas and sectors not covered in the current project.
Thematic issues	Strengthening Vietnam's capacity to work with administrative data for statistical purposes, digitalizing prioritised statistical processes to bridge data gaps, and technical support to the further development of the implementation of The System of Environmental Accounts.
National partner authority	General Statistics Office (GSO), Hanoi, Vietnam
Other partners to include, incl. Danish authorities	**Vietnamese partners:** Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, Information and Statistics Center, Ministry of Education and Training (MOET), Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Information and Communication, Department of tele communication, Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Labour (Molisa), General Directorate of Vocational Training, Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment, Department of Climate Change, Ministry of Public Security, Ministry of Trade and Industry, Department of Electricity and Renewable Energy, Ministry of Trade and Industry, Department of Energy Efficiency and Sustainable Development, Ministry of Trade and Industry, Institute of Energy, Private company: Bach hoa xanh Supermarket chain **Danish partners:** Danish Embassy, Ministry of Climate, Energy and Utilities, Danish Energy Agency, Ministry of Environment of Denmark, Danish Environmental Protection Agency **Multilateral Partners:** UNFPA, WB and IMF
Objectives (current SSC project)	**Outcome A:** Foundation for using administrative data for producing population statistics improved. **Outcome B:** Quality of education statistics is improved by the consistent use of administrative data on education. **Outcome C:** Big data is used as a new data source for producing statistics in Vietnam. **Outcome D:** System of environmental-economic accounts improved**.**

Considerations about how "greening" would be addressed	Greening is a key objective to the project where objective D has an immediate and direct effect, while objectives A, B and C target the core inhibitors to transformation being lack of capacity to, modernise the statistical production with administrative data. Objective A is a core statistical product in climate change modelling but it is also core to most other development agendas.
Pending questions and issues for further clarification	This project has recently started, due to a delayed approval.

Annex 2 Partner Assessment

Statistics Denmark

Statistics Denmark has more than 25 years' of experience in capacity development projects in direct partnership with agencies in recipient countries, and has since 2020 been engaged in SSC projects with Ghana and Morocco, and since 2022 with Vietnam. Moreover, SSC projects of other authorities have requested Statistics Denmark's support in their implementation, such as the Danish Patent and Trademark Office SSC in Brazil, specifically on the links between digitalized data and production of statistics including green national accounts. Projects are housed within the International Advisory team in Statistics Denmark, counting profiles within statistics as well as international development cooperation.

In Statistics Denmark's International Advisory Strategy 2021-2025, the vision of how Statistics Denmark supports Danish, European and international agendas including the Sustainable Development Goals and the Global Green Transition is presented. This is achieved through knowledge sharing and capacity building within state-of-the-art official statistics and through strategic partnerships for official statistics. The four strategic goals include:

1) Key competencies and project portfolio: we engage where needs are greatest and our key competencies have the greatest potential for impact.
2) Organisation and processes: our organizational processes are efficient, robust and transparent.
3) Partnerships: We engage in strategic partnerships to support the development of official statistics internationally, and we actively foster dialogue and collaboration with our stakeholders.
4) Communication: We actively communicate about our activities with a focus on targeting and adaptation to specific contexts we communicate in.

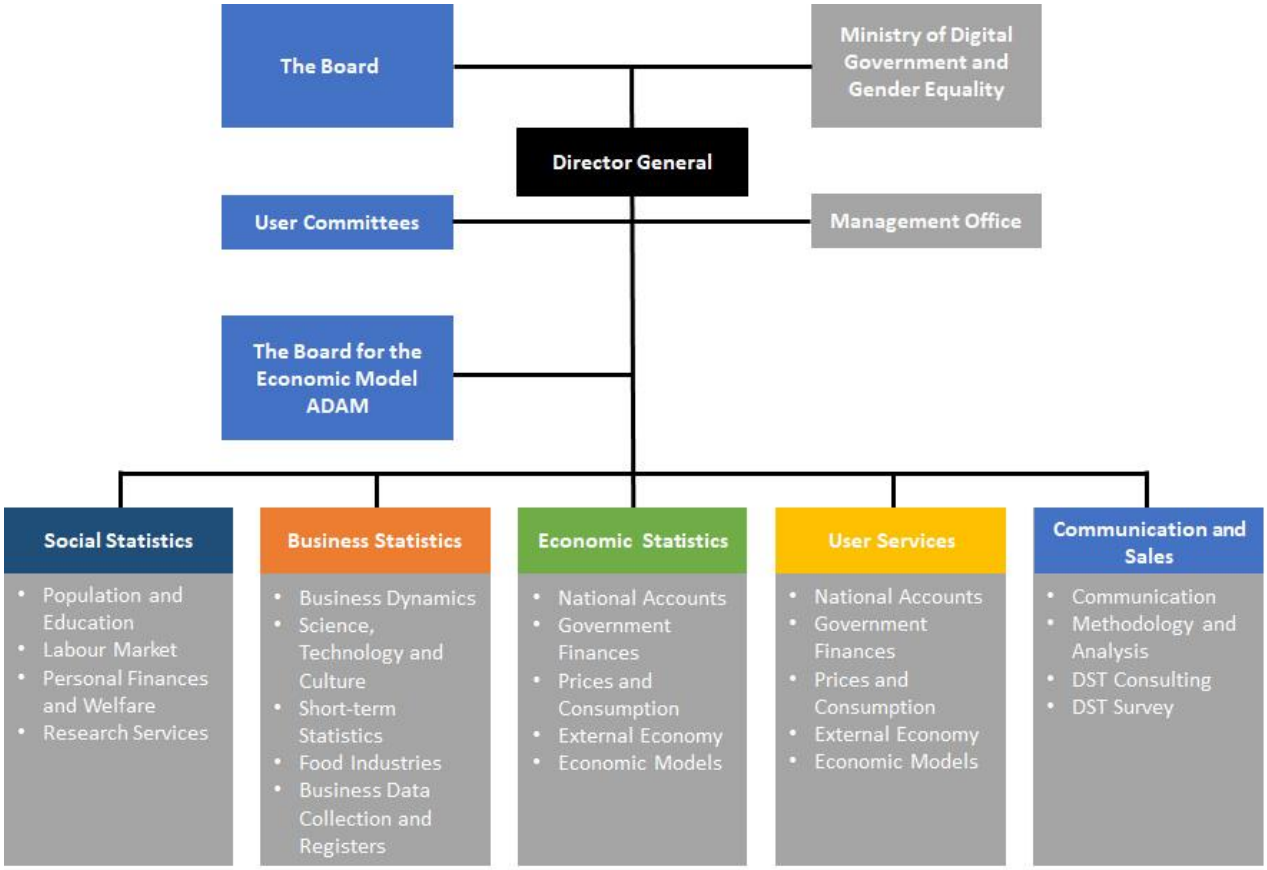
Statistics Denmark is a member of several international organisations e.g. the UN Statistical Commission and its European branch, the Statistical Department of the UN Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE), the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the International Labour Organization (ILO).

Statistics Denmark is also part of the European Statistical System (ESS). ESS is a partnership between the statistical authority of the Commission (Eurostat), the national statistical offices and other national statistics producers in the Member States. The purpose of the European statistical cooperation is to produce comparable statistics of high quality. A large part of the EU statistics is determined through legislation and Statistics Denmark actively participates in all phases of the EU legislative process. Statistics Denmark is member of the Commission's (Eurostat's) working groups, where experts from Statistics Denmark and the other member states are consulted in connection with the preparation and implementation of the EU's statistical legislation. The Director General of Statistics Denmark is member of the European Statistical System Committee (ESSC), which is the overall body within the ESS cooperation.

Summary of Statistics Denmark relevant capacities

Overall, Statistics Denmark has more than 50 years of experiences in using administrative data for statistical production. Hence, Statistics Denmark will be in a position to support the selected countries with their plans to strengthen the institutional and technical requirements for working with administrative data for statistics, including green and environmental data and statistics.
Further, Statistics Denmark has the capacity and experiences to support the targeted countries in their effort and requests to apply a more holistic and sustainable approach to digitalisation. Statistics Denmark has undergone the transition from analogue driven statistical processes to more automated processes of statistical systems.

Today, Statistics Denmark has more than 500 staff, mainly technically skilled statisticians, organised in five departments and lead by the National Statistician. See also the organisational chart in the box below.



Statistics Denmark has engaged in International advisory for 27 years. Since 1995,, 40-50 people have participated in international capacity building activities on a yearly basis – pertaining to all the different branches of the organization. Programs and projects are mostly EU-twinning programs, however projects have also been implemented on behalf of the WB, SIDA and others.

Statistics Denmark has implemented statistical capacity programs in more than 50 countries since 1995 pertaining to a large variation in institutional setup, needs and objectives. Activities vary from short missions to large programs.

Adding to that Statistics Denmark regularly provides specific advice to peer statistical institutes that ask for it around the world – but most often in Eastern Europe. Statistics Denmark also participates in various expert groups as part of the regular work of the organization – in the UN, OECD but most strongly in the EU through EUROSTAT. Working Groups might be groups set up in the development of new guidance or regulations, they might concern implementation of new or difficult products - or they might also concern strategic considerations where Denmark feeds into a specific agenda.

Capacity Building activities have been provided on a large variety of issues pertaining to all the different statistics and processes in Statistics Denmark – from IT to National Accounts, Balance of Payments and Data Collection.

While scaling up certain activities from 2020 to 2023 Statistics Denmark has employed a policy of deploying expert pairs, ensuring that experts are never sent alone and that senior personnel are deployed with an extra, often more junior, expert. In doing so Statistics Denmark guards against personnel changes, and harvests the dynamics of bringing on board different skills. The adjustment towards this policy has meant that capacities have been broadened out – ensuring a larger expert base.

Statistics Denmark's engagement and experiences in international forum and agendas, enables a holistic support modality where Statistics Denmark can deploy experienced and good practice technical assistance and staff for capacity and systems development, as well as diplomatic and political engagement with partner authorities through the various directorships of Statistics Denmark. A key lesson learned within Statistics Denmark is the need for a statistical institute like Statistics Denmark to establish trust within society and within the political landscape. Among other, trust is gained through delivery of good quality data and statistics servicing all actors in society including the political and government system, private sector as well as communities and citizens.

Annex 3: Results Framework

The below results framework includes the overall and strategic results of the framework programme. Individual and specific project-based results frameworks will be developed in cooperation with selected partners in the three countries. See also Annex 1 for preliminary and expected thematic outcome and focus areas.

Programme		Statistics Denmark SSC 2024-2027	
Programme Objective		NSOs in partner countries are strengthened and in a better position to consistently provide a reliable and credible evidence-base – including but not limited to green national accounts - to sensitize decision-makers, implementers and key actors responsible for advancing a just green transition, as well as the general public at large. The expected long-term impact is that decision-making and progress on the green-transition in partner countries will be more relevant, effective, equitable and just, because it is driven by strong evidence-based practice that leverages, amongst others, a robust SEEA	
Baseline	Year	2024	Weak institutional position in society NSOs are not sufficiently recognised as producing statistical products of relevance to just green transition decision-making
Target	Year	2027	NSOs generate and disseminate a wide range of statistical products that contribute to producing robust and comprehensive (including, but not limited to, green national accounts) that are increasingly used to inform, among other things, a just green transition.
Strategic Outcome 1		Improved statistical frameworks and systems supporting a just green transition in partner countries through strengthening of NSO capacities to work with adequately and appropriately disaggregated survey and administrative data for statistics, for digitalization processes and for communication.	
Outcome indicator 1		Statistical capacity improved[17], assessed primarily by SCATS, supported by ODIN and SDG indicator 17.18.1 – Statistical capacity indicator for Sustainable Development Goal monitoring[18]	
Baseline	Year 1	2024	SCATS (composite of various indicators like ODIN, SPI) for selected interventions in 2024
Target	Year 4	2027	Improved SCATS for selected interventions in 2027
Output 1.1 (Statistics Denmark TA)		Capacity development plans for improved statistics, using a combination of disaggregated admin data and surveys relevant to the just green transition developed and implemented.	
Baseline	Year 1	2024	0 plans
Target	Year 4	2027	Plans for each core partner country (3) and four pilot projects implemented
Output 1.2. (Statistics Denmark TA)		Strategies for IT- and digitalization processes developed, endorsed and under implementation.	
Baseline	Year	2024	0 strategies

[17] For information on the statistical capacity assessment score se Chapter 8, page 27

[18] For information on the statistical capacity assessment score se Chapter 8, page 27

Target	Year	2027	Strategies for each core partner country (2) under implementation
Output 1.3. (Statistics Denmark TA)		Selected priority statistical processes[19] digitalized	
Baseline	Year	2024	0
Target	Year	2027	7 prioritized statistical processes digitalised
Output 1.4. (Statistics Denmark TA)		Capacities strengthened for development and implementation of communication and dissemination products of official statistics including environmental to the wider society.	
Baseline	Year	2024	0 environmental webpages exist following SEEA guidelines (see annex 1)
Target	Year	2027	4 environmental web-pages developed and launched following UN-guidance and 3 communications initiatives initiated
Output 1.5 (Statistics Denmark TA)		Availability of and access to statistics relevant for the green transition for citizens, public and private institutions increased.	
Baseline	Year	2024	4 (SEEA global progress assessment) available and publicly accessible
Target	Year	2027	8 (SEEA global progress assessment) available and publicly accessible
Strategic Outcome 2		The role of statistical institutes as trusted data providers, their capacities to cooperate and access relevant sector data, and their provision of relevant and in-demand statistics to government, private institutions and the general public relevant to a just green transition strengthened	
Outcome indicator 2		SCATS improved	
Baseline	Year	2024	SCATS to be calculated NSO image survey conducted
Target	Year	2027	NSO image survey to be re-conducted
Output 2.1 (embassies + Statistics Denmark)		Enhanced bilateral relations and green diplomacy in support of statistical institutions' role in delivering statistics relevant to the green transition.	
Baseline	Year	2024	0
Target	Year	2027	20 high-level meetings, conferences, study tours
Output 2.2 (Statistics Denmark – high level + TA)		Roadmap for the establishment of National partnerships and "ecosystem for (green) statistics" with government and private institutions endorsed by key stakeholders and under implementation.	
Baseline	Year	2024	0 Roadmaps and/or national partnerships
Target	Year	2027	4 Roadmaps articulated and endorsed by key stakeholders (these may emerge as a result of 24 activities implemented (advocacy events, joint seminars/workshops, study tours etc.)
Output 2.3		Establishment of inter-institutional working groups (NSOs and other producers of statistics) increase their competences for development of national environmental economic accounting and/or best-practice communication of statistics relevant to the green transition.	
Baseline	Year	2024	0 trainings increasing competences

[19] A statistical process to be digitalized could be access to and sharing of data.

			No working group established
Target	Year	2027	Technical Working group for Statistics formally established with clear membership, mandate, Terms of Reference and resources *(this process may integrate and/or emerge from the activities proposed e.g.* 4 groups established and 8 inter-institutional trainings increasing competences held)
Strategic outcome 3		Accelerated required decisions on viable data-solutions for the data ecosystem including but not limited to those of relevance to a just green transition enabled by partners through exposition to Danish data-solution companies and the Danish Public Private Partnership data-ecosystem of statistics	
Outcome indicator 3		Partners' awareness increased regarding the potential role of public-private partnerships in the data-ecosystem and in the contribution to the green transition and inclusive development (based on the Danish model).	
Baseline	Year	2024	One country currently aware of Danish PPP data ecosystem
Target	Year	2027	4 countries aware of Danish PPP data ecosystem
Output 3.1		Comprehensive landscaping analysis and mapping of NSO needs (including by not limited to systems technical specifications e.g., flexibility around data storage and disaggregation potential and readiness for interoperability with other domestic systems) completed.	
Baseline	Year	2024	No mapping and/or comprehensive technical specifications in place.
Target	Year	TBD	Mapping completed and technical specifications endorsed.
Output 3.2		Exposures to the Danish statistical system, models of good practice Danish public-private sector cooperation and Danish data-solution companies planned and implemented.	
Baseline	Year	2024	0 good-practices, such as systems, models and solutions presented
Target	Year	2027	At least 8 good-practices, such as systems, models and solutions presented that align with NSO technical specifications and needs
Output 3.3		Proof of concept of the Danish-public-private partnership model as a good-practice of data ecosystem in partner countries developed	
Baseline	Year	2024	0
Target	Year	2027	Proof of concept developed for each partner country

Annex 4 Risk Management

Risk Factor	Likelihood	Impact	Risk response	Residual risk	Background to assessment
Contextual risks					
Fundamental systemic change in partner country (Revolutions/civil unrest)	Ghana / Morocco / Vietnam: : Unlikely	Ghana / Morocco / Vietnam: major /	Close coordination with the embassy to understand the political situation and risks in country. Accept (temporary) closure of country program. Resources may be reallocated to other country programs by Program management Committee/Strategic management Committee	Danish civil society / public opinion may question our engagement. Western Sahara is an example of civil society questioning Danish authority engagement	DST experience from interventions in Belarus, Ukraine and Egypt shows that the political landscape can shift rapidly and thereby affect project implementation. An international crisis affecting operations in the countries that we are currently working in is not a serious risk scenario
Official statistics being politicised	Ghana / Morocco / Vietnam: : Likely	Ghana / Morocco / Vietnam: major	Jointly with the Danish Embassy monitor political use and influence on statistics and evaluate program if problems arise. Support the statistical system in efforts to ensure statistical independence through use of international recognized methodologies and adaptation of UN guidelines. Capacity building to increase trust in data from the NSO so the NSO data cannot be	Embassy or Statistics Denmark may be involved in discussions regarding validity of a statistical product	Use or non-use of official statistics for informed decision-making is by nature a political process or decision. The political level decides which statistical products they follow and which they ignore.

			ignored in the political processes		
Registers increase the risk of inappropriate use of statistics	Ghana / Morocco / Vietnam: : Unlikely	Ghana / Morocco / Vietnam: major /	Support to awareness on data government / privacy issues. Supporting installing a culture in the national statistical system so inappropriate is registered and acted upon.	Denmark / Framework program may be seen as facilitating repressive use of registers.	As registers become operational incentives to misuse the content at the political level increases
Political system decides to use information on individuals in registers for political or administrative purposes –t	Ghana: Unlikely Morocco: Unlikely Vietnam: Likely	Ghana: Major Morocco: Major Vietnam: Major or Medium	Close coordination with the embassy to understand the political situation and risks in country. SMG to be notified and a principal decision on continuing the country program needs to be taken. Awareness among partners and at program level of the contradiction between the need for data and the need for privacy. Administrative data and privacy challenges is a complicated issues that needs clear communication	Misuse of statistical information in partner country may affect trust in Statistics Denmark at home ultimately affecting our core purpose. Political debate or unwanted media attention on Danish engagement may arise if statistical information is misused. Residual impact in Denmark may be significantly different to impact in partner country.	Information on gender, religion and ethnicity are regularly collected. This type of information is necessary to monitor inclusion and the protection of equal rights in a society. It can however be used repressively by the government. Administrative data and privacy is a complicated issues that needs clear communication. Privacy issues may have a different importance in each country.

Travel restrictions imposed by local or Danish authorities (pandemic or change in security situation)	Ghana / Morocco / Vietnam: : Low	Ghana / Morocco / Vietnam: Major /	Acceptance of delays and shift to remote working modality. Shift of activities from own staff to companies / consultancies if these are less affect by restrictions	Even if held virtually, the experiences during the previous closures, is that the impact of the program will be affected. Long term restrictions may result in Statistics Denmark staff have to relearn skills for interventions abroad. Loss of relevant skills in Denmark	The Covid-19 pandemic showed that international air travel / countries can close down with little or no warning. During the pandemic, the countries applied various degrees of travel restriction. Ghana was open for business but closed due to Danish restrictions and Vietnam was fully closed
Insufficient funding of partner NSO	Ghana / Morocco / Vietnam: : Low	Ghana & Morocco: Medium / Vietnam: Low	Acceptance of fundamental funding problem. Project design to include creation of revenue streams for statistical office and to create awareness of value of investing in statistics	Insufficient funds for statistics may result in sub optimal decisions at the national level due to lack of data for evidence based policy	Most NSOs are insufficiently funded to carry out their mandate and therefore depend on development partners for financing. Vietnam seems well funded. Ghana is dependent on external donor funding
Programmatic risks					
Insufficient absorption capacity in partner country	Ghana / Morocco / Vietnam: Likely	Ghana / Morocco / Vietnam: Medium	Activities will be delayed or will not be possible. Resources can be reallocated to other country programs by PMG / SMG. Project design to target areas where development partners have sufficient capacity.		Inherent in capacity building. Lacking absorption capacity of partners – meaning that local staff do not have time to participate, or capacity to take in the information or capacity to make the adjustments linked to the capacity building. All three may

			It is the assumption that operating in 4 countries will allow greater flexibility to reallocate funding between countries if needed.		diminish the impact of the program.
Lack of digitalization in society	Ghana / Morocco / Vietnam: Likely	Ghana / Morocco / Vietnam: Medium	Ensure that digitalisation needs of the statistical system are recognized and taken into account in the individual SSC projects. Statistics Denmark and Embassy to engage in digitalization agenda	Statistics Denmark may have to engage in digitalisation discussions/ processes to the best of our abilities.	Shifting statistical productions towards administrative records depends on general digitaliization of government institutions and society in general.
Lack of "digitalization" among poor and vulnerable groups. Not being registered or by having no digital foot print-	Ghana / Morocco / Vietnam: Likely	Ghana / Morocco / Vietnam: Likely	Support the NSO / Statistical systems efforts to collect data through surveys for groups and activities that cannot be adequately understood using administrative data to ensure that no one is left behind in statistical processes.		It is a general risks, also in Denmark, that digitization efforts and developments may leave behind the poor and vulnerable, as they are not able to participated in a digital society
Lack of coverage by administrative data	Ghana / Morocco / Vietnam: Likely	Ghana / Morocco / Vietnam: Likely	Program to address hybrid methodologies of surveys and admin data. Part of working with admin data includes "fit for use" methodologies and discussions.	Fit for use and "hybrids" between admin and surveys are an emerging field with constant methodological development. Thus, will include methodological discussions.	Administrative data may not cover important parts of society – especially in relation to "pro poor" and LNOB. FP rationale is primarily on strengthening admin data capacity.

Insufficient donor coordination	Ghana / Morocco / Vietnam: Likely	Ghana / Morocco / Vietnam: Medium	Working closely with partner ensuring active coordination Presence in country fora for coordination Focus on Danish core competences with little or no overlap	There is a risk of spending time and resources on activities that will not be realized by other development partners.	Activities will be delayed or will not be possible. Wrong activities may be carried out.
Lack of key staff / high staff turnover at partners	Ghana / Morocco / Vietnam: Likely	Ghana / Morocco / Vietnam: Medium	Training efforts will have to be repeated		As staff qualification are developed through training, better jobs may be available in the private sector / NGO's leading to delays as additional staff need to be trained
Breach of data confidentiality (data security)	Ghana / Morocco / Vietnam: Likely	Ghana / Morocco : Medium Vietnam: Low	Strengthening information security at partners. Building "safety" mind-set. Data can only be collected and processed if persons and companies have trust in the use of data and that confidentiality is guarantied	Breach of confidentiality in partner country may affect trust in partners thereby impeding project progress and threatening public image of partner	Consequences of a breach of data confidentiality is very much dependent on privacy culture in the country. Privacy culture in Vietnam may seems different to other countries so impact will be less critical in Vietnam
Institutional risks					
Challenges affecting program implementation as a result of the new FP modality	Ghana / Morocco / Vietnam: Certain	Ghana / Morocco / Vietnam: Medium to Minor	To strengthen the capacity of the team a new role as M&E and QA officer has been installed. At the same time new administrative officer was added last year in an attempt		The program modality is new and there may be unexpected challenges.

			to reinforce the administrative capacity of the team.		
Lack of cooperation with data owners / stakeholder	Ghana / Morocco/ Vietnam: Likely	Ghana / Morocco / Vietnam: Medium	Program to address statistical system in it's totality / systemic level. Focus on specific sectors where engagement with data owners / stakeholder are possible. Accept that relevant stakeholders may not provide data for "political" reasons	When a political system is fragmented its necessary to address all relevant stakeholders and not just the NSO	When a political system is fragmented its necessary to address all relevant stakeholders and not just the NSO. Program design assumes that data of sufficient quality can be accessed.
Staff inside the National Statistical System misuse access sensitive data in registers / databases	Ghana / Morocco / Vietnam: : Unlikely	Ghana / Morocco / Vietnam: Unlikely	Awareness activities on data protection Cultures / procedures to safeguard data confidentiality. Consider support to implement systems like ISO2700X to ensure systematic information security management		As registers develop eassy access to information on all groups in society will increase. Access to this type of information mey be misused by staff.
Lack of key staff / high turnover at Statistics Denmark	Ghana / Morocco / Vietnam: Certain	Ghana / Morocco / Vietnam: Minor	Country programs may have to be adapted to available capacity		

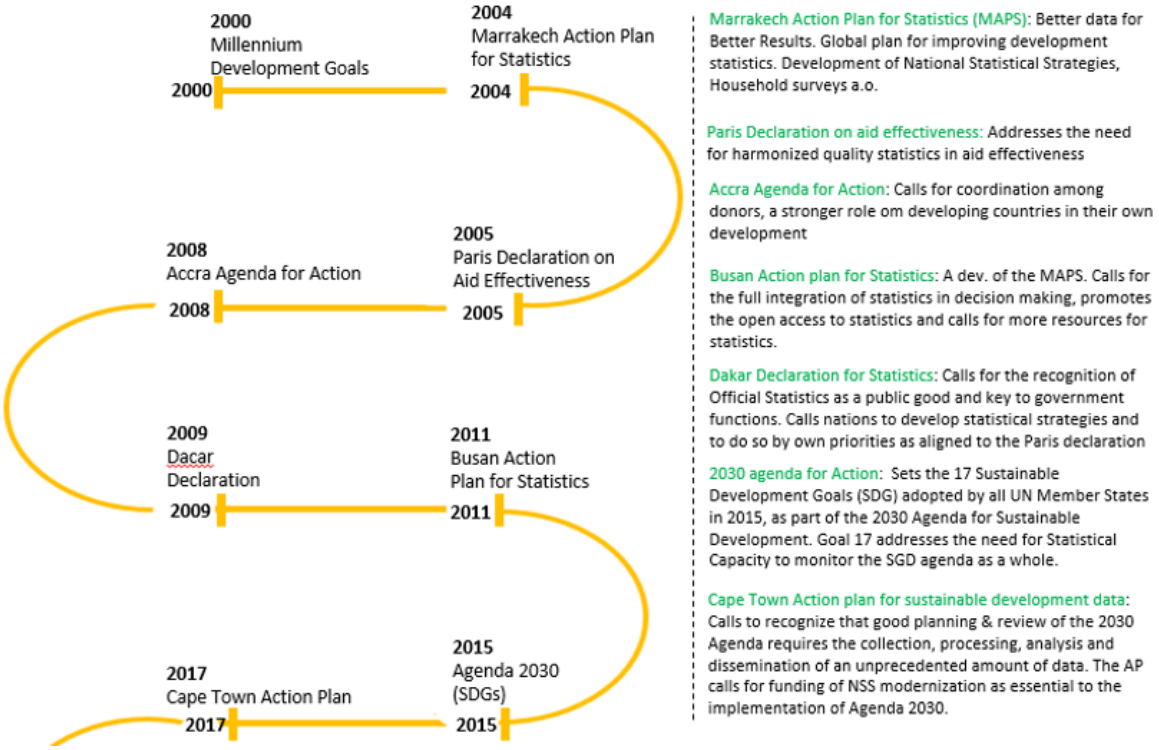
Annex 5 Statistics Denmark's Capacity Development Approach

Statistics Denmark's capacity development approach is intended to strengthen national statistical offices' capacity in providing high quality statistics for decision making and analytical purposes by increasing their abilities to manage the statistical system, their knowledge of international statistical standards and methods and the use of new data sources and tools.

Statistics Denmark's capacity development efforts operate in alignment with larger international efforts of statistical capacity development. In the world of Official Statistics, the United Nations Statistical Commission (UNSC) is the highest decision-making body for international statistical activities, standards, concepts and methods etc. The Commission was established in 1947 and is comprised of the Chief Statisticians (heads of the NSOs) from across UN member states. Denmark is an active participant in the Commission. The Statistical Commission is a functional commission under the framework of the UN Economic and Social Council. The Commission in turn oversees the work of the United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD), the operative branch of the UNSC. They compile and disseminate global statistical information, develop standards and norms for statistical activities, and support countries' efforts to strengthen their national statistical systems. Each UN organisation or Bretton Woods institution, are in turn required to coordinate with the UNSD – and vice versa. The UN organisation or financial institution may however be the ones providing specific guidance. In 1999, the international statistical community, comprising of the above, but also regional actors like the European Commission, created the Partnership in Statistics for Development in the 21st Century (PARIS21) in the spirit that more coordination was needed. Paris21 is hosted by the OECD, where Statistics Denmark is an active participant in several statistical groups.

Figure 3 shows the political context of statistical capacity development efforts with which this FP is aligned.

Figure 3. Context of the FP and Statistical Capacity Building



The official definitions of what must be considered key statistics relevant for the just green transition have been developed under the above framework.

Even though our work on statistical capacity development is governed by a series of international actors and decisions, as mentioned in the above, it calls for a more detailed and hands on description of our approach to capacity development described in more practical terms.

Statistics Denmark applies capacity development at the following three levels:

1. The systemic level
2. The organizational level
3. The individual level

1. The systemic level

Our aim is to assist partner countries in strengthening their statistical ecosystem through conducive framework conditions, ownership agreements between stakeholders and adequate budgets supporting long-term solutions.

Statistics Denmark will together with the Danish Embassies and other key national and international stakeholders in our partner countries assist NSO's strengthen their framework conditions. Leadership support and technical assistance will be provided to NSOs to work with the laws and policies that can support the national statistical system. In practise, this means that Statistics Denmark will support the engagement and bringing together of relevant public and/or private stakeholder and related partners and civil society. Furthermore, Statistics Denmark will directly support the development of data sharing agreements between stakeholders and the NSO

Finally, the anticipated green diplomacy efforts jointly with the Danish embassies will target decision makers to position the NSOs as trusted statistical institutions and consider more sustainable funding structures for NSOs.

Our toolbox for the systemtic level comprise a mix of collaboration and networking, consultancy and technical assistance, and resource development.

2. The organizational level

At the organizational level, Statistics Denmark will advise and promote change processes that relates to structures, policies and procedures within the NSOs.

Statistics Denmark will work with the managerial level in the NSOs to provide guidance, exchange knowledge and best practices on the digitalisation of the statistical production process which has an overall impact on the organisational structure and human resource situation in the institutions. This will be achieved through meetings, workshops, and trainings supported both by the managerial level and Statistics Denmark's statistical experts.

Our toolbox for the organisational level comprise a mix of training workshops and mentoring and coaching.

3. The individual level

At the individual level Statistics Denmark aims to achieve sustainable change through knowledge transfer and practical and technical advisory support. Our staff transfers knowledge on the topics they work with on a daily basis. This ensures discussions at a peer-to-peer level which enhances mutual understanding

of opportunities and challenges between our staff and the staff in the partner institution. Hence, Statistics Denmark's approach to statistical capacity development builds upon coordination and cooperation of peer-technical staff to peer-technical staff, in the understanding that the challenges specific to statistical institutions are best understood by partners that face or have faced the same challenges.

Our toolbox for individual capacity development comprise a mix of trainings, workshops, and individual mentoring supported by "homework" between activities. .

Statistic Denmark's capacity development efforts are always undertaken with due respect to the national context, priorities and the resources available. The capacity is often undertaken with the involvement of both public and private sector, both in Denmark and in partner countries.

Overview of modalities to be used for capacity development

With our capacity development efforts we seek to customize the modalities based on specific needs, contexts, and resources available. Our approaches include:

- Training Workshops:
  Conducting workshops or training sessions focused on statistical concepts, methodologies, and tools. These sessions can be tailored to different levels of expertise, from introductory to advanced.
- Mentoring and Coaching:
  Providing one-on-one guidance and support to individuals or small groups to improve their statistical knowledge and skills. This can involve assisting with data analysis, interpretation, and statistical software implementation and usage.
- "Homework":
  Between activities, such as expert missions or study visits, "assignments" which have been agreed upon with our partners are to be carried out by the statistical offices in order to keep momentum and feed into and create the basis of coming activities, outputs and outcomes.
- Resource Development:
  Creating and disseminating educational resources such as manuals, guides, textbooks, and online tutorials. These resources can serve as references and self-learning materials for individuals and organizations.
- Collaboration and Networking:
  Facilitating collaborations among statisticians, researchers, and practitioners - both public and private - to exchange knowledge and best practices. This can be achieved through conferences, seminars, and online forums.
- Consultancy and Technical Assistance:
  Offering expert advice and assistance to organizations and systems seeking to improve their statistical capacity and their understanding of the importance of statistics. This may involve conducting assessments, developing strategies, and providing recommendations for improvement and be done through conferences, seminars, and online forums.
- Accreditation and Certification Programs:
  Establishing accreditation or certification programs to recognize individuals or organizations that have attained a certain level of statistical competence e.g. in the use of statistical software. This can help motivate individuals to enhance their skills and demonstrate their expertise.

Annex 6 Process Action Plan (PAP)

Date	**Activity**	**Responsible unit**
20th April	Submission to MFA Programme Committee	GDK / Statistics Denmark
16th May	MFA Programme Committee meeting	GDK with Statistics Denmark rep.
19th June	Submission of revised programme document to MFA appraisal team	Statistics Denmark and GDK
Early July	Appraisal of draft programme document	ELK
End July/early August	Draft Appraisal Report, responses to report, and adjusted final appraisal report	ELK
31st August	Update of programme documentation and submission of final draft programme document to UPR	GDK
14th September	UPR meeting	ELK
September-October	Approval by the Minister of Development Cooperation / MFA. Presentation to the Finance commmitee	GDK
November	Publish on Danida Transparency	GDK
November	Agreement formalised	GDK and Statistics Denmark

Annex 7: List of Supplementary Materials

UN agencies
2030 Agenda for action
SEEA Central Framework

UNECE
In-depth review of the role of the statistical community in climate action, June 2020

UNSD
Climate Change Statistics, March 2022
Environment Statistics: Work Programme
Global Set of Climate Change Statistics and Indicators

World Bank
Data for Better Lives, The World Development Report 2021

Paris21
Assessing the capacity of national statistical system: a user's guide
Guidelines for Developing Statistical Capacity
Mobilising Climate Change Data Ecosystems for Better Climate Action, March 2023
Statistical Capacity: Measuring statistical capacity at country level
Survey Results | New approaches to Capacity Development and Future Priorities

EU
European Statistical Code of Practice

Statistics Denmark
www.dst.dk/en/

Ghana
https://statsghana.gov.gh/
Ghana Statistical Act, 2019
Ghana Statistical Service Corporate Plan 2020-2024
Policy Brief - Environment and Climate Change in Ghana, 2021
Statistical Performance Indicators Data Explorer
The national Climate Change Development Report (CCDR)

Morocco
https://www.hcp.ma/
World Bank Group, Morocco Country Climate and Development Report, 2022

Vietnam
https://www.gso.gov.vn/en/homepage/
Key Highlights: Country Climate and Development Report for Vietnam
World Bank, Vietnam Country Climate and Development Report, 2022

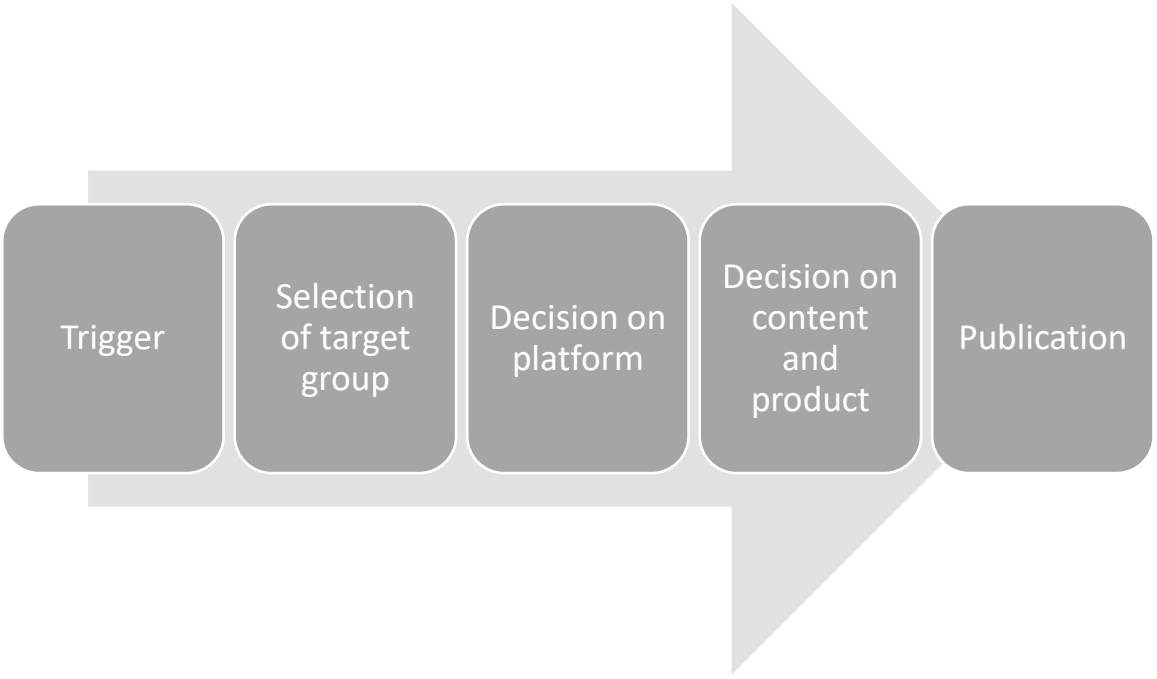
Annex 8: Plan for Communication of Results

This overall communication plan for the framework programme on strategic sector cooperation will work towards the aim of ensuring broad knowledge among key targets groups about Statistics Denmarks' international cooperation through the SSC projects. This includes results, lessons learned, and general awareness about the significance of statistics to support the just green transition – and Statistics Denmarks' role in addressing the key challenges through the SSC program with clear attribution to Danish Development Cooperation policies.

The Communication Plan is dynamic and will be updated and implemented according to developments within policies, results, lessons learned and needs and opportunities identified by partners, stakeholders and staff involved in the SSC cooperation.

Our communication will be based on: i) an event trigger based approach (figure 1) with planned or ad hoc communication activities; and ii) a more strategic approach that will focus on advocating for the significant role of statistics in development cooperation work in general and in the just green transition in particular (figure 2). The latter communication activities are planned.

Figure 1. Trigger based approach



Who?

–target groups

Primary target groups:

- Authorities working with SSC
- International organisations/stakeholders
- Our cooperation partners in partner countries and globally incl. other National Statistical Offices

- Staff and management in Statistics Denmark

Secondary target group:

- The general public both in Denmark and in the countries where we work

What?
– the content

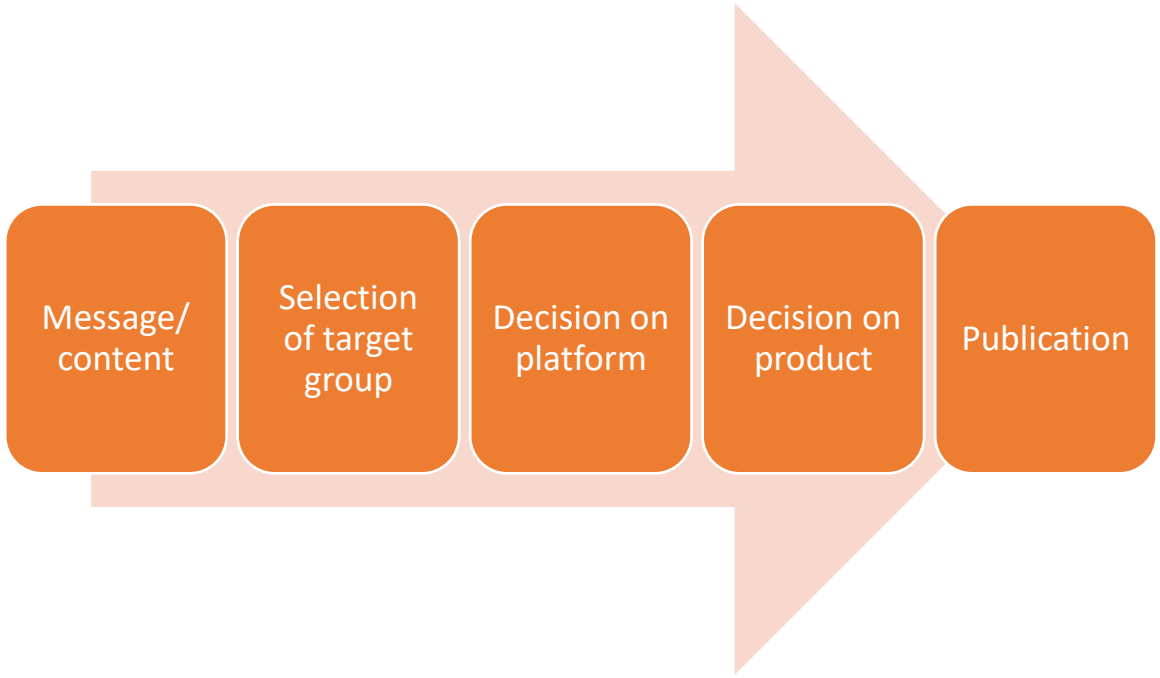
- Stories about Statistics Denmark's SSCwork in general, the individual SSC projects, challenges and concrete results.
- Stories about Danish strongholds, state-of-the-artsolutions in statistics, digital solutions and other themes of relevance.
- News from Statistics Denmark of international relevance.
- Annual Report on International Consulting.

When?
– triggers

Before during and after the implementation of the SSC projects, in particular in connection with:

- Signing ceremonies/events/conferences
- High level visits and missions to the partner countries
- Study tours/visits in Denmark
- Major outputs produced
- Milestones achieved
- Evaluation of project results

Figure 2. Strategic communication



How?
– Communication platforms

- Statistics Denmark, Consulting LinkedIn profile

- Statistics Denmark's LinkedIn profile
- Statistics Denmark, Consulting News Letter
- Statistics Denmark, Consulting homepage
- Statistics Denmark's homepage (major events/news)
- Selected external platforms such as MFA-homepages (in partner countries), The Magazine 360, Global News etc.
- Conferences/seminars where relevant

How?
– products/activities

- Short videos
- Photo material
- Short stories/news
- Longer articles
- Presentations

Annex 9: Process Action Plan for Implementation

When	Activity	Responible
Until Nov. 2023	Preparation of detailed results and work plans with partners in Ghana and Morocco for phase 2	Statistics Denmark
Until Dec. 2023	Identification of 4th country in collaboration with the MFA	Statistics Denmark with MFA
Dec.2023	Signing of agreements with partners in Ghana and Morocco for phase 2	Statistics Denmark
Jan. 2024	High-level kick-off meetings with partners in Ghana and Morocco for phase 2	Statistics Denmark & partners
2024	Inception of 4th country	Statistics Denmark
January 2025	High-level kick-off meeting with partner in 4th country	Statistics Denmark & partner
Nov. 2025	High-level kick-off meeting with partner in Vietnam for phase 2	Statistics Denmark & partner
December 2025	Internal mid-term review	Statistics Denmark & partners
2025	Mid-term Review of Framework Agreement	MFA
2027	High-level kick-off meeting with partner in Ghana & Morocco for phase 3	Statistics Denmark & partner
2027	Internal final review	Statistics Denmark & partners

Annex 10: SCATS, ODIN and SPI

Statistical Capacity Assessment Tool and Score (SCATS) is a tool developed by Statistics Denmark. It builds on a standardized capacity assessment methodology used in statistical capacity assessments. The main objective of the SCATS is to assess statistical systems' capacities and demonstrate improvements over time. It provides visualisations of status quo and progress. The tool can be used by development partners or by statistical institutions themselves. If employed by partners, the process is dependent on participation of statistical institutions. SCATS can serve as a reference when entering into new partnerships.

The SCATS consists of:

1) Assessment checklist based on criteria
2) Score and index
3) Improvement action plan
4) Follow up and review

The criteria used to inform the SCATS are built on already existing tools such as Eurostat's Snapshot Tool, the Statistical Evaluation and Progress tool (STEP), and The Tool for Assessing Statistical Capacity (TASC)[20]. All three are questionnaire-based tools split into themes, which are used to make the assessment checklist in the SCATS. The themes are adjusted to assess capacities in the core changes targeted in the FP e.g. organisational capacity, administrative capacity, digitalization and communications capacity. Each theme is scored on a scale from 1-4 with 4 being the best score. An example is shown in Figur 1.

Country no 1						
Level specification			Advanced	Mature	Early	not developed
Questions		Score	4	3	2	1
Legal and Institutional framework		**2**	<-- fill in the score for the overall assessment of the dimension			
1	Is there a law, and does the NSI effectively coordinate the entire NSS? Please specify		Comments:			
2	There is a law, however there are lacking coordination procedures that allow for the NSI to effectively coordinate the OPOS		Comments:			
3	There is a law and certain procedures for coordination of the NSS, however there is no monitoring and quality system for the other OPOS and hence the entire NSS		Comments:			
Data sources for the SBR		**3**	<-- fill in the score for the overall assessment of the dimension			
1	Do you use business census and/or maintenance surveys for the SBR? Please specify.		Comments: Census was used in 2016. 400.000 companies was identidfied			
2	Do you use data from administrative sources, and from whom do you receive data? Please specify		Comments: They receive data from the social security and the fiscal department.			
3	Is there a source for local units/establishments?		Comments: Not local units			
4	Are other sources being used for the SBR?		Comments: No			

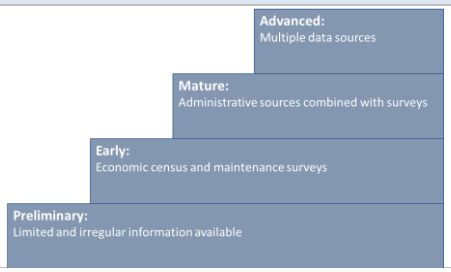
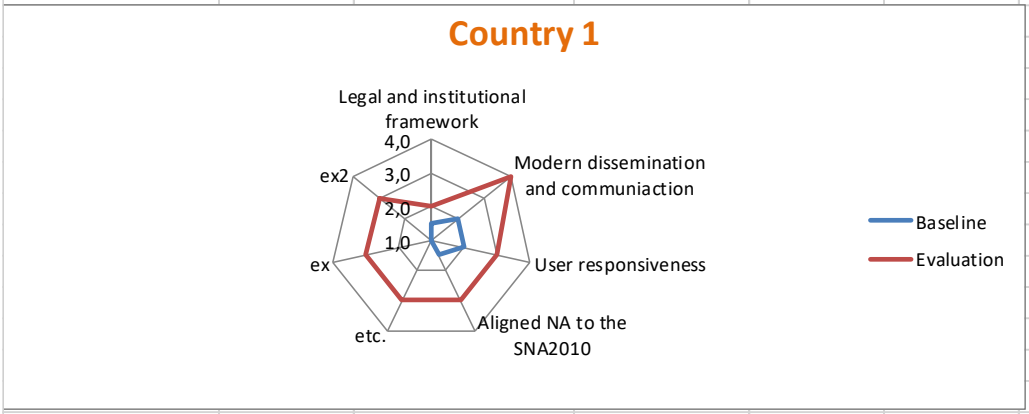


Figure 1. In this example, Legal and institutional framework and Data sources for the SBR are assessed. The assessment is based on sub-questions. Legal and institutional framework and Data sources for the SBR have scored 2 and 3 respectively.

[20] Overview provided here NSS-Assessment-Guide - WEB.pdf (paris21.org)

The scores are used to make visualizations like the one in figure 2 to get an overview of the progress made during a given project phase.

Change score							
Questions	Legal and institutional framework	Modern dissemination and communiaction	User responsiveness	Aligned NA to the SNA2010	etc.	ex	ex2
Baseline	1,5	2,0	2,0	1,5	1,0	1,0	1,0
Mid term	2,0	4,0	3,0	3,0	3,0	3,0	3,0



Figur 2. In this example, legal and institutional framework, modern dissemination and communication, user responsiveness and aligned NA to SNA2010 have been assessed before project start creating a baseline and evaluated again at the end of the project showing the progress on each theme.

The tool will be used to monitor capacities prior to any new phase – informing on priorities while also building a baseline. Based on the indicators, an improvement action plan will be made. In the action plan, the core challenges and improvement needs are analysed, and based on this, expected results and responsibilities for implementation are established. The same SCATS is applied at midterm to review the progress and adapt activities if necessary to achieve most impact. The midterm assessment will thus allow for timely adjustments and changes to the projects. At the end of the project, the same SCATS will be used to map results and make recommendations for future projects as well as harvest lessons learned. In Figure 2, the red lines are the progress mapped at the end of the project and the blue is the baseline.

The Open Data Inventory (ODIN) is an assessment of the coverage and openness of data available online on NSOs' websites. ODIN can be used to measure the performance of a country's statistical system and the development of statistical systems over time in more than 180 countries. ODIN can help identify critical gaps, improve data access, promote open data policies, and facilitate dialogue between NSOs and data users.

ODIN assessments are divided into twenty categories, grouped into social statistics, economic and financial statistics, and environmental statistics. Each data category is assessed against five elements of coverage and five elements of openness.

The World Bank's Statistical Performance Index (SPI) assesses the maturity and performance of national statistical systems in five themes: 1) Data use, 2) Data services, 3) Data products, 4) Data sources, and 5) Data infrastructure. Underpinning these five pillars are 22 dimensions and 51 indicators. The 51 indicators are selected based on their relevance and data availability. The overall SPI score is an average of the scores for the five pillars. A country can maximum achieve a score of 100.

The SPI can thus be used to measure the performance of a country's statistical system and the development of statistical systems over time. The SPI framework is developed to encourage countries to improve their statistical systems and support them in creating data ecosystems adapted to governments' and citizens requirements and needs.

Annex 11: Glossary

Statistics vs. Data	Aggregate quantitative information as published by statistical institutes is statistics. Statistics builds on individual observations, either by survey data collection or by records in an administrative system. When the information is disaggregated to the level of person, company, school etc. Statistics Denmark, define it as data.
Administrative data	Data or information created as a bi-product of an administrative process undertaken by government institutions. Administrative data refer to the re-use of data often from public service-delivery sources for building statistics. It can be tax information for a company or for an individual (import/export data can come from here). It can be information from the National Business Authority on companies registered, their sectoral definitions and location (with energy-consumption information, it can inform on sectoral emissions). And naturally it can be people, school children, health-care information etc.
European Statistical Code of Practice	The European Statistical Code of Practice ESCoP aims to ensure that statistics produced within the European Statistical System (ESS) is relevant, timely and accurate, and that they comply with the principles of professional independence, impartiality and objectivity.
Data-ecosystem	The emergence of digital technologies has given rise to data sources and analytical methods, which were previously not possible. The community of interacting entities and the policy environment in which new data users and producers operate, creates an extended data ecosystem of many new actors. The word refers to the environment of co-dependent networks and actors that contribute to data collection, transfer and use of data.
Data-owners	Data owners are either individuals or institutions, who make decisions such as who has the right to access and edit data and how it is used. Owners may not work with their data every day, but are (and feel) responsible for protecting a data domain.
Data-producers	A software service, an organization, or a person that produces data for update to a system-of-record.
Data-protection	Everyone has the right to the protection of his or her personal data, and anyone who processes personal data of others in a non-private context is obliged to observe these rights and to protect the personal data. These rights and obligations are collectively referred to as "data protection". In the EU the framework requirements for data protection is very well defined, not necessarily so elsewhere.
Digitalisation	Digitalisation is the incorporation of digital technologies into business/social processes, with the goal of improving them. For instance, changing registrations of “births and death” from paper forms to web services will “digitize” the information and allow

	information to be extracted in real time, thereby adding value through faster access and improved insight.
Denmark's Data Portal	User interface that allows authorized researchers to access to micro data at Statistics Denmark in a user-friendly and automated platform ensuring that all processes around the data sharing are handled properly.
ESS	European Statistical System – European Union system of European official statistics and the institutions who produces them.
Fundamental Principles of Statistics - UN	10 Principles Adapted by the UNSC guiding the production of official statistic. Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics (A/RES/68/261 from 29 January 2014). Principle 1: *Official statistics provide an indispensable element in the information system of a democratic society, serving the Government, the economy and the public with data about the economic, demographic, social and environmental situation. To this end, official statistics that meet the test of practical utility are to be compiled and made available on an impartial basis by official statistical agencies to honour citizens' entitlement to public information*
Microdata sharing	When other government institutions, researchers or companies can access and share data allowing for anonymised identification of records or companies across registers. Microdata sharing is needed for all advanced research.
National Statistical System	See under Statistical system vs statistical institute
Open Data Directive	Originally the Public Sector Information Directive. EU Directive (EU) 2019/1024). The directive mandates all EU Member State government institutions to share and re-use data and documents freely. The directive also defines a set of high value data sets including statistics that must be made available in machine readable form. The high value comes from an assumption that reuse of the data is associated with important benefits for society and economy and that is accelerates data driven growth.
Official statistics	Official statistics, by definition, are produced by government agencies and can inform debate and decision making both by governments and by the wider community. They are produced according to international methodologies and follow guidelines defined by the UN Statistics Division, Eurostat and other relevant bodies
Open data	Data and statistics are public goods. Data or content is open if anyone is free to use, re-use or redistribute it, subject at most to measures that preserve provenance and openness. Data must be legally and technically open (machine readable from public servers without passwords).
Open data watch	NGO who support the efforts of national statistical offices (NSOs), particularly those in low- and middle-income, to improve data systems and harness the advancements of the data revolution – Produces ODIN (below).

Open data watch - ODIN	Open Data Inventory - Effort to measure the availability and openness of official statistical data in 192 countries providing the basis for monitoring global progress on the availability and accessibility of official statistics.
Paris-21	The Partnership in Statistics for Development in the 21st Century, or PARIS21, was established in 1999 by the United Nations, the European Commission, the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), the International Monetary Fund, and the World Bank, as a response to the UN Economic and Social Council resolution on the goals of the UN International Conference on Financing for Development. PARIS21's main objective is "to achieve national and international development goals and to reduce poverty in low and middle income countries". PARIS21 facilitates statistical capacity development, advocates for the integration of reliable data in decision-making, and coordinates donor support to statistics.
Statistical system vs. statistical institute	National Statistical System (NSS) is the combination of statistical organisations and units within a country that jointly collect, process and disseminate official statistics on behalf of a national government. A National Statistical Institute is usually in the centre of the system and best practice states that it should have a legal mandate to collect process and disseminate statistics and provide quality procedures for the entire NSS. The statistical institute oversees and ensures quality and use of international guidelines when other actors produces official statistics. If statistics are not produced within the legal mandate according to UN guidelines, they cannot be considered official statistics.
Statistical Business Process	Description of and guidance for each of the individual processes needed to produce any given statistics. A generic statistical business process model (GSBPM) is defined by the UNECE and is used either directly or in an adapted form by most Statistical Institutes
User-producer relations	Interaction between users and producers of official statistics. ESCoP and UN Fundamental principles requires systematic interaction and feedback between users and producers to ensure relevance of the products produced and their dissemination form and accessibility.
Statistical Relevance	Statistics must be relevant, of a quality suitable for the use made, and in a form that facilitates easy and correct use. The key to achieving this is maintaining an understanding of what statistical information users want, what they need and how they want it.
Statistical Usability	Statistical products must be “fit for use” / “fit for purpose” ie. they must meet the needs of the users and accurately and reliably portray reality. They must be timely enough to be politically relevant. And they must be coherent and comparable over time and between countries. Usability often concerns granularity and timeliness of data. If data is

	too aggregated and too old to be used safely for policy makers – then the data is in fact not usable to them.
System of Environmental Economic Accounting (SEEA)	A framework developed and endorsed by the UN and financial institutions, that integrates economic and environmental data to provide a more comprehensive view of the interrelationships between the economy and the environment.