



## CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The National Institute of Statistics of Cabo Verde (INECV), in partnership with UNDP, with support from the Spanish Cooperation and PARIS21, held the First Meeting of the Group Praia on Governance Statistics (GP), held in Praia, Cabo Verde on 17, 18 and 19 June 2015.

Group Praia meeting had as objective to present the experience of its members in measuring governance; defining the Roadmap 2016-2020; and setting priorities.

The following members participated in the meeting:

- NSO Cabo Verde, Brazil, Cameroon, East Timor, Egypt, France, Guinea-Bissau, Hungary, Mexico, Mozambique, Niger, Palestine, Philippines, South Africa, Tunisia, Peru,
- African Development Bank,
- DIAL,
- ECOWAS,
- G7 +,
- OECD,
- OHCHR,
- PARIS 21,
- UNDP New York / UNDP Praia,
- Saferworld,
- UN Woman.

The President of INE, Mr. Chargé d'Affaires of the Spanish Embassy in Cabo Verde, Ms. UN System Resident Coordinator in Cabo Verde, Mr. Director of the United Nations Statistics Division, and the Prime Minister of Cabo Verde extolled the importance of governance statistics for planning in their welcome speeches, and also for the work done so far by the National Statistics Institute and its partners.

During the work of this first meeting of the Group Praia, we were presented various experiences of the members in the field of measuring governance; constituted working groups and discussion to collect subsidies for preparing the Roadmap; and delineation of upcoming activities of the Group.

### CONCLUSIONS:

- The key role of NSOs in leading the process of production of Governance data was recognized;

- It was acknowledged that some of the countries and , international organizations and institutions represented already have relevant experience in measuring intrinsic issues of governance, especially indicators produced by carrying out some surveys and use of administrative data sources;
- Some members are working or have projects aimed at measuring Governance;
- There is no harmonized procedure for measuring official statistics of governance, in particular as regards the concepts and methodologies used, or even its inclusion as part of the production of official statistics. The process that is closest to this is The Strategy for the Harmonization of Statistics in Africa – Governance, Peace and Security (SHaSA-GPS) which is in the pilot phase;
- It was underlined that governance and human rights were intrinsically linked, and that the latter were defined in internationally agreed legal instruments that provided authoritative and practical guidance for strengthening governance measurement at national and international levels.
- It welcomed and recognized the importance of creating Group Praia on Governance Statistics that will provide a harmonized approach to the United Nations Statistical Commission, as good practices in the production of governance statistics;
- The GP emphasized the importance of transparency and involvement of consultation processes at national, regional and international levels;
- The GP stressed the importance of disaggregated statistics, in particular for vulnerable, marginalized or discriminated groups, to capture as much as possible the range of experience and perception in the field of governance and respond to the call for leaving no one behind in the Sustainable Development Agenda;
- The role that civil society organisations can play in the collection, dissemination and analysis of data relevant to governance was recognized by the GP.
- Corruption should be considered as part of governance;
- In terms of priority, the GP:
  - Will draw up, organise a consultation and approve the Roadmap to be referred to United Nations Statistics Commission on November 20, 2015;
  - Will initiate the mapping, in order to improve the concept of governance and its dimensions;
  - Will initiate the production of papers in specific areas that will later be compiled and integrated in the manual;

The GP also highlighted the expected benefits and important contributions to the Roadmap in terms of processes, activities, content and timing regarding:

- a) Cartography of the demand in governance statistics of various user groups (national, regional and international);
- b) Comprehensive consultation processes (experts, users, national, regional and international) on the various dimensions of governance statistics;
- c) Preparation of initial methodological documents with the methodological guidelines and practices to improve the collection and compilation of statistics on governance;
- d) Contributions from the Group Praia to the SDG 16.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

- Considering the objectives of harmonization and universality of a methodology for measuring governance, the GP considers that it is essential to increase participation of other stakeholders, including from developed countries in the Group meetings;
- Promote integration of governance statistics in official statistical systems to ensure regular production;
- The GP recognizes that, although the scope of their work is broader than the SDG 16, it is necessary to provide contributions to SDG 16, in consultation with the IAEG-SDG. This must be accomplished through the countries and organizations that are members of both the IAEG and the GP.
- Focus on advocacy for measuring governance as it is a crucial moment at international level;
- Provide more visibility to the GP, through its cooperation with other global partnership initiatives, such as the Open Government Partnership and the Global Partnership on Development Data.