



## MEETING REPORT AND OUTCOMES

### 11<sup>th</sup> Pacific Statistics Methods Board (PSMB) 10-11<sup>th</sup> of May 2023

Stamford Plaza Hotel, Brisbane, Australia



#### Background

The Pacific Statistics Methods Board (PSMB) was established by the 5th Regional Conference of Heads of Planning and Statistics (HOPS) in 2017 as a technical body responsible for standardizing statistics methods, systems, classifications and processes with the aim of fostering greater harmonisation across the region and generating efficiencies for NSOs and agencies delivering support.

#### Participants

The PSMB membership includes national statistics office (NSO) representatives for Melanesia, Micronesia, Polynesia and Small Island States, as well as members from development partners (Australian Bureau of Statistics, Statistics New Zealand, SPC and UNICEF). Observers are welcome at meetings. The Pacific Community (SPC) convenes the PSMB and provides the Secretariat.

#### PacStat and PSMB

The Statistical Innovation and Capacity Building in the Pacific Islands (PacStat) regional project, led by SPC and funded by the World Bank, supports the administration of the PSMB and the dissemination of its recommendations. The PSMB is responsible for technical guidance and oversight for statistical research and innovative experiments commissioned through PacStat. PacStat's overall objective to improve the quality of welfare data collection and accessibility to comparable welfare data in Pacific Island Countries.

Pacific Community (SPC) Headquarters: Noumea, New Caledonia. Regional Offices: Suva, Fiji;  
Pohnpei, Federated States of Micronesia; Port Vila, Vanuatu.  
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Siège de la Communauté du Pacifique (CPS) : Nouméa (Nouvelle-Calédonie). Antennes régionales : Suva (Fidji) ;  
Pohnpei (États fédérés de Micronésie) ; Port-Vila (Vanuatu).  
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# Minutes

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## Participants

For a full list of participants, including observers and presenters, see annex 1.

### Members

- Chair: Statistics New Zealand – Vince Galvin, Chief Methodologist
- Deputy Chair: Samoa – Leota Aliielua Salani, Government Statistician
- Melanesia – Maria Musudroka, Chief Executive, Fiji Bureau of Statistics
- Micronesia – Aritita Tekaieti, Republic Statistician, Kiribati
- Polynesia – Sione Lolohea, Government Statistician, Tonga
- Australian Bureau of Statistics – Bruce Fraser
- *Secretariat lead*: SPC Director of Statistics for Development Division (SDD) – Peter Ellis

## Session 1.A PacStat PSMB Commissioned Work

### *1.A.1: Commissioned Work 2: Methodological review for the collection of data on the impact of climate change in household surveys in the context of Small Island Developing States*

Alison Culpin and Monica Madrid Arroyo presented on the development of the Pacific core module and sourcebook for the collection of standardised and comparable data on household impacts of climate change and natural disaster. The core module is a short set of questions for use in existing household surveys. The sourcebook can be used either as a source for country-tailored short modules or as a standalone independent survey. A policy brief will support NSOs in advocacy. There has been international interest and opportunities to present globally.

The PSMB had an active and engaged discussion and raised points in three main areas:

- **The importance and value of this work** for information collection on climate change impacts and the importance of the SDG climate change indicators for the Pacific region. Whether such modules should be seen as part of the core data collection, rather than “optional”. That a more concrete proposal (from PSMB) could help establish its utility for policymakers.
- **Concerns about the increased time burden** on households of including additional questions in existing surveys. The importance of considering respondent fatigue. Potential to use data already collected – e.g. through post-disaster assessments, or surveys on electricity and building materials.
- **Content recommendations**: Concerns about recall biases – suggested including a discussion about them in the Sourcebook. The need for precise definitions of climate and weather in the Codebook. Addition of questions on small, informal agricultural activities.

Aritita Tekaieti noted the core module is being tested in Kiribati’s 2023 Household Income and Expenditure Survey (HIES) to make the best of funding opportunities and gauge the impact of a long drought on households.

Peter Ellis acknowledged the issues raised and suggested prioritising questions. Andrea Borlizzi was clarified that a skip pattern reduced the number of questions posed in case of negative answers. Monica confirmed that recall biases and data triangulation would be covered in the Sourcebook and agreed on the need to tailor the module to the specific realities of PICTs.

### *1.A.2: Request for Proposals for Commissioned Work 4*

Andrea Borlizzi briefed the PSMB on the two proposals for Commissioned Work (CW) had been received in May 2023. Both came from people working with SPC on PacStat (rather than from Pacific countries). **Proposal 1 for phase 2 for the climate change commissioned work** aims at refining the results obtained in phase 1 of the research, by addressing eight research questions. **Proposal 2 for research on Engel’s law**

**and poverty analyses in the Pacific** aims to examine the deviation in some Pacific countries from the principle in poverty analysis that consumption is a proxy value for income and that the proportion spent on food decreases as a household's income increases.

**Discussion:** The PSMB members showed significant interest in taking the household climate change survey work forward, with a focus on progressing climate change statistics for the region. On Engel's Law, they noted that the PSMB had extensively discussed various poverty measures in the past, including characteristics in Pacific country data, and that the process for government poverty statistics had already been adopted at PSMB. The question about Engel's law had emerged during the analysis of the results of Kiribati's poverty survey by the World Bank. It was noted that this research was not a high priority for the region now, but it may be taken up at some point in the future. It was noted that SPC needs to be clear on what it was asking the Board to do and share documents early to enable adequate consultation. Peter Ellis clarified that SPC was seeking the PSMB's feedback on the proposed projects. A formal decision would be made by the PacStat Project Steering Committee (PSC).

**Outcome:** The PSMB Supported the proposal for phase 2 of the commissioned work on climate change, and requested that SPC provide an overview of the sequence of steps to deliver this fully.

### Session 1.b: PACSTAT— Guidance Note 2: Microdata Dissemination

Andrea Borlizzi presented on Guidance Note 2, which covers the main concepts and principles for microdata dissemination; statistical disclosure control (SDC) techniques and disclosure risk; technical infrastructure and financial requirements; legal aspects; and dissemination in the Pacific through the PDH Microdata Library.

**Discussion:** Members discussed their countries' microdata dissemination practices and the benefits of the PDH as a regional service. Some NSOs are also developing their own dissemination platforms. Members discussed stakeholder concerns about data ownership and data sovereignty. Peter Ellis acknowledged the need for clear guidelines on access and use. He stressed that the proposed Guidance Note reflected current practice, such as the '5 safes' approach, and was not requiring countries to store all data with SPC.

**Outcome:** The PSMB provisionally approved the Microdata Dissemination Guidance Note, with one month for members to provide any further feedback.

### Session 2: PSMB Achievements: Overview of the first 10 PSMB meetings: topics discussed, and major achievements

The Chair summarised highlights from the PSMB since its establishment in 2018 including the establishment of a sampling subcommittee, initiating Pacific-tailored training and resources for HIES; the PACSTAT project; developing a roadmap for increasing use of administrative data; and responding to the challenges caused by the COVID-19 pandemic for censuses and surveys. The PSMB added value by providing a forum for discussion, especially on poverty measurement, and for external agencies to discuss their approach in the Pacific. Areas to strengthen included to have wider reach; produce more guidance notes and tools; support standards' implementation; to better integrate SPC's work with PSMB; and to consider whether the PSMB should take a bigger coordination role. New directions could include narrowing the focus areas of the Board by outlining a sequence of investments in critical areas. There was an opportunity for the PSMB to be an 'advocate' by lobbying international review processes to make international standards more implementable in the Pacific. There was also interest in developing a Pacific methodology unit to encourage peer collaboration and knowledge transfer between the Pacific and Australia / NZ or other larger countries.

**Discussion:** Members had an active discussion on the origins, benefits and future direction for the PSMB. They emphasised the original purpose of the PSMB: to provide confidence in methods chosen and discuss the most practical ways to provide assurance. PSMB was established because several methods and approaches were being presented to countries at HOPS and this was confusing. It had helped in terms of endorsing classifications and had enabled valuable discussion around approaches to methods. Members

recommended that focusing on 3-4 activities could improve Board outcomes: there was too much for the PSMB to discuss and it was not clear how the Board's activities filtered down to agreement and decision-making by the Heads of Planning and Statistics (HOPS) and other bodies. The PSMB was a forum for the region and an opportunity to build methods' skills, but it could also serve as a regional screening body for potential surveys. It was a valuable forum because approved methods were looked after by SPC. Small NSOs did not have a sampling person. The Board's role depended on the type of product presented to it. Some recommended that for the Board to be effective, the best people to participate from larger NSOs are methodologists. It was also noted that communication prior to the meeting needed improvement. Papers should arrive earlier and be clear about what they were asking the PSMB to review or recommend. Countries needed an opportunity to give input on technical papers that then became policies or guidelines in the region.

### Session 3: Individual-level measurement of multidimensional poverty: Overview of Equality Insights and Pacific statistics priorities

Joanne Crawford, Gayatri Ramnath and Melissa Meinhardt from the International Women's Development Agency (IWDA) presented an overview of their individual-level, gender-sensitive measurement of multidimensional poverty and contextualised it against national, regional and global commitments and priorities. They outlined its application in the Pacific to date (Tonga and Solomon Islands). The methodology aimed to overcome some limitations of household-level measurement of poverty and reveal known gender disparities that other methodologies did not necessarily expose, which would enable policy makers to see lived realities. They expressed a desire to work with Pacific NSOs and regional organisations and acknowledged strong support from the Australian government.

**Discussion:** Peter Ellis noted that the IWDA work appeared to share similarities with the multidimensional poverty measurement work overseen by the PSMB. It was not clear how much more value this tool provided compared with data derived from the HIES. Members discussed the framework and how it differed from other wellbeing / deprivation measures and the HIES modules; and how the dimensions were weighted. They raised concerns that the IWDA were not integrating the approach with the work the PSMB was already undertaking, and asked about the possibility of integrating this new approach into the HIES. They emphasised the need for coordination to avoid duplication and survey fatigue.. The board expressed strong concerns about another poverty measure that might cause interpretative differences with official poverty measures. They recommended separating the policy value of the proposed measure from the status of being the main poverty measure. While members acknowledged the IWDA's contribution, it was recommended that the IWDA connect with relevant Ministries of Women or national universities in the region to develop a research programme to cooperate with the NSOs to supply information.

**Outcome:** The PSMB asked the SDD Director to thank the IWDA for the important work on Equality Insights, while noting the PSMB's concern with any new poverty measures and the need for them to be distinguished from official ones, and draw their attention to the new draft Strategic Framework for Pacific Statistics, the full range of Pacific data needs, and the many priorities of the Pacific in the data space.

### Session 4: Small Area Estimation for SDGs Monitoring in the Pacific: The Inter-Agency and Expert Group on SDG indicators Small Area Estimation toolkit

Alison Culpin noted that SDGs had brought Small Area Estimation (SAE) to the fore in domains where the sample size was too small for estimation using direct methods. She presented an SAE unit level model in practice, noting that finding an evaluation benchmark in the Pacific could be an issue. An inter-agency group, SAE4SDGs, had developed a [toolkit with capacity building activities](#) and eLearning materials. The United Nations Statistics Division had also expressed interest in running sub-regional training courses for the Pacific in collaboration with UNITAR. There was a strong role for the PSMB in supporting countries in transitioning from experimental SAE work to turning it into official data.

**Discussion:** Bruce Fraser explained that the ABS had a system for SAE based on the Fay-Herriot method. The Fay-Herriot method attempted to find a compromise between reducing variance and introducing bias. The system has been productionised to automatically select the best input data to fit the model and auto-

balance the model predicted value with the direct estimate value. The ABS would be open to sharing that code or the general specifications for the method. Leota Salani thanked Alison for her presentation, particularly given the importance of timely information contrasted with the financial burden of delivering data. Community-based information could complement the way government funding was allocated for development in Samoa and he was considering whether SAE could be a useful tool for immediate analysis in Pacific countries. Sharad Tandon shared that the World Bank had invested heavily in SAE and had delivered training in Vanuatu to develop poverty maps at a local level. He recommended the PSMB talk to Vanuatu about how useful the exercise was to them because this could get complicated quickly, especially with inclusion of data like satellite imagery. It could be useful to reduce the frequency of surveys by trying to impute things countries cared about without running a full HIES. There were competing ways to do this that were less reliant on technology.

**Outcome:** The PSMB requested a case study on Small Area Estimation to enable further discussion on this issue and requested that SPC direct NSOs to further tools or resources in this area.

## Session 5: Data Modernisation

### *Session 5.1 Improved Data Processes: Structured data dissemination with PDH.stat*

Phil Bright outlined the areas covered by the Pacific Data Hub (PDH) and dot.sta, introduced the open data principles and proposed a way forward. He asked the PSMB to define a strategy for better supporting the first two levels of the open data scale (“free-to-use” and “structured”) for the dissemination of Pacific statistics, and to enable the next three levels of open data (“open formats”; “referenceable”; “linked to the Web of data”) to be supported for dissemination. SPC was looking at where different capacities in NSOs allowed for parts of the programme to be implemented at national level or whether templates could be used to get data into a shared regional database (PDH). He was also looking at tools that could be used at national level to visualise and/or re-disseminate the data.

**Discussion:** Members emphasised that knowledge transfer was important between SPC and countries and questioned the possibility of transferring this knowledge to PICs. Phil advised that SPC was running a workshop with the ABS in Samoa on SDMX (the Statistical Data and Metadata eXchange standard) and how Samoa could structure its data going forward. As this required a certain capability and capacity, SPC was also offering a shared regional service that could replicate Pacific data that could already be seen globally. SPC wanted to remove the complexities of maintaining a database and servers and allow NSOs to focus on dissemination, utilisation and quality development of data.

### Session 5.2 Data Modernisation in Practice

#### *Session 5.2a Rationalisation of statistical data exchange between national and international agencies*

Phil Bright presented on statistical dissemination and reporting in the region, the complexity of data flows and how to rationalise data exchanges and reduce the burden of reporting. Phil explored the opportunities offered by the PDH to reduce the burden of international reporting and ad-hoc requests on NSOs and serve as a one-stop shop for structured and detailed regional datasets about the Pacific. Peter Ellis added that by including NSOs’ data, SPC could not negate the need to respond to countless information forms from international agencies. Instead, requestors could be directed to the PDH where NSOs could be assured their latest data was available for extraction.

**Discussion:** The Chair noted that SPC seemed to be offering NSOs a service going forward. Sione Lolohea noted that Tonga had been thinking of increasing its customer services to respond to the growing volume of requests for data at local, national and international level. Members questioned whether the numerous templates from the respective agencies had been considered. It was suggested that the NSOs should send SPC the worksheets they received from international agencies, so that SPC could prepare the PDH for such requests in the future. Leota Salani noted that Samoa had already factored this into its workplan as an NSO service and felt that this assisted its reputation at the national and international level. Phil Bright emphasised that SPC was keen to streamline and automate dissemination processes to help address the

reporting burden. While SPC received the data as an output, the metadata pointed to the NSO as the source. Reporting could be automated to provide a service that generated reports tailored to whichever indicators were required by agencies. SPC was keen to mirror what was on national websites *but also* improve what national websites were presenting and work with NSOs to design this process according to specific templates or needs.

#### *Session 5.2b Source code management and version control*

Peter Ellis presented on source code management; the problems of version control; the benefits of processing data in code, and how version control software with a central repository management system, like GitHub, could be used to address many of the problems faced when using spreadsheets or code to analyse data. Benefits included scalability, efficiency, collaboration and quality control over time. By the end of 2023, all processing, analysis and dissemination code at SPC would be managed in GitHub. Vanuatu was leading in this space by using GitHub to store their code for a reproducible analytical pipeline. The World Bank was also using it for their Pacific Observatory.

**Discussion:** Maria Musudroka noted that Fiji was practicing this internally with support from the World Bank but there was interest in exploring its benefits further. Fiji was also enrolling enthusiastic young economists into online courses on coding. Others expressed interest in being involved in the project, and emphasised the importance of thoroughly checking code.

### **Session 6: Statistical Classifications in the Pacific**

Andrew Hancock (Stats NZ and Chair of the UN Expert Group) and Nilima Lal (SPC) presented on the importance of adapting international classifications for the Pacific and the opportunities this presented for comparison of PICTs activities, occupations, goods and expenditure at a regional and global level. They highlighted challenges that NSOs and other agencies face in using the latest recommended classifications and noted that the Pacific Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System (PACHS) was providing a solution. Deriving Pacific versions has helped countries use latest recommended classifications, which is an important aspect of methodology. Some PICTs preferred national classifications, which SPC has assisted PICTs with on a request basis.

**Discussion:** The Chair welcomed a paper or future session on the role of the PSMB in the adaptation of standards and classifications in the Pacific region. Peter Ellis noted that the PSMB should be involved in the approval process for Pacific statistical classifications.

**Outcomes:** The PSMB welcomed a future paper or session on the role of the PSMB in the adaptation of standards and classifications in the Pacific region, and requested that the issue of statistical classifications be further developed as an agenda item for HOPS in 2023.

### **Session 7: Quality Assurance Frameworks**

#### *Session 7.1: Quality Assurance Framework for Statistics and Implications in the Pacific*

Leota Salani and Peter Ellis updated the meeting on international progress towards implementation of the UN National Quality Assurance Framework (NQAF), lessons learned, and the recommended roadmap towards establishment of an NQAF. They encouraged participants to consider how the Pacific region should approach the establishment of NQAFs in PICTs and the support and roadmap required to undertake this work. Peter Ellis shared an overview of the use of quality assurance tools, so that everyone in the NSO had a standardised way of thinking about terminology. This could be an audit approach, or it could be a small helpful unit in an NSO. But it would set out as a framework that countries could use.

**Discussion:** Members discussed the need for coordination on this within each NSS. There was an opportunity for capacity building. While an NSDS focused on priorities, this assessment would mesh with OECD data quality — it provided an aspiration for the NSO. Members suggested that this be a discussion item at HOPS and asked whether SPC would coordinate a way to deliver this to the NSOs so that no one was left behind. If this is further developed for discussion at HOPS, this would give government statisticians

an opportunity to discuss it with their line managers. The Chair noted that the proposal looked like a significant cross-agency initiative. There was enthusiasm from members but a first step was needed to be identified to take concrete action, for example a dialogue on what quality looked like.

### Session 8: PSMB—Future Priorities: Reflections on strategic directions and future areas of work

The Chair outlined a number of possible areas for PSMB to focus on:

- More actively scan international developments for ideas that might be “transferred/ adapted” into the Pacific.
- Double down on an area and map out a sequence of work to develop a “toolkit”. Start with (1) the climate change household survey modules, and (2) administrative data enablement.
- Software and tools –a major enabler of an NSO, with frequent complaints of unhelpful diversity.
- Advocacy for how to make international standards more appropriate for the Pacific. Work to identify a feasible target state for the Small Island States.
- Establish support networks of people with specialist skills (like Methods people) with ABS and Stats NZ staff. Especially leverage off ABS infrastructure.

Sharad Tandon felt that the PSMB should leverage PacStat to focus on simplifying and streamlining processes to remove the burden on NSO offices, for example, how to simplify survey implementation; tools useful for streamlining; and offering a range of suggestions in guidance notes so that offices could pick and choose their focus. He felt there was too much emphasis on poverty measurement currently.

Maria Musudroka queried how the PSMB could best promote its work and its value add. Peter Ellis suggested that SPC write a simple overview document that could be distributed at ministerial level to showcase the PSMB and explain its past benefits, current resources and plan of activities.

#### **Outcomes: The PSMB:**

**Directed SPC to write a short brief that could be distributed at ministerial level to showcase the PSMB and explain its added value.**

**Requested that papers be delivered to the PSMB in a timely fashion prior to each meeting.**

**Proposed the following focus areas for future PSMB work:**

- **Classifications, with a commitment to providing guidance notes;**
- **Climate change statistics;**
- **PDH and source codes as well as emerging standards like Small Area Estimation (SAE), considering the demands on small island states;**
- **International standards and the role of the PSMB in influencing their development; and**
- **Increasing the level of technical collaboration—how could the PSMB leverage off projects around the Pacific and build a technical community around methodology.**

*Session 8.2: Proposal from Stats NZ for a “2024 Population Estimates and Projections Training Workshop” to be led by Stats NZ in conjunction with SPC*

Ofa Ketu’u requested endorsement for Stats NZ to run a regional workshop in 2024 focused on population estimates and projections. This would be fully funded by Stats NZ in support of the work of the PSMB and the themes would come to the next PSMB meeting for endorsement. The aim was to provide NSOs in those countries with a fit-for purpose template suited to the Pacific and upskill staff to conduct their own in-house populations projections and estimations.

**Discussion:** Sione Lolohea thanked Dr Ketu'u for the presentation and acknowledged the assistance from Stats NZ, which was valuable for Tonga.

**Outcome:** The PSMB endorsed the regional workshop in 2024 focused on population estimates and projections.

### Session 9: Administrative Matters

The Secretariat noted that the date and agenda of the next board meeting would be confirmed in due course. The Chair thanked Maria Musudroka for her membership and noted that with her new role at SPC she needed to be replaced as the Melanesian representative on the Board. Leota Salani (Vice-Chair) acknowledged the work of the Chair and congratulated him on a job well done. The Board commended the work that has been progressed and acknowledged the support of the ABS, SPC, Statistics NZ and the World Bank. Mr Lualua Tua-Trood (Cook Islands) thanked the meeting for allowing him to observe.

**Outcomes:** The PSMB requested that Fiji, as the retiring Melanesian representative, write to the sub-region to recommend Vanuatu's provisional appointment before HOPS.

*Sione Lolohea delivered the closing prayer.*



## Summary of Meeting Outcomes

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### The Pacific Statistics Methods Board:

1. Supported the proposal for phase 2 of the commissioned work on climate change, and requested that SPC provide an overview of the sequence of steps to deliver this fully.
2. Provisionally approved the Microdata Dissemination Guidance Note, with one month for members to provide any further feedback.
3. Asked the SDD Director to thank the IWDA for the important work on Equality Insights, while noting the PSMB's concern with any new poverty measures and the need for them to be distinguished from official ones, and draw their attention to the new draft Strategic Framework for Pacific Statistics, the full range of Pacific data needs, and the many priorities of the Pacific in the data space.
4. Requested a case study on Small Area Estimation to enable further discussion on this issue and requested that SPC direct NSOs to further tools or resources in this area.
5. Welcomed a future session on the role of the PSMB in the adaptation of standards and classifications in the Pacific region, and requested that statistical classifications be further developed as an agenda item for HOPS in 2023.
6. Directed SPC to write a short brief that could be distributed at ministerial level to showcase the PSMB and explain its added value.
7. Requested that papers be delivered to the PSMB in a timely fashion prior to each meeting.
8. Proposed the following focus areas for future PSMB work:
  - Classifications, with a commitment to providing guidance notes;
  - Climate change statistics;
  - PDH and source codes as well as emerging standards like Small Area Estimation (SAE), considering the demands on small island states;
  - International standards and the role of the PSMB in influencing their development; and
  - Increasing the level of technical collaboration—how could the PSMB leverage off projects around the Pacific and build a technical community around methodology.
9. Endorsed the Stats NZ regional workshop in 2024 focused on population estimates and projections.
10. Requested that Fiji, as the retiring Melanesian representative, write to the sub-region to recommend Vanuatu's provisional appointment before HOPS.

## Annex 1: List of participants

### MEMBERS

Country	
New Zealand (Chair)	Mr Vince Galvin, Chief Methodologist, Statistics NZ
Samoa (Vice Chair)	Mr Leota Aliielua Salani, Government Statistician
Australia	Mr Bruce Fraser, Principal Adviser, Survey Methodology, Australian Bureau of Statistics
Cook Islands (small island countries representative)	Mrs Taggy Tangimetua, Government Statistician and Chief Electoral
Fiji (Melanesian representative)	Ms Maria Musudroka, Chief Executive, Fiji Bureau of Statistics
Kiribati (Micronesian representative)	Ms Aritita Tekaieti, Republic Statistician
Tonga (Polynesian representative)	Mr Sione Lolohea, Acting Government Statistician

### OBSERVERS AND PRESENTERS

Country / Organisation	Physical attendance
Australia	Mr Andrew Knott, Assistant Director, Australian Bureau of Statistics Mr Ed Leslie, Program Management Officer, Australian Bureau of Statistics
Cook Islands	Mr Lualua Tua-Trood, Deputy Government Statistician
International Women's Development Agency (IWDA)	Ms Joanne C. Crawford, Strategic Advisor, Equality Insights Dr Gayatri Ramnath Dr Melissa Meinhart (online), Statistics and Analysis Consultant
New Zealand	Dr Ofa Ketu'u, Senior Manager, Pacific Data Capability Mr Matthew Flannagan
Niue	Ms Fanuma Sioneholo, acting Government Statistician
World Bank	Mr Sharad Alan Tandon, Senior Economist, Poverty and Equity Global Practice

### SECRETARIAT – THE PACIFIC COMMUNITY (SPC)

Organisation/Country	
Pacific Community (SPC) Statistics for Development Division (SDD)  Noumea, New Caledonia	Lead: Mr Peter Ellis, Director, SDD  Mr Andrea Borlizzi, Statistics Adviser, PACSTAT Project Ms Alison Culpin, Social Statistics Adviser (online) Mrs Elizabeth Ragimana, Statistics Adviser Governance and Coordination Ms Evelyn Wareham, Manager Statistics Leadership, Governance and Use Ms Monica Madrid Arroyo, Consultant on Climate Change Statistics (online) Mrs Nilima Lal, Economics Statistics Adviser (online) Mr Phil Bright, Manager Statistics Infrastructure and Dissemination (online)
Rapporteurs	Ms Emily Legge, Publishing Coordinator-Team Leader(online) Mr Ricardo Morris, Editor (online)