

Top line

- Wide variety of participants: different countries' NSOs, international organisations – but only one CSO. Need to widen participation as plenty of scope for mutual learning, partnerships, different set of perspectives between civil societies and NSOs. Also a need for developed countries to send their NSOs (rather than statistics people from aid departments).
- See notes below on Cabo Verde presentation in Session One for an overview of plans for Praia Group (PG). The key next step is to create a roadmap and submit it to the UNSC by November 2015.
- PG will, by the end of its mandate in 2020, develop and disseminate a handbook on governance indicators. While this will be the main focus of its work, it will try and do more than this.
- Other key exercises ahead: formation of secretariat, mapping of existing governance indicator initiatives and progress made, mapping of demand for governance indicators, and work on Goal 16.
- Identifying the boundaries of what is – and is not – included in conceptualisation of governance will be key (e.g. crime? Justice? Global governance?). Political issues re: overlap with UNODC/Mexico NSO process on crime.
- Plenty of NSOs in PG are already measuring governance, but in different ways. For example, some focus on performance of government while others focus on state-society relations or accountability. See below a number of presentations from different NSOs. Interesting things to learn from and engage with.
- PG has a clear mandate to work on Goal 16. There are two main areas for engagement: 1. With IAEG members who are also PG members (7-8 NSOs). Efforts will be made to hold a pre-meeting before next IAEG of PG NSOs involved in that. 2. Handbook to guide setting of national, regional or thematic level indicators, including not only a list of possible complementary indicators but also methodology of how to use them.
- UNDP and Saferworld gave a presentation on third party data providers. This went well, lots of interest in partnerships, though many NSOs remain insistent that official statistics are more reliable and, in a few cases, that they should have the final say on SDG reporting. Interesting questions over how far NSOs can go in measuring sensitive political issues. There is plenty of room for more discussion on this agenda as it remains undefined, Praia is a good grouping of NSOs to have it with.
- A Steering Group will be created. So far it looks like it will include Cabo Verde, UNDP, OHCHR, African Development Bank. They may extend to include one NSO from each region. They also want one CSO to sit on the group. A secretariat of some sort will be established. Likely just one person based within INECV.
- Desire to advocate on Praia's work and legitimacy through outreach with other NSOs and engagement in global initiatives such as OGP, FfD process, GPEDC, at UNGA, etc.
- An outcome document will be shared.

Opening Session

- **Antonio Duarte – President of INECV**
 - Governance underpins development – key for post-2015. As such, a turning point for governance statistics as now have a clear mandate to create official statistics.

- February 2014 kicked off – October 2014 prep meeting – then mandated at UNSC March 2015 – this is first meeting to outline roadmap.
- A secretariat will be defined and formed from INECV, UNDP, PARIS21, others. Will help guide work.
- Participation is not funded.
- Members include those NSOs who already measure governance, those who do not but are interested, international organisations with a global focus, civil society. Mixed group means no biases.
- SDGs – especially G16 – are included in mandate of Praia City Group. Praia City Group will engage on follow up and review. Will focus on main indicators – have 5 members in IAEG (TL, Cameroon, Tunisia, Cape Verde, Uganda) – as well as complementary indicators. Need to discuss how much of a focus this will be.
- First session on introductions, second on roadmap, third on priorities.
- **Jose-Miguel Toledo – Spanish Embassy**
 - Spanish aid supports INECV and Praia Group.
- **Ulrika Golinski – UN Country Representative**
 - G16 is crucial. Need the right tools to monitor progress.
 - Need to think about how indicators and statistics are used: for example governments, parliaments, and citizens themselves.
- **Stefan – via video message**
 - Broad support for Praia City Group at UNSC in March 2015
 - SDGs mean that this work is crucially timed. Goal 16.
 - The work on a Handbook on Governance Statistics for NSOs will be crucial.
 - Important to be inclusive and transparent – many existing work streams to pull off
- **Prime Minister of Cape Verde, Jose Maria Neves**
 - Thanks to participation of all and support of UNDP, others.
 - INECV is illustrious and well regarded by parliament and government, used to influence decision-making and understand what the population thinks
 - Good governance is Cape Verde's natural resource – and statistical data, when processed in a rigorous manner, is crucial for achieving good governance. Good governance, in turn, crucial for meeting SDGs and broader development.
 - Strong commitment to Praia from many quarters and government supports it fully, is proud of the creation of the Praia Group.
 - Cape Verde was one of the SHaSA countries and the first to publish results on governance, peace and security statistics. First steps in harmonisation of African statistics.
 - Cape Verde now included in IAEG. Shows how seriously it takes these issues.

Session One: Presentations from members

- **INECV Cape Verde: Roadmap of Praia City Group**
 - Road to today:
 - February 2014 AU asks Cape Verde to lead on Praia City group formation.
 - March 2014 present a proposal for discussion at UNSC
 - April created concept note and shared with NSOs across the world
 - October 2014 had an expert consultation on proposed City Group in Praia
 - March 2015 – formal presentation to UNSC and mandate provided
 - General premises:
 - Products should serve national concerns and needs
 - Main users will be national statistics institutes and official statistics
 - Documents will be shared with all NSOs and other stakeholders for comments
 - Main objectives:

- Solid methodological basis for the official measurement of governance: still a very contested area!
 - Promoting a definition of governance
 - Assist with Goal 16 indicators
 - Promoting a harmonisation of indicators
- Activities:
 - Mapping out who produces what and how:
 - Will have a draft questionnaire.
 - Need to identify who will lead on this
 - Mapping out

Member presentations

- **Statistics South Africa**
 - Three spheres of government in South Africa: National, provincial, local.
 - Stats SA sits within a wider sphere of government actors and wider official statistics. Different official bodies also use data – for example Auditor General, Presidency, Treasury. E.g. Department of Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation in office of Presidency which supports planning draws on indicators linked to each outcome for strategic plans.
 - Have portals for different stakeholders in planning processes to upload as well as download information through the Government Portal
 - Number of indicators for a whole range of strategic outcomes for government plans which cut across different sectors (e.g. infrastructure, social cohesion, skills). Accessible through a single portal.
 - Provinces are ranked on key performance indicators – which is leading to health competition between them to improve skills
 - ICT governance is a new area...
 - Public Service Commission (PCT) holds data for example on financial interest disclosures, corruption hotline data.
 - Stats SA actively involved in the area of peace and security: looking to improve the quality of crime stats, crime survey.
 - Wide range of data users and producers in criminal justice system
 - Stats SA carries out a victims of crime survey
 - Stats SA in 2017 will establish a governance statistics unit to complement work of other government departments and provide assistance for improving quality.
- **Hungary Central Statistical Office (HCSO)**
 - HCSO aims to assist informed decision-making, research and dialogue across society, high-quality official statistics and analysis
 - Staff of 1180. Split into economic and social statistics
 - Hungary developing a Good State Index in collaboration with National University of Public Service. The latter provides resources and theoretical basis, while statistical offices gives advice on statistics, methodology, building indicators, collecting data.
 - Aim is to measure efficiency of government within framework of concept of good governance. Uses 6 thematic fields – 5 dimensions per field and 5 indicators per dimension = total of 150 indicators
 - Data is from administrative data, institutional data, household surveys (only use official, trusted data from professional sources)
 - Do include a focus on subjective data: think this should be part of survey data
 - Thematic fields:
 - Security and trust in government
 - Community well being
 - Economic competitiveness
 - Sustainability
 - Democracy and rule of law
 - Efficient public administration
 - Example break down of Community well being:
 - Income (one of five dimensions)

- Disposable income
 - Average income
 - Household surveys
 - Household Debt
 - Income quartiles
 - Example break down of security and trust in government
 - Public security
 - Public sense of security
 - Trust in police
 - Number of violent crimes
 - Strength is the combination of working with a university but drawing on official data
 - Weakness is access to administrative data and other data sources
- **INS Niger**
 - Huge country – expensive to survey! Growing population – 3.9% in 2012, one of the quickest in the world
 - Government has policies on human rights, reforms on justice and human rights institutions, economic governance strategies, tax, local government and decentralisation. Seeking to demystify budgets, open public scrutiny of corruption. So a range of governance-related issues.
 - Developing ICT approaches
 - Have not worked a lot on governance stats but would like to. Have so far drawn on administrative data, for example proportion of women ministers, number of functional farmer organisations.
 - Have sought to monitor corruption through a measure of perceptions of corruption, draw on Transparency International Niger data. Have improved on rankings of perceptions of corruption.
 - Have also drawn on Mo Ibrahim Good Governance index in Africa (29th place in 2014).
 - Strengths: have started to implement strategies to improve governance
 - Weaknesses: lack of administrative data on governance, no evaluations of strategies
- **Saferworld**
 - Can share powerpoint
- **Palestine Central Bureau of Statistics**
 - Talking about governance is not a priority in Palestine – people more interested in getting freedom. However, the bureau is seeking to explore this area and is professional.
 - Started work in late 1993 with very few resources. Slow development of education stats, household data, etc. Despite some debate internally, have slowly sought to develop capacity to gather data through attending conferences, dialogue. E.g. attended Metagora project. Have set up a Governance Statistics Unit.
 - Have sought to create data system on right to education, which involved multiple stakeholders (government, private sector, NGOs).
 - Some believed that PCBS was not impartial and would be unable to criticise government. But it should be at the centre as it is impartial, professional.
 - Building a database on governance which draws on qualitative and quantitative
 - 2008 held a governance survey in the field on a range of indicators.
 - 2010 did a household survey with World Bank and local NGO on governance and anti-corruption indicators. 3000 polled in 2010, 2013. Looked at a range of issues: public services, judiciary, experience of corruption. Asked public and public officials. Lots of data on this.
 - 2013 held a review of Palestinian Justice and Security Sector Data
 - Ahead:
 - Identify main list of indicators
 - Link with Goal 16 indicators

- Need for mapping indicators
 - Dialogue
 - Platforms for partnership and capacity building
- **OECD**
 - Produces a bi-annual report: Government at a Glance. 50 indicators on production chain of government, focuses on 34 member countries
 - Looks at whole chain: inputs, outcomes, etc.
 - Trying to move from focus on government to governance (outcomes of government activity)
 - Draws on government questionnaire + Eurostat, ILO, Gallup, Council of Europe Project on Justice, World Justice Project
 - Face challenges such as lack of data for some countries, defining the best indicators, response bias, how to triangulate, use of composite indicators, how to match outcomes with inputs
 - Also looking at people's well-being: how do people perceive government is not working? Quality of life report: "civic engagement and governance" and "personal security" are components of this among 11 dimensions of quality of life. Look at indicators such as voter turnout, trust in government and judicial services.
 - Now starting to look at the issue of trust: people's trust in institutions have fallen after financial crisis. This affects the government's ability to deliver – but is also about how democracy is going.
 - So developing how to measure trust: Trust in whom? Difference between trust of people and trustworthiness? Policy dimensions?
 - Will develop guidelines for measuring trust in 2016 for NSOs and academics to use, hoping will lead to generation of data on trust.
 - Will survey question in Korea and UK on trust in government
 - Will work with Data Lab (?) on "trust game" and citizen-participation initiatives to validate trust survey data.
- **Mexico's INEGI**
 - June 2014 – meeting on crime stats
 - Roadmap for International Classification of Crimes for Statistical Purposes. Crime and Justice statistics have been excluded from the thematic scope of the Praia group as is being led by this.
 - INEGI increasingly focused on trust, which is touched upon on a range of projects:
 - Surveys on victimisation
 - Survey on business
 - Survey on government quality and impact
 - Public administration data on public security and prisons
 - Come up with surveys on people's trust in institutions (e.g. different police forces)
 - National Survey on Government Quality and Impact:
 - 33,000 households in urban areas, biannual, January-December 2013, random informant selection
 - Measures basic service evaluation: e.g. time spent, attitude of public officers, general satisfaction, corruption experiences.
 - Interesting data on corruption: 12.8% of Mexicans who engaged with public service paid bribe. Lower levels of satisfaction with public institutions correlate with higher levels of corruption.
 - Data on human rights:
 - Measured institutional capacity of 32 human rights commissions across country, filed complaints, personnel, etc.
 - Pretty advanced stuff
- **OHCHR**
 - Clear relationship between human rights and governance. Recognised by UN.
 - Has been bringing together statisticians and human rights practitioners at national and international level

- Development of conceptual and methodological framework
- Looks at different types of indicators: structural, process, outcome
- Data sources:
 - Events based data
 - Admin, surveys, census
 - Perception and opinion surveys
 - Expert judgements
- Also need to take a human rights approach to collection and statistical work
- Some stuff on data revolution

- **Philippine Statistics Authority**
 - Few experiences:
 - Project with CIDA on Development of Governance Framework
 - Small initiative on democracy
 - Philippine governance indicator survey tools -2005
 - Addition of corruption questions into poverty surveys
 - Crime and victimisation surveys
 - Subnational Good Governance Index: most advanced
 - Define governance as exercise of power for collective outcomes
 - Look at economic, political, administrative areas of governance with associated indicators. Use a lot of administrative indicators.
 - Challenges:
 - Appropriateness of indicators
 - Data availability (including disaggregation)
 - Validity over time
 - Timeliness

- **Tunisia National Statistics**
 - *Missed some* – conducts survey on a number of indicators

- **Peru National Statistics**
 - Have a governance, democracy and transparency module within national household survey – 30,000 households – think it might be a continuous survey?
 - People are very open about their opinions with regards to governance
 - Look at governance (e.g. trust in institutions, public administration), democracy (e.g. knowledge, performance), discrimination (victim of), corruption.
 - Database is freely available to everyone. Results are delivered monthly
 - Expert panel reviews the indicators and data
 - Are able to disaggregate between poor and non-poor (some interesting slides)
 - Have a long timeline of data from several years on a range of governance indicators
 - Lessons learned:
 - Survey has become accepted by the population – no longer a challenge
 - Quality and relevance of information
 - National authorities and civil society increasingly interested in the data
 - Challenges:
 - Develop a reduced set of indicators for the follow-up and review of monitoring of policies
 - Share experiences with the Praia Group

- **DIAL**
 - Democratic Governance Statistics
 - 1995: First governance survey included in an NSO household survey
 - Madagascar looks at corruption and civil servant wage.
 - Since then, several other surveys have been carried out: Peru is one of the most advanced countries in the world. Latin America, Africa and Asia are using these.
 - Peru findings: 2002-2004:
 - Rise in perception of corruption linked with lowering of support in democracy
 - Global lessons:

- Advantages of household surveys ...
 - Lessons are going from south to north
 - Institutionalise democracy indicators as done for economic and social statistics
 - DSG stats are as strong as economic and social indicators
 - Why are they not being used more widely?
 - We have 20 years of experience
 - Two big initiatives: SHaSA and Praia
- **Cameroon National Statistics Institute**
 - Decentralised national stats system, but NSI sits at centre
 - Governance, Peace, Security (GPS) indicators developed through SHaSA
 - Governance:
 - Human rights
 - Democracy
 - Integrity
 - Others
 - Peace and security
 - Others
 - Limit scope of indicators
 - Developed task force of different organisations (Ministry of Justice, Police Force, Ministry of Interior) to develop a draft list of indicators and a methodology
 - Gathered data from ten regions of the country with police, ministry of justice (!!!)
 - Processed the data
 - Opened up a workshop with experts from other ministries
 - Admin data:
 - Police services and Gerndamier provided administration data
 - Justice sector and courts of appeals provided information from courts
 - prisons: visited penitentiary, hard to get the data.
 - Surveys:
 - Took advantage of an inquiry into living conditions
 - Looked at
 - Access to justice e.g. human resources, etc. ???
 - Types of crime
 - Other stuff (hard to follow)
 - Ready to integrate Goal 16
 - Asked for help.
- **UNDP**
 - This all comes at a crucial period.
 - Let's not restrict our focus too tightly
 - Effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels – crucial, but could be hard to pin down. So UNDP has been helping unpack this.
 - Praia not starting from scratch
 - Virtual network has presented its key findings, which also recognises the existence of work that has already happened. Also has highlighted the complexity of the issue and the need for complementary data
 - Oslo governance centre also had a meeting
 - Users and producers of data need to develop trust between themselves.
- **Timor Leste**
 - Census is the basis for data – 2004
 - Every 3 years conduct a review (?)
 - Will have challenges around Goal 16. This should be Praia Group homework.
 - New Deal peacebuilding and statebuilding goals (PSGs) being implemented in Timor Leste. A first fragility assessment has been carried out (?)
 - Review has included a wide number of stakeholders. Have asked people about what needs to be done, where the country should be headed.
 - Need to know where we are, where we want to be. This will be captured in a 2015 fragility assessment.

- **Paris 21**
 - Global partnership between many agencies – e.g. OECD, World Bank – but focused on data in developing countries. 46 members on the board.
 - Focused on national-owned capacity building plans and funding decisions for development of National Statistical System
 - Help with the development of National Statistical Development Strategies (NSDS).
 - Launched NSDS guidelines. Focus on sector, regional or sub-national levels as well. Specific issues in some states, such as fragile states, SIDS. Have an online tool to help plan NSDS
 - Wants to facilitate user-producer dialogue e.g. trains journalists and statisticians in Africa
 - Praia:
 - Help build legitimacy of NSOs
 - Will increase focus on fragile states
 - Advocacy on behalf of Praia group
 - Think about space in NSDS
 - Finance Praia Group developing country participation
 - Can help cost governance statistics
 - Facilitate dialogue on users and producers of statistics
 - Liaise with OECD DCD

- **Cape Verde INEVC**
 - Realised in 2011 that did not have enough data to match demands from government for governance data. Only had administrative data. Thought about surveys for crime data, but then thought would expand beyond this. Then introduced to SHaSA.
 - So have started to survey this stuff.
 - Using short modules – just focus on the essentials
 - Still piloting
 - Some presentation on early data

- **G7+**
 - Group of 20 conflict-affected states which are further behind in meeting the MDGs. Main focus is on peace and capable institutions as preconditions for development. Peacebuilding and Statebuilding Goals (PSGs) created as MDGs did not match. A new path and bridge needed to be developed.
 - Have developed 34 indicators which are common to tracking the PSGs.
 - Lessons:
 - Perception and outcome indicators set fragile and conflict-affected states up to fail
 - No “one size fits all”: narrow measurement does not show progress
 - Hard to gather reliable data
 - Crucial to look at drivers of conflict beyond borders
 - Peace CAN be measured
 - Recommend:
 - Combine core and optional indicators
 - Measure outcomes with capacity
 - Allow states to progress at their own pace
 - Effective, legitimate and transparent institutions: a means and an end
 - Track differences between and within social groups
 - Track domestic and global drivers of conflict
 - Invest in necessary data collection and analysis

- **Egypt**
 - First revolution was to get free from last regime, second revolution took Egypt even further down path of good governance and democracy.
 - Are interested in developing better governance indicators in Egypt

Q&A:

- Need to note that most of the countries here are developing countries – but developed countries need to look at governance as well as peace (e.g. violence against blacks in United States), developed also have the same problems, so they should be encouraged to join.
- Perception indicators – how to use these well needs to be considered. Need objective indicators.
- Need to be clear about what type of governance we are looking at – the efficacy of governments? Statistical capacities within governments? State-society relations?
- Need to think about what the challenges are for compiling data
- Need to define indicators and harmonise them
- Could have an open discussion on what the outcome is, on where we are going, and on what success looks like
- Call for a sub-group on disaggregation as this is crucial to human rights
- Need to remember that statistical departments operate at different levels in different contexts. Some more centralised, some only part of wider NSS.
- Have decided to focus on governance statistics rather than governance, peace and security statistics as more universal.
- We should focus on governance as state-society relations and not stretch it into economic area, etc, then it will be too broad.
- We have time and can remain open for now – no need to be restrictive
- Several developed countries – Sweden, UK, Luxemburg, Australia, Eurostat – are all interested in coming, just could not make this meeting. We also have different countries from different regions. They can go back to their regions and promote the discussion.
- Issue of harmonisation and comparability is key. This should be key for Praia Group. Need to allow for comparability and global level policymaking.

Break out-groups: planning the road map

NB Group Presentations will be available online, notes below are just for reference

Group A: Mapping of existing initiatives and concepts etc

- Secretariat or consultant should manage
- Online or physical questionnaire
- Reflect on what has been done and what should be done
- Should all be done through NSOs
- Secretariat should lay out a timetable and objectives

Group B: Mapping the demand for governance statistics:

- Plenty of overlaps between PCG idea of governance and Goal 16 – but that governance goes much further than what is captured in G16
- Administrative need for planning
- Parliamentarians and political actors
- Local level government – though tricky!
- Security bodies
- Civil society and pressure groups
- Youth e.g. performance of education
- International system – UN, etc.
- Private sector
- Research and scientific community
- Media

Group C: What constitutes governance and how to consult on this?

- Long-term task is the creation of the hand book:
 - Phase one: June 2015 – June 2016 = first draft
 - Phase two: Consultation on the draft handbook
 - Phase three: revise content
- Phase one: Three aspects:

- Concept and dimensions
- Statistical methodologies and examples
- Examples of policy users
 - Some other phases – can get notes.

Group D: Deliverables of PCG

- Sections of a guidebook:
 - What governance? What is it? Lit review.
 - Conceptual framework
 - Methodological framework (e.g. admin, survey, big data, third parties, etc).
 - Core list of indicators with meta-data information
 - Guidance for operationalization at country level (e.g. plans, participatory process, interpretation of results, IT tools, etc).
 - Guidance on cross cutting issue of disaggregation
- Process for handbook:
 - Background papers by Praia members
 - Consultant to draft the handbook
 - Validation consultations on drafts
 - Rotation of locations to reach out to other regions
 - Steering structure and internal governance.

Group E: No group as does not need workshop.

Group F: Links between Goal 16 and Praia City Group

- Recap of PG mandate:
 - Clear that PG has a mandate to support peace and governance SDG indicators:
- Plenty of linkages with Goal 16:
 - Question over what is – and what is not – a governance target in G16
 - Question over whether should only look at national-level indicators – or international targets too (16.4, 16.8)
 - Some cases G16 might go beyond Praia; in other cases Praia might go beyond G16
 - Nonetheless, very clear overlaps, so obvious that PG can work on this.
- Two entry points for engagement:
 - **First entry point** is through the IAEG for global indicators, which has 27 members as well as observers. Have a very big task, so will need support. Also, IAEG Group will submit report in November 2015. So not a lot of time.
 - IAEG-PG crossover Countries:
 - Cape Verde
 - France
 - Uganda
 - Tunisia
 - Cameroon
 - Philippines
 - Sweden?
 - UK?
 - May also be observers who can play a role
 - PG members could help provide evidence to PCG IAEG members on how indicators are already being used
 - Will need to explain – in detail – how each indicator we support could be methodologically measured, for example with definitions, data collection methods, etc. This would help improve their legitimacy.
 - PG could facilitate comments from civil society on G16, including from TAP, into the IAEG.
 - Some PCG members who are already working on indicators could have a common position on what should be the priority indicators for G16. Could include:

- UN Virtual Network, TAP, Saferworld (maybe g7+?)
 - PG Secretariat
 - Five members of IAEG
 - Would then introduce these with all the other members of PCG, find allies to help support this indicators.
 - Would need to check with UN Stats on how this could best work.
- **Second entry point** is PG can assist with the development of complementary indicators at national level for Goal 16 in addition to global level indicators.
 - Could have a big basket of governance indicators for reference for countries to select at national level to use in combination with the global indicators.
 - Guidebook can help provide a conceptual framework for NSOs to figure out which of these possible indicators a country can use to for police purposes in a way that is context specific. For example:
 - Help those developing national governance indicators to use indicators in a way that is useful for policy making. e.g. How to use complementary indicators to find out why number of registration of children is low (“outcome global level indicator”): is this due to low number government officials doing registration in hospitals (“use capacity indicator”) or is it because parents do not see the importance of this (“perceptions”). Different use of national level complementary indicators can be useful for policy makers.
 - With regards to policy, guidebook could provide guidance on how complementary governance indicators can be linked to national development strategies, SDGs strategies, NSDS.
 - Guidebook could also provide guidance on how NSOs can use data from other sources for monitoring purposes at national level for G16, or different ideas for forming partnerships with third parties.
 - Praia can help share precedence and experience of governance, facilitate partnerships. It could facilitate peer-to-peer learning between NSOs and also with other experts. Not short-term, but long term partnerships for 15 years of Goal 16.

Comments and discussion

- **Group A: Mapping of existing initiatives**
 - ... have a matrix, everyone agrees!
- **Group B: Who’ll demand governance statistics?**
 - How to thinking about what governance is being measured already and how this flows into agreement of Praia Group
 - How can NSDS incorporate a focus on demand for governance statistics – and can Praia help embed this?
 - Users of governance data should help shape our thinking of what it should focus on.
- **Group C: Constituent aspects of governance**
 - Should first look at what has been done before drafting or consulting on the handbook
 - Could have the draft handbook on the website for comments from wider groups of stakeholders
 - Form task forces? Could be guided by task forces on specific areas: peaceful societies, justice, accountable institutions.
 - Don’t need to stress too much about consultations – we should do the work first as a group.
 - Consultations can take place through existing forums e.g. regional statistical forums. We don’t need to organise all the consultations.
- **Group D: Deliverables**
 - Need a full table of contents

- Could include a template survey of governance questions
- Identify linkages with other surveys (e.g. health, education surveys) and how can be bought in
- G16 will be interpreted flexibly at national level – so guidebook need not be too restricted to the shape of G16
- Can produce background papers authored by task forces – which are used as basis for final guidebook
- **Group F: Contributions to Goal 16**
 - Several overlaps between PG and IAEG – actually up to 8
 - Meeting before October would be good next step – see how we can have maximum impact
 - Palestine – need to consider how to use feedback from national consultation
 - Will be impossible for us to put forward a consensus document from Praia
 - Evolutionary nature of SDG indicators, can feed into this process
 - Regional and thematic indicators could also be added
 - BUT: handbook in 5 years... too late?
 - Help desk?
 - Pre-briefings?
 - Review of global indicators in 2020?
 - Still a lot of scepticism amongst NSO – including in north – about the ability to measure governance using surveys. We should use the legitimacy of the Praia Group to communicate very clearly how surveys can be used to monitor governance: this needs to be passed on to them.
 - We need to help the IAEG continue to work and focus on the indicators – list before November will only be provisional, won't be definitive as was the case with the MDGs.

Priorities

- SDG process will put demand on PG before 2018 – can it provide outputs before then?
- What should we focus on before 2016?
 - November 20th PG needs to submit the roadmap
- Need a timeline to start plotting some of the milestones:
 - Articulating the roadmap
 - Submitting the roadmap
 - Convincing other NSOs that we can reliably measure governance with statistical methods – need to make ourselves heard
- Find consultants to work on the draft and make sure someone does the work
- Will need to reach out to other initiatives and platforms:
 - Open Government Partnership
 - Global Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation
 - UNGA High Level Event
 - FfD Conference - Addis Ababa
- Could we have a one or two pager on what Praia is doing, what it is about, and why governance can be measured by national statistical offices
- Need to narrow down on the dimensions of governance that we will focus on – this must be the point of departure.
- Need to agree on the method of work
- Identify the activities and then build the groups around them
- NSOs have limited capacity, they cannot work full time on Praia priorities
- Antonio responds:
 - Could have a brochure of Praia Group and use it for outreach and advocacy
 - If they can get funds, can try and find someone to get on with moving the roadmap ahead and then get input from PG members. Should try and get someone who is involved in the process.
 - Will need to define parameters of governance
- Mariana responds:
 - Can survey NSOs on concepts – for example have done so on gender
 - When should the next physical Praia Group meeting be?

- Might need to meet before November – should likely have physical meetings 30-40 days before a document is handed in – so October. This could be on side-lines of IAEG
- OECD World Forum on Statistics will take place in Mexico October 13-15 – could be a forum for outreach. Nb. Mexico hosts Secretariat on Statistics (something) for the OECD
- One idea is Addis Ababa meeting in July
- More than one meeting a year is going to be very unlikely
- Don't need to always meet as a whole group, but when members are there they should come together

Session on Third Parties

- *Have separate speaking notes and other notes*

Closing session

- Agreement on closing statement
 - Priorities:
 - Roadmap to be submitted
 - Begin mapping of governance initiatives
 - Begin background papers
 - Consultation process with users and demand of governance statistics
 - Consultations on improving
 - Contributions to Goal 16
 - Recommendations:
 - Expand the group for more developed countries
 - Work links with G16, even though its work goes beyond that, and will engage with IAEG through PG members
 - Advocacy and awareness raising of Praia Group e.g. through world partnership on development data, open government, financing development.
 - Secretariat group: Still TBC, but includes UNDP, OCHCR, AfDB, and then civil society and some NSOs
 - Some called for research organisations
 - Should we look at specific tasks outlined?
 - Will wait for official requests from NSOs or other stakeholders in order to accept membership in the Secretariat
 - Will have geographic representation from each region if possible
 - Document will be shared widely – so can add comments then