

---

TRUST FUND FOR  
STATISTICAL CAPACITY BUILDING:  
ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT  
APRIL 1, 2012 – MARCH 31, 2013

TFSCB ADMINISTRATION UNIT



DEVELOPMENT DATA GROUP  
THE WORLD BANK

APRIL 2013

## List of abbreviations and acronyms

AP	TFSCB Advisory Panel
BAPS	Busan Action Plan for Statistics
GFR	Grant Funding Request
IMC	Internal Management Committee
MAPS	Marrakech Action Plan for Statistics
MDG	Millennium Development Goals
NSDS	National Strategies for the Development of Statistics
OECD	Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development
PARIS21	Partnership in Statistics for Development in the 21 <sup>st</sup> Century
SCB	Statistical Capacity Building
SRF	Statistics for Results Facility
SRFCF	Statistics for Results Facility Catalytic Fund
TFSCB	Trust Fund for Statistical Capacity Building
TTL	Task Team Leader

## TRUST FUND FOR STATISTICAL CAPACITY BUILDING PROGRESS REPORT 2013

### HIGHLIGHTS

1. The Trust Fund for Statistical Capacity Building (TFSCB) provides small grants of up to \$500,000 to support statistical capacity building in developing countries. In 2012, a total of 15 new project proposals were approved, similar to 2011. However only 1 Call for Proposals took place, during the Spring Window in April 2012. The total commitment to new capacity building in 2012 was \$3.9 million.
2. Since TFSCB was established, 217 projects have been approved and the total disbursement/commitment is around \$42 million. Projects have been approved in all regions, with the largest number, 70, in sub-Saharan Africa.
3. Of the 217 approved projects, 159 have been completed and closed. 44 projects are currently being implemented and additional 14 have been approved, but activities have not yet started because of the need to prepare and sign grant agreements.
4. Agreement has been reached with donors to extend TFSCB III – the current version of the Trust Fund – through 2015, which means that projects can be approved until the end of 2013.
5. Of the \$28.7 million donors have provided for TFSCB III (including the transfers from TFSCB I and II), \$26.7 million has been allocated, leaving \$2.0 million available for new projects. This is likely to be sufficient for one new round of applications.
6. A major change to the management of the TFSCB proposals, in line with new World Bank policies, was the introduction of a two-stage process for the review and approval of new statistical capacity building (SCB) proposals. This process was adjusted to accommodate the TFSCB review process. The Administration Unit also introduced “tranching” of the new SCB funds, so that commitment of new funds does not result in the whole amount being placed “on hold” for the entire project cycle of the grant.
7. The 2013 Advisory Panel Report confirms the TFSCB’s continuing relevance in helping to strengthen the capacity of statistical systems in developing countries by remaining a flexible financing instrument that can provide relatively quick support to statistical agencies. The need to sustain the National Strategies for the Development of Statistics (NSDS) approach and to help countries update and improve their strategies is also clear, especially in the context of the Busan Action Plan for Statistics (BAPS).
8. It is anticipated that TFSCB will play an important role in putting the BAPS into effect. In particular, it will play an important role in helping countries strengthen their national statistical strategies and in promoting the adoption of an Open Data approach to statistical information.

9. New contributions to TFSCB will be needed if the Trust Fund is to continue to operate beyond the Administration Agreement closing date of December 31, 2015 and to support future implementation of the BAPS. Indications are that at least \$3 million per year will be needed between 2013 and 2015. It is anticipated that a call for funds will be made as part of the initiative to support BAPS consistent with the recommendations from the Advisory Panel.

10. In line with the recommendations of the Advisory Panel, several measures to help TFSCB funded projects be more effectively monitored and evaluated have been introduced, including: i) offering budget to Task Team Leaders (TTLs) to finance closer supervision and more detailed project completion report; ii) site visits to TFSCB projects by members of the Administration Unit; and iii) introduction of a requirement in the Grant Agreement for the recipient to prepare a project completion report.

## 1. Introduction

The Trust Fund for Statistical Capacity Building (TFSCB) was established in 1999 by the Development Data Group of the World Bank to support investments in the capacity of statistical systems in developing countries. It is a multi-donor trust-fund, administered by the World Bank, and closely coordinated with the work of PARIS21 as part of the worldwide effort to reduce poverty by strengthening the evidence base for decision making. In 2011 the Busan Action Plan for Statistics (BAPS) was approved at the Fourth High-Level Forum on Aid Effectiveness held in Busan, Republic of Korea. The BAPS builds on the Marrakech Action Plan for Statistics (MAPS), which has been in place since 2004. BAPS puts particular emphasis on integrating national statistical activities with national planning and development, supports greater transparency, and promotes the use of new methods and technologies. It is anticipated that TFSCB will continue to be an important mechanism to help countries to put BAPS into effect. TFSCB will provide support to all five actions of the BAPS, but with a particular emphasis on Actions 1 and 5 – ensuring that financing to improve statistical activities is robust and flexible<sup>1</sup>. This report covers the activities of the Trust Fund for the 12 months, from April 1, 2012 to March 31, 2013 and sets out how future activities are expected to change to meet the requirements of BAPS.

## 2. Progress in 2012

### 2.1. The Development of NSDSs

The preparation of NSDSs has been an important development since 2004, when MAPS was launched. It has helped to ensure that developing countries set their own priorities, and determine the nature and the pace of reform. While the process is certainly not perfect, independent evaluations of both PARIS21 and TFSCB have found the process to be robust and flexible, being successfully applied in countries with very different backgrounds and capacities.

The latest progress report from PARIS21 on the NSDS process<sup>2</sup> indicates that out of 118 low or lower middle income developing countries, 57 were implementing an NSDS as of March 2013, 36 were in the process of designing a strategy, 20 were planning to prepare one and only 5 countries, or 4 percent did not have an NSDS and were not planning to prepare one. Table 1 provides more information on the breakdown of countries according to their NSDS status, by region, using the OECD regional classification.

---

<sup>1</sup> Action 1: Implement statistical strategies so that they reflect and support national priorities both those already evident and new concerns as they emerge.

Action 5: Ensure that financing for statistics is robust, sustained, and effective.

<sup>2</sup> PARIS21 “National Strategies for the Development of Statistics Progress Report: March 2013”, URL: [http://www.paris21.org/sites/default/files/NSDS\\_Status\\_Table\\_Mar2013.pdf](http://www.paris21.org/sites/default/files/NSDS_Status_Table_Mar2013.pdf)

**Table: 1 Status of NSDSs in Developing Countries**

Region	Implementing an NSDS	Designing or Preparing an NSDS	Planning an NSDS	No Strategy and not Planning One	Total
Africa	26	18	7	3	54
Asia & the Pacific	23	11	7	1	42
Latin America & the Caribbean	5	7	4	0	16
Europe	3	0	2	1	6
<b>Total</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>118</b>

Of these 118 countries, the Trust Fund has provided an NSDS related grant to 70 countries<sup>3</sup>.

## 2.2. Scaling up Support for Statistical Capacity Building

The preparation of strategies, however, is not an end in itself and BAPS recognizes that improvements in the availability and use of statistics for development planning will need sustained efforts to invest in capacity and to improve the performance of statistical agencies. The focus more recently, therefore, has been on moving from the preparation of plans to their implementation. In this regard, the latest window for capacity building projects provided conditional support for 13 projects in the total amount of US\$3,612,232, the second largest amount granted during any window to date. This included 12 country specific grants for implementation of high priority activities outlined in individual countries' NSDS and one grant for advancing the implementation of open data in developing countries. The Statistics for Results Catalytic Fund (SRF CF) and the newly established Multi Donor Programmatic Trust Fund to Support Statistical Capacity building in Eastern Europe and Commonwealth of Independent States (ECASTAT) have generated resources on larger scale for investing in statistical capacity, and are working in parallel with the TFSCB in assisting countries implement their NSDSs.

## 2.3. Number of Projects and their Status

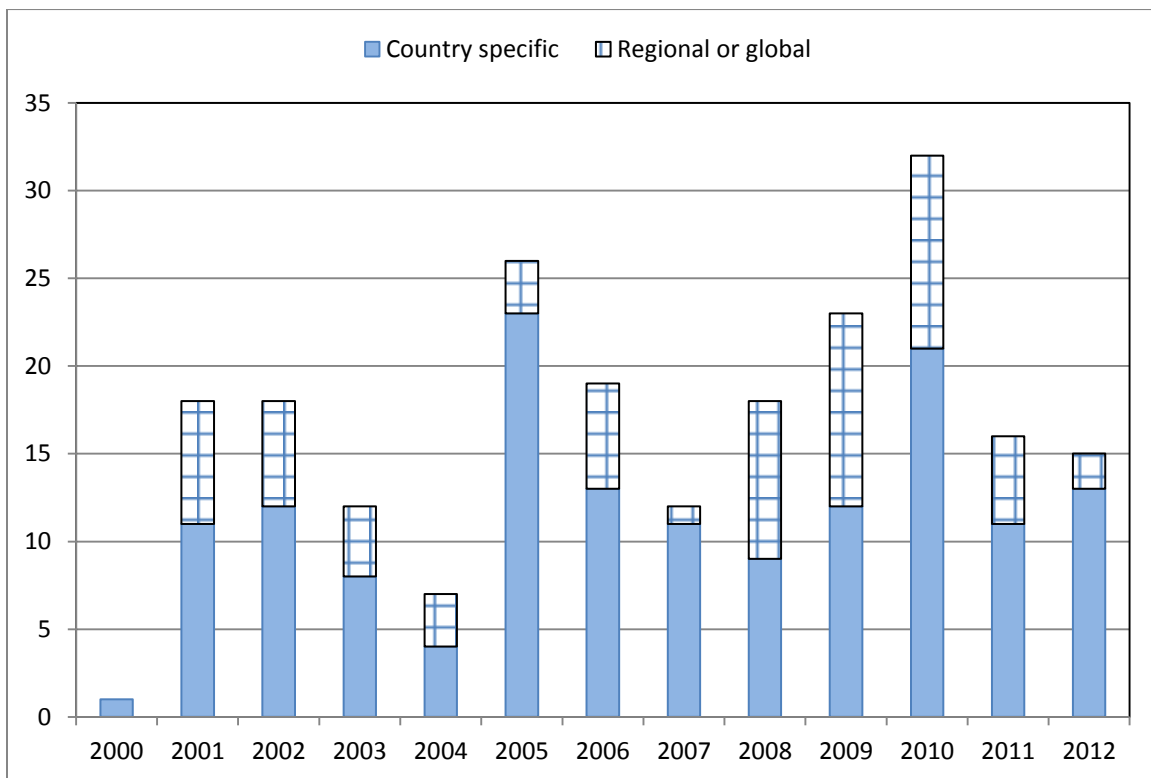
Since its inception, TFSCB has approved 217 separate projects over a thirteen year period. Out of this number, 149 are or have been country specific, providing support to statistical capacity building in more than 92 countries in all the Bank's regions. The Annex to this report provides information on all approved projects. In 2012 a total of 15 new projects were approved, of which 13 were country specific and 2 were global in scope. Of these, 9 were SCB projects, 1 supported the preparation of an NSDS specifically and 5 were mixed.

---

<sup>3</sup> This includes countries covered by sub-regional projects.

Figure 1 shows the rate of approval of projects for each year since 2000, distinguishing between country specific and regional or global projects. It is difficult to identify a firm trend in approvals over time. Changes from year to year are more likely to reflect the level of available funds as much as any underlying changes in demand. There is some suggestion of an increasing level of approvals from 2008 to 2010 in both country specific and global projects. To some extent this reflects increased efforts by PARIS21 and others, including World Bank country programs, to encourage low income countries to prepare NSDSs. One contributing reason to the lower number of grant approvals in 2012 is that fewer grants for NSDS programs are being submitted, as most countries already have an NSDS at some stage of development.

**Figure 1: Number of Projects by Year of Approval and Scope**



#### 2.4. TFSCB Investments in Statistical Capacity

Over the period since TFSCB was established in 1999, a total of just over \$42 million has either been disbursed or committed on the 217 projects that have been approved. As indicated in the Annex, where projects have been closed the exact total disbursement is shown; for projects that are still being implemented, the commitment is given. The average grant amount is just under \$200,000. Table 2 shows total project commitments and disbursements by type of project and by region over the life of TFSCB.

It can be seen from Table 2 that the largest investment by TFSCB has been in sub-Saharan Africa, accounting for about 32 percent of the total.

*Table 2: Project Commitments and Disbursements by Region and Type of Project from 2000 to 2012 (Millions of US\$)*

	SCB Projects	NSDS Projects	Mixed SCB & NSDS Projects	Other Projects <sup>4</sup>	Total
Sub-Saharan Africa	\$6.1	\$2.2	\$4.9	\$0	\$13.1
East Asia and the Pacific	\$3.3	\$0.5	\$1.4	\$0	\$5.2
Europe and Central Asia	\$3.6	\$0.9	\$1.2	\$0	\$5.7
Latin America and the Caribbean	\$5.0	\$1.3	\$0.7	\$0	\$7.1
Middle East and North Africa	\$1.8	\$0.2	\$0.5	\$0	\$2.5
South Asia	\$1.0	\$0.7	\$0.5	\$0	\$2.1
Global	\$4.9	\$0.2	\$0.0	\$0.9	\$6.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$25.7</b>	<b>\$6.1</b>	<b>\$9.1</b>	<b>\$0.9</b>	<b>\$41.7</b>
<b>Percentage</b>	<b>62%</b>	<b>15%</b>	<b>22%</b>	<b>2%</b>	

### 3. Administration and Finance

#### 3.1. Operation and Extension of TFSCB-III

In 2012 an important change to the management of the TFSCB proposals took place. In line with new World Bank policies, a two-phase process for the review and approval of new SCB proposals was introduced. The process was adapted in order to accommodate the TFSCB review process. Phase 1 required the submission of a “lighter” 2-page proposal. Potential proposals were screened in terms of eligibility and suitability, and proposals deemed eligible continued on to Phase 2 of the process – submitting the standard Grant Funding Request (GFR). In the Spring 2012 Window, 25 proposals were received during the Phase 1 stage, a larger number than for the standard Windows utilizing the GFR only. By short-listing only the eligible proposals, the work burden of Task Team Leaders (TTLs) was reduced, potentially widening the applicant pool.

---

<sup>4</sup> The 2009 evaluation and support for participation in important conferences and workshops.



### **3.2. Monitoring Project Performance**

The 2009 evaluation of TFSCB concluded that “TFSCB funding of NSDSs and other national capacity building projects has been highly relevant for the developing countries” and recommended the continuation of the trust fund operations. The biannual assessment of the task team leaders and the management responsible for the projects - undertaken through the World Bank’s grant reporting mechanism (GRM) - also indicates that most projects have successfully carried out the planned activities and have achieved or are likely to achieve the intended objectives.

Supervision of projects has, for the most part, not posed any major problems. As most World Bank country units have provided sufficient resources for supervision, only a few TTLs have needed supervision funds allocated centrally from TFSCB III. However, the Administration Unit recognizes that fragile states may require special attention, especially in cases where lack of budgetary support for supervision from the World Bank’s country unit results in inability to initiate or implement projects despite countries’ requests. A small budget is also being offered to TTLs of recently closed projects to submit a more detailed project report than what is required by the World Bank’s internal systems.

### **3.3. Contributions and Financial Status of TFSCB**

The financial status of TFSCB as of March 11, 2013 is shown in Table 3. Of the \$29 million provided to TFSCB III, from donor contributions, investment income and transfers from TFSCB I and II, almost \$27 million has been allocated, leaving about \$2 million available for new projects. Without new contributions, this is likely to be sufficient for about twelve more months of operations, including one further round of applications for SCB proposals. The high levels of funding allocated for the Spring 2012 Window were due in part to an additional contribution from the United Kingdom’s Department for International Development (DfID) in September 2012, of £1.9 million, or US\$3.1 million.

**Table 3: TFSCB Financial Status (Millions of US Dollars)**

TFSCB I	
<b>A. Donor contributions including investment income</b>	<b>\$13.6</b>
<b>B. Total allocation</b>	<b>\$11.0</b>
B1. Allocation to projects	\$ 9.8
B2. TFSCB oversight, proposal review, reporting and monitoring (9%)	\$ 1.2
<b>C. Unallocated funds (C = A - B)</b>	<b>\$ 2.6</b>
C1. To be refunded to donors	\$1.6
C2. Transferred to TFSCB III	\$0.9
TFSCB II	
<b>D. Donor contributions including investment income</b>	<b>\$13.3</b>
<b>E. Total allocation</b>	<b>\$ 9.5</b>
E1. Allocation to projects	\$ 8.9
E2. TFSCB oversight, proposal review, reporting and monitoring (5%)	\$ 0.6
<b>F. Unallocated funds (F = D - E)</b>	<b>\$ 3.8</b>
F1. To be refunded to donors	\$ 2.8
F2. Transferred to TFSCB III	\$ 1.0
TFSCB III	
<b>G. Donor contributions, investment income and transfers C2 and F2</b>	<b>\$28.7</b>
<b>H. Total allocation</b>	<b>\$26.7</b>
H1. Allocation to projects	\$23.9
H2. TFSCB oversight, proposal review, reporting and monitoring (2007-2015)	\$ 2.0
H3. TFSCB project supervision (2007-2015)	\$ 0.2
H4. Administration fee (2%)	\$ 0.5
<b>I. Unallocated available funds (I = G - H)</b>	<b>\$ 2.0</b>

### 3.4. Changes to the management of TFSCB finances

Table 3 indicates that both TFSCB I and II ended up with unallocated funds, in part because not all projects were able to disburse in full and some projects faced special problems and had to be canceled. In the kind of environments where most projects operate, this is not an uncommon situation and some degree of under-spending is likely with TFSCB III projects as well. This under-spending represents a significant opportunity cost to the program, especially where resources are limited, as high-quality projects are denied funding due to budgetary constraints. In order to maintain tighter management of the committed funds, the Administration Unit has introduced “tranching” of the new SCB funds, starting with the Spring 2012 window, so that commitment of new funds does not result in the whole amount being placed “on hold” for the entire project cycle of the grant. This should allow for fewer occurrences of delays in receiving the unspent funds from closed projects. For example, the grant may be disbursed in two parts over the grant period, unless the TTL submits justification for an earlier disbursement.

## 4. Conclusions and Future Directions

To maximize its impact, TFSCB must (i) respond to changes in the drivers of demand for support for capacity building; (ii) react to the evolving drive to demonstrate results; and (iii) ensure that its procedures and processes are cost effective and efficient.

The BAPS remains the over-arching framework for future TFSCB activities. Approved and endorsed in December 2011, at the Fourth High Level Forum on Aid Effectiveness, BAPS provides the platform for international support to improve statistics. It records the commitment of statisticians and policymakers, and donors and partners to work together to support the development of statistics and to make more effective use of statistics in managing development programs. It recommends an improved dialogue between statisticians and policymakers focusing on national development priorities and rigorous monitoring of global initiatives. It identifies the role statistics play in increasing transparency and accountability of government, and calls for improved public access to statistics. And to sustain the growth and improvement of national and international statistical systems, it notes that robust and broad-based funding mechanisms are required.

### 4.1. Prospective Drivers for TFSCB Demand

Looking ahead, there are three broad drivers for future TFSCB demands.

First, at the global level, post-2015 development programs will require a wide array of statistical information supported by many channels using a variety of instruments – including TFSCB. Success post-2015 will require sustaining the statistical capacity improvements of the MDG period. It must recognize that capacity building is a slow, deliberate process. It will require open and accessible data, the use of innovative methods of gathering and disseminating statistics, enhanced dialogue between producers and users of statistics, and technical and financial support for effective capacity building programs under the NSDS:

- *Open Data and Innovative Methods:* Giving open access to public databases increases transparency, improves government performance, and encourages innovative applications of statistics to create economic and social value. But governments are not the only source of valuable statistics. Today “new data” is being generated as a by-product of people’s activities at a rate that is unprecedented in human history. With the rapid penetration of mobile phones in the developing world, information is increasingly being provided directly by citizens, through a variety of mediums and crowdsourcing techniques. The Open Data movement will surely be part of the solution to providing better statistics with future products drawing from new synergies of official statistics and “new data”.

- *Enhanced Dialogue:* An active dialogue between statistical producers and policymakers is needed to ensure that statistical systems produce information needed to inform the evolving debate on sustainable development policy at both national and international levels. The global forums on aid effectiveness and results-based management have brought together policy and statistical expertise, helping to ensure broader measures of development progress are part of larger information infrastructure.
- *Technical and Financial Support for Statistics:* Going forward there is a need to broaden the funding base and provide meaningful support to a larger number of countries with well-designed statistical development plans and assist those with weak capacity to develop theirs. Pooling of domestic resources and with coordinated support from several donors in the context of the national statistical development agenda under the NSDS will help to sharpen focus.

A second driver of TFSCB demand stems from several statistical domains that have been identified as priorities for international action because of large deficits of data quality and availability. While not all will be represented directly in a post-2015 set of development goals, all contribute to the integrity and coherence of the resulting database. Consistent with its targeted and flexible design, TFSCB support would be tailored to national conditions and priorities and complement other sources of assistance. High priority domains include:

- *Measures of Household Well-being:* Household surveys remain vital to understanding project impacts and assessing the effectiveness of development programs. Yet almost half of countries in Sub-Saharan Africa have not carried-out a household income or expenditure survey in more than five years. Regular surveys of income and expenditure, complemented by other topical surveys, are needed to monitor poverty and the distributional effects of social and economic programs.
- *Agricultural Production:* The quantity and quality of agricultural statistics coming from national statistical offices have been on a steady decline since the early 1980s. Official submissions from countries in Africa are at their lowest level since prior to 1961, with only one in four African countries reporting basic crop production data.
- *Labor Statistics:* The World Development Report on Jobs (2013) has identified serious data gaps about jobs and livelihoods – particularly acute in many low income countries. The meta-data for labor force surveys could be improved, which would allow for reviews of existing practices and better guidelines on questionnaire design of planned/upcoming surveys.

- *Gender-Disaggregated Data:* Without better statistics, opportunities for designing and implementing program policies to improve gender equality and increase women’s empowerment are constrained. Between 2005 and 2009, 71 (out of 145) developing countries did not report data on the share of women in non-agricultural wage work.
- *Environmental Accounting:* Policy-makers and managers benefit from consistent, comparable, and comprehensive statistics and indicators when an integrated accounting approach is used. Importantly, the trade-offs that affect natural resources and associated services are made explicit. The System of Environmental-Economic Accounts (SEEA)<sup>5</sup> responds to demands of integrated policy-making “beyond GDP”. More needs to be done to support countries to collect the data necessary to comply with this framework.

A third driver is to improve data supporting national policy priorities. With a majority of developing countries yet to fully implement their NSDSs, or are in the throes of revising their NSDSs, more implementation support is necessary. Given TFSCB’s track record of supporting NSDS development, it remains well-placed to act as a catalyst for broad improvements to the statistical system to fill key data gaps.

Many of these demand drivers have been confirmed in the Advisory Panel’s Report which, again, has proved invaluable in identifying future priorities (see Box 1 for a summary of the main findings of the 2013 AP Report). The TFSCB Administration Unit is taking a hard look at implementing the following specific recommendations to leverage the most of TFSCB-funding activities:

- Provide financial support and document progress in pilot countries pursuing “Open Data” agendas with an eye to (i) refining readiness assessment tools, (ii) sharpening advice to countries implementing Open Data action plans, and (iii) improving support of innovative approaches to increase data use.
- With the need to support technological innovations to improve data access and use, reflect upon the 20% limit of TFSCB grants to finance Goods purchases.
- Endeavor to deepen coordination with other sources of funding and technical support for sector specific themes (e.g. Evidence and Data for Gender Equality initiative, or “EDGE”).

---

<sup>5</sup> More information can be found here: <https://unstats.un.org/unsd/envaccounting/seea.asp>

## 4.2. Improving Efficiencies and Focus on Results

The Administration Unit has made recent strides to ensure TFSCB funding is effective and efficient, leading to better impact and results for the overall portfolio of activities as follows:

- Rules regarding projects that remained inactive six months post-IMC approval were tightened. By closing inactive projects earlier, more of the existing balances were able to be deployed to new projects.
- A limited amount of over-programming of financial resources in line with best practice in budget management.
- Consistent with new World Bank policy, TFSCB has implemented a two-phase approach to soliciting calls for proposals in order to minimize the processing burden on the development of proposals and on the Internal Management Committee review function. In light of the 2012 Advisory Panel's findings, the Administration Unit will review the new approach to further improve process efficiencies.

Additionally, the Administration Unit believes that more can be done to improve TFSCB's focus on results. For example, closer attention will be paid to project results once the grant has closed. The Administration Unit is also planning to offer TTLs a small budget in order to draft a more detailed project report than is typically required. Where possible, site visits to ongoing TFSCB projects can take place by the Administration Unit staff, in order to discuss the project with the client and obtain their views on the successes as well as potential difficulties linked to project implementation. Discussions are currently underway with the TFSCB legal staff in order to determine if a final project write-up by the recipient can be mandated in the Grant Agreement. These actions are in line with past recommendations from the Advisory Panel, as well as the current recommendations listed in Box 1.

**Box 1: Main Recommendations of the 2013 Advisory Panel Report**

1. The TFSCB should focus its priorities on five growth areas: (i) Develop Open Data tools and an assessment framework and encourage countries to adopt them to open up their data for full public access; (ii) Increase knowledge and skills needed to use statistics effectively; (iii) Improve statistical capacity of developing countries; (iv) Ensure that developing countries have timely and accurate data; and (v) Collaborate with international, regional, and bilateral organizations on the improvement of health, education, gender, vital and agriculture statistics.
2. DECDG should develop a concerted strategy and pursue all the available avenues for funding in 2013. In particular it should approach some non-governmental foundations that have expressed interest in funding implementation of the *Open Government Data Program* in developing countries, certain governments who were TFSCB donor partners in the past and some new prospective donors in emerging countries as some of the proposed growth areas could be of interest to them.
3. For the umbrella facility established under the TF Reform Program on capacity development, DECDG should investigate the mandate, sources of funds, the magnitude of funds raised from each donor/partner, and the means used to raise funds and the possibility of accessing funds from this umbrella.
4. The Internal Management Committee (IMC) should judge proposals on financing of goods more flexibly, rather than adhering strictly to the 20 percent limit, when it comes to financing of IT enhancing efficiency of production and dissemination of data.
5. An assessment of the new guidelines and procedures introduced by the Administration Unit in April 2012 should be carried-out as soon as possible with the aim of improving its operation so that it remains efficient, transparent, and flexible.
6. Pointed and clear instructions should be given to TTLs to complete the template for phase 1 of the new procedure and not to proceed with GFR or other detailed work until their proposal is shortlisted.
7. The Administration Unit should look at the possibility of preparing the list of shortlisted proposals through a face-to-face IMC meeting and restoring the second Fall Non NSDS Window.
8. For the project proposals to be presented by non-IDA countries, a significant contribution from the requesting country comparable to the sum funded by the TFSCB should be asked.
9. Whenever it is possible, sector/topical projects should be preferably be financed through other facilities (e.g. ECASTAT) or by sources external to the World Bank (e.g. FAO).

### 4.3. Funding

The Administration Unit echoes the conclusion of the Advisory Panel that, more than ever, new contributions to TFSCB will be needed to meet the drivers of demand described above and play a critical role in BAPS implementation. Examples of concrete demand are as follows:

- Demand for quality projects remains at an all-time high. During the last round of calls for proposals, the Administration Unit received funding requests totaling \$8.5 million – a substantial increase over past rounds. In all, \$3.6 million in project financing was approved, more than twice the amount of a typical window.
- Demand for supporting NSDS design and implementation remains robust. The Administration Unit estimates that over 20 NSDSs will require some level of updating or revision. At an estimated cost of about \$70,000 on average, this implies that up to \$1.4 million will be needed for each of at least the next three years. It is likely that TFSCB may be called on to finance some portion of this amount.
- Targeted improvements for labor and gender statistics are needed. TFSCB could support piloting improved Labor Force surveys to better understand the work status of the poor. Plans to improve gender statistics remain under-funded in many developing countries. To pilot activities in three to five countries would require around \$0.6 million to \$1 million.
- The Administration Unit continues to upwardly revise the demands from countries pursuing Open Data agendas. At present, over 14 countries have expressed interest in developing projects supporting analysis of the legal and technical frameworks for statistics in the country, developing agreements with the national statistical agency and other key Ministries. Inputs will include advisory services and consultancies on information technology and data dissemination. It is expected that a typical project to help a country prepare for implementation of Open Data policies will cost between \$150,000 - \$200,000. This implies resource requirements of about \$2.0 to \$2.8 million per year for known demands, which will undoubtedly increase in the years ahead.

To fill existing funding gaps, the Administration Unit will follow the recommendations of the Advisory Panel and develop a concerted strategy to pursue all available funding avenues in 2013. The strategy will aim to deepen the partnerships with select Non-Governmental Organizations which have expressed interest in funding, among other activities, implementation of Open Government Data programs in developing countries.



## ANNEX 1

## TFSCB Projects as of March 11, 2013

Country / Region	Project Name	Financed Amount <sup>1</sup>	Status <sup>2</sup>	Region	Project Type <sup>3</sup>	Approval Year
<b>Sub-Saharan Africa</b>						
Angola	INE Statistical Capacity Building	260,880		AFR	NSDS & SCB	2001
Burkina Faso	Statistical Master Plan	48,391		AFR	NSDS	2003
Burundi	Action Plan for Statistics in Burundi	159,750		AFR	NSDS	2006
Cape Verde	Statistical Master Plan	37,500		AFR	NSDS	2005
Cape Verde	Statistical Capacity Building in Cape Verde	287,600	Awaiting implementation	AFR	SCB	2010
Central African Republic	Strengthening the National Statistical System	85,165		AFR	NSDS & SCB	2005
Chad	Strengthening Institutional Statistical Capacities	134,949		AFR	SCB	2000
Chad	Support to NSDS Implementation	483,372	Awaiting implementation	AFR	NSDS & SCB	2012
Comoros	National Strategy for the Development of Statistics	45,537		AFR	NSDS	2006
Comoros	Supporting Statistical Development	358,034	Awaiting implementation	AFR	NSDS & SCB	2012
Congo, DR	DRC Strategie Nationale pour le Developpement de la Statistique	224,650	Implementation	AFR	NSDS & SCB	2010
Congo, Republic of	CG: Statistical Capacity Building (NSDS)	133,651	Awaiting implementation	AFR	NSDS	2010
Congo, Republic of	Strengthening the institutional and technical capacity	213,592		AFR	NSDS & SCB	2003
Cote d'Ivoire	Building Local Capacity for Impact Evaluation	63,996		AFR	SCB	2002
Equatorial Guinea	Strengthening the National Statistical System	217,296		AFR	NSDS & SCB	2002
Ethiopia	Development of National Strategy for the Development of Statistics	140,663		AFR	NSDS	2006
Ethiopia	Data Systems and Economy-wide Analysis	155,535		AFR	SCB	2008
Gabon	Statistical Capacity Building	342,171		AFR	NSDS & SCB	2007
Gambia	Transformation of the Central Statistical Department into Gambia Bureau of Statistics	144,238		AFR	SCB	2007

Gambia	Updating of the Statistical Master Plan and Preparation of a Financing Strategy	55,634		AFR	NSDS	2006
Ghana	Support toward the Development of Ghana Statistical Service Corporate Plan	332,018		AFR	NSDS & SCB	2005
Guinea	Statistical Master Plan	66,113	Implementation	AFR	NSDS	2005
Kenya	Development of a Statistical Master-plan	42,341		AFR	NSDS	2002
Liberia	Liberia: Strengthening National Account and Price Statistics	400,000	Implementation	AFR	SCB	2010
Liberia	Liberia - Update National Statistics Development Strategy	\$60,000	Awaiting implementation	AFR	NSDS	2012
Madagascar	Support to Madagascar National Statistical System Development	349,410	Awaiting implementation	AFR	NSDS & SCB	2012
Mauritania	Statistical Master Plan	75,989		AFR	NSDS	2005
Namibia	Namibia Strategy Update and Capacity Building	391,500	Implementation	AFR	NSDS & SCB	2010
Niger	National Strategy for the Development of Statistics (and SCB)	200,701		AFR	NSDS & SCB	2005
Niger	Niger: Capacity Improvement of the National Statistical Office on Informal Sector Analysis	150,000	Implementation	AFR	SCB	2009
Niger	Niger Trust Fund for Statistical Capacity Building	300,000	Awaiting implementation	AFR	NSDS & SCB	2011
Nigeria	Development of a Statistical Strategy and Master-plan	156,454		AFR	NSDS	2003
Nigeria	Sub-National Governments' Statistical Strategy and Master Plan	196,546		AFR	NSDS	2006
Nigeria	Nigeria: Building Statistical Capacity at State Level	318,457		AFR	SCB	2008
Rwanda	Rwanda: National Statistical Institute Capacity Building Project	65,938		AFR	SCB	2008
Sao Tome and Principe	Strengthening the National Statistical Institute and Elaboration of a National Statistical Strategy	126,798		AFR	NSDS & SCB	2006
Senegal	Strengthening the Directorate of Forecasting and Statistics	317,769		AFR	SCB	2002
Senegal	Support to SDS Implementation and Training	399,347	Implementation	AFR	SCB	2011
Seychelles	Seychelles: Strengthening Capacity for Evidence-Based Policies	376,200	Implementation	AFR	SCB	2009

Sierra Leone	Development of a Strategic Plan For The Statistical System of Sierra Leone	95,831		AFR	NSDS	2005
Sierra Leone	Strengthening Statistical Capacity in Priority Sectors for Implementation of the Strategic Plan for the Statistical System	103,840		AFR	SCB	2008
South Africa	Development of the National Statistical System	334,479		AFR	NSDS & SCB	2001
South Sudan	South Sudan Statistical Capacity	424,000	Implementation	AFR	NSDS & SCB	2011
Swaziland	Preparation of the National Strategy for the Development of Statistics	77,474		AFR	NSDS	2008
Tanzania	Development of a Statistical Master-Plan	153,585		AFR	NSDS	2005
Togo	National Strategy for the Development of Statistics	74,717		AFR	NSDS	2006
Uganda	Workshop - Participatory and survey-based approaches to Poverty Monitoring and Analysis	46,999		AFR	SCB	2001
Uganda	Strengthening and linking quantitative, qualitative and GIS based poverty monitoring in the context of the PRSP	261,347		AFR	SCB	2002
Uganda	Development of a National Statistical Development Strategy for Uganda	138,550		AFR	NSDS	2005
Zambia	Zambia: Institutionalizing Livestock Data Collection and Analysis in Zambia	297,900	Implementation	AFR	SCB	2010
Zimbabwe	National Strategy for the Development of Statistics in Zimbabwe	108,812		AFR	NSDS	2009
<b>Sub-Saharan Africa - Regional</b>						
Africa	Institutional Assessment of the Transport Data in Sub-Saharan Africa	89,998		AFR-Reg	SCB	2006
Africa	Developing Country Participation in the 2008 Africa STATCOM I and FASDEV III	83,627		AFR-Reg	SCB	2008
Africa (African Union Commission)	Implementation of the African Charter on Statistics	132,700		AFR-Reg	SCB	2010
Africa (AFRISTAT)	Africa: Support to the National Strategy for the Development of Statistics / African Regional Schools of Statistics	193,727		AFR-Reg	SCB	2008

Africa (AFRISTAT)	From Data to Information - Communication and Dissemination Strategy for the African National Statistics Offices through Internet (AFRISTAT)	289,035		AFR-Reg	SCB	2009
Africa (FAO)	Workshop on Strengthening Food and Agricultural Statistics in Africa	44,599		AFR-Reg	SCB	2001
Africa (FAO)	Strengthening Agricultural Statistics for Poverty Reduction and Food Security in Rural Africa	396,701		AFR-Reg	SCB	2003
Africa (Lussophone)	GDDS, Socio-Demographic Statistics Project	30,749		AFR-Reg	SCB	2002
Africa (SADC)	Statistical Capacity Building for Poverty Reduction Strategies - First Phase	247,870		AFR-Reg	SCB	2001
Africa (SADC)	Statistical Capacity Building for Poverty Reduction Strategies	319,841		AFR-Reg	SCB	2004
Africa (UNECA)	CODI Workshop: Enhancing Statistical Capacity for Poverty Monitoring	52,923		AFR-Reg	SCB	2001
Africa (UNECA)	Workshop on "Governance for Development – The Challenge for Statistics"	52,670		AFR-Reg	SCB	2003
Africa (UNECA)	Development of a Reference Regional Strategic Framework for Statistical Capacity Building in Africa	301,375		AFR-Reg	NSDS	2005
Africa (UNECA)	Support to the Implementation of the Reference Regional Strategic Framework for Statistical Capacity Building in Africa	380,000	Implementation	AFR-Reg	SCB	2010
Africa (UNICEF)	Africa Evaluation Workshop	52,491		AFR-Reg	SCB	2002
East Africa	East African Community (EAC) Regional Statistics Development Strategy (RSDS)	280,550	Implementation	AFR-Reg	NSDS & SCB	2010
Multi-country (Botswana, Lesotho, Namibia and Swaziland)	Building Capacity for Poverty Monitoring	159,055		AFR-Reg	SCB	2006
<b>East Asia and the Pacific</b>						
Cambodia	Cambodia: Statistical Master Plan Finalization and Capacity Development	204,915		EAP	NSDS & SCB	2005
China	Improvement of China's Poverty Monitoring and Evaluation Methods and Indicator System	343,347		EAP	SCB	2002

China	Design and Implementation of Services Sector Census, 2003	43,120		EAP	SCB	2003
China	Development of a Statistical Master Plan for China	173,285		EAP	NSDS	2004
China	Development of a Statistical Master Plan for China	64,384		EAP	NSDS	2009
Indonesia	Streamlining Data Flows from Regions to the Center under Decentralization	321,642		EAP	NSDS & SCB	2005
Indonesia	Development of a Statistical Masterplan	52,867		EAP	NSDS	2007
Indonesia	Increasing access to Statistical data for local policy decision making	251,723		EAP	SCB	2002
Lao PDR	Strategic Statistical Development Project	288,244		EAP	SCB	2005
Lao PDR	Laos: Updating the Statistical Master Plan	10,044		EAP	NSDS	2010
Mongolia	Strengthening Institutional Statistical System	357,012		EAP	NSDS & SCB	2001
Mongolia	Strengthening the Institutional Statistical System in Mongolia	199,698		EAP	SCB	2005
Mongolia	Updating the Statistical Masterplan and Preparing the Financial Strategy	66,973		EAP	NSDS	2006
Mongolia	Mongolia: Implementation of NSDS, Census Preparation	400,000		EAP	SCB	2009
Papua New Guinea	Technical Assistance in the Data Analysis Phase to NSO, Papua New Guinea	140,000	Implementation	EAP	SCB	2010
Philippines	Strengthening Statistical Capacity in the Philippines with National Statistical Coordination Board	39,701		EAP	NSDS & SCB	2002
Philippines	Strengthening Statistical Capacity in Priority Sectors	100,000		EAP	SCB	2005
Philippines	Improving the Quality and Usefulness of the Philippine System of National Accounts	389,433		EAP	SCB	2008
Philippines	Improving the Formulation of the Philippine Statistical Development Program	147,984		EAP	NSDS	2010
Philippines	Statistical Capacity Building in Rural Sector	376,337		EAP	SCB	2001
Thailand	Support to Reform the National Statistical System	147,124		EAP	NSDS & SCB	2006
Vietnam	Vietnam: Statistical Strategy Development	304,268		EAP	NSDS & SCB	2009
Vietnam	The Informal Sector and Informal Employment: Statistical Measurement, Economic Implications and Public Policies	42,864		EAP	SCB	2010

Vietnam	Improvement of the Dissemination of Vietnam's National Statistics	308,300	Awaiting implementation	EAP	SCB	2012
<b>East Asia and the Pacific - Regional</b>						
EAP (FAO)	Workshop on Strengthening Food and Agricultural Statistics in the Pacific in Support of Food Security and Poverty Reduction Policies and Programmes	23,099		EAP-Reg	SCB	2003
EAP (Secretariat of the Pacific Community (SPC))	Pacific Survey Program	400,000	Implementation	EAP-Reg	SCB	2009
<b>Europe and Central Asia</b>						
Albania	Capacity Building and Sustainability of Agricultural Statistical Services	355,479		ECA	SCB	2001
Armenia	Statistical Master Plan Development and technical assistance in strengthening of statistical capacity	149,961		ECA	NSDS	2007
Armenia	Piloting and Preparatory Work for 2011 Armenia Population Census	95,158		ECA	SCB	2010
Armenia	Statistical Capacity Building & Implementation Support for Armenia's Pilot Agricultural Census	200,000	Awaiting implementation	ECA	SCB	2012
Azerbaijan	Establishment of Meta-Information System	250,000	Awaiting implementation	ECA	SCB	2012
Belarus	Preparation of National Strategy for the Development of Statistics	99,642		ECA	NSDS	2005
Belarus	Belarus LFS	315,268	Implementation	ECA	SCB	2010
Croatia	Developing Statistical Master Plan	84,089		ECA	NSDS	2005
Georgia	Georgia: National Statistics System Development Strategy	121,710		ECA	NSDS	2010
Georgia	Preparatory Work for 2014 Georgia National Population Census	250,000	Awaiting implementation	ECA	SCB	2013
Kazakhstan	Development of the National Strategy for Statistics and Preparation of Statistical Masterplan	81,628		ECA	NSDS	2007
Kazakhstan	Update of the SMP for Republic of Kazakhstan	61,832		ECA	NSDS	2010

Kosovo	Supporting the formulation of a medium-term statistical development plan	39,178		ECA	NSDS	2001
Kyrgyz Republic	Strengthening Organizational Structure and Capacity of the National Statistical System	239,393		ECA	NSDS & SCB	2003
Kyrgyz Republic	Kyrgyz Republic: Implementation of Statistical Master Plan	272,333		ECA	SCB	2007
Kyrgyz Republic	Kyrgyz Republic: Preparation of a New Statistical Master Plan	74,400	Implementation	ECA	NSDS	2011
Moldova	Strengthening the National Statistical System	220,326		ECA	NSDS & SCB	2003
Russia	Follow-up to Study of Administrative Barriers to Investment	46,036		ECA	SCB	2001
Russia	Development of a Statistical Master Plan for Russia	78,751		ECA	NSDS	2005
Russia	Russia: Strengthening Subnational Capacity for Analysis of Living Conditions	259,000	Implementation	ECA	SCB	2009
Slovakia	Support to Development of Statistical Master Plan	75,716		ECA	NSDS	2005
Tajikistan	Strengthening the National Statistical System	341,185		ECA	NSDS & SCB	2002
Tajikistan	Tajikistan : Preparation of the Statistical Master Plan 2	78,458		ECA	NSDS	2011
Turkmenistan	Statistical Capacity Building for Growth and Poverty Reduction	354,045		ECA	NSDS & SCB	2008
Ukraine	User-Producer Seminar for the Development of State Statistics	28,099		ECA	SCB	2004
<b>Europe and Central Asia - Regional</b>						
ECA	Information Needs of Local Governments and Statistical Capacity Building at Subnational Level	307,364		ECA-Reg	SCB	2001
ECA (European Centre for International Statistical Cooperation)	Conference on Human Management in National Statistical Institutes (Association of Balkan Statisticians)	53,099		ECA-Reg	SCB	2002
ECA (Interstate Statistical Committee of the CIS)	CIS Statistical Committee Training Program	375,000		ECA-Reg	SCB	2010
ECA (Interstate Statistical Committee of the CIS)	The Need to Develop an Integrated System of Household Surveys to Collect Data on International Migration in the CIS States	320,000	Implementation	ECA-Reg	SCB	2011

ECA (UNECE)	Seminar - Application of Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics in the Context of Transition	136,099		ECA-Reg	SCB	2001
ECA (UNECE)	UNECE: Capacity Building Program on New Challenges in Economic Statistics in Central Asia and Eastern European Countries 2009-2011	355,000	Implementation	ECA-Reg	SCB	2009
<b>Latin America and the Caribbean</b>						
Belize	Belize Statistical Development Project	63,867	Implementation	LAC	NSDS & SCB	2006
Bolivia	Ensuring Quality in the National Statistical System of Bolivia	244,000	Awaiting implementation	LAC	SCB	2012
Chile	Beyond MDGs – MIDEPLAN Chile	148,750	Implementation	LAC	SCB	2011
Colombia	Building the Foundations for a Longitudinal Survey in Colombia	166,500	Implementation	LAC	SCB	2011
Costa Rica	Support for the Implementation of the NSDS	174,773		LAC	SCB	2007
Dominican Republic	National Statistics Strategy for the Dominican Republic	133,000	Implementation	LAC	NSDS	2009
Dominican Republic	Program for the Improvement of Surveys of Living Conditions	229,929		LAC	SCB	2001
El Salvador	El Salvador: Updating of the National Statistical Development Strategy	63,629		LAC	NSDS	2009
El Salvador	Indicators for Educational Opportunities	98,680	Awaiting implementation	LAC	SCB	2012
Guatemala	Monitoring of Statistics in the Health and Education Sectors	0		LAC	SCB	2007
Jamaica	Jamaica: Strategic Statistical Development Project	346,500	Implementation	LAC	NSDS & SCB	2009
Mexico	Strengthening Information in the State of Yucatán	116,576		LAC	SCB	2010
Nicaragua	Strengthening Statistical Capacity For Policy Formulation And Decision-Making	365,709		LAC	SCB	2002
Nicaragua	Strengthening Nicaragua's Vital Statistics System	398,000	Implementation	LAC	SCB	2010
Paraguay	Statistical Capacity Building in Economic and Social Data	174,156		LAC	SCB	2001
Paraguay	Paraguay National Strategy for the Development of Statistics	6,093		LAC	NSDS	2007
Paraguay	Paraguay National Strategy for the Development of Statistics	96,900	Implementation	LAC	NSDS	2011



Paraguay	Strengthening Education Accountability & Information Systems	100,000	Awaiting implementation	LAC	SCB	2012
Peru	Building Economic and Social Data about Afro-Peruvians	45,239		LAC	SCB	2002
Peru	PERU - Improving Coverage, Quality, and Timeliness of Peru's Vital Statistics	250,000	Awaiting implementation	LAC	SCB	2010
Peru	Operationalizing open data access in Peru and Improving Quality, Relevance and Accessibility of Peru's National Statistics System	240,000	Awaiting implementation	LAC	SCB	2011
Uruguay	Support to Develop a Statistical Master Plan	83,431		LAC	NSDS	2005
Uruguay	Foundations for Statistical Developments	311,608		LAC	SCB	2006
<b>Latin America and the Caribbean - Regional</b>						
LAC	Regional Network for Capacity Building of National Statistical Systems	295,000	Implementation	LAC-Reg	SCB	2008
LAC	LAC - SCA: National Accounts Training Course	80,587		LAC-Reg	SCB	2008
LAC	Harmonization of Price Statistics and National Accounts in Latin America	344,717		LAC-Reg	SCB	2009
LAC	Statistical Development for the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS) Sub-region	321,128		LAC-Reg	SCB	2009
LAC	Socio-Economic Database for Latin America & the Caribbean	184,000	Implementation	LAC-Reg	SCB	2010
LAC (Andean Community)	Strategic Plans for Statistical Development of Andean Community	395,969		LAC-Reg	NSDS	2004
LAC (Caribbean Community - CARICOM)	Strengthening Capacity in the Compilation of Social/Gender and Environment Statistics in the CARICOM Region	194,348		LAC-Reg	SCB	2003
LAC (Caribbean Community - CARICOM)	Programme for Strengthening the Compilation of Social/Gender and Environment Statistics - Phase II	110,054		LAC-Reg	SCB	2006
LAC (Caribbean States - ECLAC)	Harmonization of Price Statistics and National Accounts in Caribbean Countries	200,000	Awaiting implementation	LAC-Reg	SCB	2011
LAC (Central America)	National Strategies for Development of Statistics for the Central American Countries	381,044		LAC-Reg	NSDS	2005

LAC (PAHO)	Improving Vital and Health Statistics in the Americas for Socio-Economic Monitoring	250,000	Awaiting implementation	LAC-Reg	SCB	2011
LAC (SICA)	SICA Regional Strategy for the Development of Statistics	183,000	Implementation	LAC-Reg	NSDS	2010
<b>Middle East and North Africa</b>						
Algeria	Development of Agriculture Statistics in Algeria	367,150	Implementation	MNA	SCB	2009
Djibouti	Capacity Building for the National Statistical Agency	172,299		MNA	SCB	2005
Egypt	Technical Support for Statistical Capacity Building in Egypt	37,012		MNA	NSDS & SCB	2010
Jordan	Development of the Statistical Master Plan	43,371		MNA	NSDS	2006
Jordan	Technical Support for Statistical Capacity Building in Jordan	231,750	Awaiting implementation	MNA	SCB	2012
Lebanon	Statistical Master Plan	51,000		MNA	NSDS	2005
Lebanon	Capacity Building to Implement Key Steps for the Statistical Master Plan	129,000	Implementation	MNA	NSDS & SCB	2011
Syria	National Statistical Capacity Building	121,784		MNA	NSDS & SCB	2004
Syria	Syria: Capacity Building for Business Surveys and Economic Analysis	389,000	Implementation	MNA	SCB	2009
Tunisia	Capacity Building for the Management and Coordination of the National Statistical Agencies	196,554		MNA	NSDS & SCB	2003
West Bank and Gaza	National Strategy for the Development of Statistics	70,182		MNA	NSDS	2007
West Bank and Gaza	West Bank and Gaza: Trust Fund for Statistical Capacity Building – III	317,005		MNA	SCB	2008
Yemen	Statistical Master Plan	54,065		MNA	NSDS	2003
Yemen	Capacity Building for the 2013 HBS	198,000	Awaiting implementation	MNA	SCB	2012
<b>Middle East and North Africa - Regional</b>						
MENA	MED-HIMS: Household International Migration Surveys in the Mediterranean Countries	129,596		MNA-Reg	SCB	2010
<b>South Asia</b>						
Afghanistan	Afghanistan: Strengthening Capacity for Primary Data Collection	150,000		SAR	SCB	2008
Bangladesh	Bangladesh national Strategy for the Development of Statistics	139,061	Implementation	SAR	NSDS	2010

Bhutan	Strengthening the National Statistical System for Enhanced Poverty Reduction	250,000		SAR	NSDS & SCB	2006
Bhutan	Bhutan: Improving Statistical Capacity	300,000	Implementation	SAR	SCB	2010
India	Karnataka Poverty and Human Development Monitoring System	158,876		SAR	SCB	2001
India	Operationalizing the National Statistics Commission Strategy to Modernize the Indian Statistical System	134,170		SAR	NSDS	2004
India	Preparation of Statistical Masterplan	334,198		SAR	NSDS	2007
Maldives	Maldives Statistical Capacity Building	200,000	Awaiting implementation	SAR	NSDS & SCB	2012
Nepal	Measuring Poverty in Nepal	188,628		SAR	SCB	2002
Pakistan	Improving Pakistan's LSMS	154,300	Awaiting implementation	SAR	SCB	2012
Sri Lanka	Support to Development of Statistical Master Plan	84,318		SAR	NSDS	2005
<b>Global</b>						
Global	PARIS21 Coordinator	121,548		Global	SCB	2001
Global	Poverty Analysis-First and second Phases	795,353		Global	SCB	2001
Global	Governance Data Capacity Building and Monitoring Initiative	257,492		Global	SCB	2002
Global	IAOS-IASS Joint Conference on Poverty, Social Exclusion and Development: A Statistical Perspective	53,099		Global	SCB	2004
Global	Support for the Developing Country Participation to Standard Data Metadata Exchange (SDMX) Conference	23,429		Global	SCB	2006
Global	Developing Country Participation in the 2008 UNSC	41,083		Global	SCB	2007
Global	Supporting the Implementation of the Scaling-Up Initiative for SCB	455,000	Implementation	Global	SCB	2008
Global	Developing Country Participation in the UN Conference on Climate Change and Official Statistics (Oslo, April 2008)	37,239		Global	SCB	2008
Global	Development of Strategic Plan to improve Agricultural Statistics	212,765		Global	SCB	2008
Global	ILO: Participation to the 18th ICLS	73,747		Global	SCB	2008

Global	SDMX: Funding for Developing Country Participation	23,427		Global	SCB	2008
Global	WBI Poverty Analysis and Data Initiative	204,557		Global	SCB	2009
Global	Global: Measuring Progress of Societies	400,000	Implementation	Global	SCB	2009
Global	Support for the Developing Country Participation in the UNSC 2009	33,645		Global	SCB	2009
Global	TFSCB and PARIS21 Evaluations	415,129		Global	Evaluation	2009
Global	Support for the Developing Country Participation in the UNSC 2010	45,236		Global	SCB	2009
Global	Workshops and Seminars	400,000	Implementation	Global	Workshops and seminars	2010
Global	ISI Satellite Conference 2011 on Improving Statistical Systems Worldwide	53,139		Global	SCB	2010
Global	Global Strategic Plan for Agriculture Statistics -- request for additional funding	57,857		Global	SCB	2010
Global	Development of a Plan to Implement the Global Strategy to Improve Agricultural Statistics	181,500	Implementation	Global	NSDS	2011
Global	Workshops and seminars	100,443		Global	Workshops and seminars	2005
Global (ILO)	Development of a Labor Market Indicators Library Network	352,800		Global	SCB	2002
Global (International Statistical Institute - ISI)	Statistical Conferences Developing Country Support Program	105,288		Global	SCB	2006
Global (International Statistical Institute - ISI)	ISI-Support for Developing Country Participation in Conferences	197,147		Global	SCB	2009
Global (International Statistical Institute - ISI)	ISI 2011 - Support for Developing Country Participation in Conferences	370,000	Implementation	Global	SCB	2010
Global	ISI 2013 - Support for Developing Country Participation in Conferences	245,000	Awaiting implementation	Global	SCB	2012
Global (OECD)	A Global Project on Measuring the Progress of Societies, the OECD World Forum on "Statistics, Knowledge and Policy	81,054		Global	SCB	2006

Multi-country (Georgia, Belarus, Mongolia)	Measurement of the Non- Observed Economy	174,000		Global	SCB	2002
World	Support for Open Government Data Initiatives (SOGDI)	500,000	Implementation	Global	SCB	2012

#### Notes

1/ For projects which have not been completed, the committed amount is shown. For projects which have been completed, the disbursed amount is shown.

2/ Projects have been completed unless otherwise indicated.

3/ "NSDS" indicates projects for the preparation of a national strategy for the development of statistics. "SCB" denotes statistical development projects. "NSDS & SCB" are projects combining these two types of activities.