
TRUST FUND FOR
STATISTICAL CAPACITY BUILDING:
ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT
APRIL 1, 2011 – MARCH 31, 2012

TFSCB ADMINISTRATION UNIT



DEVELOPMENT DATA GROUP
THE WORLD BANK

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List of abbreviations and acronyms

AP	Advisory Panel
IMC	Internal Management Committee
MAPS	Marrakech Action Plan for Statistics
NSDS	National Strategies for the Development of Statistics
OECD	Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development
PARIS21	Partnership in Statistics for Development in the 21 st 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 2011

HIGHLIGHTS

1. TFSCB provides small grants of up to \$500,000 to support statistical capacity building in developing countries. In 2011, a total of 16 project proposals were approved. This is less than in 2010, but the number reflects the availability of funds and does not necessarily indicate any lessening of demand. The total commitment to capacity building in the past year was \$3.5 million.
2. Since TFSCB was established, 203 projects have been approved or implemented and the total disbursement/commitment is just under \$39 million. Projects have been approved in all regions, with the largest number, 66, in sub-Saharan Africa.
3. Of the 203 approved projects, about 65 per cent have been completed and closed. Of the 72 active projects, 59 are currently being implemented and 13 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 – until 2015, which means that projects can be approved until the end of 2012. Agreement has also been reached to transfer unused funds from TFSCB I and II to TFSCB III.
5. Of the \$25.5 million donors have provided for TFSCB III (including the transfers from TFSCB I and II), almost \$23 million has been allocated, leaving just over \$2.6 million available for new projects. This is likely to be sufficient for twelve more months of operations, including no more than two new rounds of applications for SCB proposals.
6. Although no major administrative changes were introduced in 2011, in line with the 2011 Advisory Panel recommendations, the Administration Unit has strived to document successes and lessons learned from selected projects. The Unit has also been placing a special emphasis on following up inactive projects and identifying where allocated funds may not all be used. As a result, unused funds are now being identified at an earlier stage, making them available for reallocation to new projects.
7. The 2012 Advisory Panel Report confirms the TFSCB's continuing relevance as it fulfills an important role in helping to strengthen the capacity of statistical systems in developing countries. It remains a flexible financing instrument that can provide relatively quick support to statistical agencies. The need to sustain the 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.
8. It is anticipated that TFSCB will play an important role in putting the Busan Action Plan for Statistics 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. It is proposed to introduce a new TFSCB window to support open-data focused projects.

9. New contributions to TFSCB will be needed if the Trust Fund is to continue to operate until December 2015 and to support the Busan Action Plan. Indications are that at least \$3 million per year will be needed between 2012 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, the Internal Management Committee will consider how TFSCB funded projects can be more effectively monitored and evaluated so that lessons can be learned and shared.

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 is closely coordinated with the work of the 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 from November 29 to December 1. The Busan Action Plan builds on the Marrakech Action Plan for Statistics (MAPS), which has been in place since 2004. It puts particular emphasis on integrating national statistical activities with national planning and development, it supports greater transparency and it 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. It will provide support to all five actions, but with a particular emphasis on Actions 1 and 5 – ensuring that financing to improve statistical activities is robust and flexible. This report covers the activities of the Trust Fund for the 12 months from April 1, 2011 to March 31, 2012 and sets out how future activities are expected to change to meet the requirements of BAPS.

2. Progress in 2011

2.1. Overview

TFSCB provides grants to support capacity building in areas such as the collection, processing, analysis, storage, dissemination and use of timely, good quality statistics. In particular the Trust Fund is one of the major funding mechanisms to support the preparation of national strategies for the development of statistics (NSDS). Most projects operate at the national level and are implemented by a national statistical agency or some other appropriate entity. The Trust Fund, however, can and does finance some projects that focus on capacity building at the regional or even the global level. In addition, a small proportion of the funds have been used to help finance participation by representatives from developing countries in important regional and international statistical meetings and conferences.

Apart from the small grants used to finance participation in meetings, TFSCB finances two main kinds of projects. The first are those that are concerned with the preparation of an NSDS, where projects finance technical assistance, the consultative process and other related costs. The second type of project supports more general statistical capacity building (SCB) activities in priority areas. Typically, these SCB projects are concerned with the implementation of one or more critical components of an NSDS. All SCB projects are expected to be based on a formal assessment of the statistical system and must demonstrate how they will address capacity weaknesses. If a country does not have an NSDS it is strongly encouraged to prepare one before applying for an SCB project. The resources provided by TFSCB must be additional and cannot be used simply

to replace national budgetary resources. For example, while it may be possible to use funds to meet some of the costs of data collection activities, especially where new activities are being tried out, projects that are just concerned with maintaining existing data collection systems are usually not approved.

2.2. The development of NSDSs

The latest report from PARIS21 on progress with the NSDS process¹ indicates that out of 118 low or lower middle income developing countries, 56 were implementing an NSDS as of November 2010, 35 were in the process of designing a strategy, 22 were planning to prepare one and only 5, or less than 5 per cent 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.

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	29	16	6	2	53
Asia & the Pacific	15	17	9	2	43
Latin America & the Caribbean	6	2	7	1	16
Europe	6	0	0	0	6
Total	56	35	22	5	118

Of these 118 countries, the Trust Fund has provided an NSDS related grant to over 70 countries².

2.3. Scaling up for support for statistical capacity building

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

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

¹ PARIS21 “National Strategies for the Development of Statistics Progress Report: November 2011”, Paris 2010, URL: http://www.paris21.org/sites/default/files/NSDS_report_nov2011.pdf

² This includes countries covered by sub-regional projects.

agencies. The focus more recently, therefore, has been on moving from the preparation of plans to their implementation. The Statistics for Results facility (SRF) and its associated Catalytic Fund (SRFCF) - launched at the Third High-Level Forum on Aid Effectiveness, held in Accra, Ghana in September 2008 - have helped to generate new resources for investing in statistical capacity and have focused attention on the need for a new approach to implementation.

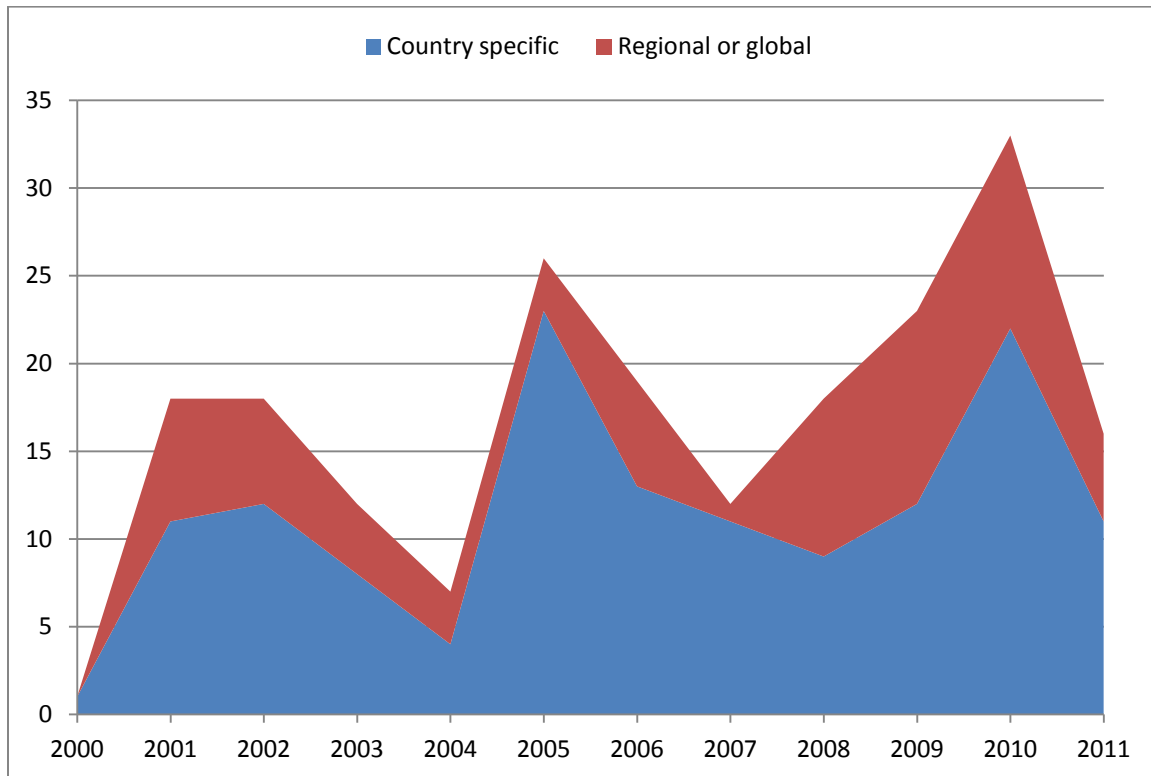
As previously, NSDS related projects are reviewed on a first-come first served basis, but with an increased focus on helping countries to adapt and develop strategies to meet the requirements of different financing mechanisms, including the SRFCF. In particular, all of the pilot countries that have applied to the Catalytic Fund have or have completed NSDS projects being financed by TFSCB. These grants have been important mechanisms helping the pilot countries to establish a system-wide approach and to integrate national strategies into planning and budgeting mechanisms and cycles. As more countries look to apply the SRF approach, it is to be expected that there will be demand for financial support to help the preparation and adaptation of strategies and implementation plans.

2.4. Number of projects and their status

Since its inception, TFSCB has approved 203 separate projects over an eleven year period. Out of this number 137 are and have been country specific, providing support to statistical capacity building in more than 85 countries in all the Bank's regions. The Annex to this report provides information on all approved projects. In 2011 a total of 16 new projects were approved, of which 11 were country specific and 5 were regional or global in scope. Of these 9 were SCB projects, 4 supported the preparation of an NSDS specifically and 3 were mixed.

Figure 1 shows the rate of approval of projects for each year since 2001, 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.

Figure 1 Number of projects by year of approval and scope



2.5. TFSCB investments in statistical capacity

Over the period since TFSCB was established in 2000, a total of just over \$38.8 million has either been disbursed or committed on the 203 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 about \$191,000. 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 31 per cent of the total.

Table 2 Project Commitments and Disbursements by Region and Type of Project from 2000 to 2011 (Millions of US\$)

	SCB Projects	NSDS Projects	Mixed SCB & NSDS Projects	Other Projects ³	Total
Sub-Saharan Africa	\$6.2	\$2.1	\$3.7	\$0	\$12.0
East Asia and the Pacific	\$3.3	\$0.6	\$1.4	\$0	\$5.3
Europe and Central Asia	\$3.2	\$1.1	\$1.2	\$0	\$5.5
Latin America and the Caribbean	\$5.1	\$1.3	\$0.7	\$0	\$7.2
Middle East and North Africa	\$1.4	\$0.2	\$0.7	\$0	\$2.3
South Asia	\$0.8	\$0.3	\$0.3	\$0	\$1.3
Global	\$4.3	\$0.2	\$0.0	\$0.9	\$5.3
Total	\$24.2	\$5.8	\$7.9	\$0.9	\$38.8
Percentage	62%	15%	20%	2%	

3. Administration and Finance

3.1. Operation and extension of TFSCB-III

TFSCB was one of the first global funds supporting statistical capacity building. From 1999 to 2005, TFSCB I was in operation, financing 55 projects. In 2005 TFSCB was restructured and a new fund – TFSCB II – set up. The main change was the introduction of the distinction between NSDS and SCB projects. Further changes were introduced in 2007 in order to implement recommendations from the Consultative Group (CG) and to incorporate changes in the way that the World Bank manages trust funds generally. TFSCB III was established with some resources being made available for program management as well as for the supervision of individual projects. TFSCB III has the same objectives and the same governing structure and administration arrangements as TFSCB I and II. The closing date of TFSCB III was originally set for April 2013, but was extended to December 31, 2015 with the agreement of all the donors.

In 2010, following the 2009 Evaluation of TFSCB⁴ and the 2010 Report of the Advisory Panel a number of changes to the TFSCB Guidelines and operating procedures were introduced. These were detailed in the 2010 Progress Report and have been maintained in 2011; no major changes have been made subsequently.

³ The 2009 evaluation and support for participation in important conferences and workshops.

⁴ Hallgrímur Snorrason et al, *World Bank Trust Fund for Statistical Capacity Building: Evaluation Report*, 2010.

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 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.

In 2010 a review of approved projects by the Administration Unit revealed that there were a number of recipient executed projects that were not yet active six months after approval. The Administration Unit is now regularly and more rigorously monitoring the implementation process in order to identify, in a timely manner, when remedial actions are needed. The aim is to ensure that funds committed to non-performing projects can be released as soon as possible.

Supervision of projects has, for the most part, not posed any major problems. Only a few task team leaders have needed to request the 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 Bank’s country unit results in inability to initiate or implement projects despite countries’ requests.

3.3. Contributions and financial status of TFSCB

The financial status of TFSCB as at March 31, 2012 is shown in Table 3. Of the \$25.5 million provided to TFSCB III, from donor contributions, investment income and transfers from TFSCB I and II, almost \$23 million has been allocated, leaving about \$2.6 million available for new projects. Without new contributions, this is likely to be sufficient for about twelve more months of operations, including two further rounds of applications for SCB proposals.

Table 3 TFSCB Financial Status (Millions of US Dollars)

TFSCB I	
A. Donor contributions including investment income	\$13.6
B. Total allocation	\$11.0
B1. Allocation to projects	\$ 9.8
B2. TFSCB oversight, proposal review, reporting and monitoring (9%)	\$ 1.2
C. Unallocated funds (C = A - B)	\$ 2.6
C1. To be refunded to donors	\$1.6
C2. Transferred to TFSCB III	\$0.9
TFSCB II	
D. Donor contributions including investment income	\$13.3
E. Total allocation	\$ 9.5
E1. Allocation to projects	\$ 8.9
E2. TFSCB oversight, proposal review, reporting and monitoring (5%)	\$ 0.6
F. Unallocated funds (F = D - E)	\$ 3.8
F1. To be refunded to donors	\$ 2.8
F2. Transferred to TFSCB III	\$ 1.0
TFSCB III	
G. Donor contributions, investment income and transfers C2 and E2	\$25.5
H. Total allocation	\$22.9
H1. Allocation to projects	\$20.2
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
I. Unallocated available funds (I = G - H)	\$ 2.6

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 all the money allocated and also because some projects faced special problems and were not proceeded with. In the kind of environments where most projects operate, this is not an uncommon situation and some kind of under-spend 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 often denied funding due to budgetary constraints. The Administration Unit will endeavor to identify those projects that are likely to under-spend as early as possible, using the project monitoring system, and will work with the Task Team Leaders to identify the most appropriate remedial action.

4. Assessing the Impact of TFSCB Projects

Two important evaluations of TFSCB took place in the last few years. In 2011, the Independent Evaluation Group of the World Bank conducted an evaluation of TFSCB as part of its Global Program Review. The IEG's evaluation report presented evidence of positive impacts in countries and good overall and financial management of the program. The 2009 Evaluation concluded that TFSCB funding of NSDSs and other national capacity building projects has been very relevant for developing countries. It also indicated that NSDS projects have generally succeeded in achieving their planned outcomes, although not all projects achieved their desired outcomes. For SCB projects, while there have been many successes there is a need to have more systematic assessments of outputs and outcomes and this issue is addressed in more detail below. There is also a need, identified both by the Advisory Panel and the Evaluation Team, to ensure that information about projects, covering both successes and lessons to be learned, is properly documented and made more widely available. To this end, the Administration Unit has been compiling feedback from a number of more recent projects and some examples are set out in the boxes below.

AFRISTAT: "From Data to Information – Communication and Dissemination Strategy for the African National Statistics Offices through Internet"

AFRISTAT (Observatoire Economique et Statistique d'Afrique Subsaharienne), an international organization dedicated to support statistical development in its member states comprising 19 Sub-Saharan African countries, benefited from a TFSCB grant launched in November 2009. The project was designed to enhance data dissemination, and to improve the capacity of national statistical offices to carry out statistical studies and analysis through the introduction of an online communication strategy.

Since 2003 AFRISTAT has supported the NSO's to develop their websites and to use them to disseminate data and promote their work. In most cases, however, the NSOs did not claim the ownership of the provided tool and their websites remained technologically obsolete and poor in terms of content.

TFSCB financed the development of a web editing platform for AFRISTAT and NSO's and the improvement of internet infrastructure of selected NSO's. It also supported innovative training programs to enhance NSO staff's skills in web-based communication, web writing techniques, and the use of audio-visual technology.

A number of experts from 16 NSO's were trained and have since published over 50 analytical articles on statistical operations and products on their websites. This represents a shift from production of documents containing data to dissemination of meaningful information based on data.

The project helped the NSO experts understand the importance of institutional communication through the internet to improve data accessibility and stimulate interest among data users. This increased awareness spread to those who were not directly involved in the project. For example, AFRISTAT national accounts experts have included a session on writing techniques in their workshops on national accounts analysis. Similarly, the project raised the interest of the African regional statistical schools which could draw on the training material already established by AFRISTAT.

Philippines: “Improving the Quality and Usefulness of the Philippine System of National Accounts”

This project was initiated in 2009 to address the weaknesses observed in the quality and availability of source data and the compilation of national accounts in the Philippines. Through the provision of technical assistance, a series of training courses and workshops, and investment in IT equipment, the project enhanced the capacity of the National Statistical Coordination Board (NSCB) in undertaking a major revision of the Philippines’ national accounts series. The revised PSNA was released in May 2011 as a result of a multi-year project led by the NSCB in collaboration with the data producers and users of the Philippines Statistical System.

The revisions involved updating of the base year for measuring constant price estimates (from 1985 to 2000) and adopting most of the recommendation of the System of National Accounts (SNA) 1993 and some recommendations of SNA 2008. It also expanded the scope of PSNA and made use of updated and new source data. The large statistical discrepancies between the production and the expenditure accounts that were present previously have largely been eliminated through a methodological improvement and the use of the supply-and-use table.

The revisions led to a higher level of nominal GDP—by an average of 6 percent for 1998-2010— and to a significantly higher investment-to-GDP ratio. This also had important implications for statistics that are expressed as a percentage of GDP, such as the tax-to-GDP and debt-to-GDP ratios which fell as a consequence.

The government is committed to making further improvements to cope with the emerging requirements of data users. In the medium term, it intends to introduce a moving base year series by applying the chain volume measures to increase the accuracy of the GDP estimates. Other improvements envisaged include the revision of regional GDP and institutional accounts. Information on the revisions is available from the NSCB website (<http://www.nscb.gov.ph>).

Mexico: “Strengthening Information in the State of Yucatán”

In 2010, a TFSCB grant was approved in the context of a broader effort to build the foundations for a state monitoring and evaluation (M&E) system. While the Mexican National Statistical Office (Instituto Nacional de Geografía e Información - INEGI) has a solid reputation of delivering high quality statistics, the states generally have lagged behind with limited local data to support state decision-making. More specifically, Yucatán identified the need to strengthen administrative records as a lower cost, higher frequency source of information at the local level.

Given the wide and varied administrative records available in the State, the project focused on developing a model to evaluate their quality. This proved both a challenging and innovative task, given the lack of technical references or models at the international level. In doing so, three instruments were developed to support the usefulness of administrative records to public policy and program planning and decision-making.

First, an inventory of administrative records of the State of Yucatan was designed and implemented to provide a broad overview of the quantity and quality of the existing administrative records. The inventory first described the main features of more than 600 administrative records and then provided more detailed information of selected administrative records linked with the priority action plan of the State Government.

Second, a quality assessment tool provided an in-depth analysis of the usefulness and reliability of administrative records. This model was applied to the existing administrative records of social sectors in the State, mainly in the areas of education and health. Once evaluated, an action plan was developed to set forth a strategy to improve the administrative records. Staff of the Secretary of Planning and Budget (SPP) were also trained in its use. Third, a software application is currently under development to register and maintain the inventory and also to facilitate the application of the quality assessment tool.

The quality assessment tool has promoted a culture of self-evaluation of administrative records within not only those responsible for collecting data and applying the methodology, but also the direct users of the data, who analyze the information and create indicators.

The grant was leveraged by additional resources and partnerships to deepen its impact in the State of Yucatán, and beyond. The trust fund activities are closely linked to a fee-based service to strengthen the geographical, statistical and evaluation information system and the institutional framework towards a state M&E system in Yucatan. The National Statistical Office of Colombia (Departamento Nacional de Estadísticas - DANE) provided the in-kind support of its experts in providing guidance on the development of the instruments. The OECD/World Bank Accelerated Data Program supported SPP with training in the use of the DDI (Data Documentation Initiative) standard for microdata documentation, dissemination and preservation. Finally, INEGI actively participated in the process with an eye towards evaluating the tools for replication in the other states of Mexico.

5. Conclusions and Future Directions

5.1. Repositioning TFSCB to Support the Busan Action Plan for Statistics

Since 2004, TFSCB has been aligned with the Marrakech Action Plan for Statistics; in particular it has helped to promote strategic planning for statistics in developing countries as well as financing some capacity building activities. In December 2011, at the Fourth High Level Forum on Aid Effectiveness, the Busan Action Plan for Statistics was agreed and approved. The importance of improving the capacity of statistical systems in developing countries was recognized as a core component of delivering development results and all parties agreed to work together to put BAPS into effect. The Busan Action Plan builds on MAPS, putting special emphasis on integrating national statistical activities with national planning and development, supporting greater transparency and openness, and promoting the use of new methods and technologies.

Discussions on priorities for implementation under BAPS and to the identification of some initial funding gaps are taking place and will continue over the coming months. Given the emphasis, however, on making use of existing processes and instruments, it is anticipated that TFSCB will continue to be an important mechanism to help countries to put BAPS into effect. It will provide support to all five actions, but with a particular emphasis on Actions 1, 2 and 5 – ensuring that statistical strategies reflect national priorities, supporting greater data availability and accessibility, and financing to improve statistical activities is robust and flexible (see Box 1).

Box 1. The Busan Action Plan for Statistics

BAPS has three main objectives

1. Integrating statistics into decision making, especially in developing countries
2. Promoting open access to statistics within governments and all other users
3. Increasing resources for statistical systems, both for investment in new capacity and for maintaining current operations

These objectives will be realized through five main actions

1. Implement statistical strategies so that they reflect and support national priorities both those already evident and new concerns as they emerge
2. Facilitate and support the implementation of standards to promote and encourage full public access to statistics
3. Increase the level of knowledge and skills needed to use statistics effectively
4. Make sure that all global summits and international agreements recognize the need to strengthen statistical capacity to monitor and report on results
5. Ensure that financing for statistics is robust, sustained and responsive

It will be important, for example, that TFSCB continues to support the NSDS process. The NSDS window will remain in place, but some changes will be needed. For example, it will be important to allow for situations where countries have an existing NSDS, but need financial and technical support to translate broad strategic goals into more detailed and specific implementation plans. In addition, a new funding window will need to be established to support the adoption and implementation of open data approaches.

The flexibility of TFSCB to support regional and international programs as well as country level projects will be important here to establish and promulgate standards and good practice. The remainder of the TFSCB terms of reference should remain in place, with the continued capacity to provide small grants to support NSDS implementation, as

well as some training and other capacity building initiatives. At the same time, however, priorities must continue to be adjusted to the financial situation. These issues have also been raised by the Advisory Panel (See Box 2 for a summary of the main findings of the 2012 AP Report). It is anticipated that the refinancing of the Trust Fund, a major concern of the Advisory Panel, will be considered as part of the overall discussion of financing the initial elements of BAPS.

5.2. Coordinating TFSCB with Other Support for Statistical Capacity Building

As BAPS is rolled out it will continue to be important to ensure that TFSCB is well coordinated with other funding sources for statistical capacity building. At the national level, the NSDS will continue to be the coordinating mechanism and all non-NSDS projects will, as before, be reviewed in the light of their fit with priorities identified in the NSDS. At the international level, PARIS21 will continue to play a key role in promoting coordination, with the Partnership Report on Support for Statistics (PRESS) being an important mechanism for sharing information on who is financing what. It will also be important to ensure coordination with other financing programs, including the trust fund that is being managed by FAO to support implementation of the Global Strategy for Agricultural and Rural Statistics, a new statistical capacity building in Africa being put in place by the African Development Bank and other initiatives to strengthen gender statistics. The World Bank, through the Development Data Group promotes coordination through its participation in existing processes, including the UN Statistical Commission, the PARIS21 Board and Steering Committee and the Committee for the Coordination of Statistical Activities.

Box 2. Recommendations of the 2012 Advisory Panel report

1. An active fund raising campaign should immediately be launched by PARIS21 and the World Bank, new categories of donors may need to be approached
2. National statistical development strategies should reflect national development priorities and should focus on delivering results in terms of better quality indicators and data sets
3. Implementation plans of NSDSs should be demand-oriented.
4. TFSCB Guidelines should provide for monitoring and evaluation of projects especially in terms of outcomes and results meeting the needs of the users
5. Post-evaluations of countries' NSDS work are needed and case studies should be prepared and published
6. Key instruments to support the open data approach are needed and should be developed urgently
7. A separate window for "Open Data" projects should be established
8. The non-NSDS window should continue and should focus more on topical statistical areas
9. TFSCB support for participation in international conferences should only be used for meetings that focus on capacity building in official statistics
10. The IMC consider requiring the presentation of project proposals in two phases, the Grant Funding Request being drafted after the agreement of the IMC based on a concept note explaining the objectives and expected results of the project
11. Tracking indicators that could be used by the TTL to follow up the progress of projects should be included in the Grant Funding Request.
12. Efforts should continue to encourage countries to prepare more comprehensive NSDSs that reflect the reality of the statistical system
13. New projects proposals corresponding to the four priority domains set by BAPS should be prepared, but efforts should be made to identify other sources of finance in addition to TFSCB

5.3. Refinancing TFSCB

New contributions to TFSCB will be needed if the Trust Fund is to meet its proposed role in supporting the implementation of BAPS. Current indications are that most NSDSs, at least for the lowest income countries eligible to receive funding from the International Development Association (IDA) countries, will require some refocusing and sharpening over the next three to five years. This implies that up to 25 NSDS's will require some updating or revision. At an estimated cost of about \$70,000 per country on average, this implies that up to \$1.75 million will be needed for each of at least the next three years and probably longer. It is likely that TFSCB may be called on to finance some portion of this amount.

A framework proposal to roll out the open data initiative to developing countries is being prepared by the World Bank, building on what has already been achieved by the International Household Survey Network and the Accelerated Data Program. This is expected to cover between five to seven countries per year for the over the next three years. The typical project will support analysis of the legal and technical frameworks for statistics in the country, discussion and agreements with the central statistical agency and other key Ministries and sign off by the Government. Inputs will include advisory services and consultancies on information technology and data dissemination. It is expected that a typical project to help a country to be implement open data policies will cost between \$150,000 and \$200,000 in total. This implies resource requirement of about \$1.0 to \$1.5 million per year for the next three years. Once again, TFSCB may be expected to finance some of this.

Together with ongoing support to non-NSDS projects and limited finance for participation in key international meetings, it is anticipated that TFSCB will require about \$3.0 million per year for the three years leading up to 2015. This will be reviewed and discussed further as part of the discussions on financing the initial implementation of BAPS.

At the same time the Administration Unit will continue to ensure that what resources are available are being used as effectively and efficiently as possible. The actions set out in the last Progress report will be continued and strengthened. These include: tightening the process to review and, where necessary, close non-active projects; and allowing a limited amount of over programming of financial resources in line with best practice in budget management. In line with the recommendations of the Advisory Panel, an increased emphasis will be placed on a cost-effective approach to the monitoring and evaluation of projects both during implementation and once they have been completed in consultation with the IMC.

ANNEX 1

TFSCB Projects as at March 1, 2012

Country / Region	Project Name	Approval Year	Financed Amount ¹	Status ²	Project Type ³
Sub-Saharan Africa					
Angola	INE Statistical Capacity Building	2001	260,880		NSDS & SCB
Burkina Faso	Statistical Master Plan	2003	48,391		NSDS
Burundi	Action Plan for Statistics in Burundi	2006	159,750		NSDS
Cape Verde	Statistical Master Plan	2005	37,500		NSDS
Cape Verde	Statistical Capacity Building in Cape Verde	2010	287,600	Awaiting implementation	SCB
Central African Republic	Strengthening the National Statistical System	2005	85,165		NSDS & SCB
Chad	Strengthening Institutional Statistical Capacities	2000	134,949		SCB
Comoros	National Strategy for the Development of Statistics	2006	45,537		NSDS
Congo, DR	DRC Strategie Nationale pour le Developpement de la Statistique	2010	224,650	implementation	NSDS & SCB
Congo, Rep	CG: Statistical Capacity Building (NSDS)	2010	133,651	Awaiting implementation	NSDS
Congo, Rep	Strengthening the institutional and technical capacity	2003	213,592		NSDS & SCB
Cote d'Ivoire	Building Local Capacity for Impact Evaluation	2002	63,996		SCB
Equatorial Guinea	Strengthening the National Statistical System	2002	217,296		NSDS & SCB
Ethiopia	Development of National Strategy for the Development of Statistics	2006	140,663		NSDS
Ethiopia	Data Systems and Economy-wide Analysis	2008	167,596	Implementation	SCB
Gabon	Statistical Capacity Building	2007	343,319	Implementation	NSDS & SCB
Gambia, The	Transformation of the Central Statistical Department into Gambia Bureau of Statistics	2007	144,238		SCB
Gambia, The	Updating of the Statistical Master Plan and Preparation of a Financing Strategy	2006	55,634		NSDS
Ghana	Support toward the Development of Ghana Statistical Service Corporate Plan	2005	332,018		NSDS & SCB
Guinea	Statistical Master Plan	2005	66,113	Other ⁴	NSDS
Kenya	Development of a Statistical Master-plan	2002	42,341		NSDS
Liberia	Liberia: Strengthening National Account and Price Statistics	2010	400,000	implementation	SCB
Mauritania	Statistical Master Plan	2005	75,989		NSDS
Namibia	Namibia Strategy Update and Capacity Building	2010	391,500	implementation	NSDS & SCB

Country / Region	Project Name	Approval Year	Financed Amount ¹	Status ²	Project Type ³
Niger	National Strategy for the Development of Statistics (and SCB)	2005	200,701		NSDS & SCB
Niger	Niger: Capacity Improvement of the National Statistical Office on Informal Sector Analysis	2009	150,000	Implementation	SCB
Niger	Niger Trust Fund for Statistical Capacity Building	2011	300,000	Awaiting Implementation	NSDS & SCB
Nigeria	Development of a Statistical Strategy and Master-plan	2003	156,454		NSDS
Nigeria	Sub-National Governments' Statistical Strategy and Master Plan	2006	196,546		NSDS
Nigeria	Nigeria: Building Statistical Capacity at State Level	2008	325,000	Implementation	SCB
Rwanda	Rwanda: National Statistical Institute Capacity Building Project	2008	65,938		SCB
Sao Tome and Principe	Strengthening the National Statistical Institute and Elaboration of a National Statistical Strategy	2006	126,798	Implementation	NSDS & SCB
Senegal	Strengthening the Directorate of Forecasting and Statistics	2002	317,769		SCB
Senegal	Support to SDS Implementation and Training	2011	399347	Implementation	SCB
Seychelles	Seychelles: Strengthening Capacity for Evidence-Based Policies	2009	376,200	implementation	SCB
Sierra Leone	Development of a Strategic Plan For The Statistical System of Sierra Leone	2005	95,831		NSDS
Sierra Leone	Strengthening Statistical Capacity in Priority Sectors for Implementation of the Strategic Plan for the Statistical System	2008	103,840	Implementation	SCB
South Africa	Development of the National Statistical System	2001	334,479		NSDS & SCB
South Sudan	South Sudan Statistical Capacity	2011	424,000	Implementation	NSDS & SCB
Swaziland	Preparation of the National Strategy for the Development of Statistics	2008	77,474		NSDS
Tanzania	Development of a Statistical Master-Plan	2005	153,585		NSDS
Togo	National Strategy for the Development of Statistics	2006	74,717		NSDS
Uganda	Workshop - Participatory and survey-based approaches to Poverty Monitoring and Analysis	2001	46,999		SCB
Uganda	Strengthening and linking quantitative, qualitative and GIS based poverty monitoring in the context of the PRSP	2002	261,347		SCB
Uganda	Development of a National Statistical Development Strategy for Uganda	2005	138,550		NSDS

Country / Region	Project Name	Approval Year	Financed Amount ¹	Status ²	Project Type ³
Zambia	Zambia: Institutionalizing Livestock Data Collection and Analysis in Zambia	2010	297,900	Implementation	SCB
Zimbabwe	National Strategy for the Development of Statistics in Zimbabwe	2009	108,212		NSDS
Sub-Saharan Africa - Regional					
Africa	Institutional Assessment of the Transport Data in Sub-Saharan Africa	2006	89,998		SCB
Africa	Developing Country Participation in the 2008 Africa STATCOM I and FASDEV III	2008	83,627		SCB
Africa (African Union Commission)	Implementation of the African Charter on Statistics	2010	223,260	Implementation	SCB
Africa (AFRISTAT)	Africa: Support to the National Strategy for the Development of Statistics / African Regional Schools of Statistics	2008	193,727		SCB
Africa (AFRISTAT)	From Data to Information - Communication and Dissemination Strategy for the African National Statistics Offices through Internet (AFRISTAT)	2009	318,235	Implementation	SCB
Africa (FAO)	Workshop on Strengthening Food and Agricultural Statistics in Africa	2001	44,599		SCB
Africa (FAO)	Strengthening Agricultural Statistics for Poverty Reduction and Food Security in Rural Africa	2003	396,701		SCB
Africa (Lussophone)	GDDS, Socio-Demographic Statistics Project	2002	30,749		SCB
Africa (SADC)	Statistical Capacity Building for Poverty Reduction Strategies - First Phase	2001	247,870		SCB
Africa (SADC)	Statistical Capacity Building for Poverty Reduction Strategies	2004	319,841		SCB
Africa (UNECA)	CODI Workshop: Enhancing Statistical Capacity for Poverty Monitoring	2001	52,923		SCB
Africa (UNECA)	Workshop on "Governance for Development – The Challenge for Statistics"	2003	52,670		SCB
Africa (UNECA)	Development of a Reference Regional Strategic Framework for Statistical Capacity Building in Africa	2005	301,375		NSDS
Africa (UNECA)	Support to the Implementation of the Reference Regional Strategic Framework for Statistical Capacity Building in Africa	2010	380,000	Implementation	SCB
Africa (UNICEF)	Africa Evaluation Workshop	2002	52,491		SCB

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East Africa	East African Community (EAC) Regional Statistics Development Strategy (RSDS)	2010	280,550	Awaiting implementation	NSDS & SCB
Multi-country (Botswana, Lesotho, Namibia and Swaziland)	Building Capacity for Poverty Monitoring	2006	159,055		SCB
East Asia and the Pacific					
Cambodia	Cambodia: Statistical Master Plan Finalization and Capacity Development	2005	204,915		NSDS & SCB
China	Improvement of China's Poverty Monitoring and Evaluation Methods and Indicator System	2002	343,347		SCB
China	Design and Implementation of Services Sector Census, 2003	2003	43,120		SCB
China	Development of a Statistical Master Plan for China	2004	173,285		NSDS
China	Development of a Statistical Master Plan for China	2009	150,000	Implementation	NSDS
Indonesia	Increasing access to Statistical data for local policy decision making	2002	251,723		SCB
Indonesia	Streamlining Data Flows from Regions to the Center under Decentralization	2005	321,642		NSDS & SCB
Indonesia	Development of a Statistical Masterplan	2007	52,867		NSDS
Lao PDR	Strategic Statistical Development Project	2005	288,244		SCB
Lao PDR	Laos: Updating the Statistical Master Plan	2010	10,044		NSDS
Mongolia	Strengthening Institutional Statistical System	2001	357,012		NSDS & SCB
Mongolia	Strengthening the Institutional Statistical System in Mongolia	2005	199,698		SCB
Mongolia	Updating the Statistical Masterplan and Preparing the Financial Strategy	2006	66,973		NSDS
Mongolia	Mongolia: Implementation of NSDS, Census Preparation	2009	400,000	Implementation	SCB
Papua New Guinea	Technical Assistance in the Data Analysis Phase to NSO, Papua New Guinea	2010	140,000	Implementation	SCB
Philippines	Strengthening Statistical Capacity in the Philippines with National Statistical Coordination Board	2002	39,701		NSDS & SCB
Philippines	Strengthening Statistical Capacity in Priority Sectors	2005	100,000		SCB

Country / Region	Project Name	Approval Year	Financed Amount ¹	Status ²	Project Type ³
Philippines	Improving the Quality and Usefulness of the Philippine System of National Accounts	2008	400,000	Implementation	SCB
Philippines	Improving the Formulation of the Philippine Statistical Development Program	2010	150,000	Implementation	NSDS
Philippines	Statistical Capacity Building in Rural Sector	2001	376,337		SCB
Thailand	Support to Reform the National Statistical System	2006	147,124		NSDS & SCB
Vietnam	Vietnam: Statistical Strategy Development	2009	311,300	Implementation	NSDS & SCB
Vietnam	The Informal Sector and Informal Employment: Statistical Measurement, Economic Implications and Public Policies	2010	42,864	Implementation	SCB
East Asia and the Pacific - Regional					
Asia	Development of a Skill-based Curriculum for Professional Statisticians and Advocacy for Microdata Management Standards and Practices	2011	257,750	Awaiting Implementation	SCB
EAP (FAO)	Workshop on Strengthening Food and Agricultural Statistics in the Pacific in Support of Food Security and Poverty Reduction Policies and Programmes	2003	23,099		SCB
EAP (Secretariat of the Pacific Community (SPC))	Pacific Survey Program	2009	400,000	Implementation	SCB
Europe and Central Asia					
Albania	Capacity Building and Sustainability of Agricultural Statistical Services	2001	355,479		SCB
Armenia	Statistical Master Plan Development and technical assistance in strengthening of statistical capacity	2007	149,961		NSDS
Armenia	Piloting and Preparatory Work for 2011 Armenia Population Census	2010	100,000	Implementation	SCB
Belarus	Preparation of National Strategy for the Development of Statistics	2005	99,642		NSDS
Belarus	Belarus LFS	2010	315,268	Implementation	SCB
Croatia	Developing Statistical Master Plan	2005	84,089		NSDS
Georgia	Georgia: National Statistics System Development Strategy	2010	280,800	Implementation	NSDS
Georgia	Preparatory Work for 2013 Georgia National Population Census	2010	250,000	Awaiting implementation	SCB
Kazakhstan	Development of the National Strategy for Statistics and Preparation of	2007	81,628		NSDS

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Kazakhstan	Update of the SMP for Republic of Kazakhstan	2010	61,832		NSDS
Kosovo	Supporting the formulation of a medium-term statistical development plan	2001	39,178		NSDS
Kyrgyz Republic	Strengthening Organizational Structure and Capacity of the National Statistical System	2003	239,393		NSDS & SCB
Kyrgyz Republic	Kyrgyz Republic: Implementation of Statistical Master Plan	2007	272,333		SCB
Kyrgyz Republic	Kyrgyz Republic: Preparation of a New Statistical Master Plan	2011	74,000	Implementation	NSDS
Moldova	Strengthening the National Statistical System	2003	220,326		NSDS & SCB
Russia	Follow-up to Study of Administrative Barriers to Investment	2001	46,036		SCB
Russia	Development of a Statistical Master Plan for Russia	2005	78,751		NSDS
Russia	Russia: Strengthening Subnational Capacity for Analysis of Living Conditions	2009	259,000	Awaiting implementation	SCB
Slovakia	Support to Development of Statistical Master Plan	2005	75,716		NSDS
Tajikistan	Strengthening the National Statistical System	2002	341,185		NSDS & SCB
Tajikistan	Tajikistan: Preparation of the Statistical Master Plan 2	2011	80,400	Implementation	NSDS
Turkmenistan	Statistical Capacity Building for Growth and Poverty Reduction	2008	387,500	Implementation	NSDS & SCB
Ukraine	User-Producer Seminar for the Development of State Statistics	2004	28,099		NSDS
Europe and Central Asia - Regional					
ECA	Information Needs of Local Governments and Statistical Capacity Building at Subnational Level	2001	307,364		SCB
ECA (European Centre for International Statistical Cooperation)	Conference on Human Management in National Statistical Institutes (Association of Balkan Statisticians)	2002	53,099		SCB
ECA (Interstate Statistical Committee of the CIS)	CIS Statistical Committee Training Program	2010	375,000	implementation	SCB
ECA (Interstate Statistical Committee of the CIS)	The Need to Develop an Integrated System to Collect Data on International Migration in the CIS States	2011	320,000	Awaiting Implementation	SCB

Country / Region	Project Name	Approval Year	Financed Amount ¹	Status ²	Project Type ³
ECA (UNECE)	Seminar - Application of Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics in the Context of Transition	2001	136,099		SCB
ECA (UNECE)	UNECE: Capacity Building Program on New Challenges in Economic Statistics in Central Asia and Eastern European Countries 2009-2011	2009	355,000	Implementation	SCB
Latin America and the Caribbean					
Belize	Belize Statistical Development Project	2006	63,867	Other ⁴	NSDS & SCB
Bolivia	Ensuring Quality in the National Statistical System of Bolivia	2011	244,000	Awaiting implementation	SCB
Chile	Beyond MDGs – MIDEPLAN Chile	2008	148,750	Implementation	SCB
Colombia	Building the Foundations for a Longitudinal Survey in Colombia	2011	166,500	Awaiting Implementation	SCB
Costa Rica	Support for the Implementation of the NSDS	2007	174,773		SCB
Dominican Rep.	Program for the Improvement of Surveys of Living Conditions	2001	229,929		SCB
Dominican Rep.	National Statistics Strategy for the Dominican Republic	2009	133,000	Implementation	NSDS
El Salvador	El Salvador: Updating of the National Statistical Development Strategy	2009	63,629		NSDS
Guatemala	Monitoring of Statistics in the Health and Education Sectors	2007	0		SCB
Guyana	Guyana National Statistical Strategy	2005	256,679		NSDS & SCB
Jamaica	Jamaica: Strategic Statistical Development Project	2009	346,500	implementation	NSDS & SCB
Mexico	Strengthening Information in the State of Yucatán	2010	116,900	implementation	SCB
Nicaragua	Strengthening Statistical Capacity For Policy Formulation And Decision-Making	2002	365,709		SCB
Nicaragua	Strengthening Nicaragua's Vital Statistics System	2010	398,000	Awaiting implementation	SCB
Paraguay	Statistical Capacity Building in Economic and Social Data	2001	174,156		SCB
Paraguay	Paraguay National Strategy for the Development of Statistics	2007	6,093		NSDS
Paraguay	Paraguay National Strategy for the Development of Statistics	2011	96,900	Implementation	NSDS
Peru	Building Economic and Social Data about Afro-Peruvians	2002	45,239		SCB
Peru	PERU - Improving Coverage, Quality, and Timeliness of Peru's Vital Statistics	2010	250,000	Awaiting implementation	SCB
Peru	Operationalizing open data access in Peru and Improving Quality, Relevance and Accessibility of Peru's National Statistics System	2011	240,000	Awaiting Implementation	SCB

Country / Region	Project Name	Approval Year	Financed Amount ¹	Status ²	Project Type ³
Uruguay	Support to Develop a Statistical Master Plan	2005	83,431		NSDS
Uruguay	Foundations for Statistical Developments	2006	311,608		SCB
Latin America and the Caribbean - Regional					
LAC	Regional Network for Capacity Building of National Statistical Systems	2008	295,000	Implementation	SCB
LAC	LAC - SCA: National Accounts Training Course	2008	80,587	Implementation	SCB
LAC	Socio-Economic Database for Latin America & the Caribbean	2010	184,000	Awaiting implementation	SCB
LAC (Andean Community)	Strategic Plans for Statistical Development of Andean Community	2004	395,969		NSDS
LAC (Caribbean Community - CARICOM)	Strengthening Capacity in the Compilation of Social/Gender and Environment Statistics in the CARICOM Region	2003	194,348		SCB
LAC (Caribbean Community - CARICOM)	Programme for Strengthening the Compilation of Social/Gender and Environment Statistics - Phase II	2006	110,054		SCB
LAC (Central America)	National Strategies for Development of Statistics for the Central American Countries	2005	381,044		NSDS
LAC	Harmonization of Price Statistics and National Accounts in Latin America	2009	350,000	Implementation	SCB
LAC (SICA)	SICA Regional Strategy for the Development of Statistics	2010	183,000	Awaiting implementation	NSDS
LAC	Statistical Development for the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS) Sub-region	2009	345,000	Implementation	SCB
LAC (Caribbean States – ECLAC)	Harmonization of Price Statistics and National Accounts in Caribbean Countries	2011	200,000	Awaiting implementation	SCB
LAC (PAHO)	Improving Vital and Health Statistics in the Americas for Socio-Economic Monitoring	2011	250,000	Awaiting implementation	SCB
Middle East and North Africa					
Algeria	Development of Agriculture Statistics in Algeria	2009	367,150	implementation	SCB
Djibouti	Capacity Building for the National Statistical Agency	2005	172,299		SCB
Egypt	Technical Support for Statistical Capacity Building in Egypt	2010	230,850	Implementation	NSDS & SCB
Jordan	Development of the Statistical Master Plan	2006	43,371		NSDS
Lebanon	Statistical Master Plan	2005	51,000		NSDS
Lebanon	Capacity Building to Implement Key Steps for the Statistical Master Plan	2011	129,000	Implementation	NSDS & SCB

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Syria	National Statistical Capacity Building	2004	121,784		NSDS & SCB
Syria	Syria: Capacity Building for Business Surveys and Economic Analysis	2009	389,000	Implementation	SCB
Tunisia	Capacity Building for the Management and Coordination of the National Statistical Agencies	2003	196,554		NSDS & SCB
West Bank and Gaza	National Strategy for the Development of Statistics	2007	70,182		NSDS
West Bank and Gaza	West Bank and Gaza: Trust Fund for Statistical Capacity Building – III	2008	317,005		SCB
Yemen	Statistical Master Plan	2003	54,065		NSDS
Middle East and North Africa - Regional					
MENA	MED-HIMS: Household International Migration Surveys in the Mediterranean Countries	2010	132,000	Implementation	SCB
South Asia					
Afghanistan	Afghanistan: Strengthening Capacity for Primary Data Collection	2008	150,000		SCB
Bangladesh	Bangladesh national Strategy for the Development of Statistics	2010	139,061	implementation	NSDS
Bhutan	Strengthening the National Statistical System for Enhanced Poverty Reduction	2006	250,000		NSDS & SCB
Bhutan	Bhutan: Improving Statistical Capacity	2010	300,000	implementation	SCB
India	Karnataka Poverty and Human Development Monitoring System	2001	158,876		SCB
India	Operationalizing the National Statistics Commission Strategy to Modernize the Indian Statistical System	2004	134,170		NSDS
India	Preparation of Statistical Masterplan	2007	334,198		NSDS
Nepal	Measuring Poverty in Nepal	2002	188,628		SCB
Sri Lanka	Support to Development of Statistical Master Plan	2005	84,318		NSDS
Global					
Global	PARIS21 Coordinator	2001	121,548		SCB
Global	Poverty Analysis-First and second Phases	2001	795,353		SCB
Global	Governance Data Capacity Building and Monitoring Initiative	2002	257,492		SCB
Global	IAOS-IASS Joint Conference on Poverty, Social Exclusion and Development: A Statistical Perspective	2004	53,099		SCB
Global	Support for the Developing Country Participation to Standard Data Metadata Exchange (SDMX) Conference	2006	23,429		SCB

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Global	Developing Country Participation in the 2008 UNSC	2007	41,083		SCB
Global	Developing Country Participation in the UN Conference on Climate Change and Official Statistics (Oslo, April 2008)	2008	37,239		SCB
Global	Supporting the Implementation of the Scaling-Up Initiative for SCB	2008	455,000	Implementation	SCB
Global	Development of Strategic Plan to improve Agricultural Statistics	2008	212,765		SCB
Global	ILO: Participation to the 18th ICLS	2008	73,747		SCB
Global	SDMX: Funding for Developing Country Participation	2008	23,427		SCB
Global	Support for the Developing Country Participation in the UNSC 2009	2009	33,645		SCB
Global	WBI Poverty Analysis and Data Initiative	2009	250,000	Implementation	SCB
Global	TFSCB and PARIS21 Evaluations	2009	415,129		Evaluation
Global	Global: Measuring Progress of Societies	2009	400,000	Implementation	SCB
Global	Support for the Developing Country Participation in the UNSC 2010	2009	45,236		SCB
Global	Global Strategic Plan for Agriculture Statistics -- request for additional funding	2010	57,857		SCB
Global	Workshops and Seminars	2010	400,000	Implementation	SCB
Global	ISI Satellite Conference 2011 on Improving Statistical Systems Worldwide	2010	88,000	Awaiting implementation	SCB
Global	Development of a Plan to Implement the Global Strategy to Improve Agricultural Statistics	2011	181,500	Implementation	SCB
Global	Workshops and seminars	2005	100,443		Workshop and seminars
Global (ILO)	Development of a Labor Market Indicators Library Network	2002	352,800		SCB
Global (International Statistical Institute - ISI)	Statistical Conferences Developing Country Support Program	2006	105,288		SCB
Global (International Statistical Institute - ISI)	ISI-Support for Developing Country Participation in Conferences	2009	200,000	Implementation	SCB
Global (International Statistical Institute - ISI)	ISI 2011 - Support for Developing Country Participation in Conferences	2010	370,000	Implementation	SCB

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Global (OECD)	A Global Project on Measuring the Progress of Societies, the OECD World Forum on "Statistics, Knowledge and Policy	2006	81,054		SCB
Multi-country	Training : statistical approach of poverty	2005			SCB
Multi-country (Georgia, Belarus, Mongolia)	Measurement of the Non-Observed Economy	2002	174,000		SCB

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.