

**Building Statistical Capacity
to Monitor Development Progress**



Foreword

Statistics are crucial in the fight against poverty. They are the essential starting point, telling us how many people live below the poverty line in developing countries, how social, economic and environmental conditions differ throughout regions, what infrastructure, health and education services are lacking across the world.

Statistics also tell us how successful policies designed to alleviate poverty are: whether maternal mortality has decreased through investment in health care; whether more children are attending school through increases in teacher training; whether fewer people are starving through the implementation of focused agricultural projects for example. They reveal if our goals are achievable and if our strategies are on track. They alert us when we need to modify development programs and re-direct resources.

With the new millennium there has been a shift in focus to outcome-based development programs and sustainable growth. This shift has been reflected in the creation of two crucial tools: the country-developed and -owned Poverty Reduction Strategies which articulate the actions and investments needed locally to improve the lives of a country's citizens; and the Millennium Development Goals which set out global aims for reducing poverty and its causes. Both call for wider and more detailed information to help monitor and measure progress and statistics are critical to this.

But to be of use, statistics must be both reliable and relevant. They need to be compiled correctly, following standard practices and methodology. They must also meet the needs of the users and answer the questions posed by policymakers.

Developing countries face a number of problems in providing statistics that meet these criteria. They find themselves caught in a vicious cycle where under-investment in national statistical systems constrains activities and results in data of poor quality with users unwilling to use them extensively in the policy process. This lack of demand for the data leads to fewer resources made available for their production and quality control.

The World Bank is committed to helping developing countries break out of this cycle. Areas for action range from advising and funding national systems and building their capacity to carry out statistical activities, to creating and implementing standards and frameworks for data collection, analysis and dissemination, and to strengthening the international statistical system and compiling global data. There is also much to be done in raising awareness and advocacy of statistics among governments, decisionmakers and other users. In doing so we work closely with developing countries themselves and in close cooperation with our partners in the international community.

This paper sets out our strategy for taking forward this commitment. In it, we outline the existing issues faced by providers and users of data, give details of current initiatives underway and progress made to date, and present a plan of action.

Improving and increasing the use of statistics is a continual and dynamic exercise, dependent on the contributions of many players around the world. We encourage you to send your comments on this strategy and other statistical work at www.worldbank.org/data. Together we can ensure that our actions and applications can help improve our understanding of the world we inhabit and to help those who need it most.

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I. Executive Summary

1. The World Bank has joined with its development partners in a commitment to achieve measurable improvements in sustainable growth and poverty reduction. The new emphasis on monitoring development outcomes, exemplified by the Millennium Development Goals and country-owned Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers, has focused attention on the quality of statistics and the need to improve the capacity of national and international statistical systems to provide a wide range of timely and reliable indicators. In its fall Communique, the Development Committee noted "... the need for increased and coordinated donor support for capacity building, including that for results-oriented monitoring and evaluation and statistics."¹
2. This paper was prepared in response to the Executive Directors' request for information on the status of the statistical capacity building activities undertaken by the World Bank and other agencies. It describes the current state of statistical systems in developing countries and the work now underway to improve the quality of statistics produced by countries and by international agencies. The objectives of the paper are three-fold: to provide an assessment of some of the serious weaknesses and challenges facing national and global statistical systems; to bring together information on key statistical activities currently underway at national and international levels; and to identify what more the World Bank and its partners can do to improve the quality and availability of development statistics.
3. This paper adopts a general framework for discussing priorities for strengthening statistical systems: investing in national capacity; promoting standards and frameworks; strengthening international data systems; and compiling transnational data. The highest priority for action is assigned to increasing statistical capacity at the national level, through investments directed by strategic planning, new tools and training. The discussion and recommendations emphasize the need for increasing the demand for, as well as the supply of, good statistics at national level.
4. The activities of the international statistical system are an important complement to those of national systems. Continuing support is needed for improving international frameworks and standards, encouraging international networking and coordination efforts, and improving the functioning of agencies that collect and produce global and transnational statistics. The paper describes an array of actions in recent years aimed at building a stronger community of practice in this field. The paper makes a case for scaling up efforts at all levels. At a minimum, it is essential to continue with the recent initiatives for coordinating global support for statistical capacity building (PARIS21) and financing national statistical development plans (the World Bank Trust Fund for Statistical Capacity Building).

¹This paper was prepared by staff of the Development Data Group in the Development Economics Vice-Presidency. It draws on the work of the World Bank task team on "Better Measuring, Monitoring, and Managing for Development Results" and the workshop on Statistical Capacity Building held in conjunction with the International Roundtable, co-sponsored by the World Bank and other multilateral development banks on June 5-6, 2002 in cooperation with the OECD-DAC. The paper has also benefited from work and discussions with the IMF, with the UN and its many specialized agencies, and with our key bilateral partners and donors.

¹ See Development Committee Communique, paragraph 6 (Washington, D.C., 28 September 2002).

² See Development Committee Communique, paragraph 9 (Washington, D.C., 28 September 2002).

II. Overview of the international statistical system

Statistics as public goods

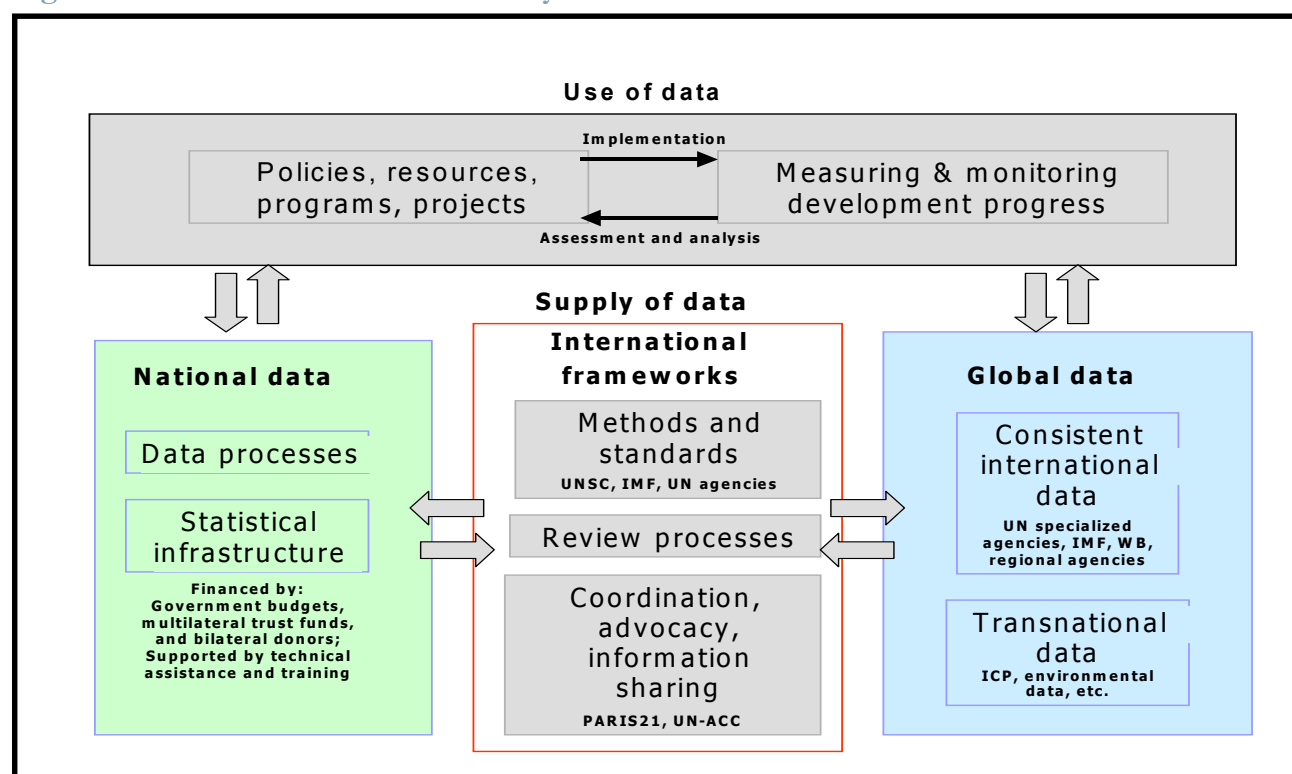
6. Statistics are public goods. The use of them by one person or agency does not detract from their use by another. While they are often costly to produce, they are readily disseminated and once they are publicly available, it is difficult to exclude other users. But the value of statistics depends upon their quality. Because it is not easy to ascertain the quality of statistics directly, users must have confidence in the producer and in the methods and standards employed in the production of statistics. For all these reasons, it is difficult to establish functioning markets in statistics, leaving national governments and international agencies to produce and disseminate statistical information.

The international statistical system

7. National, international, and transnational data are needed for policy formulation and evidence-based decision making at national and international levels (Figure 1). Most data are collected through national processes supported by the infrastructure—human, physical, and organizational—of the national statistical system. The data produced by national systems support policy formulation and decision making by governments, businesses, citizens, and other local actors. National data enter the international statistical system in a process through which specialized agencies review and further standardize national data to produce consistent, international data sets. Transnational data are data that transcend national boundaries in their production or coverage, for example the purchasing power parity statistics produced through the International Comparison Program and many environmental indicators.

8. Beside compiling and disseminating data, an important function of the international statistical system is to agree on standard definitions and methods of data collection and to provide opportunities for the exchange of information between national and international statistical agencies. Although there is no complete description of the extent of the international statistical system, and no single authority to oversee it, the UN Statistical Commission is the agreed forum for the coordination of international statistical activities. Just as national statistics support national processes, international statistics support global policy formulation, decision making, and analysis by international agencies, businesses, researchers, the press, and private citizens.

Figure 1. The international statistical system



National statistical systems

9. Statistics produced and financed by governments have a dual role. They must serve the need of government for efficient administration and management as well as for longer-term policy making. They must also serve the need of the public to monitor the activities of government and the changes in public well being. To be effective, statistical systems must have legitimacy backed up by legislation that provides both the safeguards of confidentiality for the providers of raw data and assurances of integrity and accessibility for users.

10. The nature and organization of national statistical agencies vary according to the political system, the demand for data, and the organization of local and central governments. In decentralized systems, separate agencies have independent mandates to gather and disseminate statistics in particular areas. But even in highly centralized systems responsibilities may be divided (Box 1). Central banks, for example, usually collect data on money and banking and may be responsible for other areas such as balance of payments. Line ministries may compile and disseminate data derived from their administrative processes. Thus a national statistical system is often a network of agencies whose activities are ideally coordinated by legislation, administrative practices, and professional standards, essential if data discrepancies are to be avoided. Throughout this paper references to the national statistical agency or statistical system should be understood to refer to all of those agencies or departments of government that are responsible for the collection and dissemination of official statistics.

Box 1: Collecting education statistics

In many countries there is more than one agency involved in collecting and disseminating education statistics and each uses different methods and approaches:

- The ministries responsible for education and training programs gather data through their administrative reporting systems. These measure the supply side of the educational system: the number of pupils, students, teachers, staff, establishments; the curriculum; the facilities and types of equipment; the costs and financial data; and the quality and availability of education services.
- The central statistical office collects data at household level through surveys. These measure the demand for education: school attendance and the highest grade attained. By linking educational attainment to individual characteristics such as income, literacy, health status, or child bearing, survey data also provide information on the impact of education on well-being.

Differences in sources and methods mean that data obtained from administrative records and data from surveys or censuses are not directly comparable. Nevertheless, both perspectives—supply and demand—complement each other and are needed for managing and evaluating the operation of the education systems and for formulating education policies.

III. The challenges facing developing countries

A vicious cycle

11. National statisticians are often dedicated but work under difficult conditions. Many statistical systems are caught in a vicious cycle, in which inadequate resources restrain output and undermine the quality of statistics, while the poor quality of statistics leads to lower demand and hence fewer resources. Sustainable improvements to the statistical systems of developing countries—true capacity building—require programs to increase both the demand for and the supply of statistics. In other words, there must be a break in the cycle, encouraging countries to develop the capacity to conduct sophisticated statistical activities reflecting their own agenda and to make better use of these data in managing their development programs. Box 2 describes evidence of this.

Box 2: Breaking out of the vicious cycle

Where statistics are in greater demand—because of their importance for forming effective poverty reduction policies for instance—the result has been increased funding for statistical work and better and more widely available data. This is evident in several African countries.

- In Tanzania, donor and government funding was provided for a comprehensive poverty monitoring system resulting in a wide-ranging database of poverty indicators.
- In Malawi, donor and government investment in the household survey program and its analysis has resulted in a number of products that have increased knowledge and understanding of poverty—such as an agreed poverty line, a comprehensive profile of the poor, and poverty maps.
- In Uganda, restructuring and reform of the statistical service has strengthened the organization, which is better able to manage and prioritize user demand, and to meet this demand more effectively.

Although these initiatives are recent, there are clear indications that the better statistics being produced in these countries are being used to develop better policy and contribute to better economic and social management, particularly through PRSP mechanisms. These successes have a common theme: improvements in statistical capacity have been made through a broad strategic planning process rooted in the demand for statistical data.

12. In many developing countries, especially the poorest, statistical systems are under stress and are under-performing. They are unable to generate the data needed to monitor government activities and support effective policymaking. The reasons for systemic failure include the following:

- Budget cuts, aimed at reducing administrative expenses, may disproportionately affect statistical agencies, while inadequate investment leaves statistical agencies unable to take advantage of new technologies.
- Over dependence on donor finance leads to a donor-driven, lopsided agenda of statistical activities and inadequate resources for maintaining statistical infrastructure and routine data collection.
- Statistical staff lack training, career development, and motivation, especially where remuneration systems generate perverse incentives or where donors and the private sector lure away the best staff.
- Poor performance by statistical agencies, and inadequate attention given to analysis and dissemination, mean that statistical outputs are difficult to access and use.
- Inadequate feedback from users of statistical products means that managers of statistical agencies do not receive appropriate signals to guide investment and new activities.
- Ineffective institutional frameworks, leadership, and management contribute to the deterioration of the system's image, trust in its products, and efficiency of its operations.
- Policymakers and government bureaucracies may not wish to encourage the scrutiny which transparent and readily available data invite.

Table 1. Developing countries' current statistical practice

World Bank, September, 2002

Score	Sub-Saharan Africa	East Asia & Pacific	Eastern Europe & Central Asia	Latin America & Caribbean	Middle East & North Africa	South Asia
0 (no GNI data)	Central African Republic Liberia Somalia					Afghanistan
1-2 (average GNI for group = \$520)	Burundi Congo, Rep. Eritrea Guinea-Bissau Mali Mauritania Sudan Swaziland			Cuba Haiti	Iraq West Bank and Gaza	
3-4 (average GNI for group = \$910)	Angola Benin Burkina Faso Cameroon Chad Congo, Dem. Rep. Cote d'Ivoire Gambia, The Ghana Guinea Madagascar Mozambique Namibia Niger Nigeria Rwanda Senegal Sierra Leone Togo Zimbabwe	Cambodia Korea, Dem.Rep. Lao, PDR Mongolia Myanmar Papua New Guinea Vietnam	Tajikistan Turkmenistan Uzbekistan Yugoslavia, Fed. Rep.	Bolivia Honduras Jamaica Nicaragua Panama Trinidad and Tobago	Algeria Iran, Islamic Republic Lebanon Libya Oman	Nepal
5-6 (average GNI for group = \$1,390)	Botswana Ethiopia Gabon Kenya Lesotho Malawi South Africa Tanzania Uganda Zambia	China Malaysia	Albania Armenia Azerbaijan Bosnia and Herzegovina Bulgaria Georgia Kazakhstan Kyrgyz Republic Moldova Romania Russian Federation Ukraine	Costa Rica Dominican Republic Ecuador El Salvador Guatemala Paraguay Uruguay	Egypt, Arab Rep. Morocco Syrian, Arab Rep. Yemen, Rep.	Bangladesh Pakistan Sri Lanka
7-8 (average GNI for group = \$3,320)	Mauritius	Indonesia Philippines Thailand	Belarus Czech Republic Croatia Estonia Macedonia, FYR Poland Slovak Republic Slovenia Turkey	Chile Colombia Mexico Venezuela, R.B.	Jordan	India
9-10 (average GNI for group = \$4,680)		Korea, Rep.	Hungary Latvia Lithuania	Argentina Brazil Peru		

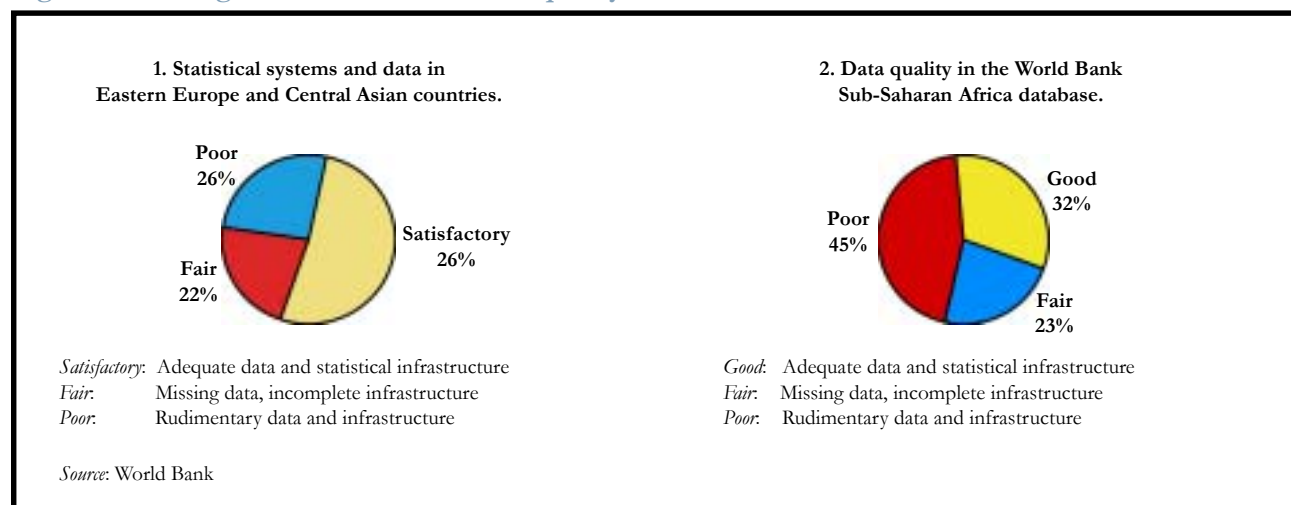
Evidence of weak statistical systems

13. Many countries find it difficult to maintain routine data collection exercises, let alone improve them. They lag far behind in the adoption of new statistical standards or in carrying out the underlying studies and data collection efforts needed to produce high quality statistics. Because of the limited development of vital registration systems, most developing countries depend on surveys and censuses to estimate population growth and movement. But many have been unable to conduct a census in the past 10 years (the recommended maximum interval between censuses). Given the rapid changes in the populations of many developing countries—reflecting migration, changes in fertility, and the impact of HIV/AIDS and other diseases—it is almost impossible to monitor poverty or promote results-based management using population data that are more than 10 years old.

14. In a recent review, 125 low- and middle-income countries with populations of more than one million were graded for adherence to key international statistical methods and accepted standards of good practice. Nearly half (60 countries) did not reach the midpoint score. Except for Afghanistan, the lowest scoring countries were from Sub-Saharan Africa. The countries of Eastern Europe and Central Asia, Latin America and Caribbean, and South Asia countries were generally in the higher scoring groups. The rankings are illustrative and could change if additional indicators or different weights were introduced. The underlying information is from the primary data documentation in the 2002 *World Development Indicators* and the IMF's *International Finance Statistics*. For reference, the average GNI per capita for each group is presented in the first column, and the complete set of underlying primary data documentation is shown in Appendix A.

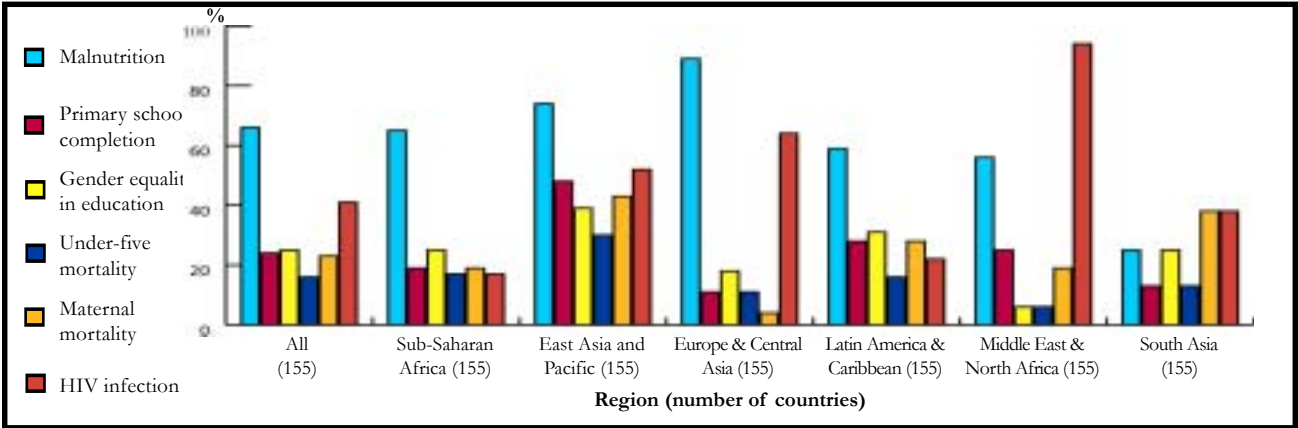
15. Even when statistical systems adhere to recommended standards and methods, the data they produce may not be adequate for the purposes for which they are intended. Figure 2 describes two regional reviews. One is an assessment of the coverage, quality, and timeliness of data, and the statistical infrastructure in Eastern European and Central Asian countries. The assessment was performed by World Bank staff familiar with the countries' data. Out of 23 countries surveyed, 11 did not meet the chosen criteria. A second staff assessment of data in the World Bank's database from Sub-Saharan African countries found that 45 percent had breaks in series, data inconsistencies, or missing data; only 32 percent were rated "good."

Figure 2. Two regional views of statistical quality



16. The World Bank is committed to working with the United Nations and its development partners to make major progress on achieving the MDGs.² But weak statistical systems cannot provide the basic information needed to monitor progress toward the MDGs or the goals and targets identified in countries' Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers. A recent review of the major MDG indicators found that over 70 percent of the countries in East Asia and almost 90 percent of the countries in Europe and Central Asia have insufficient information on child malnutrition to measure trends over the past decade (however, countries with low malnutrition rates may not make regular measurements.) And only one country in the Middle East and North Africa has timely data on the prevalence of HIV/AIDS. Figure 3 illustrates the principal findings. Note that the evaluation of maternal mortality estimates is too generous: most countries have only one estimate in the past decade and these are probably not internationally comparable.

Figure 3. Percentage of countries without reliable data for selected Millennium Development Goals indicators.



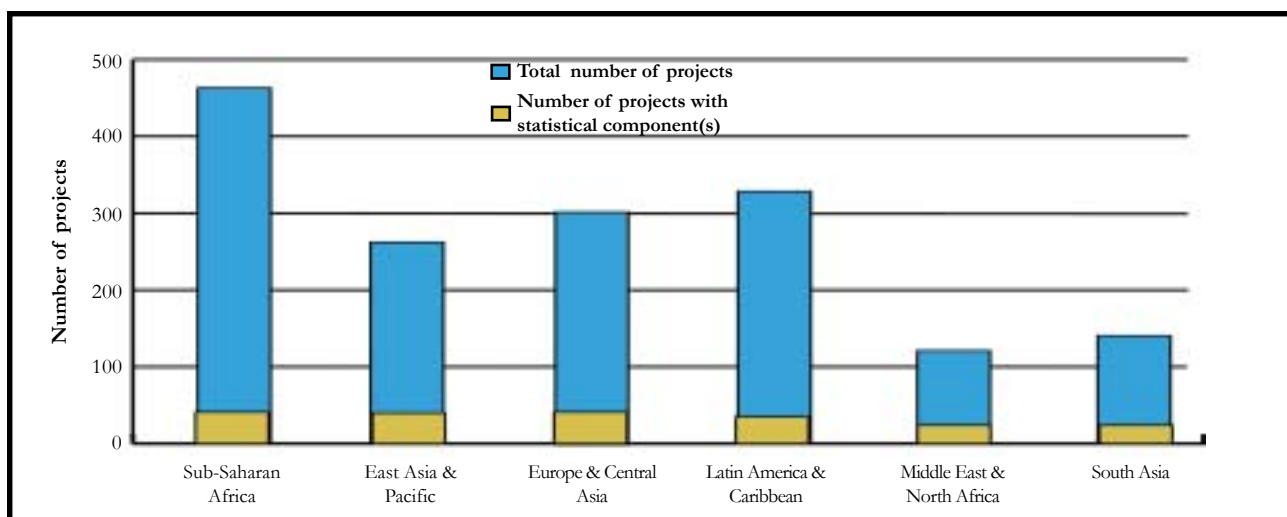
IV. What is being done?

Investing in national capacity

17. The weaknesses of the statistical systems in many developing countries have long been recognized. Capacity building activities, including training, technical assistance, and sponsorship of surveys and censuses, have helped to improve the availability of important economic and social indicators. A number of active Bank projects and sector programs include investments in statistical systems. But because the statistical component is not usually the principal objective, the activity and its impact often go unrecorded and unrecognized. A recent review of all active Bank loans found that 13 percent of 1612 lending operations had one or more elements related to improving statistics. The largest proportion was in the Middle East and North Africa where 20 percent of all loans included a statistical component (Figure 4).

18. The new focus on outcome-based development programs has encouraged bilateral and multilateral donors to work toward sustainable improvements based on country-owned development strategies. It has also highlighted the need to increase support for statistical capacity building and to coordinate donor activities. These issues were the subject of a November 1999 meeting in Paris, at which the five sponsors—the UN, OECD, World Bank, IMF, and the European Community—created the Partnership in Statistics for Development in the 21st Century (PARIS21). PARIS21 is not a new international agency; it is a consortium of governments, international organizations, NGOs, and private individuals working together and sharing experience to improve national and international statistics. PARIS21 advocates evidence-based policymaking and monitoring and

Figure 4: World Bank loan projects with statistical component(s)



the development of well managed national statistical systems that use resources effectively. It works by establishing partnerships with developing countries, advocating the need for better data, mobilizing resources, generating and exchanging information, and supporting long-term strategies for statistical development. The World Bank is involved in most of its activities and provides support for PARIS21.

19. A recent World Bank survey of key agencies participating in PARIS21 catalogued the many types of capacity building activities underway in developing countries. A summary of the results is shown in Appendix B. The table lists the sponsoring agency, its principal partners, the regional or country coverage, and a short description of the activities. The activities shown do not include the contributions made to the international statistical system by many of the same agencies through data compilation, dissemination, and standard setting. It is evident from the table that capacity building at the regional and national levels has received increased attention, with corresponding expansions of partnerships in this field. More needs to be done. PARIS21 could play a central role in strengthening coordination and bringing together other key players not yet fully engaged, such as the national statistical agencies of developed countries.

20. Responding to the increased demand for data arising from the Poverty Reduction Strategies, the Bank established a multi-donor Trust Fund for Statistical Capacity Building in late 2000. The trust fund and PARIS21 share the same mission—strengthening statistical capacity and promoting evidence-based policymaking—and their management is closely coordinated.

The trust fund disburses small grants to help countries develop statistical development plans and pays for technical assistance, training and equipment. In its first 18 months the trust fund approved 29 projects representing more than \$15 million in seed-money for investments in statistical capacity. Half of this funding came from the trust fund, and half from other sources. The approved projects are listed in Appendix C.

Promoting standards and implementing frameworks

21. The international community plays an important role in statistical development by promoting and implementing internationally agreed standards, methods and frameworks for statistical activities. Common methods aid international comparisons of statistics, and they enhance the coherence of statistics across subject areas by encouraging use of standardized concepts and definitions. This applies equally when different types of data are compiled by the same agency or by different agencies in the same country. By providing a common basis for comparison, international guidelines make statistics more useful and offer more transparent reporting of outcomes. They also help to establish standards against which the performance of statistical systems can be measured.

22. Much of the work on standards and frameworks has been led by the UN Statistics Division and the IMF, with agreements reached through the United Nations Statistical Commission—the multi-agency body guiding international statistical work. The World Bank has also contributed to developing international statistical frameworks—notably the System of National Accounts and the guide for compilers and users of external debt statistics. It has also been an active partner with the IMF in the development of the social and demographic components of the General Data Dissemination System and, more recently, the Data Quality Assessment Frameworks.

23. The General Data Dissemination System (GDDS) provides a macroeconomic and social framework for statistical development and capacity building in developing countries. It encourages countries to improve official statistics by documenting current practices and setting priorities for future improvements in statistical methods and dissemination. Its core output is a set of “metadata,” documenting how the statistical system works, the principal agencies responsible for compiling and disseminating data, the methods used in calculating indicators, and rules governing public access and data integrity. The system has been particularly useful for countries preparing Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers, in documenting how different indicators are obtained and in preparing plans for improvement. Another IMF initiative aimed at improving the quality of data and reporting, is the Special Data Dissemination Standard (SDDS). This program is intended for more advanced economies that are active participants in international capital markets and agree to comply with certain standards of data reporting and frequency.

24. Data Quality Assessment Frameworks (DQAF) focus on data quality, drawing from the UN Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics and from the rich literature on statistical quality. The framework has a cascading structure progressing from the general to the specific. The first level defines institutional requirements for good data, followed by five distinct dimensions: three that are common to all statistical programs and data-producing agencies: integrity, serviceability (including timeliness), and accessibility, and two that must be uniquely specified for the type of data being produced: standards of methodological soundness and accuracy and reliability. So far data quality assessment frameworks are being developed for national accounts, government finance, money and banking, income poverty, and work is ongoing for health, education, and demographic statistics. Information on GDDS, SDDS, and DQAF is also included in Appendix B.

Strengthening international data systems

25. The international agreement on the Millennium Development Goals and their associated targets and indicators has drawn attention to the need for consistent, coherent international data sets. Although the MDGs specify only 48 indicators—which by no means cover the full range of topics needed to provide a comprehensive portrait of development efforts—compiling internationally comparable time-series data for all countries and regions of the world remains a critical challenge for the international statistical system.

26. Through the Development Grant Facility, the World Bank has made important contributions to strengthening the international statistical system. It has provided funding for the establishment and operation of the UNESCO Institute of Statistics as an independent agency (still operating under the mandate of UNESCO) with a strong focus on improving the quality of education statistics. A second DGF grant has been used to support PARIS21 for a series of regional seminars on statistical capacity building and for financing its secretariat housed at the OECD/DAC. A third grant, approved in the spring of 2002, will help to finance capacity-building work for the International Comparison Program in Africa.

27. To provide a basis for global assessments, the United Nations has begun to compile a global database of MDG indicators.

Statistical series have been provided by international agencies with primary responsibility and expertise for specific indicators. For example, the World Bank is providing poverty indicators and is collaborating with the IMF on debt and with both the IMF and the WTO on trade indicators. Education indicators are being coordinated by the UNESCO Institute of Statistics, while responsibility for health indicators is shared by UNICEF and WHO in consultation with the World Bank and other partners. Other data providers include the FAO, ILO, and UNEP. The work on this database has provided an opportunity to review definitions and methods employed by the different agencies. Improving the underlying data for monitoring and use in development planning is a high priority for all agencies involved.

28. The highest priority for the Bank is the data on poverty and inequality, managed by the Development Research Group's poverty team. To ensure that the Bank's data and tools for this purpose remain the best available, the Poverty Team has initiated the Comparative Living Standards Project, aimed at meeting the increasing demand for comparable poverty and inequality measures. The project will build on Living Standards Measurement Survey databases and the Africa Household Survey Data Bank, but will expand to other surveys and provide an integrated, standardized database of cross-country comparable poverty estimates. The poverty team is also reviewing the methodologies used for aggregating poverty and inequality measures to see how they can be improved. This will require new research on measurement issues, addressing data comparability problems between countries and discrepancies between data derived from household surveys and national accounts. Another important initiative is the poverty mapping work by the poverty team, which combines census and small area survey data to produce better poverty profiles. Along with the MDG and poverty data work, other data priorities of the Bank include strengthening the data and analytical tools for trade, investment climate and governance surveys, and gaining access to better environmental data for the Bank's internal work.

29. Strengthening international statistics depends upon strengthening national statistical systems, which supply a large part of the underlying data for the goals and other global monitoring activities. As part of its Millennium Project the UNDP has begun a series of country reports describing progress toward achieving the goals and the obstacles to progress. The World Bank, too, is preparing a limited number of country reports and a review of MDG and PRSP indicators. At present there is no formal mechanism to follow up on statistical weaknesses identified in the MDG reports or in PRSPs, but a new taskforce has been formed within PARIS21 to develop a systematic approach. The first step, underway at the World Bank, is to catalog all the targets and indicators included in the 18 completed PRSPs and to cross-reference them to those of the MDGs.

Compiling transnational data

30. Transnational data cannot simply be compiled from national data. Coordinated international action is required to collect, analyze, and disseminate them. In the same sense that national statistics are national public goods, transnational data are global public goods. They are needed for interpreting data from other statistical processes but can also be important on their own. For example, purchasing power parity (PPP) data, compiled through the International Comparison Program (ICP), provide countries with evidence on the competitiveness of their trade regimes and are essential for measuring progress toward the income poverty goal of the Millennium Development Goals.

31. Following a recent, independent evaluation of the ICP, the international community—led by the World Bank—has developed a comprehensive plan to form a coalition of stakeholders and cost-sharing arrangements, strengthen data collection and analysis processes and tools, and establish a well coordinated and effective management structure to implement the ICP program. As a result of these efforts, when the next round is completed in 2005, the dataset will include the most complete and timely set of PPP estimates ever assembled. Additional benefits of the new ICP price data collection process will be improved national price data and consumer price indexes and better measurement of System of National Accounts aggregates and poverty dynamics.

V. What more needs to be done?

32. Much more work is needed to improve the quality of statistics available in developing countries and through the international statistical system. This effort cannot fall on just a few agencies, but the World Bank's global mandate and comprehensive approach to economic development and poverty reduction give it a large stake in the improvement of statistical systems. Working with its partners through networks such as PARIS21, the World Bank should scale up their efforts to increase the statistical capacity of its member countries and to strengthen the international statistical system. A concerted program for improved statistics must include all of these elements:

- Building demand and country ownership
- Assessing existing capacity
- Making better use of existing data
- Strategic planning
- Training and new tools for data collection and analysis
- Financing for statistics
- International cooperation

Building demand and country ownership

33. Internal demand for data must increase if national statistical systems are to break out of their vicious cycle of under-performance and under-funding. In many countries resources have been insufficient to maintain—let alone increase—the capacity of these systems, often because there has been insufficient demand for their outputs. Any attempt to build capacity and increase the supply of data must take into account how demand can be changed and what needs to be done to strengthen the capacity of governments and the private sector to use data effectively.

34. Country ownership is a key to increasing the demand for statistics. If governments do not understand why statistics are important and recognize the value of an effective and efficient statistical system, investments in increased capacity are unlikely to be sustained. So, in its dialogue with developing countries, the international community needs to explain the need for sustained investments in effective, efficient, independent statistical systems. If donors—and the World Bank in particular—are serious about building country ownership, are prepared to advocate the importance of good data, and are willing to provide additional investment resources, the impact on national policymakers could be substantial.

35. Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers (PRSPs) and other strategic processes that emphasize the need for monitoring and evaluation provide an opportunity to address some of these issues. Poverty reduction strategies are country-owned processes that require a considerable amount of data to establish baselines, monitor outcomes, and inform policymaking. In some countries PRSPs have provided the impetus for strengthening the statistical system and a mechanism to mobilize resources for such efforts.

36. Managers of statistical agencies also need to make the case for investing in statistics. The Bank is leading a PARIS21 task team to develop generic advocacy material on statistics, now available through the PARIS21 website. The material will be disseminated through PARIS21 regional workshops and used to help statistical managers in developing countries explain the need for good statistics to policymakers, politicians, and other data users.

37. Even when there is a clear demand for improved statistics, donors and government decision makers are often unsure of which problems to tackle first or how to take advantage of available technical and financial resources. Recent initiatives, including PARIS21, the IMF's General Data Dissemination System, and the World Bank's Global Trust Fund, all contribute to establishing systematic programs of support for statistical capacity building. These and other collaborative efforts should provide countries with information on best practices, and help with assessing needs, measuring existing capacity, identifying gaps in data production, and setting priorities linked to the national development plan.

Assessing existing capacity

38. If the data generated by national statistical systems are to be relied on for decision making, they must meet reasonable standards, and the closer these standards are to international guidelines, the more comparable will be the data across countries. Assessments of national statistical systems should be part of the regular dialogue between the Bank and its clients. These assessments should cover the system's capacity to generate reliable development indicators and to meet international standards for integrity and accessibility. The General Data Dissemination System and the Data Quality Assessment Framework are important tools for encouraging the adoption of international standards. A PARIS21 task team, led by the IMF, is preparing to issue a set of indicators for assessing the capacity of statistical systems. Such assessments could be made a formal part of Country Assistance Strategies.

Strategic planning

39. Support for statistical development should focus on country-owned and -developed strategies. To guide their efforts, the World Bank and other partners in PARIS21 have encouraged countries to develop or update master plans for statistical development. Experience suggests that this process should:

- Involve all stakeholders, including donors, so that they support locally owned statistical development strategies, with an agreed program for data collection and long-term capacity building;
- Use the Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper process, where appropriate, as a framework for articulating needs and prioritizing statistical activities;
- Move from a project approach toward program funding for statistics—and ultimately to providing finance through budget support;
- Take into account ongoing programs especially in sectors, or for specific themes, already in place;
- Develop mechanisms for regular consultations between governments and donors and for monitoring progress of the plans.

40. Many poor countries will need support to develop their statistical master plan. Together with the PARIS21 consortium, the Bank has launched an initiative through its multi-donor Trust Fund for Statistical Capacity Building. PARIS21 sponsors activities—including consortium meetings, information exchange, regional workshops, and task teams—to encourage countries to develop short- and long-term strategic action plans for their statistical services. Countries can then request support from the trust fund to develop statistical master plans. These may, in turn, lead to requests for national and donor funding. These activities should ultimately result in a sustained increase in statistical capacity in developing countries, financed by national budgets and supplemented where needed by donor funds and other trust funds. The master plan should provide a necessary framework for donor coordination at the country level. An outline for a statistical master plan that can be used to support new investments in statistical capacity is shown in Appendix D.

Making better use of existing data

41. Statistical master plans should address the trade-off between short-term responses to demands for more data targeted at specific programmatic questions and the need for long-term investments in strengthening statistical systems. In the short term, better use could be made of data that have been collected but not widely analyzed or disseminated – for example, survey databases and administrative statistics. Over the long run, decisions have to be made on priorities for data collection and investment in infrastructure, equipment, and human resources.

42. Too often the response to an identified data gap is to plan a new survey or data collection exercise. Yet in many cases the information may already exist, or could be generated through existing data systems at relatively low cost. Many countries have collected data that have never been analyzed or processed. By shifting a small portion of resources to investments in unlocking existing data, users' demands for better statistics could be met. Existing data can be 'unlocked' by:

- Mining data from all sources—large, complex datasets as well as small tables from published papers, research databases as well as administrative records;
- Compiling information in accessible databases with convenient software to access and retrieve it in appropriate formats, and emphasizing electronic dissemination;
- Verifying, editing, and standardizing administrative data to provide representative statistics;
- Employing “proxy” variables and closely correlated indicators to fill gaps in data series.

Training and new tools for data collection and analysis

43. The World Bank and other agencies have created many databases for international research and analysis, including the time-series data underpinning the *World Development Indicators*, the Living Standards Measurement Surveys, the Africa Household Survey Databank, the African second generation live database, and a number of specialized research databases. But much less has been done in developing countries. It is often easier for a researcher in Washington, D.C. to access detailed survey data on a developing country than for a policymaker or researcher in the country itself to do so. Improved access to existing data sources using convenient software accompanied by technical support offers obvious benefits.

44. Statistical processes and tools, perhaps more than anything in development, lend themselves to broad application, often with only minor regional or country adaptation. Data collection activities are not cheap—especially large-scale surveys and censuses—and many of them must be paid for from government budgets already under considerable strain. So the use of

proven methodology and tools developed by the Bank and other agencies, and based on the latest information and communication technology, is both cost-saving and effective, and many countries could be helped to take advantage of these opportunities. For instance, the Bank is the main source of expertise in designing and implementing large-scale household surveys of poverty and living conditions. Living Standards Measurement Surveys (LSMS), led by the Development Economics Research Group, have been conducted in more than 50 countries. The surveys have generated an immense body of skills and experience on what works—and what does not—in different environments.

45. Because Living Standards Measurement Surveys are large and fairly expensive operations, the World Bank's Africa Region recently developed the Core Welfare Indicator Questionnaire to lower the unit costs of data collection, shorten delays in disseminating results, and target indicators that might usefully be measured from year to year. This is a versatile tool for rapid, low-cost monitoring and service delivery surveys and is being used in the member countries shown in Table 2.

46. As the cost and complexity of LSMS and Demographic and Health Surveys limit their sample size, analysis is based on fairly large aggregations. The Development Economics Research Group has developed methods for combining household surveys and census data to generate detailed "poverty maps," which provide reliable estimates of poverty and welfare at village or district level. Poverty maps are proving to be remarkably powerful in presenting complex statistical data to decision makers. Other techniques, such as record-matching computer software, have also been used to link data from administrative records with household and other surveys. Although data mapping and matching are based on complex analytical techniques, the high power and low cost of today's personal computers make these tools accessible to many more developing countries. With appropriate support and capacity building, these techniques could be widely used within a few years.

47. Strengthening statistical systems also requires strengthening skills to produce, manage, and use data supported by an appropriate choice of technology. Learning programs are crucial for imparting new skills, and for bringing together data producers, users and policy makers, and even international experts, technicians, and donors to share statistical knowledge. National statistical agencies in Europe and North America have played an important role in training statisticians from developing countries, as have multilateral institutions. PARIS21 has provided a number of regional workshops and seminars. These events have aimed at increasing awareness of the importance of good statistics and raising the profile of statisticians in developing countries. The World Bank Institute also has a key role. The Poverty Analysis Initiative (PAI), was launched last year by WBI in response to increased demand for improved poverty measurement and diagnosis, poverty monitoring, and impact evaluation. This program is an excellent example of what can be done by the Bank and should be expanded. The PAI has so far focused largely on developing local capacity to use and analyze available data. A similar program focused on improving skills and capacity to produce, manage, and disseminate quality data through statistical master plans would be useful.

Table 2. Core Welfare Indicators Questionnaire (CWIQ) Progress

Country	Year	Survey Name	Status
Benin	2002	CWIQ-Social Fund Impact 2002	Planning stage
Ghana	2002	Core Welfare Indicators Survey	Planning stage
	1997	Core Welfare Indicators Survey	Completed
Guinea	2002	CWIQ 2002	Data collection in progress
Lesotho	2002	CWIQ	Data collection in progress
Malawi	2002	CWIQ 2002	Planning stage
Mali	2001	CWIQ 2001	Pending release
Mozambique	2000	CWIQ 2000	Pending release
Niger	2002	CWIQ 2002	Planning stage
Nigeria	2002	CWIQ 2002 - 6 States	Data collection in progress
	2001	CWIQ - Benue State (Pilot Survey)	Pending release
	1999	CWIQ - Lagos State (Pilot Survey)	Completed
Rwanda	2001	CWIQ 2001	Pending release
Senegal	2001	CWIQ 2001	Data collection in progress

Financing for statistics

48. For poor countries to make substantial improvements in their statistical systems, significant financial resources will be needed. At the Monterrey Conference on Financing for Development, participants agreed that increased resources for development and poverty reduction should be targeted at countries with effective policies and institutions. The resulting Monterrey Consensus thus puts a strong emphasis on strengthening the institutions of government. The ability to provide regularly, reliable data on the economy and the well being of the population is an important indicator of good policies and institutions. Disseminating good data increases transparency and promotes accountability. It also complements important processes such as budget management and auditing.

49. In the spirit of Monterrey, countries that commit themselves to meaningful reforms of their statistical systems, accompanied by well thought out plans and commitment at the highest level of government, should receive increased support from the World Bank and its partners in networks such as PARIS21. The Bank should take the lead in promoting such a compact and become a major financier for statistical capacity building. Relative to overall official development assistance, the amounts involved would not be large. Countries, on their part, should also reevaluate their support and ensure that core statistical activities receive appropriate funding through their budgetary processes.

50. Entering into an effective compact will require more than money and good intentions—changes are needed in operations and, to some extent, in the culture of country programs. The challenge for the Bank and other international agencies is to work in the spirit of the PRSP, applying national priorities to guide the development of national statistical programs. The approach needs to shift from being extractive to being supportive, with Bank requirements for data seen as part of the overall program, not as ad hoc needs to be met.

51. The Bank is already a major investor in statistical capacity building (Figure 4). But because few loans are made purely for statistical capacity and most investments are part of a larger sector or project, there has been no formal evaluation of the statistical components. In the future, statistical capacity building should be better integrated with structural adjustment programs and general budget support—especially the new Poverty Reduction Support Credits. Supporting statistical capacity through the budget rather than through separate projects or even sector programs will strengthen the links between allocations of tax revenue and measurements of results. As part of this process it will be important to identify indicators of statistical capacity building that can be used to assess progress. Agreement is also needed among donors to ensure that new financing initiatives, such as IDA13, address measurement and monitoring issues. The Bank and other donors must also resist the temptation to create parallel systems that bypass weak national systems and establish separate data collection units, often drawing off the limited local expertise.

New instruments for financing statistics

52. Donors and other stakeholders who will benefit from access to better data have a joint interest in increasing financial assistance for statistical capacity building. While there are a number of ways countries can gain access to limited, short-term financial resources, building capacity is a long-term process. The Bank's financial commitment will therefore need to be long-term, so that countries can focus on implementing long-term solutions. This will also allow other donors to collaborate and provide more effective assistance. Recurrent costs, such as salaries for statisticians and data collectors and office overheads, make up the bulk of the expenses faced by statistical offices. For many, the inability to finance recurrent costs is the main barrier to establishing a sound, sustainable statistical system.

53. To address this need, a new lending facility, StatCap, will provide investment loans that allow for support for recurrent costs on a declining basis during the implementation phase. It is designed to support a long-term approach to statistical capacity building, integrated with a country's PRSP or national development plan; with easy-to-use procedures and guidelines and a support team within the Bank that will encourage country managers to take advantage of it. StatCap will complement the projects undertaken through the Trust Fund for Statistical Capacity Building by providing a mechanism for funding the investment needs identified through the master planning process.

54. StatCap should significantly speed up the process for accessing resources and bringing together the elements and actors at a scale needed for countries to establish a sustainable statistical system that produces timely and accurate data. The work on StatCap is in its early stages. Other donors will be consulted as part of a pilot program, to engage their support and to attract additional funding, which could offset or reduce a country's debt burden.

Working with the international community

55. The Bank is already promoting donor coordination through PARIS21 and other forums, including the United Nations Statistical Commission. But the large variety of statistical investment projects and the large number of players involved mean that more effort as well as effective coordination is needed at both national and international level. Regional organizations will be important partners for these endeavors, as has been shown by the recent collaboration between the Bank and the Southern African Development Community and the Economic Commission of West African States.

56. Further work is also needed to develop, promote, and implement frameworks and standards. The IMF's General Data Dissemination System and the Data Quality Assessment Framework, as well as other established frameworks for economic and financial statistics, are valuable tools. But they need to be used systematically to develop expertise in participating countries. As countries take more control over the development of their statistical systems and as the international community relies more on their outputs, it will become more important to have agreed processes and standards for describing how statistical systems operate and the extent to which they follow good practice. The Bank should therefore work with its international partners to build capacity for self-assessment by national statistical offices.

57. Special challenges arise in financing transnational statistical programs, such as the International Comparison Program, which have often suffered from the same problems as national statistical systems: lack of resources leading to reduced coverage and quality and so lack of confidence in the results. The new ICP round being coordinated by the Bank offers an opportunity to break out of this cycle by improving quality and rebuilding confidence. But the real challenge is to place the ICP and similar programs on a sound financial footing, with sufficient funding to cover on-going costs. While there are still efficiency gains to be made, especially by emphasizing links with national capacity building, there will continue to be a need to finance global and regional management activities as well as some of the data collection and processing costs.

58. Because international organizations have a growing need for data—to monitor their own programs and to assist clients in monitoring theirs—there is a strong temptation for agencies to undertake new data gathering activities, sometimes duplicating the work of others. An open dialogue among agencies with a strong sense of partnership, sharing of needs and users' feedback, and joint financing of shared initiatives would be effective in addressing gaps in data quality and availability. Recently, some organizations have developed more formal partnerships through memorandums of agreement to record their joint work and initiatives. Through its governing body and task teams, PARIS21 should be able to contribute significantly to interagency coordination.

59. Better coordination among the main international organizations and the data producers and managers is needed to sustain a well harmonized, internationally agreed set of data, which is up-to-date, easily accessible, and complete with metadata and other documentation. Coordination of the statistical activities of the UN and its specialized agencies such as UNESCO and WHO and other international organizations such as the IMF and the World Bank takes place in a number of forums, with the UN Statistical Commission as the highest governing body. However, day-to-day coordination issues are generally left to managers and officers-in-charge to sort out and to agree on implementation details. This process has worked well but would benefit from more formal recognition and better channels of communication.

IV. Conclusion

60. The consensus emerging from the Monterrey Conference on Financing for Development leads us toward a development process more focused on implementation and outcomes. Data and statistics, although they clearly are not all that is needed for development, are critical for measuring, monitoring, and managing for development results. At country level, PRSPs (Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers) have generated an explicit demand for statistics to analyze poverty issues and trends, and to design, implement, monitor, and evaluate poverty reduction strategies. The data needed to monitor progress towards the goals of the PRSPs originate in national statistical systems, which must also provide data for national policy makers and the general public on a wide variety of topics.

61. The Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) play an important role in providing a framework for quantifying many of the desired outcomes and building agreements about the actions for achieving them. Global monitoring of the goals is based on data that have been reviewed, and in some cases, revised by international agencies. But the quality and availability of these data depend upon the capacity of national statistical agencies, which are often undervalued and under funded. The informal network of agencies that compile information received from countries according to standard definitions and methodologies and disseminates cross-country-comparable statistics comprises the international statistical system. Their work is important because it increases the availability of reliable statistics and contributes to improvements in the quality of statistical products and the capacity of national statistical systems.

62. The World Bank benefits from the work of national and international statistical agencies and plays an important role in the international statistical system: it is the primary compiler of international debt statistics; it has taken leadership in the measurement of income poverty; it manages the International Comparison Program, which produces global price indexes; it provides grants, loans, and technical assistance to improve the statistical capacity of member countries; and it compiles and disseminates data through its regular statistical products. In addition, the World Bank uses statistical information to analyze country socio-economic situation and trends and to design its most appropriate assistance policy to countries.

63. Working with the UN, IMF, and our international partners we are stepping up our efforts to build statistical capacity at the national and international level. This paper has provided an overview of where we are and what more needs to be done. Progress in the past two years has been particularly impressive. Some of the successes: increasing international coordination and partnership through PARIS21; mobilization of financing for statistics through the World Bank Trust Fund for Statistical Capacity Building and DGF contributions; the IMF's data standardization initiatives; and the expanded program of training and workshops offered through WBI and PARIS21. The potential for follow through based on the work already underway is also very promising. The existing mechanisms for international coordination and partnership in statistics should therefore be continued. However, we need to increase our focus on improving development information and particularly on national statistical capacity building. The collective actions of many partners and a continued focus on building statistical capacity at the country level will be critical for establishing a sustainable system for measuring, monitoring, and managing for development results.

SCB Paper, Appendix A: Statistical Practices

	National accounts	Balance of payments	External debt	Import Export prices	Population census	Vital registration system	Agricultural census	CPI	Production index	SDDS
	Base year*	BOP manual in use					Latest year	Base year		Subscriber
<i>Best possible score = 10</i>	<i>1991 or later is 1, A is 1</i>	<i>BPM5 is 1</i>	<i>Actual / preliminary is 1</i>	<i>Yes is 1</i>	<i>1991 or later is 1</i>	<i>Yes is 1</i>	<i>1991 or later is 1</i>	<i>1991 or later is 1, A is 1</i>	<i>Yes is 1</i>	<i>Yes is 1</i>
Afghanistan	1975									
Albania	1995	BPM5	Actual		1989	Yes	1995	1993		
Algeria	1980	BPM5	Actual		1998		1973	1989		
Angola	1997	BPM4	Actual		1970		1964-65	1990		
Argentina	1993	BPM5	Preliminary	Yes	2001	Yes	1988	1996	Yes	Yes
Armenia	A	BPM5	Actual		1989	Yes		A	Yes	
Azerbaijan	A	BPM5	Actual		1999	Yes		A		
Bangladesh	1996	BPM5	Actual		1991		1976	1985	Yes	
Belarus	A	BPM5	Actual		1999	Yes	1994	A		
Benin	1985	BPM4	Actual		1992		1992-93	1986		
Bolivia	1990	BPM5	Actual	Yes	2001			1990		
Bosnia and Herzegovina	A	BPM5	Preliminary		1991	Yes				
Botswana	1986	BPM5	Actual		1991		1993	1996		
Brazil	1995	BPM5	Preliminary	Yes	2000		1996	1995	Yes	Yes
Bulgaria	A	BPM5	Actual		1992	Yes		A		
Burkina Faso	1985	BPM4	Actual		1996		1993	1980		
Burundi	1980	BPM5	Estimate		1990			1979		
Cambodia	1989	BPM5	Preliminary		1998			2000		
Cameroon	1980	BPM5	Preliminary		1987		1972-73	1964		
Central African Rep.	1987	BPM4	Estimate		1988			1981		
Chad	1995	BPM5	Preliminary		1993			1988		
Chile	1986	BPM5	Actual	Yes	1992	Yes	1997	1989	Yes	Yes
China	1990	BPM5	Estimate		2000		1996	A	Yes	
Colombia	1994	BPM5	Actual	Yes	1993		1988	1984	Yes	Yes
Congo, Dem. Rep.	1987	BPM5	Actual		1984		1990	1993		
Congo, Rep.	1978	BPM4	Estimate		1996		1986	1964		
Costa Rica	1991	BPM5	Actual		2000	Yes	1973	1974		Yes
Côte d'Ivoire	1986	BPM5	Estimate		1998		1974-75	1979	Yes	
Croatia	1997	BPM5	Actual		2001	Yes		1995	Yes	Yes
Cuba	1981				1981	Yes				
Czech Rep.	1995	BPM5	Preliminary		1991	Yes		1994	Yes	Yes
Dominican Rep.	1990	BPM5	Actual	Yes	1993		1971	1999		
Ecuador	1975	BPM5	Estimate	Yes	2001		1997	1994		Yes
Egypt, Arab Rep.	1992	BPM5	Actual		1996	Yes	1989-90	1981		
El Salvador	1990	BPM5	Actual		1992		1970-71	1978		Yes
Eritrea	1992	BPM4	Actual		1984					
Estonia	1995	BPM5	Preliminary		2000	Yes	1994	1997		Yes
Ethiopia	1981	BPM5	Actual		1994		1988-89	1995		
Gabon	1991	BPM5	Actual		1993		1974-75	1975		
Gambia, The	1987	BPM5	Actual		1993			1968		
Georgia	A	BPM5	Actual		1989	Yes		2000		
Ghana	1975	BPM5	Estimate		2000		1984	1992		
Guatemala	1958	BPM5	Actual		1994	Yes	1979	2000		
Guinea	1994	BPM5	Estimate		1996		1996			
Guinea-Bissau	1986	BPM5	Estimate		1991		1988	1986		
Haiti	1976	BPM5	Preliminary		1982		1971	1976		
Honduras	1978	BPM5	Actual	Yes	1988		1993	1978		
Hungary	1994	BPM5	Actual	Yes	2001	Yes	1994	2000	Yes	Yes
India	1993	BPM5	Preliminary	Yes	2001		1986	1981	Yes	Yes
Indonesia	1993	BPM5	Preliminary	Yes	2000		1993	1988	Yes	Yes
Iran, Islamic Rep.	1982	BPM5	Estimate		1991		1988	1997		
Iraq	1969				1997		1981			

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Jamaica	1986	BPM5	Actual		2001	Yes	1979	1984		
Jordan	1994	BPM5	Preliminary	Yes	1994		1997	1992	Yes	
Kazakhstan	A	BPM5	Actual		1999	Yes		2001		
Kenya	1982	BPM5	Actual	Yes	1999		1981	1986	Yes	
Korea, Dem. Rep.	..	BPM5			1993					
Kyrgyz Rep.	A	BPM5	Actual		1999	Yes		A		
Lao PDR	1990	BPM5	Preliminary		1995		1999	1987		
Latvia	1995	BPM5	Actual	Yes	2000	Yes	1994	A		Yes
Lebanon	1994	BPM4	Preliminary		1970		1999			
Lesotho	1995	BPM5	Preliminary		1996		1989-90	1989		
Libya	1975	BPM5		Yes	1995		1987			
Liberia	1971		Estimate							
Lithuania	1995	BPM5	Actual		2001	Yes	1994	1999	Yes	Yes
Macedonia, FYR	1995	BPM5	Actual		1994	Yes	1994	1995	Yes	
Madagascar	1984	BPM5	Preliminary		1993		1984	1968		
Malawi	1994	BPM5	Estimate		1998		1992-93	1990	Yes	
Malaysia	1987	BPM5	Estimate	Yes	2000	Yes		1990	Yes	Yes
Mali	1987	BPM4	Preliminary		1998		1978	1985		
Mauritania	1985	BPM4	Actual		2000		1985	1985		
Mauritius	1992	BPM5	Actual	Yes	2000	Yes		1996		
Mexico	1993	BPM5	Actual		2000		1991	1977	Yes	Yes
Moldova	1996	BPM5	Actual		1989	Yes		1994		
Mongolia	1998	BPM5	Estimate		2000			1991		
Morocco	1980	BPM5	Actual		1994		1997	1991	Yes	
Mozambique	1995	BPM5	Preliminary		1997			1989		
Myanmar	1985	BPM5	Estimate		1983		1993	1997		
Namibia	1995	BPM5	Estimate		1991		1995	1985		
Nepal	1985	BPM5	Actual		1991		1992	1973		
Nicaragua	1980	BPM5	Actual		1995		1963	1994		
Niger	1987	BPM5	Preliminary		1988		1980	1996		
Nigeria	1987	BPM5	Estimate		1991		1960	1985	Yes	
Oman	1978	BPM5	Actual		1993		1979	1990		
Pakistan	1981	BPM5	Preliminary	Yes	1998		1990	1982	Yes	
Panama	1982	BPM5	Actual		2000		1990	1987	Yes	
Papua New Guinea	1983	BPM5	Actual	Yes	2000			1977		
Paraguay	1982	BPM5	Actual		1992		1991	1992		
Peru	1994	BPM5	Actual	Yes	1993		1994	1994	Yes	Yes
Philippines	1985	BPM5	Actual	Yes	2000		1991	1978	Yes	Yes
Poland	A	BPM5	Actual	Yes	1988	Yes	1990	A	Yes	Yes
Puerto Rico	1954				1990	Yes	1987			
Romania	A	BPM5	Actual		1992	Yes		1990	Yes	
Russian Federation	A	BPM5	Estimate		2002	Yes	1994-95	A		
Rwanda	1985	BPM5	Estimate	Yes	1991		1984	1982		
Saudi Arabia	1970	BPM4	Estimate*		1992		1983	1988		
Senegal	1987	BPM5	Preliminary		1988		1960	1996	Yes	
Sierra Leone	1990	BPM5	Actual		1985		1985	1992		
Slovak Rep.	1995	BPM5	Actual		1991	Yes		1995	Yes	Yes
Slovenia	1993	BPM5	Actual		1991	Yes	1991	1990	Yes	Yes
Somalia	1985									
South Africa	1995	BPM5	Estimate	Yes	2001			1985	Yes	Yes
Sri Lanka	1996	BPM5	Actual	Yes	2001	Yes	1982	1950		
Sudan	1982	BPM5	Estimate		1993			1980		

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Swaziland	1985		Estimate					1996		
Syrian Arab Rep.	1995	BPM5	Estimate	Yes	1994		1981	1972	Yes	
Tajikistan		BPM5	Actual		2000	Yes				
Tanzania	1992	BPM5	Preliminary		1988		1995	1994	Yes	
Thailand	1988	BPM5	Preliminary	Yes	2000		1993	1994		Yes
Togo	1978	BPM5	Preliminary		1981		1996	1996		
Trinidad and Tobago	1985	BPM5	Estimate		1990	Yes	1982	1993	Yes	
Tunisia	1990	BPM5	Actual		1994		1961	1990	Yes	Yes
Turkey	1987	BPM5	Actual	Yes	1997		1991	1994	Yes	Yes
Turkmenistan	A	BPM5	Estimate		1995	Yes				
Uganda	1991	BPM5	Preliminary		1991		1991	1989		
Ukraine	1990	BPM5	Actual		2001	Yes		1994		
Uruguay	1983	BPM5	Actual		1996	Yes	1990	1985	Yes	
Uzbekistan	A	BPM5	Actual		1989	Yes				
Venezuela, R.B.	1984	BPM5	Preliminary	Yes	2001	Yes	1997-98	1997		
Vietnam	1989	BPM4	Preliminary		1999		1994			
West Bank and Gaza	1997				1997		1971			
Yemen, Rep.	1990	BPM5	Preliminary		1994		1982-85	1992		
Yugoslavia, Fed. Rep.	2000		Estimate		1991	Yes	1981			
Zambia	1994	BPM5	Preliminary		1990		1990	1994	Yes	
Zimbabwe	1990	BPM5	Preliminary		1992		1960	1990	Yes	

*A - Original chained constant price data are rescaled.

* Saudi Arabia is not required to report external debt data; estimates are calculated for aggregation purposes.

Development Data Group, October 2002

SCB Paper, Appendix B: Activity Matrix

Agency/ Initiative	Partnerships	Regional/Country Coverage	Activities
World Bank			
<p>DECDG Trust Fund for Statistical Capacity Building: Provides funding for global, regional, and country projects to help strengthen national statistical systems, data processes, collection, processing, analysis, storage, and dissemination of data; the use of quality and timely data to encourage effective decision-making and the reduction of poverty; to support the PARIS21 vision of promoting partnerships and mechanisms for sharing knowledge and experience.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bilateral agencies in UK, France, Germany, Netherlands and Switzerland PARIS21 Secretariat Multilateral Agencies: UN, EU, IMF, OECD Regional organizations: AFRISTAT, SADC 	<p>32 projects (21 country projects and 13 global and regional) representing an investment of about \$17 million in Africa, Asia, EAP ECA, and MNA.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> From October 2001, 16 projects were approved for a total budget of \$7.4 million, of which 62% (\$4.5 million) is from TFSCB. Projects support work on long-term statistical plans, improving the user/provider dialogue, strengthening strategic planning and capacity for poverty monitoring and analysis, sector-specific statistical systems, PRSPs, labor market indicators, and indicators for better governance.
<p>DECDG TA in Statistics Team offers technical support in statistical capacity building to member countries in institutional capacity building in statistics, but also works on producing new knowledge in statistics or in other words theoretical works and guidelines for applications.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Multilateral agencies National governments 	<p>Countries in Africa, Asia, EAP, ECA, LCR and MNA</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Help with managing statistical components for poverty reduction projects and for monitoring and evaluation of results-oriented activities. Comprehensive, coordinated, demand-led and knowledge-based TA for building sustainable statistical capacity for producing and disseminating economic, social, and environmental statistics.
<p>Development Grant Facility Supports many statistical capacity building initiatives and activities; workshops, TA, training, data activities.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PARIS21 Secretariat OECD 	<p>South Asia; Chad, Vietnam and Mongolia AFRISTAT Philippine Institute for Development Studies (PIDS) Pakistan Institute of Development Economics (PIDE). EUROSTAT and CIS UN-ESCAP</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support for designing statistical master plans, organizing workshops for ICP/PPP improvements, for poverty monitoring and evaluation, and resources for training institutes.
<p>World Bank Institute Supports Poverty Analysis Initiative (PAI) to build capacity of governments, NGOs, and the research community for poverty measurement/diagnostics, monitoring, evaluation of poverty reduction.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> TFSCB SADC UNESCAP ADB MECOVI. 	<p>SADC (Africa), India (SA), Thailand (EAP), and in LAC</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strategic seminars, workshops, technical courses, and individual support for senior policymakers, managers of information systems, technical analysts and regional communities of practice.
<p>Africa Region Provides funding and TA for Poverty Analysis and Data Initiative (PADI) to support poverty reduction strategies in Africa</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> TFSCB WBI Ecole Nationale Supérieure de Statistique et d'Economie Appliquée (ENSEA), Abidjan, Cote d'Ivoire African Capacity Building Foundation AFRISTAT, Bamako, Mali University of Dar-es-Salaam, Tanzania UN-ECA 	<p>50 countries in Sub-Saharan Africa</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Supply of data management systems for statistical agencies to compile and manage data, improve access, publication and dissemination of data. Support for household surveys and methods, such as LSMS, CWIQ, and the Africa Household Survey Database. Partnership with African Capacity Building Foundation, to build sustainable capacity for good governance and poverty reduction, including in statistics.

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Agency/ Initiative	Partnerships	Regional/Country Coverage	Activities
<p>East Asia Region Provides funding and TA for Poverty Analysis and Data Initiative (PADI) to support poverty reduction strategies.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • TFSCB • The Philippine Institute for Development Studies • East Asia Regional Office • Partners in Cambodia, China, and Thailand • UN-SIAP • UN-ESCAP 	Cambodia, China, Thailand.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regional and country workshops; support for: regional web site on poverty watch, poverty data bank, web site of community of practice in poverty analysis, monitoring and evaluation; and a multi-country multi-donor regional fund to support poverty analysis and data initiatives in the region.
<p>ECA Region The Transition Monitoring project (Transmonnee) compiles comprehensive, consistent social indicators on demographics, health, education, social protection, labor, & general economy, emphasizing well-being of women and children; it offers data quality control and training.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • International Child Development Centre (ICDC) • UNICEF 	Central Europe, the Baltic states, and the CIS, excluding Turkey	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Quality control of the compiled data and training.
<p>LAC (LCR) Region See State Modernization TA <i>MECOVI program</i>; Plus two other initiatives: 1) the Public Sector Group operation in Guyana, the Credit (TAC), with a capacity building component for the Bureau of Statistics; 2) a loan component to support Health and Demographic surveys.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IDB (MECOVI program) • Bureau of Statistics, Guyana • TFSCB • WBI • UN-ECLAC 	See MECOVI program	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • See MECOVI program
<p>MENA Region Sector studies, Stand-alone grants, loans and project components for statistical capacity building.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Economic Research Forum • TFSCB • UN-ESCWA 	Algeria, Egypt, Jordan, Lebanon, Morocco, Tunisia and Yemen	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support for modeling impact of free trade agreement with Europe, a labor market household survey, observatory for labor market in Tunisia, observatory for living conditions in Morocco, an employment study in Morocco, new economic research institutes in Algeria and Morocco, poverty analysis in Morocco, Tunisia, Yemen, population study in Yemen, administrative reporting systems for health and education in Egypt, Morocco, Yemen, new household survey methods in Jordan, data improvement projects for education and agriculture. • TFSCB grant proposals – one submitted for Tunisia; one under preparation--for Morocco.
PARIS21			
<p>Partnership In Statistics for development in the 21st century A global consortium of policy makers, statisticians, other users of statistical information in support of evidence-based</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • European Union, • IMF • OECD • UN • World Bank, • Bilateral and regional development agencies 	Sub-Saharan Africa, Latin America and Caribbean, Asia, and Arab States; South Africa, Malawi and Zambia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regional, and country-level workshops; special task teams (e.g. on advocacy, statistical strategies, census, statistical capacity building indicators, rural and agricultural statistics); studies (e.g. on statistical

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Agency/ Initiative	Partnerships	Regional/Country Coverage	Activities
<p>development, operating through existing global, regional and national structures. The World Bank is one of its founding members, and is represented by DECDG's Director, on the Steering Committee.</p>			<p>operations review for monitoring MDGs); support for information exchange (e.g. international meetings; quarterly newsletter, web-site, pro-poor policy films for country statisticians, poverty analysts and development agencies; statistical documents database</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Donor information exchange.
IMF	•		•
<p>Statistics Department The Statistics Department of the IMF is working on a project to develop a framework that can be used in assessing the quality of macroeconomic data. It provides TA for improving the collection, compilation and dissemination of official statistics and assisting the participation in the SDDS and GDDS.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • World Bank • OECD • Multilateral and Bilateral Organizations 	<p>Africa, Asia, Europe, Middle East and North Africa, Latin America and Caribbean</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • TA missions to national statistical offices, central banks, and finance ministries, or training courses at headquarters and overseas locations; knowledge and skills transfer, organizational and institutional advice; for balance of payments, government finance, monetary and financial, national accounts and price statistics, metadata, and statistical organization. • Support for design of overall strategies and action plans for enhanced data quality in member countries; a framework for assessing data quality.
<p>GDDS General Data Dissemination System: aims to establish a framework for providing guidance on good statistical practice, tools to diagnose statistical system areas requiring priority attention, and processes to aid short-and longer-run development plans. Both the GDDS and the Special Data Dissemination Standard (SDDS) are expected to enhance the availability of timely and comprehensive statistics and therefore contribute to the pursuit of sound macroeconomic policies.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regional agencies, multilateral and bilateral institutions • AFRISTAT • PARIS21 • World Bank • Japan • UK. 	<p>44 countries (from all regions) subscribe to the GDDS</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training, TA: drafts of meta data; diagnoses of statistical systems requiring priority attention; design of statistical development plans
<p>SDDS Special Data Dissemination Standard provides guidance on delivering economic and financial data to the public. Both the General Data Dissemination System (GDDS) and the SDDS will improve availability of timely and comprehensive statistics and support the pursuit of sound macroeconomic policies; the SDDS will also contribute to improved functioning of financial markets.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regional agencies, multilateral and bilateral institutions • OECD • PARIS21 • World Bank • Japan • UK. 	<p>50 countries (from all regions) subscribe to the SDDS</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support for ready and equal access to data, and for assessing integrity of data disseminated under the SDDS, and data quality.

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Agency/ Initiative	Partnerships	Regional/Country Coverage	Activities
DQAF/ ROSC Based on the Data Quality Assessment Framework (DQAF) experiment, the Statistical Department developed the Reports on the Observance of Standards and Codes (ROSC). ROSC data modules assess the disclosure element of the standard and quality of information provided to the public in key data used for a country's macroeconomic analysis; and in support of monitoring the TA and as a framework for deriving PARIS21 statistical capacity-building indicators.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> World Bank United Nations ILO PARIS21. 	Key datasets that form the basis of a country's macroeconomic analysis in ten countries are available on the IMF's website: Botswana, Chile, Costa Rica, Estonia, Hungary, Mauritius, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Sweden, and Turkey.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support for evaluation and improvements to statistical environment, structure, processes, managerial and technical support, and outcomes of statistical operations, and the PARIS21 indicator structure. TA for describing statistical operations, identifying priorities and operational goals, summarizing results for monitoring statistical activities, and presenting outcomes of data activities.
The IMF Institute Provides training in macroeconomic analysis and policy to member country officials. Training helps equip country officials with the analytical tools needed to formulate appropriate economic and financial policies.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> China-IMF training program IMF-AMF Regional Training Program in UAE Africa Institute in Côte d'Ivoire IMF-Singapore Regional Training Institute Vienna Institute, Austria Regional Training Center for Latin America, in partnership with Ministry of Finance of Brazil 	Since 1964, the IMF Institute has provided specialized training in economic analysis and policy for more than 14,100 officials from 181 countries.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Training delivered in four languages (Arabic, English, French and Spanish) at IMF headquarters in Washington, D.C., and six regions.
Statistical Agencies			
EUROSTAT Establishes regional projects to help strengthen national statistical offices' work, and special initiatives such as the MEDSTAT program for agricultural and social statistics.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> EU Bilateral agencies Participating agencies and member countries Multilateral Organizations PARIS21 	ACP region: UEMOA countries, ECOWAS, COMESA and SADC countries; CEMAC countries; ALA region: Mercosur and Chile, Andean Community countries; MED region	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assistance with: implementing overall statistical programs; training in statistical techniques, management, computer tools; consolidating institutions (preparing master plans, laws on statistics, etc.).
UN Specialized Agencies			
FAO - Statistics Division Provides TA on food and agricultural statistics, for generating reliable, timely statistics; coordinates PARIS21 Task Team for Rural and Agricultural Statistics.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PARIS21 TFSCB Japanese trust fund. Afr. Comm. on Agricultural Statistics (AFCAS) Asia and Pacific Comm. on Agri. Statistics (APCAS) FAO/ECE/CES Study Group on Food and Agri. Statistics FAO/OEA/IICA in America. 	Africa:(Cote d'Ivoire, Mozambique, Guinea, République Démocratique du Congo, Gambia, Lesotho, etc.); Asia Region: ASEAN Countries:: Middle East, Latin America, Eastern Europe Countries.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Methodological support for technical publications on concepts, standards and methods for food and agricultural statistics used in national systems; training materials and sessions for agricultural censuses and surveys, remote sensing, and multiple frame agricultural production surveys.
ILO Supports development and operation of specific statistical surveys and the compilation of statistics from labor administrative records.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bilateral donors and TA organizations, such as PARIS 21, EU, USAID, WB. etc. member of ICCS for Sub-Saharan Africa with UNSD, USAID, US Census Bureau, CIDA (Canada). 	Asia and the Pacific, Africa, Arab countries; Bahrain, Yemen; Cambodia, Moldova and South Africa; the Caribbean, Nigeria	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establishment of international standards and best practices; preparation and dissemination of manuals and guidelines; training workshops; technical advice and guidance.
UNDP Work on MDG country reports			
UNESCO-UIS The UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS) was established	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> OECD, EUROSTAT, World Bank, International. 	All UNESCO member states. SISEE (Statistical Information System on Expenditure and	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support for statistical capacity-building through: NESIS, an Africa-wide

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Agency/ Initiative	Partnerships	Regional/Country Coverage	Activities
<p>Statistics (UIS) was established in July 1999 to meet the growing needs of member states and the international community for a wider range of policy-relevant, timely, and reliable statistics in education, science and technology, culture and communication; aims are to (a) gather a wide range of quality statistical information for states to analyze efficiency and effectiveness of programs and for policy decisions; (b) interpret and report on the global situation of education, science and technology, culture and communication; and (c) support development of statistical and analytical capacities of countries.</p>	<p>Intergovernmental agencies</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • non-governmental and regional organizations • research institutes, and universities 	<p>funding of educational systems) developed with the participation of four pilot countries (Burkina Faso, Chad, Madagascar and Senegal); NESIS (National Education Statistical Information Systems): more than 40 countries have participated in different activities. OECD/UNESCO WEI program: Argentina, Brazil, Chile, China, Egypt, India, Indonesia, Jordan, Malaysia, Paraguay, Peru, the Philippines, Uruguay, the Russian Federation, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Tunisia and Zimbabwe.</p>	<p>multi-donor program for building self-sustainable statistical information systems for education policy needs; training and capacity-building in with African institutions and specialists; intra-regional exchange and networks between institutions, agencies and experts (SISEE is important for the development and management policies of these systems</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Education for All program (EFA): training and other activities to improve capacity for data collection and analysis • World Education Indicators (WEI) in co-ordination with OECD, and the program for European Union candidate countries with EUROSTAT.
<p>UNFPA Supports social statistics capacity: population, demographic, and health indicators, priority to poorest countries where capacity is weakest.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • TA organizations, such as PARIS 21, EU, USAID, WB. bilaterals • ICCC for Sub-Saharan Africa with UNSD, USAID, the US Census Bureau, CIDA (Canada) 	<p>Local offices in 70 countries</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • TA for countries' first censuses: technical elements, cartography, data processing, analysis and dissemination, including census-based poverty mapping; support with post-conflict censuses.
<p>UNICEF Helps build country statistical capacity for monitoring children's condition: Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS) for for monitoring World Summit for Children goals.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government agencies in 67 participating countries 	<p>67 countries, including those in conflict, such as Angola, Dem. Rep. Congo and Sudan</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regional workshops, survey expertise and additional resources; methodological support for filling data gaps, providing consistent data through common indicators.
<p>UN Statistics Division Provides long-standing technical cooperation in regional / global programs; workshops and training sessions, and consultancies. the collection, processing and dissemination of statistical information; the standardization of statistical methods, classifications and definitions; the technical cooperation program; and the coordination of international statistical programs and activities</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UN specialized agencies • Multilateral organizations 	<p>Latin America, Africa, Western Asia; CIS, CARICOM countries; ASEAN countries</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training and TA covering census, surveys; national accounts, trade, GIS, data management and dissemination; technical handbooks • Support for global center for data on international trade, national accounts, energy, industry, environment, transport and demographic and social statistics • promotion of international standards of methods, classifications and definitions • advice and training for improving statistical services • coordination of international statistical programs and activities for UNSC and the ACC--Administrative Committee on Coordination Subcommittee on Statistical Activities; secretarial support to the UNSC and Working Group • assistance with

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			implementing Agenda 21: integrated environmental and economic accounting, environmental statistics and indicators of sustainable development, etc. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • support for modern surveying and mapping techniques.
WHO Supports member government management of health statistics. Managing information by assessing trends and comparing performance; setting the agenda for, and stimulating research and development.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Member country governments 	No information yet.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supply of software and TA for managing health surveys, immunization coverage, epidemiological data, surveillance systems
UN Regional Agencies			
UN ESCAP The main objectives of the statistics sub-program are to help the development of sustainable national statistical capabilities in the Asian and Pacific region; to disseminate comparable social, economic and other statistics on regional and associate members; and to promote effective use of information technology.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA), international organizations such as UNDP and FAO. • UN-SIAP • Asia Development Bank • OECD 	52 countries in the sub-region. Particular attention is given to the needs of the least developed countries and the disadvantaged economies in transition.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Substantive and other services to the Committee on Statistics, • TA. including advisory services and seminars, technical material • workshops and training in statistics and information technology, especially with the statistical training programs of SIAP; • review and coordination of revision of statistical standards • collection, compilation and dissemination of statistical information on the region, and statistical support for analytical work • close collaboration and cooperation with regional, sub-regional and other TA providers.
Statistical Institute for Asia and the Pacific (UN-SIAP) A subsidiary of the UN-ESCAP, UN-SIAP's mission is to provide professional training to statisticians on official statistics, and to help build training capability in ESCAP region.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government of Japan -Japan International Co-operation Agency (JICA). • UN-ESCAP • UNDP 	9 countries: Australia, China, Fiji, India, Japan, Malaysia, Republic of Korea, Singapore and Thailand	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support for strengthened capacity for collection, analysis and dissemination of timely and high-quality • support for training development; advice and on-the-job training; preparation of training materials • fellowships for general and advanced courses and workshops.
UNECA Supports statistical development: designing statistical master plans and integrated information systems; implementing the SNA93 and improvement and development of basic economic statistics.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Addis Ababa Plan of Action for Statistical Development in Africa (AAPA); • Advisory Board on Statistics in Africa (ABSA); • Forum of ABSA members • DFID • PARIS21 • World Bank 	All African countries including North Africa	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Workshops on statistical organization, management, household sector accounts, international economic and social classifications, statistical database development and data dissemination strategies.
UN ECLAC Offers and coordinates TA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WB • IDB 	Seven Latin American countries. UN Development Account project.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Workshops on technical knowledge, methodologies and

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Agency/ Initiative	Partnerships	Regional/Country Coverage	Activities
activities to build and sustain national statistical capacity in the region; supports MECOVI Program.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> UN Development Account project PARIS21 Statistical Conference of the Americas 	PARIS21; Statistical Conference of the Americas.	international standards; support for national institutional frameworks; translation and distribution of handbooks and newsletters on statistics, economic classifications, organization and good practice.
UN ESCWA Assists member states develop capacity in poverty measurement, social and development indicators, national accounts, industrial statistics, ICP data; collects, assesses and compiles statistics, develops databases and disseminates statistics; promotes international standards, classifications, programs and systems for member states.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Member country governments? IAOS 	13 countries: Bahrain, Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Oman, Palestine, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Syria, United Arab Emirates, Yemen	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Training, workshops, expert group meetings, and technical manuals. analytical studies; research, surveys; conferences, expert group meetings, training workshops; symposia and seminars; support for development assistance activities dissemination information about activities to government and NGO agencies and the public.
Multilateral Development Banks			
African Development Bank Supports many activities aimed at developing and strengthening statistical systems and institutions in member countries; manages ICP Africa.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> WB IMF UN Regional Development Banks 	53 African countries--and in particular: Cameroon, Chad, Djibouti, Equatorial Guinea, Guinea, Rwanda, and Sao Tome	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> TA for national accounts and poverty surveys through SDA programs and PRSP process; training, equipment and funding of operations and incentives for local staff.
Asian Development Bank Statistics Division supports improvement of national accounts statistics and environment, agriculture, social and demographic, labor, prices, money and banking; helps rebuild war-destroyed statistical systems and those in transition to market economies.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> UN-ESCAP UN-SIAP UN WB 	25 countries including several small Pacific Islands countries.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> TA for statistical legislation, organization and management of systems, infrastructure, training and apprenticeship; data collection, dissemination; especially for measuring and monitoring poverty and Goals; small countries adapting national accounts to international standards.
Inter-American Development Bank (See also MECOVI program) Sponsors the MECOVI Program (for the Improvement of the Surveys and the Measurement of Living Conditions) in Latin America and the Caribbean, and other initiatives to improve quality, opportunity, relevance and accessibility of household survey data, and to disseminate and exchange best practices, improve foreign trade statistics, and census management.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> WB UN-ECLAC for MECOVI; ASDI DFID for revamping Honduras national statistical system 	MECOVI – Argentina, Bolivia, El Salvador, Guatemala, Nicaragua, Paraguay, Peru. Ecuador, Honduras. Dominican Republic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See also MECOVI program TA to statistical institutes, on trade and census execution; regional workshops and training courses.
Multilateral Agencies			
Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development The Division for Non-Members of the OECD Statistics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> UN Regional Commissions (UNECE, UNESCAP and UNECLAC) Statistical office of the European Union 	30 member countries, and non-member countries: Baltic States, CIS, Balkans (Bulgaria, Romania, Albania, Macedonia, Slovenia, Croatia, Bosnia). ASEAN, India.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> TA in regional or country workshops, advisory services; reports on conferences, workshops, methodologies; software development for non-

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Directorate provides TA in statistics to transition countries in East and Central Europe and FSU, the former Yugoslavia Republic, Asia and Latin America to meet international standards.	(EUROSTAT), <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Asian Development Bank Statistical Committee of the CIS. PARIS21 	China, Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Venezuela, Ecuador	member countries for NA compilation, data editing, analysis, and composite leading indicators.
Regional Organizations			
CARICOM Statistics Sub-program supports the region's plans for a single market / single economy, and interaction with the WTO, the free trade area of the Americas, and other international arenas.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> OECD EUROSTAT France Spain 	Antigua and Barbuda, Dominica, Grenada, St. Kitts and Nevis, Curacao	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Funds for TA projects in trade data, environment and social statistics, national accounts and price data.
Regional Initiatives			
MECOVI (see IDB, World Bank LCR) Established for the improvement of the surveys and the measurement of living conditions in Latin America and the Caribbean.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> IDB World Bank UN-ECLAC Other multilateral and bilateral donors 	Country training -- Argentina, Bolivia, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Paraguay and Peru, and Ecuador, Honduras and the Dominican Republic. All Latin American countries participate in the regional training courses.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> TA and funding to statistical institutes regional workshops and training courses to strengthen institutional capacity to plan and carry out household surveys with improved data quality, monitor poverty, improve trade data and census management; exchange best practices; ensure statistical underpinning of evaluation of targeted public programs.
Bilateral Agencies			
Canada CIDA funds ten initiatives aiming at strengthening evaluation and monitoring capacity.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> UNESCO Institute of Statistics Statistics Canada 	Caribbean countries, Bangladesh, China, Cuba, Hungary, Peru, Philippines, Ukraine, South Africa	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Financial and intellectual support, TA initiatives; customized TA.
Denmark Statistics Denmark supports statistical capacity building to assist countries applying for membership of the EU to adjust their statistical production to the requirements of the EU, and to assist with developing countries' poverty measurement.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> EU German Statistical Office Norway Sweden East African Secretariat. 	Lithuania; Poland, Slovakia, Slovenia, Bulgaria, Uganda, Tanzania and Kenya, Mozambique	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> TA and training programs for development of a statistical business register, transport statistics, national accounts, analysis and dissemination of statistics, institution building, district based statistics, IT-strategy.
Finland Includes statistical capacity components in some projects.		Brazil, Gaza	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> TA for Amazon Forest: Criteria and indicators for sustainability of the Amazon forest; and the Gaza land management project: "Improved land registration system" to form a basis for land ownership and land taxation.
France Supports PARIS 21 and other statistical capacity efforts; particularly in Sub-Saharan Africa.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PARIS 21 partners AFRISTAT CSLP Fonds de solidarité prioritaire (Priority Solidarity Fund) 	Africa, Latin America, and Eastern Europe	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support for creation and development of Afristat; development of tools such as ERETES (national accountancy software) and methods of collection and statistical analysis suitable for developing countries; statistics schools in Africa.

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Germany The Federal Statistical Office supports technical cooperation especially for countries in transition to market oriented systems.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> European Union German Ministry for Economic Development and Cooperation 	Candidate countries of the EU, the CIS countries and Mongolia, China, and plans to work with other newly industrialized countries of East and South East Asian regions.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support for all official statistics, reorganization of statistical offices, methodological assistance for programs of advanced training, public relations; project planning, expert missions, workshops and seminars, study visits and expert evaluations.
Japan Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA), supports technical cooperation for statistical capacity building around the world, but mainly in Asia and the Pacific region.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Statistical Institution for Asia and the Pacific (UNSIAP) World Bank's PHRD grants, IMF's GDDS projects 	ASEAN members (Brunei, Cambodia, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand and Vietnam) and the UNESCAP countries; Argentina, Indonesia and Paraguay; Thailand and Syria	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Training courses, technical cooperation, study programs and expertise in administrative management; collection, compilation, dissemination and analysis of official statistics; application of IT to statistical processes; agricultural industrial, labor, population and agricultural statistics.
Norway Statistics Norway and NORAD support institutional co-operation to ensure sustainable statistical capacity building.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Eurostat Efta's Statistical Office Statistics Sweden a new Scandinavian cooperation and other bilateral agencies World Bank UNDP PARIS21 	Partner countries and those identified by Eurostat and Efta's Statistical Office; Sub-Saharan Africa, Central Europe, Palestine, China.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support for all statistical work: analysis, national accounts resident advisors, short term consultants, study visits, joint papers, quality control and follow up.
Sweden Statistics Sweden provides technical cooperation for capacity building.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> UNDP PARIS21 Joint venture with Denmark and Norway for assistance project in Mozambique 	Sub-Saharan Africa: Mozambique, Namibia, Tanzania, SADC; Laos, Vietnam, Honduras	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Training of statisticians / users: monitoring and evaluation of poverty reduction strategies.
Switzerland Swiss Federal Statistical Office provides co-operation and TA based on collaboration and regional interests.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> EU TA programs (Medstat / Cards) Multilateral / bilateral donors PARIS21 World Bank TFSCB 	MEDA countries and Western Balkans region, and particularly countries in critical situations: Palestine, Albania, etc.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> TA and funding for statistical projects of strategic importance -- population census, multi-year program of household surveys; training programs and high-level conferences.
United Kingdom DFID provides financial and technical support for many statistical capacity building activities in partner countries to contribute to global and regional statistical capacity building initiatives and to efforts to increase international awareness of the value of statistics.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PARIS 21 IMF (GDDS project in Anglophone Africa) World Bank Trust Fund for Statistical Capacity. 	Uganda, Malawi, Nepal, Pakistan, Georgia, Anguilla and the Ukraine	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Advocacy for building statistical capacity support for development and implementation of national statistical strategies execution and analysis of household surveys and population censuses development of administrative systems and poverty monitoring strategies organizational and management advice.
USA a) USAID: MEASURE program builds population, health and nutrition data collection, monitoring and evaluation, dissemination skills in host country	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Funded by USAID and implemented by Macro International Inc. Various donor organizations; the United Nations and other donors. International programs are cost- 	Africa, Asia, Near East and Latin America and the Caribbean; participants from 120 countries have attended training courses.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Master-level programs, workshops, development of materials such as protocols and other tools TA, training and training materials, methodological development, materials.

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<p>b) US Bureau of Census Supports establishment of official statistical offices in a number of countries; development of processes, staff, and skills, to help donor coordination and the setting of statistical priorities reside in the hands of the host country.</p>	<p>reimbursable; USAID funding; or UN, WB, and government support.</p>		<p>software for censuses, surveys, and information systems; designs for data collection, analysis, and dissemination; statistical publications and information exchange.</p>
Global Initiatives			
<p>International Comparison Program ICP will support regional statistical capacity building initiative in Africa, Asia, the Middle East, and Latin America and the Caribbean, and the CIS region.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The African Development Bank (AfDB), • the UN Economic Commission for Africa (ECA), • UN regional agencies in Latin America and the Middle East; • CIS Secretariat • Russian Goskonstat 	<p>More than 120 developing countries</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support, tools and training for price data collection • Harmonized statistical concepts according to international norms and standards; providing a comprehensive and an integrated platform for statistical capacity building; developing suitable software and systems.
<p>Living Standard Measurement Studies The World Bank's Research Group initiated this program in 1985 and continues to support the setting up and management of these surveys for measuring and understanding poverty.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bilateral agencies • Regional agencies 	<p>About 30 countries across all regions. For country list see the LSMS web site at worldbank.org/lsms</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of survey instruments and other tools • Support for planning and implementation • Supply of manuals • Help with preparation of abstracts and dissemination of results.
<p>Private Sector Macro International Capacity Building in the Demographic and Health Surveys:</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collaboration with the U.S. Bureau of the Census and ORC Macro. 	<p>Surveys -- mostly where supported by USAID -- some World Bank, UNICEF or UNFPA funding (200 surveys in 62 countries; 450 staff in training programs.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Five-yearly surveys for data to monitor and evaluate population and health programs; development of basic documentation, questionnaires, interviewer's and supervisor's manuals, data processing guidelines, tabulation plan etc.; • Development of proprietary software (ISSA) for data entry, editing and tabulation of DHS data; training workshops, on the job training in report writing; support of analysis work.

Development Data Group, October 2002

SCB Paper, Appendix C: Trust Fund for Statistical Capacity Building, Approved Projects, July, 2002

Country	Project Name	Project Amount	TFSCB	Other	World Bank	Implementing Agency	
Africa	Angola	INE Statistical Capacity Building	\$1,382,300	\$362,500	\$1,019,800	\$20,000	Institut Nacional de Estatistica
	Chad	Strengthening Institutional Statistical Capacities	\$429,500	\$295,000	\$134,500	\$62,000	Department of Statistics
	Cote d'Ivoire	Building Local Capacity for Impact Evaluation	\$502,650	\$228,600	\$274,050	\$70,000	Agence National de Development Rural
	Equatorial Guinea	Strengthening the National Statistical System	\$475,000	\$397,000	\$78,000	\$68,000	General Directorate of Statistics and National Accounts
	South Africa	Development of the National Statistical System	\$637,000	\$350,000	\$287,000	\$20,000	Statistics South Africa
	Uganda	Workshop - Participatory and survey-based approaches to Poverty Monitoring and Analysis	\$43,900	\$43,900			DFID Uganda
	Uganda	Strengthening and linking quantitative, qualitative and GIS based poverty monitoring in the context of the PRSP	\$577,000	\$350,000	\$227,000	\$118,000	Economic Policy Research Center (EPRC)
	Regional	CODI Workshop: Enhancing Statistical Capacity for Poverty Monitoring	\$149,824	\$49,824	\$100,000	\$2,500	UN Economic Commission for Africa
	Regional - UNICEF	Africa Evaluation Workshop	\$131,392	\$49,392	\$82,000		UNICEF
Regional - FAO	Workshop on Strengthening Food and Agricultural Statistics in Africa	\$104,500	\$41,500	\$63,000	\$5,000	FAO, Statistics Division	
Regional - SADC	Statistical Capacity Building for Poverty Reduction Strategies - First Phase	\$400,150	\$393,050	\$7,100	\$20,000	SADC Secretariat	
Asia	China	Improvement of China's Poverty Monitoring and Evaluation Methods and Indicator System	\$833,400	\$400,000	\$433,400	\$110,000	National Bureau of Statistics of P. R. China (NBS)
	Indonesia	Increasing access to Statistical data for local policy decision making	\$488,880	\$356,400	\$132,480	\$20,000	Statistics Indonesia
	Karnataka, India	Karnataka Poverty and Human Development Monitoring System	\$195,000	\$195,000		\$10,000	Department of Planning
	Mongolia	Strengthening Institutional Statistical System	\$401,150	\$367,000	\$34,150	\$60,000	National Statistical Office
	Nepal	Measuring Poverty in Nepal	\$319,814	\$295,314	\$24,500	\$40,000	Central Bureau of Statistics of Nepal
	Philippines Vietnam	Statistical Capacity Building in Rural Sector Statistical Capacity Building in Rural Sector	\$578,500 \$350,000	\$376,900 \$350,000	\$201,600	\$20,000	National Statistics Office Information Center for Agriculture and Rural Development - Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development
ECA	Albania	Capacity Building and Sustainability of Agricultural Statistical Services	\$455,000	\$375,000	\$80,000	\$20,000	Directorate of Statistics and Information
	Kosovo	Supporting the formulation of a medium-term statistical development plan	\$45,150	\$45,150		\$10,000	Statistical Office of Kosovo
	Russia	Follow-up to Study of Administrative Barriers to Investment	\$371,700	\$49,200	\$322,500	\$40,000	FIAS and Russian Committee for Statistics
	Tajikistan	Improvement of National Account System	\$418,000	\$353,000	\$65,000	\$40,000	Goskomstat (State Statistics Office) of the Republic of Tajikistan
	Regional	Information Needs of Local Governments and Statistical Capacity Building at Subnational Level	\$830,000	\$320,250	\$509,750	\$110,000	WBIEP and OECD
	Regional (Georgia, Belarus, Mongolia)	Measurement of the Non-Observed Economy	\$440,500	\$302,500	\$138,000		OECD
	Regional (Transition Countries, UNECE)	Seminar - Application of Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics in the Context of Transition	\$133,000	\$133,000		\$5,000	United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)
LAC	Dominican Republic	Program for the Improvement of Surveys of Living Conditions	\$2,600,000	\$350,000	\$2,250,000	\$60,000	Oficina Nacional de Estadística
	Paraguay	Statistical Capacity Building in Economic and Social Data	\$266,105	\$200,000	\$66,105	\$20,000	General Directorate of Statistics
	Peru	Building Economic and Social Data about Afro-Peruvians	\$199,600	\$49,600	\$150,000	\$2,500	National Institute of Statistics
Global	ILO	Development of a Labor Market Indicators Library Network	\$730,000	\$400,000	\$330,000		International Labor Office
	PAI - WBI PARIS21	Poverty Analysis-First and second Phases PARIS21 Coordinator	\$1,136,000 \$200,000	\$796,000 \$200,000	\$340,000	\$140,000	WBIEP Development Data Group, The World Bank
	WBI	Governance Data Capacity Building and Monitoring Initiative	\$1,139,900	\$399,900	\$740,000	\$140,000	WBIGF
TOTAL		\$16,964,915	\$8,874,980	\$8,089,935	\$1,233,000		

SCB Paper, Appendix D: Sample Master Plan

A statistical master plan describes and evaluates the statistical situation and defines the progress that can be made based on identification of weaknesses and gaps and the assessment of absorptive capacity. It sets out a medium-term strategy for creating the capacity to produce comprehensive, high-quality and relevant economic and social data for policy and decision making. And it presents a work program that will generate data for:

- macro-economic management;
- preparation, implementation, and monitoring of poverty reduction programs;
- monitoring national progress towards the fulfillment of the Millennium Development Goals;
- promotion of private sector development;
- international institutions.

The plan incorporates proposals for institutional strengthening. These are aimed at building sustainable national statistical capabilities through development of human and technological resources and through the adoption of sound management practices and international statistical standards. As required, the plan provides the rationale and essential background information for any proposed investment operation.

The Process and Coverage

The plan covers the entire national statistical system. It has national ownership but may be prepared with assistance from development partners. The World Bank could provide financial assistance for the preparation of the plan through the Trust Fund for Statistical Capacity Building or another project preparation facility.

The plan should:

- build upon existing national overall strategies and capabilities. This involves the evaluation of data users' needs—and data providers' means—through a participatory process involving national stakeholders and international donors;
- begin with a full evaluation of the existing state of the statistical system, taking account of strengths and weaknesses, the extent to which the statistical system conforms to domestic data needs and international best practice—in terms of standards and methodologies for data production and dissemination;
- set out a viable, technically sound and user-oriented medium-term work program with planned actions covering data production and dissemination, and institutional reforms aimed at achieving cost effective and efficient approaches. The draft plan should be validated through consultations with all major stakeholders and costed in terms of both domestic and external resources.
- take a long-term perspective to cover the normal cycle of statistical activities, including population and other censuses. It is likely that any detailed expenditure plans it includes will cover shorter periods of time to fit in with other planning cycles such as those for a PRSP or MTEF.

Part 1: Introduction: Current Status and Assessment

1 Background and Process

- 1.1 Summary of recent related government-led processes such as PRSP or other national strategies, CAS, MTEF, MDGs, and their link to statistics
- 1.2 Summary of government's statistical development strategy
- 1.3 Past and ongoing donor assistance in statistics, including WB interventions, with an outline of relevant projects and financing. Lessons learned.
- 1.4 Description of the Process of preparing the SMP, including consultation with stakeholders

2 Current status of national statistical system

- 2.1 Description of the system: the main data producing agencies and division of responsibilities.
 - 2.1.1 Central statistical agency
 - 2.1.2 Central bank
 - 2.1.3 Ministries of Planning and Finance
 - 2.1.4 Other line ministries (e.g., Health, Education, Agriculture)
 - 2.1.5 Other agencies
- 2.2 Statistical legislation and institutional framework of the national statistical system
 - 2.2.1 Statistical legislation and degree to which system is independent
 - 2.2.2 Mechanisms for coordinating statistical activities
 - 2.2.3 Mechanisms for promoting consultation between users and providers

3 Assessment of strengths and weaknesses of current system

- 3.1 System as a whole
 - 3.1.1 Adequacy of legislation, independence from political interference; safeguards for confidentiality of data;
 - 3.1.2 Coordination and feedback mechanisms;
 - 3.1.3 Quality awareness;
 - 3.1.4 Adherence to professional, ethical and international standards
 - 3.1.5 Adequacy of outputs in terms of Macro-economic management; Preparation of poverty reduction programs; Monitoring progress towards the fulfillment of the Millennium Development Goals;
 - 3.1.6 Adequacy of resources and sustainability
- 3.2 Main agencies
 - 3.2.1 Adequacy of resources (human, financial, logistics, management, IT&C)
 - 3.2.2 Management, including human resource management
 - 3.2.3 Effectiveness of process of consulting and coordinating with providers and users
- 3.3 Main statistical areas and/or operations
 - 3.3.1 Type and purpose
 - 3.3.2 Methodological soundness
 - 3.3.3 Balance between national and international standards
- 3.4 Main statistical products
 - 3.4.1 Dissemination and release policy
 - 3.4.2 Assessment of relevance, accuracy, and reliability of data
 - 3.4.3 Views of users – public and private sector

Part II: Strategy and Plan

4 Outline of strategic development plan

- 4.1 Long-term vision to meet basic data needs
- 4.2 Identification of Strategic goals, with time-bound targets
- 4.3 Proposals for Institutional strengthening
- 4.4 Proposed sequencing of activities.
 - 4.4.1 Rationale
 - 4.4.2 Intermediate targets and triggers
- 4.5 Funding and sustainability – both domestic and external sources
- 4.6 Risks and assumptions
- 4.7 Assessment against alternative strategic choices

5 Implementation Timetable

- 5.1 Improving policy, regulatory, and institutional framework
 - 5.1.1 Actions and timeframe
 - 5.1.2 Proposed outputs with targets
 - 5.1.3 Benefits and outcomes
- 5.2 Statistical infrastructure development
 - 5.2.1 Actions and timeframe
 - 5.2.2 Proposed outputs with targets
 - 5.2.3 Benefits and outcomes
- 5.3 Upgrading/developing statistical operations
 - 5.3.1 Actions and timeframe
 - 5.3.2 Proposed outputs with targets
 - 5.3.3 Benefits and outcomes
- 5.4 Investment in physical infrastructure and equipment
 - 5.4.1 Actions and timeframe
 - 5.4.2 Proposed outputs with targets
 - 5.4.3 Benefits and outcomes

6 Investment and Financing Plan

- 6.1 Input requirements
 - 6.1.1 Capital expenditures (works and equipment)
 - 6.1.2 Recurrent expenditures
 - 6.1.3 Technical assistance
- 6.2 Financing plan
 - 6.2.1 Government budget
 - 6.2.2 Donors
- 6.3 Detailed budget
- 6.4 Cost-effectiveness analysis

7 Implementation Plan

- 7.1 Mechanisms for implementing the master plan
 - 7.1.1 Executing agencies
 - 7.1.2 Management and coordination
- 7.2 Implementation alternatives considered and rejected
- 7.3 Sustainability issues
- 7.4 Monitoring and evaluation
 - 7.4.1 Mechanisms for monitoring and reporting progress
 - 7.4.2 Summary of targets and indicators