



## GRANT OBJECTIVES

The objectives of the grant (as set out in the grant agreement) were to (i) test the ability of national statistical systems to respond to emerging data needs, (ii) assist countries that do not have a coherent long-term survey program to improve the planning and financing of data collection activities, (iii) foster better inter-agency cooperation in country activities, under the umbrella of the IHSN, (iv) build national capacity in micro-data preservation, analysis and dissemination, and (v) generate updated estimates of key indicators by collecting new data.

The grant agreement stated that these objectives should be obtained by the implementation of the three following tasks:

- Task 1: make existing survey microdata more widely and easily accessible
- Task 2: assess the quality of existing surveys, with a particular focus on the relevance, reliability and comparability of the data
- Task 3: co-finance the implementation of data collection activities

The priorities were to expand the coverage of Task 1 in Latin America and the Middle East, to pilot-test Task 2 in Africa, and to implement Task 3 in Haiti.

## ACTIVITIES UNDERTAKEN AND RESULTS OBTAINED

### Country participation

In accordance with the strategy adopted over the 2007 program of activities would focus mainly (although not exclusively) on Task 1. It was also decided that this change in the scope of the project could be compensated by a larger geographic coverage, though the focus should be on Sub-Saharan Africa.

At the start of the 2008 grant, the following 25 countries were already actively participating in the ADP:

Bangladesh	Gambia (The)	Indonesia	Mongolia	Senegal
Cameroon	Ghana	Kenya	Mozambique	Sri Lanka
Congo (DR)	Guatemala	Lao PDR	Niger	Uganda
Ethiopia	Haiti	Liberia	Nigeria	Vietnam
Fiji	Honduras	Mali	Peru	Yemen

At the end of the 2008 grant, activities had been completed and/or were undergoing in 50 countries:

Argentina	Costa Rica	Kenya	Nicaragua	St. Lucia
Bangladesh	Côte d'Ivoire	Lao PDR	Niger	Swaziland
Bhutan	Dominica	Lesotho (*)	Nigeria	Tanzania
Bolivia	Dominican Rep.	Liberia	Panama	Togo
Botswana (*)	Ethiopia	Malawi	Paraguay	Tunisia
Burkina Faso	Gambia	Mali	Peru	Uganda
Burundi	Ghana	Mexico	Philippines	Uruguay
Cambodia	Guatemala	Mongolia	Senegal	Vanuatu
Cameroon	Guinea	Morocco	Sierra Leone	Vietnam
Colombia	Honduras	Mozambique	Sri Lanka	Zambia

*\* in partnership with a TFSCB project.*

Indonesia (initiated through the UNESCAP sub grant), Congo DR and Yemen did not make a priority of the ADP activities and support did not continue. Some results –even limited- have however been reached in these countries: i.e. archiving of key surveys/censuses and basic training of staff on IHSN tools.

### **Country level activities and outputs included:**

Task 1 results:

- National survey inventories completed (most of the 'new' countries above)
- National staff trained on the IHSN Microdata Management Toolkit and on microdata management best practices (all 'new' countries above, more than 200 staff from more than 30 national institutions)
- DDI production workshops organized to accelerate survey documentation by national staff
- National staff trained on the National Data Archive (NADA) application (about 20 of the countries above, and other regional / international partners including Afristat, AfDB, SPC, IHFAN)
- Past and on-going surveys documented and archived (all countries above)
- Easy access to past and on-going surveys metadata — and microdata for some countries — through the NSOs' websites and NADA portals
- National Microdata Dissemination Policies initiated (Zambia, Mali, etc.)
- Relevant sections of the National Strategies for the Development of Statistics improved (when design process underway – ex: Côte d'Ivoire) or implemented (when NSDS under implementation – ex: Guinea)

#### Task 2 results:

- Cameroon. A work program for improving the availability and consistency of indicators on education was developed with UNESCO/UIS, NSO Cameroon and the 5 Cameroonian line ministries involved in education. An assessment of the administrative statistical system was completed using the DQAF, which was highly appreciated by the ministries. The improvement of the questionnaires used in the ministries has been completed, relying on international classifications promoted by UIS. This has improved the harmonization of the instruments used in the different ministries, and as a consequence it will improve the comparability of the outputs of these administrative surveys (to be launched in September 2009). The revised tools are being formally adopted by the ministries. A workshop has been organized focusing on harmonizing administrative and household survey estimates. Despite the lack of sound population estimates (the results of the census are not yet been made available by the Census Bureau, the BUCREP), some key work has been conducted by the NSO and Ministries to reconcile the different estimates available. Given the success and the relevance of the work conducted in Cameroon, UIS/UNESCO is willing to expand this type of activities to other interested countries.
- Nigeria. The ADP focused on the Water and Sanitation Sector with the involvement of the UNICEF/WHO Joint Monitoring Program (JMP), who has the UN mandate to monitor the MDG for sustainable access to safe water and sanitation. The ADP worked with a group of national stakeholders in the Water and Sanitation sector and brought interested partners together in a reconciliation workshop. Through the documentation efforts undertaken by Nigeria under ADP Task 1, 6 additional survey micro datasets with water and sanitation information was used to validate the JMP results. Prior to this workshop, the JMP had published a downward trend in access to rural water in Nigeria based on the availability of three data sets. The workshop recoded the data based on international standards and by rendering the data more comparable, identified anomalous data and provided a methodology for evaluating the trend line based on confidence intervals. The result of the exercise had a significant impact in the published result of the MDG for access to safe water. The JMP will re-compute the findings and will likely publish an upward trend in rural access to improved water.

The ADP strategy is to reproduce the methodology of these two experiences to propose a package to interested parties. It should be underlined that these two pilot experiences are extremely relevant. They require intensive follow-up from the ADT core team at PARIS21 and adequate mechanisms should be discussed and put in place before the growing demand can be met.

#### Task 3 results:

- Cameroon: analysis and dissemination of the household survey ECAM3
- Marshall Islands: ADP has provided financial support to the implementation of a Water Access survey

Additional details on each country ADP national program are provided in the semi-annual progress reports.

**Global level activities and outputs included:**

- Partnerships with other agencies interested in contributing to ADP established (AFRISTAT, UNSIAP, FAO, UNICEF, WFP, African Development Bank, IHFAN and others).
- Guidelines produced and implemented for countries, partner agencies and consultants participating in ADP implementation.
- ADP website improved and maintained
- 2<sup>nd</sup> issue of the ADP Newsletter published and disseminated
- Web-based Light Information System on the ADP (LISA) improved and maintained

Additional details are provided in the semi-annual progress reports.

## **USE OF THE FUNDS**

83 contracts were processed with individual consultants, private companies and public institutions. The terms of reference and the summary of the outputs delivered under each contract are available upon request at the PARIS21 Secretariat.

Interim financial reports were submitted on 31 December 2007, 30 June 2008 and 31 December 2008 and 30 June 2009. A final financial report was submitted at the end of the grant period.

The grant budget (USD 2 million) was used as follows:

Project staff, auxiliaries	229,092
Intellectual services	593,883
Missions	686,005
Information support, printing, marketing documents	58,177
Work maintenance	18,649
Conference, reception expenses, rented equipment	127,312
Hardware, documentation access database, IT supplies & purchases	206,033
Other administrative costs, centralized services, postage	30,850
Grant administration	50,000
Total expenditure	2,000,000