
The Busan Action Plan for Statistics Implementation Roadmap: Discussion Draft

Executive Summary

With the Busan Action Plan for Statistics (BAPS) having received endorsement from the 4th High-Level Forum on Aid Effectiveness and the U.N. Statistical Commission, efforts now turn to implementation. Consultations with national, regional, and international users and producers of statistics suggest a flexible approach that responds quickly to emerging issues and addresses the most critical gaps using best available methods and technologies.

BAPS is organized around five actions that define priorities for improving statistical systems in developing countries. Each action encompasses a range of possible activities at the national, regional, and international level, including vertical and horizontal programs. The vertical programs are directed toward improving the quality and capacity of national statistical systems and promoting their use in policy making. The horizontal or sectoral programs set standards for data collection and reporting, implement new methodologies, and increase coordination among statistical agencies at all levels.

This paper suggests some initial areas of focus to stimulate discussions among PARIS21 partners. The goal is to move as quickly as possible from planning to implementation. To fund and support implementation, the paper describes how existing funding instruments and governance structures can be repurposed. A log frame and project template embodying the principles and objectives of the Busan Action Plan are included. A number of consultations regarding the implementation plan have already taken place. This meeting of the PARIS21 Board is a further step in the consultation process. It is recommended that at its conclusion, a Task Team would be formed to rapidly flesh out specific steps (including indicators to track progress) and complete the log frame. The Task Team would prepare a report on BAPS implementation for the OECD Working Party on Aid Effectiveness (WP/EFF) meeting in June 2012 and conclude its work by early fall for review by the PARIS21 Executive Committee. Along with views on the flexible approach and priorities proposed by the paper, the PARIS21 Secretariat and the World Bank request the Board decision on the following:

- **Does the Board agree to mandate the PARIS21 Secretariat and World Bank to produce an annual report on progress in implementing the Busan Action Plan for Statistics to be presented at the Annual PARIS21 Meetings?**

- **Does the Board agree to create a Task Team to oversee the survey/template process, review and summarize the submissions, finalize the Busan Action Plan for Statistics logical framework, and work with PARIS21 to prepare a report for the WP-EFF?**

I. Background

1. At the Fourth High Level Forum on Aid Effectiveness, held in Busan, Republic of Korea, heads of state, ministers, and other representatives of developing and developed countries reaffirmed their commitment to effective international development. In doing so they took note of the need for “transparent, country-led, and country-level results frameworks...” based on a “manageable number of output and outcome indicators... .” In support of the broad objectives of greater transparency, accountability, and sustainable results, the Forum received and endorsed a global action plan for statistics. This is the first statistical action plan to receive explicit, global endorsement from the highest political levels. The Busan outcome document recorded the following commitment: “We will partner to implement a global Action Plan to enhance capacity for statistics to monitor progress, evaluate impact, ensure sound, results-focused public sector management, and highlight strategic issues for policy decisions.” (paragraph 18 (c))¹
2. Complementing the high-level political endorsement secured at Busan was the discussion of the plan’s contents and priorities at the 43rd Session of the United Nations Statistical Commission (UNSC), 28 February to 2 March, 2012. The UNSC “endorsed the objectives of the Busan Action Plan for Statistics and the five steps needed to strengthen national statistical systems...urged that the plan of implementation be flexible...[and]...urged the global community to provide sustained support for the full implementation of the Plan through the adoption of a coordinated and consultative approach... .” UNSC also requested a review of Plan implementation at its 2014 session.
3. To take full advantage of the significant political and technical support for the Plan, implementation steps must be quickly designed and gotten under way. This discussion paper provides an overview of the implementation approach, examples of implementation steps underway and possible financing mechanisms, and other issues for discussion.

II. Plan Recap

4. The Busan Action Plan for Statistics (BAPS) has three broad objectives:
 - 4.1. Integrating statistics into decision making, especially in developing countries
 - 4.2. Promoting open access to statistics within governments and for all other users
 - 4.3. Increasing resources for statistical systems, both for investment in new capacity and for maintaining current operations
5. To achieve these objectives five action steps have been agreed. They describe priority areas for work to advance the goal of a global statistical system that produces high quality

¹ *Busan Partnership for Effective Development Co-operation*. Accessed at <http://www.aideffectiveness.org/busanhl4/en/component/content/article/698.html>

statistics of relevance to policy makers, accessible to citizens, and sustainable with resources available domestically and, where needed, from external sources.

- Action 1:** Strengthen and re-focus national and regional statistical strategies with particular emphasis on country-level development priorities. A key aim is to increase in-country capacity to respond to emerging and unforeseen needs.
 - Action 2:** Implement standards for data preservation, documentation, and dissemination that permit broader public access to statistics.
 - Action 3:** Develop programs to increase the knowledge and skills needed to use statistics effectively for planning, analysis, monitoring, and evaluation, thus increasing transparency and accountability and improve accessibility of statistics at the national and international levels.
 - Action 4:** Build and maintain results monitoring instruments to track outcomes of all global summits and high level forums based on collaboration between national and international statistical organizations.
 - Action 5:** Ensure financing for statistical information is robust and that funding instruments and approaches reflect the new modalities and actors in development finance.
6. Each action encompasses a range of possible activities at the national, regional, and international level, including vertical and horizontal programs. The vertical programs are directed toward improving the quality and capacity of national statistic systems and promoting their use in policy making. Horizontal or sectoral programs set standards for data collection and reporting, implement new methodologies, and increase coordination among statistical agencies at all levels.
7. While maintaining the country-led approach of the 2004 Marrakech Action Plan for Statistics (MAPS), BAPS recognizes the specific roles of developing countries, bilateral development partners, and international agencies. It integrates national statistical activities with the requirements of planning, budgeting, monitoring, and results measurement. It recognizes the important synergies between survey and census-based data, administrative data, and vital statistics. BAPS supports greater transparency and encourages the use of new methods and technologies to increase the reliability and accessibility of statistics. It also explicitly recognizes the statistical activities necessary to support key global commitments including, for example, existing initiatives on gender and agricultural statistics and geospatial information systems.

III. Implementation principles

8. Implementing BAPS will require substantial effort and investment across the range of development actors with developing countries playing the leadership role. Implementation will be based on shared principles, consistent with the Paris Declaration and reaffirmed at Busan, that form the foundation of effective and cooperative development. Implementation steps will recognize that fragile states and small island developing states have special needs and may require different, perhaps phased, approaches to capacity development and institution building. Implementation should also reflect the increasing diversity of the

development partnership in terms of financial support, knowledge exchange, and sources of technical advice. Implementation will adhere to the following criteria:

- Broad international support exists and a lead agency/partnership/institution can be identified to support in-country leadership of national implementation strategies
 - In-country capacity development is the primary focus (not building international bureaucracies)
 - Outcomes are identifiable, monitorable, and time-bound
 - Implementation is “bureaucracy light” and will rely on existing partnerships, agencies, and institutions
9. At the country level, implementation priorities will be determined by National Strategies for the Development of Statistics (NSDSs) and their associated implementation plans. At the regional levels, implementation priorities will be aligned with BAPS’s five actions, with emphasis on data preservation and dissemination, piloting innovative approaches to collecting high frequency statistics, strengthening skills to support the use of statistics, and supporting sectoral/thematic initiatives that remain under-funded such as implementation of the 2008 System of National Accounts (SNA) and vital registration systems. Regional and international implementation activities should focus on areas where there are clear economies of scale or a public good justification for action. The aim should be to build on and make use of existing institutions and instruments and not to add to overheads.
10. In response to guidance from the UN Statistical Commission to “keep the plan flexible and responsive, taking into account country-specific development capacity and statistical priorities, and in collaboration with international agencies and development partners,” the implementation roadmap will not identify an exhaustive set of activities up front nor will it designate an agency as exclusively responsible for implementing a particular action. Rather, the implementation roadmap will adopt a “rolling approach,” incorporating new priorities as they are required and when they are sufficiently mature. As priorities shift, new methodologies and technologies emerge, and successful programs are fully mainstreamed into the day-to-day operations of the statistical system, the roadmap will be revised.

IV. Consultations to date on implementation

11. In its endorsement of BAPS, the Statistical Commission “...expressed its appreciation for the broad consultative process involving statistical producers at both the national and international level as well as users of statistics in the public sector and civil society,” that took place before the High Level Forum in Busan to develop BAPS objectives and actions. To ensure the implementation principles are adopted in practice, intensive consultations on priorities and approaches have been underway since Busan and will continue. Highlights from recent consultations are outlined in the remainder of this section.
12. The Statistical Commission’s guidance on implementation suggested the following areas for particular focus: improved accessibility of statistics, gender statistics, and the special needs of fragile and small states.
13. A side event at the Statistical Commission sponsored by PARIS21 provided an opportunity for national and regional participants to describe their statistical development programs and assess their alignment with BAPS.

- 13.1. The Caribbean Community Secretariat (CARICOM) noted the particular challenge of producing statistics faced by small states. They are planning to pursue a regional approach to address critical gaps by consolidating training activities, advocating for increased use of statistics in decision-making, improving NSDSs, and promoting consistency in statistical methods and approaches across its membership. Initial reaction suggests BAPS could provide the appropriate structure for a regional strategy, but predictable funding remains a challenge in the region.
- 13.2. The Secretariat of the Pacific Community (SPC) believes the Busan plan is sufficiently comprehensive and that the membership has much of the foundation in place. However, it urged policy-makers and planners to increase their use of the growing range of available data. It also raised concerns in managing increased demands for statistics that arise from global summits. External funding sources were also deemed necessary to support statistical production in the regions at least through the medium-term.
- 13.3. Ethiopia and Afghanistan have reported solid progress against the BAPS actions. Each noted that external funding will be necessary to develop statistical products to better understand key policy concerns (for example, food security in Ethiopia) and tendencies for donors to work outside of the NSO work program (Afghanistan).
- 13.4. The Food and Agriculture Organization and the Interagency and Expert Group on Gender Statistics described programs already underway to improve sectoral statistics.
14. Subsequently, PARIS21 invited statistical offices in developing countries to identify implementation priorities for which they require external assistance. The most commonly cited include business registers; data archiving, harmonization, and dissemination; national accounts; statistical training; coordination of the national statistical system; and communication with users. Many countries highlighted their NSDS as the overall framework in which implementation priorities are documented and assistance is aligned.

V. Implementation steps underway

15. Continuing the momentum of MAPS and reflecting the guidance received through consultations to date, steps are already underway to implement priorities called for by BAPS:
 - 15.1. Refocusing and implementing NSDSs is a priority under Action 1 of BAPS. The materials to guide improvements – more selective NSDSs and the preparation of realistic and achievable improvement plans – are being prepared under the leadership of a PARIS21 task team which is expected to finalize its work soon. Sector priorities, such as agriculture and gender statistics, must be integrated within updated NSDSs consistent with country needs and implementation capacity. To further facilitate implementation of NSDSs, efforts in advocacy and promotion of National Partnerships for Statistics (NPSs) and Country Reports on the Support to Statistics (CRESS) should be scaled up.
 - 15.2. Helping countries to put Open Data Initiatives into effect supports Action 2 of BAPS by increasing public access to statistics. A framework supporting the roll out of the open data initiative to developing countries is being prepared by the World Bank, building on what has already been achieved by the International Household Survey Network (IHSN) and the Accelerated Data Program (ADP). This work will cover between five to seven countries per year for the next three years. The typical project will support analysis of the legal and technical frameworks for statistics in the country, discussion

and agreements with the central statistical agency and other key ministries, and sign off by the government. Inputs will include advisory services and consultancies on information technology and data dissemination.

- 15.3. As a step towards developing new partnerships under BAPS, the World Bank and the Government of Russian Federation have established a multi-donor trust fund, ECASTAT, to support statistical capacity building in the countries of Eastern Europe and the Commonwealth of Independent States. This will be a very flexible fund, which envisions financing regional topical programs, improving data openness, as well as country specific capacity building programs. A massive training and re-training initiative in line with Action 3 of BAPS is an important part of the planned program.
 - 15.4. Another important new partnership is the Evidence and Data for Gender Equality (EDGE), launched by UN-Women/UNSD to develop and improve comparable gender indicators on education, employment, entrepreneurship and assets. Building on the work of the Inter-agency and Expert Group on Gender Statistics, areas of focus include: i) development of a database of international data and metadata on basic education and employment indicators; ii) development of standards and guidelines for entrepreneurship and assets indicators and piloting data collection in ten countries; iii) linking the minimum list of gender indicators to funding and technical assistance; and iv) improving the evidence base of gender statistics to strengthen policies towards gender equality and women's economic empowerment. With these areas of focus established, the specific implementation steps are being developed by UN Women and UNSD in close collaboration with key partners, including the World Bank, OECD, UN Regional Commissions and other regional institutions, and representatives of national statistical systems.
 - 15.5. Coordinated by the FAO, the governance arrangements for the Global Strategy for Agriculture Statistics have been finalized, broad areas of focus have been determined (e.g. research, country assessments), and initial funding allocations will be approved in the very near term. This work is in keeping with Busan principles as statistical capacity priorities will be developed via the NSDS process.
 - 15.6. To effectively manage and utilize the great potential of geospatial information and resources, the UN has initiated the Global Geospatial Information Management program. The advancement of geospatial information and its integration with statistical information represents a step towards establishing a global information infrastructure for pooling together multiple layers of data sources with an explicit spatial reference framework, in keeping with Actions 2 and 3 of BAPS.
 - 15.7. Innovative programs to gather high frequency data on household welfare using mobile devices are in a pilot stage. These programs will supplement data from household surveys to provide up-to-date information on important topics such as food consumption and price changes, weather, quality of service delivery, access to services, and other important topics. It holds the potential to provide powerful and timely information for policy decisions at all levels of decision making as envisioned by Action 3 of BAPS.
16. International financial institutions will play key roles in mobilizing resources for statistical development, setting standards, and integrating national statistics in the international statistical system. The following are examples of programs underway that respond to BAPS.

Other donors and specialized agencies are encouraged to share information about their statistical programs.

- 16.1. The African Development Bank has recently launched a two-year program of activities that embodies the major elements of BAPS. Its five broad components are: i) improving statistics in key sectoral areas such as agriculture, infrastructure, and gender; ii) improving social statistics and poverty measures by improving vital statistics, population censuses, and household surveys; iii) bolstering the quality of macroeconomic statistics; iv) improving data development, dissemination, and archiving; and v) improving regional strategic planning and coordination.
- 16.2. The Asian Development Bank is supporting the development of statistical capacities in several countries and promoting gender inclusive growth in Central and Western Asia. The Asian Development Bank is collaborating with FAO and ESCAP to implement the Global Strategy for Improving Agricultural and Rural Statistics for enhanced food security in the Asia–Pacific Region and is managing the International Comparison Program in Asia.
- 16.3. The Inter-American Development Bank has developed a strategic plan to strengthen the institutional capacity of the governments in Latin America and the Caribbean to plan, monitor, and evaluate public policy and programs through the use of statistical information.
- 16.4. The World Bank is adjusting its business lines and staff mix to respond to the priorities of BAPS. The World Bank will support countries pursuing an open data agenda (Action 2) and will be an active participant in programs to improve agriculture and gender statistics and in the development of new NSDS guidelines (Action 1).

VI. Governance

17. In keeping with the BAPS implementation principles, governance will be based on an inclusive development partnership built around existing institutions, partnerships, and agencies. Because PARIS21 already serves as a global forum for sharing knowledge and coordinating support for statistics, it is recommended that PARIS21 become the secretariat for BAPS, collecting information about national, regional, and international activities, assisting regional and international coordination, and preparing reports on financing, outcomes, and lessons learned. Developing countries and their partners will remain responsible for the governance of their programs, coordinating with other programs, and reporting their activities to PARIS21.
18. The PARIS21 Secretariat should be strengthened to support the implementation of BAPS. The Secretariat and the wider Partnership will need increased capacity to advocate for investment in statistics, to compile the information needed to maintain and monitor progress, and to provide support and information to all stakeholders.
19. Progress of BAPS implementation will be reported through the proposed Global Partnership for Effective Development Co-operation, starting with the meeting of the OECD Working Party on Aid Effectiveness (WP-EFF) in June 2012². The first report will reflect the

² See Busan Partnership for Effective Development Co-operation, paragraph 36.

consultations and advice received concerning the BAPS implementation plan. An annual report on implementation progress will be prepared for the PARIS21 Board, beginning in Spring 2013. As requested, the UN Statistical Commission will receive biennial progress reports on implementation progress beginning with its 2014 session.

20. To facilitate rapid implementation of activities under BAPS, a Task Team under PARIS21 should be charged with overseeing the completion of the first round survey/template processing, reviewing and summarizing submissions, and finalizing the BAPS logical framework. The Task Team would conclude its work by early fall for review by the PARIS21 Executive Committee. It is suggested that the Task Team prepare the initial report to the WP-EFF in June 2012 taking into account the discussion of this paper.

VII. Stock-taking initial financing requirements

21. At the country level the main source of financing will be governments. However, consultations with low-income nations and small states indicate many countries will require concessional assistance over the medium-term, and at the regional and international levels financing is needed for global commitments. These requirements recognize the existing strong base of donor funding for statistical capacity development. The 2011 Partner Report on Support to Statistics (PRESS), recently published by PARIS21, shows that donor funding commitments have increased since 2006.
22. Some priorities highlighted in the Busan plan have received substantial funding pledges to support implementation. The FAO has commitments for over \$50 million to support the Global Strategy for Agricultural Statistics. The EDGE partnership for gender statistics is planning to raise US\$6 million to move forward in areas of focus.
23. For other activities, adopting a flexible rolling approach to BAPS implementation will limit the need for large sums of up front resources from donors. Preliminary estimates of the costs associated with a first round of activities suggest relatively modest initial outlays:
 - 23.1. National strategies for the development of statistics Up to 25 NSDS's per year will require updating or revision. At an estimated cost of about \$70,000 per country on average, this implies that up to \$1.75 million will be needed for each of at least the next three years and probably longer.
 - 23.2. Support for Open Data Initiatives: A typical project to help a country implement open data policies will cost between \$150,000 and \$200,000 in total. This implies resource requirement of about \$1.0 to \$1.5 million per year for the next three years.
 - 23.3. Strengthening PARIS21: Costs associated with strengthening and repositioning PARIS21 to support BAPS implementation are being developed.
 - 23.4. It is estimated that the initiative for high frequency data collection would cost around \$5 million to roll out to 10 developing countries. In Africa, ten countries could be selected to cover half of Africa's population. These funds would support a baseline survey in each country, follow up rounds of phone interviews in the 2 years following the baseline. Costs include data collection, documentation, archiving and dissemination, national capacity building, technical backstopping and quality control, as well as the creation of an Africa wide community of practitioners. Once this approach has been successfully implemented and evaluated, a scale up to all countries in Africa would be the next step.

24. As the BAPS implementation phase matures there will undoubtedly be additional financing requirements of both country-based and regional activities.

VIII. Assessing the adequacy of existing financial instruments to support implementation

25. Existing and emerging financial instruments should provide adequate support for BAPS implementation, but some instruments will need to be re-purposed or re-focused to ensure that complementary country-specific and regional/horizontal activities can be supported. Below are some region-specific examples. Other donors are invited to share information on plans for new or repurposed funding mechanisms.
 - 25.1. The Asian Development Bank will support some of the emerging regional and global statistical initiatives identified in BAPS taking into account country needs. With the adoption of BAPS at such a high level, the Asian Development Bank's statistical unit intends to advocate to its upper management the need to support BAPS implementation, in collaboration with other development partners.
 - 25.2. Although organizational changes are underway within Inter-American Development Bank (IADB), specific funding instruments to support BAPS are unlikely. The IADB systematically seeks additional funding to finance new projects, either from within their organization or in partnership with other organizations and agencies.
 - 25.3. The African Development Bank has secured funding of \$30 million to support its program of statistical capacity building over the next 2 years to support the five components of their program.
 - 25.4. Administered by the World Bank, the ECASTAT facility is a \$15 million trust fund to support statistical capacity building in Europe and Central Asian countries and \$4 million of fee for services for the training of Russian statisticians.
26. In keeping with the need for flexible support, the World Bank's Trust Fund for Statistical Capacity Building (TFSCB), the Statistics for Results Facility Catalytic Fund (SRFCF), the Multi-donor Trust Fund supporting the IHSN/ADP, and the STATCAP lending instrument need to be sufficiently flexible to finance many initial implementation steps where there are immediate funding gaps not covered by other sources.
 - 26.1. The TFSCB will continue to support the NSDS process and help countries finance technical support to translate broad strategic goals into more detailed and specific implementation plans. In addition, TFSCB small grants will support the adoption and implementation of open data approaches – at first through funding assessments of existing capabilities in country and later in funding implementation. The flexibility of TFSCB to support regional and international programs as well as country level projects will be important for promulgating standards and good practice.
 - 26.2. Complementing its core focus of a system-wide approach, the SRFCF could be modified to support small-scale quick disbursing grants to countries to pilot innovative approaches and generate “quick wins”. One of the examples could be to support the piloting of approaches to collect high frequency statistics from which “lessons learned” could be applied to new data collection methods in national statistical offices.

- 26.3. A revised STATCAP³ lending facility will also be needed. As before, the instrument should support the implementation of NSDSs in those countries that are willing and able to borrow for statistics. Where appropriate, STATCAP funds can be combined with funds from other sources, including the SRFCE, thus helping to make borrowing for statistics more attractive to governments. It will also be important to ensure that STATCAP allows borrowers to make use of new approaches to financing development, including Development Policy Lending and the recently introduced Program for Results lending instrument.
- 26.4. The Development Grant Facility⁴ has provided funding for activities under MAPS. Planned commitments will provide support for further development of NSDSs, the work of the International Household Survey Network (IHSN) and Accelerated Data Program (ADP), and gender statistics.
- 26.5. The recently established multi-donor trust fund to support IHSN and ADP is already well positioned to support action 2 of BAPS. Both projects aim to improve the accessibility and usability of existing survey data, and to provide data producers with improved technical and methodological guidelines related to data collection and analysis. The new trust fund, which benefits from an initial contribution of \$1.9 million by DFID, will allow an expansion of the IHSN and ADP activities, including (i) improving the scope and coverage of the IHSN central survey catalog; (ii) increasing the outreach of IHSN/ADP and the engagement of participating agencies; (iii) improving international standards and good practice of survey documentation and dissemination; and (iv) improving the quality and relevance of future survey data.

IX. Monitoring

27. The Paris Declaration and the implementation principles for BAPS require a strong focus on monitoring results. The preliminary log frame included in Annex I outlines a general structure applicable to the overall BAPS implementation. Log frames and monitoring systems associated with individual projects may differ and are not expected to “roll-up” in a mechanical way, but each should ensure that anticipated results are fully articulated, based on quantifiable indicators, and are transparently monitored. A project template has been developed to assist countries in describing their projects and aligning them with BAPS. An example of the project template, describing PARIS21’s program to help developing countries enhance their strategic planning through the use of statistics, is included as Annex II.

³ STATCAP is a multi-country Statistical Capacity Building Program designed to make it easier for clients to access regular World Bank financing for improving statistical capacity. STATCAP projects are normally financed either through IBRD or IDA as specific investment credits or loans. There are currently ten active lending operations for statistical capacity building (STATCAPs), providing approximately USD 345 million for investment in statistics.

⁴ The Development Grant Facility provides grants from the World Bank’s administrative budget to compliment lending and advisory services. Funding for MAPS related activities have been received since 2006, and will continue through 2014/15. Following the direction of the MAPS while at the same time taking into account the renewed action plan, BAPS, the allocation of the DGF funds moving forward responds to both thematic demands (Gender Statistics) and programs showing positive impact and results (Accelerated Data Program and International Household Survey Network).

X. Next steps and time line

28. The focus of efforts over the near term will be two-fold. First, to complete initial consultations and quickly develop the specifics for a first round of implementation steps and performance indicators. The second will be to contribute inputs to the design of the post-Busan architecture and monitoring framework which will be agreed to by June 2012. PARIS21 is proposing the creation of a small temporary Task Team to oversee the survey/template process, review and summarize the submissions, and finalize the Busan Action Plan for Statistics logical framework. Once completed by the early fall, this material would be circulated to the PARIS21 Executive Committee for their comments and approval. The Task Team would also lead on the preparation of a report for the WP-EFF for their June meetings.
29. Looking ahead to next year's PARIS21 Board meeting, it is proposed the PARIS21 Secretariat and World Bank produce an annual report on progress of implementing the Busan Action Plan for Statistics for discussion. Given the flexible implementation approach, the report would include a forward looking section on additional activities ready for implementation.

XI. Decisions

30. The PARIS21 Board is invited to share its opinion on the following items for decision:
 - **Does the Board agree to mandate the PARIS21 Secretariat and World Bank to produce an annual report on progress in implementing the Busan Action Plan for Statistics to be presented at the Annual PARIS21 Meetings?**
 - **Does the Board agree to create a small temporary Task Team to oversee the survey/template process, review and summarize the submissions, finalize the Busan Action Plan for Statistics logical framework, and with PARIS21 prepare a report for the WP-EFF?**

Annex I: Busan Action Plan for Statistics - Draft Logical Framework

Narrative Summary	Objectively Verifiable Indicators			Assumptions/ Risks											
	Indicators	Sources													
Plan Purpose:															
Adopting a flexible, adaptive, and responsive approach, pursue the following objectives:															
Improve statistics in key areas to support informed decision making	Indicator 0a: Average score on the use of statistics in policy making process <table border="1" style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Proposed</th> <th>Measured</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Baseline 2010:</td> <td style="background-color: #cccccc;"></td> <td>52.9</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Milestone 2012:</td> <td>60</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Target 2014:</td> <td>70</td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Proposed	Measured	Baseline 2010:		52.9	Milestone 2012:	60		Target 2014:	70		PARIS21 Logical Framework	
	Proposed	Measured													
Baseline 2010:		52.9													
Milestone 2012:	60														
Target 2014:	70														
Promote open access to statistics	Indicator 0b: ???? <table border="1" style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Proposed</th> <th>Measured</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Baseline 2012:</td> <td style="background-color: #cccccc;"></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Milestone 2014:</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Target 2016:</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Proposed	Measured	Baseline 2012:			Milestone 2014:			Target 2016:			World Bank	
	Proposed	Measured													
Baseline 2012:															
Milestone 2014:															
Target 2016:															
Increase resources for statistical systems	Indicator 0c: Share of aid to statistics (as reported in PRESS) in the total ODA over a 3-year period starting from 2007-09 <table border="1" style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Proposed</th> <th>Measured</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Proposed	Measured				PRESS & DAC ODA figures							
	Proposed	Measured													

Narrative Summary	Objectively Verifiable Indicators			Assumptions/ Risks
	Indicators	Sources		
	Baseline 2007-09:		0.2%	
	Milestone 2010-12:	0.3%		
	Target 2012-14:	0.5%		
Plan Outputs:				
1. Strengthen and re-focus national and regional statistical strategies with particular emphasis on improving statistical systems that address country-level development priorities.	Indicator 1a: % of IDA-eligible countries with an NSDS that includes explicit costing for implementation			
		Proposed	Measured	
	Baseline 2012:			
	Milestone 2014:			
	Target 2016:			
	Indicator 1b: % of IDA-eligible countries with an NSDS that incorporates a specific plan for agricultural and gender statistics			
		Proposed	Measured	
	Baseline 2012:			
	Milestone 2014:			
	Target 2016:			
	Indicator 1c: Share of aid to statistics (as reported in PRESS) aligned with NSDS			PRESS
		Proposed	Measured	
Baseline 2010:		31%		
Milestone 2012:	45%			
Target 2014:	55%			

Narrative Summary	Objectively Verifiable Indicators		Assumptions/ Risks		
	Indicators	Sources			
2. Implement standards for data preservation, documentation, and dissemination that permit full public access to statistics.	Indicator 2a: % of countries with a national data archiving system	PARIS21-administered Perception Survey (S1)			
				Proposed	Measured
				Baseline 2010:	25%
				Milestone 2012:	40%
	Target 2014:	60%			
	Indicator 2b: % of countries giving access to micro-data or metadata through website	PARIS21-administered Perception Survey (S1)			
Proposed			Measured		
Baseline 2010:			15%		
Milestone 2012:			25%		
Target 2014:	50%				
3. Develop programs to increase the knowledge and skills needed to use statistics effectively for planning, analysis, monitoring, and evaluation, thus increasing transparency and accountability and improve accessibility of statistics at the national and international levels.	Indicator 3a: Number of GDDS/SDDS countries with updated metadata within the last 12 months	IMF			
				Proposed	Measured
				Baseline 2012:	
				Milestone 2014:	
				Target 2016:	

Narrative Summary	Objectively Verifiable Indicators		Assumptions/ Risks												
	Indicators	Sources													
	<p>Indicator 3b: Number of development partners adopting the IATI data standard</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Proposed</th> <th>Measured</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Baseline 2012:</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Milestone 2014:</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Target 2016:</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Proposed	Measured	Baseline 2012:			Milestone 2014:			Target 2016:			IATI	
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Milestone 2014:															
Target 2016:															
4. Build and maintain results monitoring instruments to track outcomes of all global summits and high level forums. Maintain momentum for current and upcoming global initiatives.	<p>Indicator 4a: Progress in improving agricultural and gender statistics and geospatial information</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Proposed</th> <th>Measured</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Baseline 2012:</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Milestone 2014:</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Target 2016:</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Proposed	Measured	Baseline 2012:			Milestone 2014:			Target 2016:			FAO, UN Women, UNSD	
	Proposed	Measured													
Baseline 2012:															
Milestone 2014:															
Target 2016:															
5. Ensure financing for statistical information is robust and that funding instruments and approaches reflect the new modalities and actors in development finance.	<p>Indicator 5a: % of countries who have a Country-Donor co-ordination mechanism in the field of statistical development and where this mechanism is perceived as satisfactory or better</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Proposed</th> <th>Measured</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Baseline 2010:</td> <td></td> <td>27%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Milestone 2012:</td> <td>53%</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Target 2014:</td> <td>70%</td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Proposed	Measured	Baseline 2010:		27%	Milestone 2012:	53%		Target 2014:	70%		PRESS	
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Annex II: Busan Action Plan for Statistics: Template describing initial implementation steps

***** DRAFT *****

Name of the initiative: Program to help developing countries enhance strategic planning and steering of statistical development

Programme objectives:

- This programme supports developing countries (low income countries and lower-middle income countries) to increase their efforts to enable their national statistical systems (NSS) to produce the data necessary for the design, implementation and monitoring of national development policies and for meeting regional and international commitments.
- It also supports regional organizations in their efforts in designing and implementing regional strategies for the development of statistics (RSDS).

Principles - Compliance Matrix:

Which action(s) does this initiative address?		
1 – Strengthen and re-focus national and regional statistical strategies...	Yes	The proposed programme is particularly relevant to this action.
2 – Implement standards for data preservation, documentation, and dissemination...	Partly	This should be taken on board in the NSDS.
3 – Develop programs to increase the knowledge and skills needed to use statistics effectively...	Partly	Promotion of the use of statistics should be taken on board in the NSDS.
4 – Build and maintain results monitoring instruments to track outcomes of all global summits and high level forums...	No	
5 – Ensure financing for statistical information is robust...	Partly	This is partially addressed through the CRESS exercise.
Which implementation criterion(a) does this initiative satisfy?		
Broad international support exists and a lead agency/partnership/institution can be identified to support in-country leadership of national implementation strategies	Yes	
In-country capacity development is the primary focus (not building international bureaucracies)	Yes	
Outcomes are identifiable, monitorable, and time-bound	Yes	Work in progress
Implementation is “bureaucracy light” and will rely on existing partnerships, agencies, and institutions	Yes	

Lead Agency/Agencies:

- The PARIS21 partnership is the natural leader of the programme. For many years, the Partnership and its Secretariat have been strongly involved alongside developing countries in the promotion of NSDS approaches, the creation of National Partnerships for Statistics and advocacy in favor of

statistics. The PARIS21 Secretariat has also recently launched the CRESS initiative in support of the NPS approach.

- The World Bank will continue to provide direct funding (TFSCB, STATCAP, SRF) to developing countries for designing and implementing NSDSs according to PARIS21 guidance and advice. Other major partners (FAO, AfDB, IsDB, etc.) will be expected to continue similar direct funding. All this support should be well coordinated.

Activities:

- Consolidation of the NSDS/RSDS approach (rolling out of the updated NSDS Guidelines) focusing in particular on improving (i) national ownership of the process, (ii) mainstreaming of sectors (in particular agriculture, health, education and gender) (iii) the capacity to face emerging needs, and (iv) monitoring, evaluation and quality assessment frameworks;
- Development of advocacy strategies integrated into the NSDS aiming at fostering a better dialogue between producers and users of statistics, a better linkage between statistics and development policies and a better use of data;
- Promotion of National Partnerships for Statistics (NPS) between governments, other key national stakeholders and donors to serve as *fora* for effective definition of priorities and co-ordination of support to statistical development;
- Effective implementation of Country Reports on the Support to Statistics (CRESS) in support of the activities of the NPS.
- Promotion of peer reviews and other south-south co-operation mechanisms.

Outputs/Results:

Expected outputs of the programme will be assessed through a set of indicators which will draw heavily on the existing PARIS21 logframe. The following outputs/indicators are proposed on a yearly basis:

- 8 to 10 NSDS funded and implemented (special focus on fragile states)
- 8 to 10 new NPS in place
- 2-3 regional workshops on advocacy
- 20 to 25 countries helped in strengthening and refocusing their NSDS or engaging into advocacy activities
- 2-3 peer reviews carried out
- 4-5 CRESS exercises conducted in developing countries

For all indicators, baselines, milestones will be precisely determined and new indicators will be developed, for example for measuring the quality of the design and implementation of the NSDSs.

Inputs/Resources:

- Resources will be required for carrying out the proposed programme of activities. On an annual basis, it is estimated that 2.5 millions of US Dollars would be needed by the PARIS21 Secretariat. These costs would cover staff expenses (3 full-time OECD staff in the PARIS21 Secretariat), travel and subsistence costs for PARIS21 and consultants missions (with focus on south-south cooperation), fees for consultants (including local consultants for the CRESS exercise), organization of local or regional events (for example regional workshops), production of advocacy material and a prorated amount for the operational and corporate costs of the PARIS21 Secretariat.

- PARIS21 Secretariat expenses are funded through voluntary contributions from various bilateral and multilateral agencies. Some of the costs of the proposed work programme could be borne by the existing and planned voluntary contributions but additional funding will be needed for matching the requirements.

Other notes and key assumptions including risk assessment:

Success assumes:

- Countries/regions provide sustained high level leadership to drive the NSDS, NPS, advocacy and CRESS processes.
- Processes are consistent with the other work streams planned into the Busan Action Plan for Statistics.
- Donors and international agencies provide the necessary support and funding for the initiative.