



**Annual PARIS21 Meetings**  
28–30 March 2012

P21-B1-12-PROG  
(For Information)

---

**Progress Report for the Partnership in Statistics for  
Development in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century (PARIS21) Secretariat**

*Reporting Period: 2011*

## I. SUCCESS STORIES: TOP 10 OF 2011

### 1 **Busan: A Renewed Action Plan for Statistics**

In collaboration with the World Bank and other partners, PARIS21 proposed an action plan in 2011 that will drive statistical development over the coming years. Timed to inform the deliberations at the Fourth High Level Forum on Aid Effectiveness (HLF-4) held in Busan, Korea from 29 November to 1 December 2011, the Busan Action Plan for Statistics updates the priorities and work of the 2004 Marrakech Action Plan for Statistics. This renewed Action Plan proposes to further enable developing countries, providers of development co-operation, and other development stakeholders to: (i) fully integrate statistics in decision making, (ii) promote open access to and use of data, and (iii) Increase resources for statistical systems. An explicit reference to the Action Plan was included in paragraph 18 c) of the HLF-4 Outcome Document: “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”. Over the coming months, the implementation of the Action Plan will be discussed at the 2012 UN Statistical Commission and Annual PARIS21 Meetings. More details are available at <http://www.paris21.org/busan-action-plan>

### 2 **SICA-CENTROESTAD on the Way to an RSDS**

When the Central American Statistical Commission of SICA (CENTROESTAD) was reactivated in 2009 and headed towards regular effective functioning, it went nearly unnoticed. At the Dakar Consortium in November 2009, PARIS21 met with representatives of SICA, and it just seemed natural to intensify collaboration. When SICA-CENTROESTAD embarked on the process of a Regional Strategy for the Development of Statistics (RSDS), and then identified it as an important responsibility of its newly created Technical Executive Committee, it came quietly as icing on a very promising cake. Good ingredients make for good recipes: ownership and support by the SICA Secretary General; commitment by all SICA member countries; co-ordination with partners such as the European Union, the World Bank, and the IADB; and trusted and long-term collaboration with PARIS21. CENTROESTAD is now at its seventh official meeting and each one is a further step towards the development of an effective regional statistical system in Central America. The design of the RSDS is about to begin. Funding has already been provided by the World Bank’s Trust Fund for Statistical Capacity Building (TFSCB) and by the European Union (PAIRCA II programme).

### 3 **Ethiopia Fostering Statistical Harmonisation with ADP**

The Ethiopian Central Statistical Agency (CSA) has done a tremendous job over recent years in documenting, archiving, and disseminating its surveys and censuses, building a strong partnership with the Accelerated Data Program (ADP). CSA utilised the Data Documentation Initiative (DDI) standard to systematically document and archive more than 100 of its surveys conducted since 1995, which are now disseminated through the CSA website. Through this documentation process, the CSA discovered the need for greater statistical harmonisation – not only within CSA but throughout the National Statistical System (NSS). The CSA has embarked on the establishment of a National Question Bank which aims to be the central repository for survey and census guidelines, including concepts, definitions, indicators, phrasing of questions, and classifications. This will enhance data consistency and user satisfaction, through increased harmonisation and facilitated metadata reuse. The ADP is partnering with CSA on this agenda and progress has been impressive in 2011. The CSA has produced two reference documents which describe the standards in place. These documents were discussed and improved during a two-day national workshop with about 100 statisticians from 38 NSS agencies. Work is ongoing, and the target is to launch the Question Bank before June 2012 and monitor its impact on national statistical production - in accordance with the recently adopted Ethiopian Quality Assessment Framework.

4

## South – South Cooperation in Practice in Africa

For several years now, PARIS21 has promoted South–South co-operation. By facilitating the creation of such partnerships, PARIS21 aims to show that statistical co-operation can be viewed differently, not merely as the traditional relationship of developed helping developing countries. In fact, who better than an NSDS manager or NSO statistician can advise another country on designing and implementing an NSDS or understand the professional, legal, and financial constraints of another NSO? Who better than a neighbouring country can understand the local and cultural complexities of another country? When Rwanda works with its neighbour Burundi, it presents how it established a basket fund to address the issue of funding the NSDS. When a Ugandan expert shares her experience in advocacy and NSDS with Swaziland, two countries are creating linkages and forging a trusted relationship. When Cape Verde supports Guinea Bissau in its NSDS process, high-quality assistance in the national language is assured. And when Côte d’Ivoire supports CAR in finalising the NSDS design process, two fragile states — both emerging from crisis — form a valuable partnership.

5

## Agencies Speaking the Same Language: ADP and FAO promoting Agricultural Census Archiving

The ADP is partnering with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the UN (FAO) to promote best practices in documenting, archiving, and disseminating agricultural censuses. This follows recent developments led in the context of the International Household Survey Network (IHSN), with FAO backing the Data Documentation Initiative (DDI) standard and adapting IHSN guidelines to the agriculture domain. Two regional workshops on “documentation, archiving, and dissemination of agricultural censuses” were organised in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, and in Manila, Philippines. Twenty-eight countries participated. These workshops targeted agencies not participating in the ADP with the objective that all recent African and Asian agricultural censuses be documented and preserved. This is now the case. Both workshops benefited from presentations by staff from national statistical institutes well advanced in these domains and regarded as regional champions: the Ethiopian Central Statistical Agency (CSA), the Philippines Bureau of Agricultural Statistics (BAS), and the Philippines National Statistical Office (NSO). The benefits and challenges associated with microdata dissemination were discussed. Feedback from participants was excellent; with some follow-up action implemented at the national level in several countries.

6

## Peru: A Strong Dynamic in Statistics

Peru has launched the design of its second National Strategy for the Development of Statistics, covering the period 2013-2017. On this occasion and with the support of PARIS21, the National Statistical Institute (INEI) convened a special event which brought together users and producers from the entire National Statistical System as well as representatives from international organisations to share best international practices and a statistical vision for the future. The new NSDS — to be designed through a participatory process involving the key actors of the National Statistical System — will aim not only to produce all the data necessary to formulate, implement, and monitor national development policies but also to respond to regional and international commitments. Since its implementation is linked to the funding of its action plans, the NSI and the Agency for International Cooperation (APCI) created an official platform for co-ordination and dialogue with technical and financial partners involved in statistics. PARIS21’s experience in the creation of national partnerships proved to be valuable in this initiative and the *Grupo Tematico Sectorial – Estadístico (GTS)* was officially created in September 2011.

7

## Six Pacific Islands Embarked on NSDS with PARIS21 and SPC

Through a very close partnership, PARIS21 — thanks to a dedicated AusAID grant — and SPC (Secretariat of the Pacific Community) have started to provide support to 6 of the 22 countries and territories of the Pacific region: Fiji, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, and Vanuatu. The support provided on the design and implementation of NSDS in the six countries is in line with the objectives of the Ten-Year Pacific Statistics Strategy (2011-2020) and in particular with the objective of establishing governance structures to guide national statistical development and to develop national statistical plans over a 10-year period. Preparation work has started in the 6 countries, including positive discussions with technical and financial partners. Noteworthy developments have taken place, walking the talk of statistics: solid political and financial support in Vanuatu (NSDS roadmap to be ready in March 2012); strong political support at PM level in Samoa (NSDS strategy to be validated soon) and Tonga (NSDS roadmap to be ready by June 2012); the National Executive Council of PNG having officially endorsed the NSDS process and itemised it into their 2012 national budget. NSDS roadmaps for Fiji and Solomon Islands should be designed soon.

8

## Viet Nam: A Light Touch with a Heavy Impact

PARIS21's success in promoting NSDS manifests itself most clearly when a country approaches the Secretariat for guidance on a process that they have launched and led themselves. Such was the case in Viet Nam. In late 2009, the country's General Statistics Office (GSO) asked PARIS21 for its feedback on a roadmap that national consultants had drafted for the design of their strategy. A year later, PARIS21 participated in a stakeholder workshop hosted by the GSO to discuss progress in strategy preparation. Then, on 18 October 2011, the Prime Minister of Viet Nam signed a decision approving the Viet Nam Statistical Development Strategy (VSDS) for the period 2011 – 2020 and vision to 2030. The endorsement of the strategy at such a high political level sent a strong message of national ownership of the country's statistical development. The VSDS was formally launched at a seminar in Hanoi that PARIS21 helped organise and at which the GSO distributed advocacy materials that they had produced with PARIS21 support. The VSDS has been designed for the entire national statistical system and an advisory group of aid providers was also engaged in discussions to co-ordinate their support within the framework of the VSDS.

9

## Opening Up the Books: From PRESS to CRESS

To plan the activities as well as the development of their statistical system, developing country statistical managers need to have a detailed knowledge of financial support to the system. Such information can help identify neglected sectors, measure the funding gap, and eliminate potential duplication of development interventions. PARIS21 provides a snapshot of support to statistical capacity development worldwide through its Partner Report on Support to Statistics (PRESS), which collects data from external providers of development co-operation. Based on the PRESS experience conducted at the international level, PARIS21 encouraged the launching in 2011 of a pilot exercise named CRESS (Country Report on Support to Statistics) at the country level. The CRESS is an initiative led by the country to gather all data relating to the funding of the National Statistical System (NSS), whether deriving from domestic resources or external aid. The ultimate objective is to improve efficiency of the NSS through better information sharing and co-ordination. The PRESS is an important initial input into the CRESS, which is itself an important input into NSDS design, in particular into its budgeted Action Plan. In 2011, PARIS21 supported the national statistical offices of Cameroon, Ethiopia, Malawi, and Senegal in launching CRESS activities. All the countries showed strong interest, and relevant co-ordination was established to push the initiative forward.

## **ADP Facilitating High Level Expertise Sharing within the Philippines National Statistical System for Increased Transparency**

The Accelerated Data Program (ADP) is supporting major Philippine statistical agencies in the establishment of their survey and census data documentation and archive through a comprehensive capacity-building plan. The National Statistics Office (NSO), the Bureau of Agricultural Statistics (BAS) and the Bureau of Labor and Employment Statistics (BLES) have already institutionalized and operationalized their national data archive (NADA) and two more agencies, namely Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas and Food and Nutrition Research Institute (FNRI), will be putting up their NADA in 2012. A total of 123 surveys were already documented, archived and disseminated.

10 Users can now browse through comprehensive microdata catalogs and request access to the information they need. This program benefits from the involvement of the National Statistical Coordination Board (NSCB), the highest policy-making and coordinating body on statistical matters in the Philippines. It serves as the overall coordinating body in the implementation of the NSCB Resolution No. 10, Series of 2010 “Enjoining Agencies in the Philippine Statistical System to Archive and Document Microdata Using International Standards” towards the realization of the Government’s vision to provide adequate, relevant, reliable, timely and accessible statistical information and services to the public. As a result, 10 new agencies have undergone orientation and training on microdata management. These activities benefit from expertise sharing within the Philippine Statistical System – with other national statistical agencies being exposed to these techniques by the NSO and BAS notably.

More recently and in line with their overall thrust on transparency and user oriented agenda, BAS and BLES have been facing an increased demand for access to microdata. ADP has partnered with NSO to provide the expertise required on microdata anonymization so that these new demands could be met with the highest quality standards. Related to this, the NSCB issued Resolution No. 5, Series of 2011 as guide to agencies to ensure the high quality standards of their microdata files/public use files.

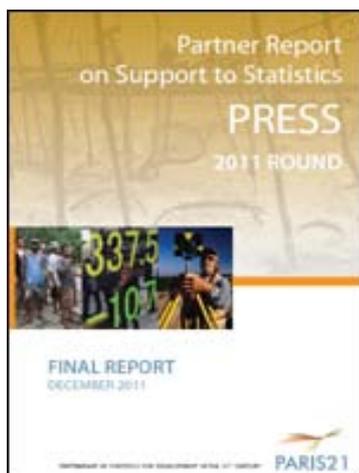
## II. SUMMARY OF ACTIVITIES

The present report outlines progress in Secretariat activities (including those of the International Household Survey Network and Accelerated Data Program) carried out in 2011 following the CANK (Co-ordination, Advocacy, NSDS, Knowledge for Statistics) structure which entered into force on the 1<sup>st</sup> of January 2011.

### 2.1 CO-ORDINATION

#### PRESS

Since 2008, PARIS21 has conducted an annual exercise — the **Partner Report on Support to Statistics (PRESS)** — that gathers information from financial and technical partners on their support to statistical development. From the 2011 PRESS Round, covering active support over the period 2009–11, the following points emerged:



Over the period 2009 to 2011, **Africa** received **41% of total estimated commitments**, while Asia and the Pacific received 29%, Latin America and the Caribbean 11%, and Europe 6%. A further 13% were committed to global, non-country-specific projects and programmes.

**Fifteen countries** (Afghanistan, Albania, Bolivia, China, Haiti, India, Indonesia, Kenya, Mozambique, Nigeria, Pakistan, Rwanda, Tanzania, Uganda and Ukraine) had estimated commitments equaling **45% of total estimated commitments**.

**Three donors** (World Bank, United Kingdom, and European Union) provided 53% of total commitments. **Commitments are still considerably fragmented**.

Since the initial PRESS round in 2008, **global estimated commitments have risen by 60%** (from approximately US\$ 1 billion to more than US\$ 1.6 billion in the 2011 round).

Since the PRESS 2008 round, the **distribution of aid commitments to statistics** seems to be **shifting away from Africa**, primarily to the **benefit of the Asia-Pacific region**.

In terms of **alignment 52% of projects** were confirmed as being aligned with the country's NSDS.

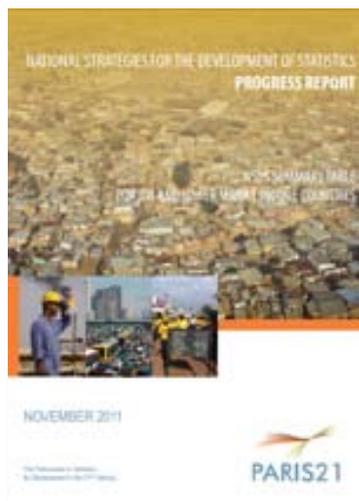
The **statistical category** that received the most support in PRESS 2011 was **“strategic and managerial issues of official statistics”** which accounted for 13% of total commitments.

#### PARTICIPATION OF STATISTICIANS IN PARTNER EVENTS

In 2011 the Secretariat funded 7 participants in the following global events:

- 3 participants at the **UNSC meetings** in February 2011 (New York)
- 2 participants at **ISI meeting** in August 2011 (Dublin)
- 2 participants to **Busan HLF** in November 2011 (Busan)

## NSDS STATUS



**Reports on NSDS progress** were produced in March 2011 and November 2011, covering International Development Association (IDA) borrower countries, lower middle income countries, and all African countries. The latest report reveals the following:

Of the **79 IDA borrowers**, 26 are currently designing or awaiting government adoption of their NSDS. A further 38 are implementing their strategies. A total of 81% are therefore currently engaged in an NSDS process. In Africa, 37 of the 40 countries on the continent are designing or implementing a statistical strategy.

**Of the 39 lower middle income countries and remaining African nations**, 27 are designing or implementing strategies.

**Of the 118 countries covered by the report, only 10 (9%) are without a strategy and are not currently planning one.** Most of these countries are the most vulnerable — those in conflict situations or small island developing states.

## DDDS REPORTING, LOGFRAME

The PARIS21 Secretariat, in collaboration with other partners, is monitoring the implementation of the **Dakar Declaration on the Development of Statistics**, agreed in November 2009 at the PARIS21 Consortium meeting. In November 2011, PARIS21 published a report (in English and French) entitled *Statistics for Development: Two Years After Dakar* that outlines progress since the DDDS was endorsed.

Much of the evidence to support the production of that report was drawn from the work of the PARIS21 Task Team to define **PARIS21 logical framework indicators**. Throughout 2010, the task team agreed baselines, milestones, and targets for the logframe. In the summer of 2011, the Secretariat contracted an intern to collect missing data, including on the existence of national statistical councils worldwide and the use of data in development policy making.

## OTHER WORKSTREAMS: PREPARATION OF BUSAN, OECD HORIZONTAL TASKS

Throughout the course of 2011, the PARIS21 Secretariat, the World Bank, and other partners conducted consultations with many different stakeholders (statisticians in developing and developed countries, bilateral and multilateral agencies, and development experts from many different institutions) to agree a **Busan Action Plan for Statistics** (see specific chapter in Top Ten of 2011). On the final day of the HLF-4, PARIS21 and the World Bank co-organised a side event entitled “Statistics for Transparency, Accountability, and Results” in which participants discussed **implementation arrangements for the Plan**. Among the next steps in implementing the Action Plan, a report has been prepared for discussion at the 2012 session of the UN Statistical Commission in February 2012, then implementation will be discussed in even greater detail at the Annual PARIS21 Meetings in Paris in late March 2012.

In 2011, the PARIS21 Secretariat also provided inputs into the **OECD’s Strategy on Development**, in particular in co-chairing and co-authoring pillar 4 on “Measuring Progress for Development.”

## OVERALL MANAGEMENT

In 2011 the Secretariat organised the Board meeting in April 2011 and five Executive Committee meetings/consultations.

At the 2011 PARIS21 Annual Meetings, the Secretariat circulated a survey to gauge participants' satisfaction with various aspects of the organisation of the Board meeting and seminar. The results, shown in the tables below, will be fed into the PARIS21 logical framework.

Question – Board (2011)	Average score
1. Timeliness of previous minutes	3.48
2. General quality of the previous minutes	3.43
3. Timeliness of papers	3.30
4. Content of papers	3.36
5. Style and clarity of papers	3.35
6. Oral presentation of papers	3.39
7. Clarity of objectives for each agenda item	3.18
8. Division of discussion time between agenda items	2.96
9. Clarity of conclusions reached after discussion of each item	3.23
<b>10. Overall value of the Board meetings</b>	<b>3.23</b>

Question – Seminar (2011)	Average score
1. Relevance of the topic discussed	3.79
2. Format / Structure of the seminar	2.98
3. Relevance and clarity of presentations	3.21
4. Division of discussion time between agenda items	2.56
5. Clarity of conclusions reached	2.46
<b>6. Overall value of the seminar</b>	<b>2.95</b>

### Scale:

Very good = 4

Good = 3

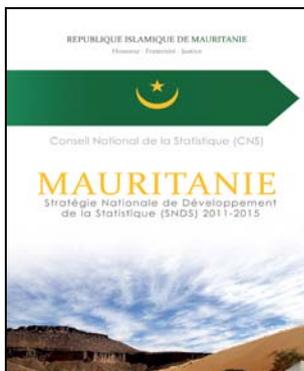
Satisfactory = 2

Poor = 1

The **management and information system (Eureka)** is now fully operational and has facilitated the monitoring of expenditures, budget follow-up including forecasts, analysis of costs per country and/or region as well as grant follow-up.

## 2.2 ADVOCACY

### SUPPORT TO ADVOCACY



Among its 2011 advocacy activities, **PARIS21 supported 25** countries, regional entities or statistical schools in producing booklets promoting their national statistical system and strategic planning processes and in organising advocacy seminars or donor roundtables. These countries and regional entities are listed below (chapter 2.3).

### ADVOCATING THE DEVELOPMENT OF STATISTICS

PARIS21 also delivered advocacy messages at relevant **international and regional events** as follows:

#### Africa

**SADC Workshop on Implementing NSDSs and Formulating RSDSs** in March 2011 (Johannesburg)

**AFRISTAT Comité de Direction** meetings in April 2011 (N'Djamena) and October 2011 (Bamako)

**PALOP meeting** in October (Praia)

#### Arab countries

**5<sup>th</sup> Arab Forum on Statistical Capacity Development** in July 2011 (Amman)

#### Latin America and Caribbean

**Measuring Progress of Societies** conference in May 2011 (Mexico City)

#### Asia-Pacific

**Second Meeting of Partners for Statistics Development in Asia-Pacific** in September 2011 (Luxembourg)

**UNSIAP Governing Council and NSO Management Seminar** in December 2011 (Tokyo)

**Measuring Progress of Societies** conference in December 2011 (Tokyo)

#### Global

**UNSC meetings** in February 2011 (New York)

**Eurostat Advisory Group** in March 2011 (Luxembourg)

**ISI Satellite Meeting and World Congress** in August 2011 (Krakow and Dublin)

**Committee for the Coordination of Statistical Activities** in September 2011 (Luxembourg)

**International Experts Workshop on Results** in September 2011 (Berlin)

**International Forum on Monitoring National Development** September 2011 (Beijing)

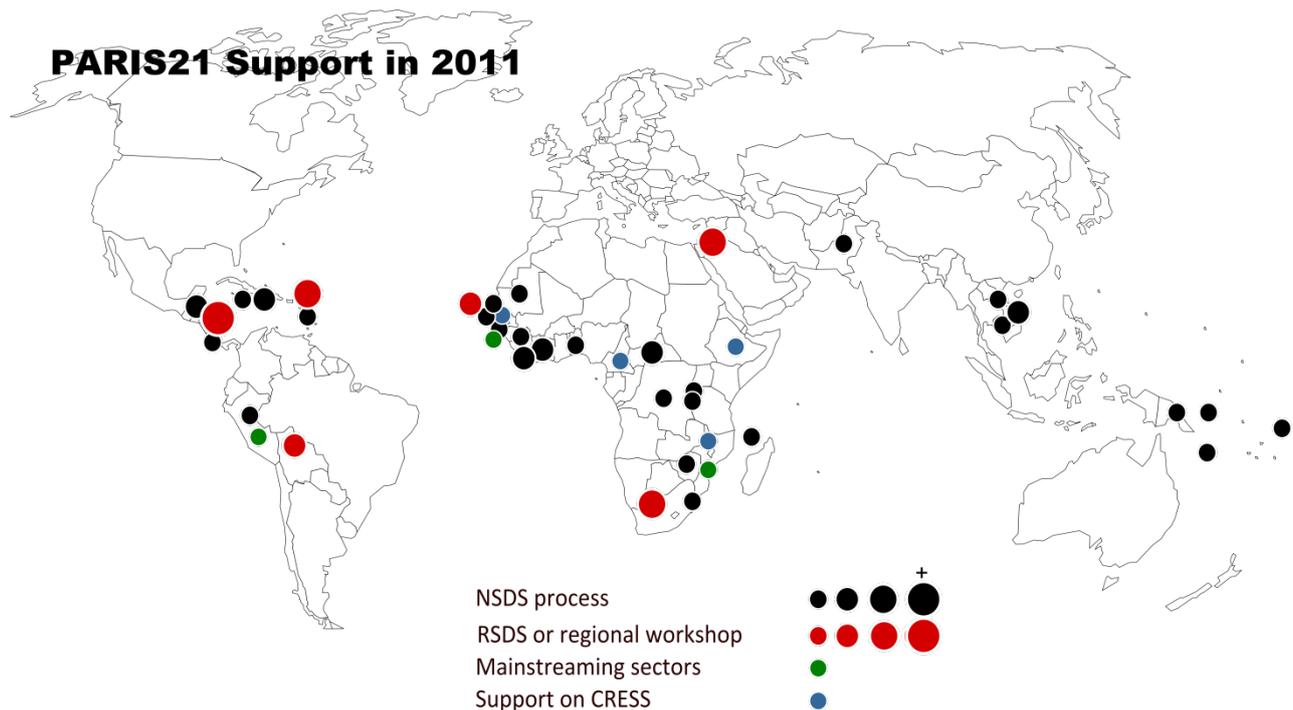
**Donors meeting for the Global Strategy in Agricultural Statistics** in October 2011 (Rome)

**HMN Board** in October 2011 (Geneva)

**Busan HLF** in November 2011 (Busan)

## 2.3 NSDS – RSDS - CRESS

The PARIS21 Secretariat directly supported **26 countries or regional entities** in NSDS and RSDS processes (including mainstreaming agricultural statistical development in three countries), in reviewing NSDS/RSDS documents and providing support to establish national or regional partnerships. Details are provided in the map and table below. In 2011 the coverage of countries (see map below) still shows quite a good balance in terms of support across continents. It should be noted that almost half of countries receiving support from the PARIS21 Secretariat are fragile states. Support has also been provided to 4 pilot countries on the Country Report on Support to Statistics: Senegal, Cameroon, Malawi and Ethiopia.



PARIS21 Secretariat	OUTPUTS / OUTCOMES						INPUTS		
	NSDS-RSDS process launched or NSDS-RSDS being designed	NSDS reviewed/ evaluated/ updated or peer-review of NSS completed	National / regional partnership envisaged or created	Sectoral strategy design in progress	Advocacy work or strategy carried out	Other: Statistical law reviewed or Training needs assessed or CRESS launched	Remote support on advocacy, NSDS-RSDS documents review, statistics law	On-site support (number of missions: strategic guidance, advocacy etc.)	
								P21 staff + core consultants (PARIS21 contracts)	South/South official cooperation (P21 contracts)
<b>2011</b>									
Belize	✓						✓	2	1 (CARICOM)
Benin					✓		✓		
Burundi			✓		✓		✓	1	1 (RWA)
Cambodia		✓					✓	1	
Cameroon					✓	CRESS	✓		
Central African R.	✓								2 (CIV)
Comoros		✓	✓		✓		✓	1	
Côte d'Ivoire		✓	✓					1	
Dominica		✓					✓		
DR Congo					✓		✓		
El Salvador			✓		✓		✓	1	
Ethiopia						CRESS	✓	1	
Guinea		✓	✓		✓			2	
Guinea Bissau	✓		✓	Education	✓		✓	1	1 (CVE)
Haiti	✓		✓			Law	✓	2	
Jamaica		✓	✓				✓	1	
Lao PDR					✓		✓	1	
Liberia		Mid-T.NSDS	✓		✓		✓	2	
Malawi						CRESS	✓	1	
Mauritania		✓	✓		✓		✓	1	
Mozambique				Agric			✓	1	
Pakistan		✓	✓					2	
Papua New Guin.	✓				✓		✓	1	

PARIS21 Secretariat	OUTPUTS / OUTCOMES						INPUTS		
	NSDS-RSDS process launched or NSDS-RSDS being designed	NSDS reviewed/ evaluated/ updated or peer-review of NSS completed	National / regional partnership envisaged or created	Sectoral strategy design in progress	Advocacy work or strategy carried out	Other: Statistical law reviewed or Training needs assessed or CRESS launched	Remote support on advocacy, NSDS-RSDS documents review, statistics law	On-site support (number of missions: strategic guidance, advocacy etc.)	
								P21 staff + core consultants (PARIS21 contracts)	South/South official cooperation (P21 contracts)
<b>2011</b>									
Peru	✓		✓	<b>Agric</b>			✓	2	
Rwanda					✓		✓	1	
Samoa		✓					✓		
Senegal		<b>Peer Review</b>			✓	<b>CRESS</b>	✓	2	
Solomon Islands	✓		✓				✓	1	
Swaziland					✓		✓		1 (UGA)
Tanzania					✓		✓		
The Gambia		✓	✓					1	
Vanuatu	✓						✓	1	
Viet Nam		✓	✓		✓		✓	2	
Zimbabwe					✓		✓	1	
<i>African Union</i>					✓		✓	1	
<i>Afristat</i>					✓		✓		
<i>PALOP</i>					✓		✓	1	2 (BEN-NGE)
<i>SADC</i>					✓		✓	2	
<i>Stat School Dakar</i>					✓		✓		
<i>CAN</i>					✓		✓	1	
<i>CARICOM</i>					✓		✓		
<i>OECS</i>	✓		✓					2	
<i>SICA</i>	✓		✓				✓	3	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>8</b>

## 2.4 KNOWLEDGE FOR STATISTICS

### INTERNATIONAL HOUSEHOLD SURVEY NETWORK (IHSN)

The IHSN was set up in September 2004 as part of the Marrakech Action Plan for Statistics (MAPS). **The Network brings together survey producers, sponsors and users.** The Management Group, comprising representatives of major international survey sponsors, discusses and approves the IHSN work programme and its priority objectives that include:

- **Better co-ordination** of international household survey programmes.
- **Promotion of international standards** and best practice.
- **Harmonisation of data collection** instruments.
- Fostering **better use of existing survey data**, by establishing a central survey repository and developing tools and guidelines for improving survey documentation, dissemination, and preservation.

Since April 2006, the IHSN core programme has been implemented as a satellite programme of the PARIS21 Secretariat. It is supported by the World Bank MAPS Development Grant Facility (DGF). Over the reporting period, the IHSN has kept working on **two main activities**:

1. **Development of tools and guidelines** to foster data use (through better documentation, preservation, and dissemination of survey microdata), which include:

- **Microdata Management Toolkit:** the software has become a freeware. The IHSN worked with the DDI alliance on the update of the standard which has just been officially released.
- **National Data Archive application (NADA):** The application is being used by several IHSN members (World Bank, WHO, WFP notably).
- **Microdata anonymisation tools:** Tools are being upgraded, with a focus on building on already available practice and solutions. Best practice is being documented.
- **Bibliography of data-related citations:** Use of survey data remains poorly documented, and the IHSN is trying to address this issue through an ambitious effort to build a central database of data-related citations. This database will provide an information base on the level, source, and type of analysis done by country, and by survey.

2. **Harmonisation of international survey methods and instruments.** This activity is streamlined in the Question Bank content development.

### ACCELERATED DATA PROGRAM (ADP)

Since April 2006, the ADP has been implemented as a satellite programme of the PARIS21 Secretariat. **The ADP is mostly supported by the World Bank** Development Grant Facility (DGF), with other donors supporting activities at country level. The ADP is implemented jointly with the World Bank and other partners in several countries. Most ADP activities are country-based, although some specific support was provided at the regional level in 2011. Activities implemented can be broken into the two following tasks:

- **Task 1: Inventory, documentation, and dissemination of existing microdata**
- **Task 2: Assessment and analysis of existing data, and improvement of national survey programmes**

Responding to demand, ADP has kept expanding the geographic coverage of its Task 1.

**ADP is implemented mainly by national statistical agencies**, with the encouraged involvement of line ministries and sub-national level agencies. ADP work programmes are typically designed and implemented at the national level. The following **61 countries** have received support in ADP Task 1 over 2011: Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Bhutan, Bolivia, Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Dominica, Dominican Rep., Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Gambia, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea Bissau, Honduras, India, Jordan, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Lao PDR, Lesotho, Liberia, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Palestine, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Russian Federation, Senegal, Sierra Leone, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Tajikistan, Tanzania, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, Uruguay, Vietnam, and Zambia (see tables and map below).

In collaboration with the FAO, ADP has also provided training and support to the following additional 12 countries through 2 regional training workshops:

- Botswana, Comoros, Madagascar, Namibia, Rwanda, Seychelles, South Africa, Swaziland, and Yemen.
- Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, China, Georgia, Indonesia, Iran, Lebanon, and Pakistan.

**Task 2 is still in a pilot phase.** Ethiopia is receiving ADP support to foster statistical harmonisation between statistical agencies. Progress has been quick with the establishment of a national repository for classifications, concepts, definitions, and survey questions based on the IHSN Question Bank application, scheduled in the first half of 2012. Cameroon is also active on this agenda. In collaboration with the World Bank, Task 2 activities were also completed in the Philippines for the assessment of the NSO household surveys. Demand for Task 2 is high but the available resources do not allow ADP to scale up that activity for the moment.

The ADP has continued and strengthened **several partnerships in 2011 with:**

**AFRISTAT** in providing technical support on data dissemination to its member countries.

**FAO** in documenting agricultural censuses in the IHSN Microdata Management Toolkit.

The **Luxembourg Economic and Social Council**, the **African Development Bank** and several **World Bank** Country Offices in co-financing activities in several countries.

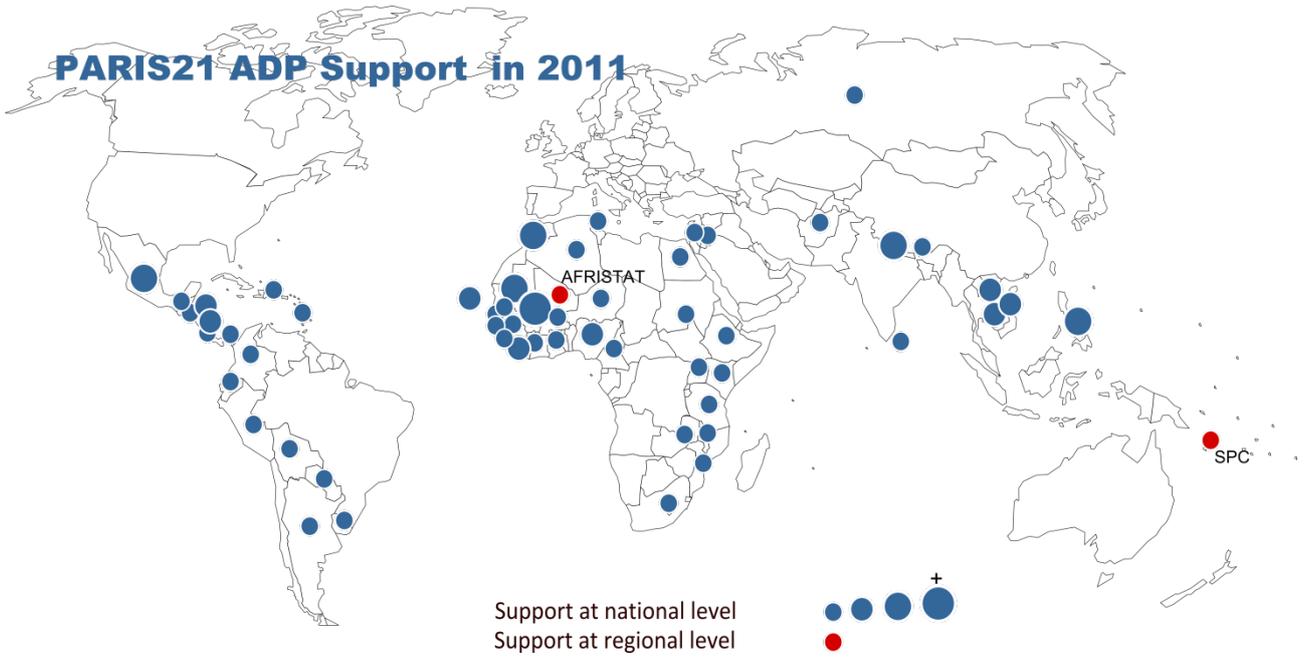
The **Secretariat of the Pacific Community** in implementing ADP in the Pacific. Activities have continued at the regional and national level.

**SIAP** in providing facilitators for regional training.

**UNICEF** in providing software and support to the documentation and archiving of MICS surveys.

**WFP** in documenting and disseminating food security and vulnerability surveys.

# PARIS21 ADP Support in 2011



PARIS21 Secretariat  Accelerated Data Program 2011	OUTPUTS / OUTCOME					INPUTS			
	Surveys inventoried and documented	Web-based survey catalogs updated and / or created	Microdata dissemination policy designed and / or implemented	Survey harmonisation improved	National capacity on microdata management developed	Remote support on microdata management (software, organisation, quality control, guidelines)	IT procurement	On-site support (number of TA missions : capacity development, strategic guidance, etc.)	
								PARIS21 / ADP staff + core consultants	South/South official cooperation (PARIS21 contracts)
Afghanistan	√				√	√		1	
Algeria	√				√	√			
Argentina	√	√			√	√			
Bhutan	√	√			√	√	√	1	1
Bolivia	√	√			√	√			
Burkina Faso	√	√			√	√			
Cambodia	√	√			√	√		1	1
Cameroon	√	√		√	√	√	√		
Cape Verde	√	√			√	√		1	1
Colombia	√	√	√		√	√		2	
Costa Rica	√	√			√	√		2	
Côte d'Ivoire	√	√			√	√			
Dominica	√				√	√			
Dominican Rep.	√	√			√	√		1	
Ecuador	√	√			√	√		2	
Egypt	√				√	√			
El Salvador	√				√	√			
Ethiopia	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	2	
Gambia	√	√			√	√		1	
Ghana	√	√			√	√			
Guatemala	√				√	√			

PARIS21 Secretariat  Accelerated Data Program 2011	OUTPUTS / OUTCOME					INPUTS			
	Surveys inventoried and documented	Web-based survey catalogs updated and / or created	Microdata dissemination policy designed and / or implemented	Survey harmonisation improved	National capacity on microdata management developed	Remote support on microdata management (software, organisation, quality control, guidelines)	IT procurement	On-site support (number of TA missions : capacity development, strategic guidance, etc.)	
								PARIS21 / ADP staff + core consultants	South/South official cooperation (PARIS21 contracts)
Guinea	√	√			√	√		1	
Guinea Bissau	√	√			√	√			1
Honduras	√	√			√	√	√	2	
India	√	√			√	√		3	
Jordan	√				√	√			
Kenya	√				√	√		1	
Kyrgyzstan	√	√			√	√		1	
Lao PDR	√	√			√	√	√		
Lesotho	√	√			√	√			
Liberia	√	√			√	√			
Malawi	√	√			√	√			
Mali	√	√	√		√	√			1
Mauritania	√	√			√	√		1	1
Mauritius	√	√	√		√	√		2	
Mexico	√	√			√	√		4	
Mongolia	√	√			√	√			
Morocco	√				√	√		1	
Mozambique	√	√			√	√			
Nepal	√	√			√	√		1	1
Nicaragua	√				√	√			
Niger	√	√			√	√			1

PARIS21 Secretariat  Accelerated Data Program 2011	OUTPUTS / OUTCOME					INPUTS			
	Surveys inventoried and documented	Web-based survey catalogs updated and / or created	Microdata dissemination policy designed and / or implemented	Survey harmonisation improved	National capacity on microdata management developed	Remote support on microdata management (software, organisation, quality control, guidelines)	IT procurement	On-site support (number of TA missions : capacity development, strategic guidance, etc.)	
								PARIS21 / ADP staff + core consultants	South/South official cooperation (PARIS21 contracts)
Nigeria	√	√			√	√		1	
Palestine	√	√			√	√			
Paraguay	√				√	√			
Peru	√	√			√	√		2	
Philippines	√	√		√	√	√		2	2
Russian Fed.	√	√			√	√			
Senegal	√	√			√	√		1	
Sierra Leone	√	√			√	√		1	
South Sudan	√	√			√	√			
Sri Lanka	√				√	√			
Tajikistan	√	√			√	√		1	
Tanzania	√	√	√		√	√			
Thailand	√				√	√		1	
Togo	√				√	√			1
Tunisia	√				√	√		1	
Uganda	√	√			√	√		1	
Uruguay	√	√			√	√			
Vietnam	√	√			√	√			1
Zambia	√	√			√	√			
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>12</b>

