



Improving lives
through better statistics



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Progress Report for the Partnership in Statistics for Development in the 21st Century (PARIS21) Secretariat

Reporting Period: 2012

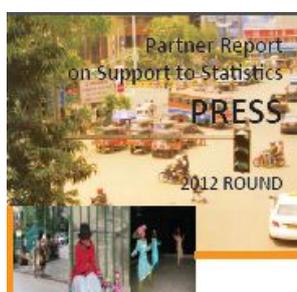
I. SUMMARY OF ACTIVITIES

The present report outlines progress in Secretariat activities (including those of the International Household Survey Network and Accelerated Data Program) carried out in 2012 following the CANK (Co-ordination, Advocacy, NSDS, Knowledge for Statistics) structure which entered into force on the 1st of January 2011.

1.1 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 2012 PRESS Round, covering active support over the period 2010–12, the following points emerged:



Financial commitments to statistical development rose for the fourth consecutive year since PARIS21 began measuring aid to statistics through the PRESS. However, **commitments remain very limited, as they represent less than half of 1% of Official Development Assistance**. The African continent continues to attract the largest share of support for statistics, totalling 46% of all commitments.

Support to statistics is highly concentrated: while the 2012 PRESS exercise captured support to 111 countries, a mere 15 combined to equal 40% of total worldwide commitments.

A large share of global support to statistics comes from a very small number of providers. The top four providers of development co-operation in statistics (European Commission, World Bank, UNFPA, and United Kingdom) provided 73% of total commitments. Aid to statistics is nevertheless highly fragmented, with many recipient

countries receiving too little aid from too many donors.

A decreasing percentage of aid projects/programmes are aligned with the recipients' nationally agreed priorities. Forty per cent of projects/programmes were confirmed as being aligned with National Strategies for the Development of Statistics (NSDS), down from 52% in the 2011 PRESS Round.

The share of aid to statistics relative to total Official Development Assistance (ODA) has increased. Over the most recent period for which data are available (2008–10), this share rose to 0.28% of ODA, up from 0.19% over the period 2007–09. Despite this increase, this figure represents little more than a quarter of one per cent of donor's official development envelope.

PARTICIPATION OF STATISTICIANS IN PARTNER EVENTS

In 2012 the Secretariat funded 14 participants in the following regional and global events organised by partners:

- 5 participants at the **Statcom-Africa III** in January 2012 (Cape Town)
- 5 participants at the **UNSC meetings** in February 2012 (New York)
- 1 participant at **Africa Conference on Measuring Well-Being and Fostering the Progress of Societies** in April 2012 (Rabat)
- 1 participant at **Census Workshop for the Pacific** in May 2012 (Nouméa)
- 2 participants at **ESCAP Committee on Statistics** in December 2012 (Bangkok)

NSDS STATUS



Reports on NSDS progress were produced in March and October 2012, covering International Development Association (IDA) borrower countries, lower middle income countries, and all African countries. The latest report reveals the following:

Of the **81 IDA borrowers**, 21 are currently designing or awaiting government adoption of their NSDS. A further 49 are implementing their strategies. A total of 86.4% are therefore currently engaged in an NSDS process. In Africa, 39 of the 40 IDA countries on the continent are designing or implementing a statistical strategy. **Of the 37 lower middle income countries and remaining African nations**, 26 are designing or implementing strategies.

Of the 118 countries covered by the report, only 6 (5%) 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.

STUDIES AND GUIDELINES

The PARIS21 Task Team updating the **NSDS guidelines** continued to advance in its work throughout 2012. In addition, the team has been gathering good practice examples from countries on how to best design and implement NSDSs. A separate **study on costing NSDSs**, which will feed into the updated guidelines, has also advanced.

LOGFRAME: Partnership Progress

To measure progress towards the Partnership's goals, PARIS21 established a Task Team to define **PARIS21 logical framework indicators**. Their work was broken down into two subsections: Part I measures the progress of the Partnership and Part II that of the Secretariat. Throughout 2010, the task team agreed baselines, milestones, and targets. In the summers of 2011 and 2012, the Secretariat contracted interns to collect data to measure baselines and milestones.

While the logframe has a total of 58 indicators across two sections, the following five (all measuring the Partnership's progress in Part I) can be considered as the key indicators:

- **G2**, which looks at the “average score on the use of statistics in the policy making process”;
- **GP1**, measuring the “percentage of IDA borrowers (with a population of one million or more) whose World Bank Statistical Capacity Indicator scores have increased”;
- **GP1, sub target 1**, analysing the “percentage of IDA-eligible countries having conducted at least one population census in the current round”;
- **GP1bis**, indicating the “percentage of 117 target countries having at least three non-modelled data points for at least 20 of 28 selected MDG Indicators”;
- **GPO1**, which states the “percentage of target countries that have adopted an NSDS that covers the logframe reporting period”.

As illustrated in Table 1 below, although only one of these five indicators achieved its milestone in 2012, progress was nevertheless made as three-fifths of the indicators had increasing trends. PRESS 2012 results show that overall support to statistics remains rather low, which may be one of the main drivers for lower-than-expected performance in the logframe. It is nevertheless realistic to believe that 2014 estimated targets are within reach, but more effort will be needed on the part of the international community. The Busan Action Plan for Statistics provides an excellent framework for partners to achieve their common goals.

Table 1: Progress in Key Logframe Indicators

Indicator	Trend: Increasing or Decreasing?	Milestone: Achieved or Not?	% under Milestone
G2: average score on the use of statistics in the policy making process	Increasing	Achieved	0
GP1: % of IDA borrowers (with a population of one million or more) whose World Bank Statistical Capacity Indicator scores have increased	Decreasing	Not achieved	18
GP1, sub target 1: % of IDA-eligible countries having conducted at least one population census in the current round	Increasing	Not achieved	8
GP1bis: % of 117 target countries having at least three non-modelled data points for at least 20 of 28 selected MDG Indicators	Decreasing	Not achieved	8.6
GPO1: % of target countries that have adopted an NSDS that covers the logframe reporting period	Increasing	Not achieved	22

OTHER WORKSTREAMS: OECD HORIZONTAL TASKS

Throughout the course of 2012, the Secretariat promoted the PARIS21 vision and the inclusion of statistical development issues in major OECD-led development processes, including the **OECD's Strategy on Development**, a task force on the **post-2015 Development Framework**, and the Organisation's regional and world forums on **measuring and fostering the progress of societies**.

OVERALL MANAGEMENT

In 2012 the Secretariat organised the Board meeting in March 2012 and three Executive Committee meetings. At the request of the Board, the Secretariat liaised with the OECD and PARIS21 Executive Committee to rework the Partnership's **governance arrangements** and clarify the relationship between the Secretariat and its host organisation, the OECD, in light of the latter's human resources reform. The governance/hosting arrangements were modified then agreed by the Board in late 2012.

To more effectively reach out to its partners, the Secretariat designed and launched a **communications plan** which led to a redesign of the website, a foray into social media (Facebook, LinkedIn, and Twitter), and several news flashes and preparations for a newsletter.

The **management and information system (Eureka)** has been fully operational for more than a year 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.

1.2 ADVOCACY

SUPPORT TO ADVOCACY



Among its 2012 advocacy activities, **PARIS21 supported 15** countries or regional entities (Anguilla, Belize, Bolivia, Burundi, Comoros, Guinea, Peru, PNG, Senegal, Sudan, Swaziland, Andean Community, CARICOM, Central America, Southeast Asia) in producing booklets and other materials promoting their statistical system and strategic planning processes and in organising advocacy/NSDS seminars or donor roundtables. PARIS21 produced a general **booklet on Regional Strategies for the Development of Statistics (RSDS)** and – with the support of Eurostat – an **RSDS advocacy video** for Central America with high-level interviewees. In addition, in collaboration with Eurostat and regional partners, PARIS21 co-organised **two regional advocacy events on RSDS**: one in San Salvador for Central America and one in Jakarta for Southeast

Asia.

ADVOCATING THE DEVELOPMENT OF STATISTICS

PARIS21 delivered advocacy messages at relevant **regional / international events** as illustrated in Table 2 below.

Table 2: PARIS21 Secretariat Participation in Partner Events

Event Title	Location	Date
Africa		
FASDEV, 7th Africa Symposium on Statistical Development, StatCom Africa III	Cape Town	January 2012
African Conference on Measuring and Fostering the Progress of Societies	Rabat	April 2012
Experts group meeting on the African Statistical Charter	Pretoria	June 2012
CPLP statistical conference for Portuguese-speaking countries	Luanda	June 2012
8th Africa Symposium on Statistical Development, 6th Meeting of Committee of Directors General of NSOs	Yamoussoukro	November 2012
Latin America and Caribbean		
9th Regional NSDS Workshop of Andean Community	La Paz	February 2012
11th meeting Statistical Conference of the Americas	Quito	July 2012
Asia-Pacific		
3rd Meeting of Partners for Statistics Development in Asia and the Pacific	New York	February 2012
2nd Session of the ASEAN Community Statistical System Committee	Siem Reap	September 2012
4th Meeting of Partners for Statistics Development in Asia-Pacific	Bangkok, <i>via Skype</i>	December 2012

Event Title	Location	Date
Global		
UN Statistical Commission meetings	New York	February 2012
2012 International Open Government Data Conference	Washington	July 2012
Evidence and Impact: Closing the Gender Data Gap	Washington	July 2012
Committee for the Coordination of Statistical Activities	Frankfurt	September 2011
DFID annual statistics conference	East Kilbride	September 2012
4 th OECD World Forum on Statistics, Knowledge and Policies	New Delhi	October 2012
HMN Executive Board Meeting	Geneva	October 2012
High Level Stakeholders Meeting on Global Strategy to Improve Agricultural and Rural Statistics	Rome	December 2012

1.3 NSDS – RSDS – CRESS

The PARIS21 Secretariat directly supported **35 countries or regional entities** in NSDS and RSDS processes, in reviewing NSDS/RSDS documents and providing support to establish national or regional partnerships. Details are provided in the table below. In 2012 the coverage of countries still shows quite a good balance in terms of support across continents. It should be noted that nearly half of countries receiving support from the PARIS21 Secretariat are fragile states.

In 2012, PARIS21 organised two special events relating to NSDS that merit special recognition:

- A regional workshop for Francophone African countries on *Poverty Reduction Policies and Statistics – How to Strengthen the Dialogue?*, held in Abidjan in September. The event brought together policy-makers and Directors-General of NSOs to explore ways to collaborate in improving development strategies and in developing national statistical systems as part of the country poverty reduction policy.
- *First User–Producer Dialogue on Statistical Capacity Development for Inclusive Growth in the Philippines*, held in Manila in December. Participants formulated recommendations on how to improve existing mechanisms in the Philippines for enhancing the production of statistics required for inclusive growth policies.

PARIS21 was also active in promoting the NSDS approach in partner initiatives. In 2012, the Secretariat:

- Provided intellectual inputs to the *Strategic Plan for the Improvement of Civil Registration and Vital Statistics in Asia and the Pacific*; and
- Strengthened its partnership with the African Union Commission to develop a joint programme of peer reviews of National Statistical Systems, a compendium of statistical laws and communication activities.

In addition, the Secretariat reviewed results from the 4 pilot countries on the **Country Report on Support to Statistics – CRESS** (Senegal, Cameroon, Malawi and Ethiopia) and simplified the questionnaire. A revised CRESS questionnaire will be rolled out with new countries in 2013.

PARIS21 Secretariat	OUTPUTS / OUTCOMES						INPUTS			
	NSDS-RSDS- CRESS- Advocacy support to countries / regions	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)
2012										
Anguilla	✓				✓			1		
Belize	✓				✓			1		
Benin	✓					✓	✓	1		
Bolivia					✓			1		
Burundi		✓	✓		✓		✓	2		
Cambodia		✓	✓				✓	1		
Central Afr Rep	✓		✓				✓	1	✓	
Comoros					✓	✓	✓	1		
Côte d'Ivoire	✓		✓				✓	5		
Dominican Rep	✓						✓			
El Salvador	✓		✓							
Ethiopia		✓					✓	2		
Fiji										
Grenada	✓							1		
Guatemala	✓									
Guinea	✓				✓		✓	1		
Guinea-Bissau	✓			✓			✓			
Haiti	✓							1		
Myanmar			✓				✓			
Niger	✓							1		
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)
2012									
Peru	✓		✓	✓	✓		✓	1	
Philippines	✓							1	
Samoa	✓							1	
Senegal					✓		✓		
Sierra Leone		✓						2	
Solomon Isl									
St Kitts & Nevis	✓							1	
Sudan					✓			1	
Swaziland					✓		✓		
Tonga	✓								
Vanuatu	✓								
ASEAN	✓		✓		✓		✓	3	
Andean Comm	✓				✓		✓	1	
CARICOM					✓				
SICA	✓				✓		✓	1	
TOTAL	23	4	8	2	15	2	17	33	1

1.4 KNOWLEDGE FOR STATISTICS

INTERNATIONAL HOUSEHOLD SURVEY NETWORK (IHSN)

The IHSN (www.ihsn.org) 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 which 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 is working with the DDI alliance on the update of the DDI standard which is undergoing the ISO certification process.
- **National Data Archive application (NADA):** The application is being used by several IHSN members (World Bank, WHO, WFP notably), and by more than 40 National Statistical Offices in the context of the Accelerated Data Program.
- **Data Deposit Tool:** An online data deposit software application has been developed by the IHSN and the World Bank to complement the NADA application and the DDI Metadata Editor. This application was requested by agencies that not only produce but also “acquire” datasets from other producers.
- **Microdata anonymisation tools:** the IHSN is supporting the development of the R based sdcMicro toolbox. A first version of the toolbox has been made available to users. Best practice is being documented.
- **Bibliography of data-related citations:** the IHSN is documenting the use of survey data through an online catalog which now contains more than 9,000 entries. This catalog is a good advocacy tool for more open microdata dissemination policies.

2. **Harmonisation of international survey methods and instruments.** This activity is streamlined in the Question Bank content development. Improving the reliability and relevance of survey data is one of the objectives of the IHSN – with a special focus on questionnaire design. The IHSN’s 3-step approach consists of:

- Assessing how (well) selected issues are addressed in existing survey questionnaires.
- Producing guidelines and recommendations for improving survey design.

- Working with survey producers and sponsors to advocate for change.

The on-going assessments relate to (i) the measurement of food consumption and (ii) gender issues. An assessment of non-food consumption is being prepared. The ambition of the IHSN is to develop a collection of sector-specific assessment (and diagnostic) tools which can be used by any agency interested in assessing survey questionnaires and to conduct its own global assessments.

ACCELERATED DATA PROGRAM (ADP)

Since April 2006, the ADP (www.ihsn.org/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 2012. 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 **66 countries** received national level support in ADP Task 1 in 2012: Afghanistan, Angola, Argentina, Bhutan, Bolivia, Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Dominican Rep., Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Gambia, Georgia, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea Bissau, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Jordan, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Lao PDR, Lesotho, Liberia, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Palestine, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Samoa, Senegal, Sierra Leone, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Tajikistan, Tanzania, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Vietnam, and Zambia (see table). About 20 more countries have participated in ADP regional activities.

Task 2 is still in a pilot phase. Ethiopia is receiving ADP support to foster statistical harmonisation between statistical agencies. Achievements include the adoption of standards for concepts, indicators and classifications by several agencies – under the leadership of the Ethiopian Central Statistical Agency. Demand for Task 2 is high but the available resources and setting do not allow ADP to scale up that activity for the moment.

The ADP has continued and strengthened **several partnerships in 2012 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.

World Bank Country Offices

PARIS21 Secretariat Accelerated Data Program 2012	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)	On-site support (number of TA missions: capacity development, strategic guidance, etc.)	
							PARIS21 / ADP staff + core consultants	South/South official cooperation (PARIS21 contracts)
Afghanistan	√				√	√		
Angola	√				√	√	1	
Argentina	√	√			√	√		
Bhutan	√	√			√	√		
Bolivia	√	√			√	√		
Burkina Faso	√	√			√	√		2
Cambodia	√	√	√		√	√	2	
Cameroon	√	√		√	√	√		
Cape Verde	√				√	√		
Colombia	√	√	√		√	√	1	1
Costa Rica	√	√			√	√	1	1
Côte d'Ivoire	√	√			√	√	1	
Dominican Rep.	√	√			√	√	1	1
Ecuador	√	√			√	√		1
Egypt	√	√			√	√		1
El Salvador	√				√	√	1	1

PARIS21 Secretariat Accelerated Data Program 2012	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)	On-site support (number of TA missions: capacity development, strategic guidance, etc.)	
							PARIS21 / ADP staff + core consultants	South/South official cooperation (PARIS21 contracts)
Ethiopia	√	√	√	√	√	√	1	
Gambia	√	√			√	√		
Georgia	√		√		√	√	2	
Ghana	√	√			√	√		1
Guatemala	√				√	√		1
Guinea	√	√			√	√		1
Guinea Bissau	√	√			√	√		
Honduras	√	√			√	√	1	1
India	√	√			√	√	1	
Indonesia	√				√	√	1	
Jordan	√	√			√	√		1
Kenya	√	√			√	√		1
Kyrgyzstan	√				√	√		
Lao PDR	√	√	√		√	√	2	
Lesotho	√	√			√	√		
Liberia	√	√			√	√		
Malawi	√	√			√	√		
Mali	√	√	√	√	√	√		1

PARIS21 Secretariat Accelerated Data Program 2012	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)	On-site support (number of TA missions: capacity development, strategic guidance, etc.)	
							PARIS21 / ADP staff + core consultants	South/South official cooperation (PARIS21 contracts)
Mauritania	√				√	√		1
Mauritius	√		√		√	√		
Mexico	√	√			√	√	2	
Mongolia	√	√			√	√		
Morocco	√				√	√		
Mozambique	√	√			√	√		
Nepal	√	√			√	√	2	
Nicaragua	√				√	√		
Niger	√	√			√	√		1
Nigeria	√	√	√		√	√	1	
Panama	√				√	√		
Palestine	√	√			√	√		
Paraguay	√				√	√	1	
Peru	√	√			√	√	1	1
Philippines	√	√		√	√	√	1	
Russian Fed.	√				√	√		
Rwanda	√	√	√		√	√		2
Samoa	√	√			√	√		

PARIS21 Secretariat Accelerated Data Program 2012	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)	On-site support (number of TA missions: capacity development, strategic guidance, etc.)	
							PARIS21 / ADP staff + core consultants	South/South official cooperation (PARIS21 contracts)
Senegal	√	√			√	√		2
Sierra Leone	√	√			√	√		
South Sudan	√	√			√	√		
Sri Lanka	√	√			√	√		
Tajikistan	√				√	√		
Tanzania	√	√	√		√	√	1	
Togo	√				√	√		
Tunisia	√	√			√	√		
Uganda	√	√			√	√		
Uruguay	√	√			√	√	1	1
Vanuatu	√	√			√	√		
Venezuela	√				√	√	1	1
Vietnam	√	√			√	√		
Zambia	√				√	√		1
TOTAL	66	47	10	4	66	66	27	25

