

**Preliminary Worldwide Progress Report on
National Strategies for the Development of Statistics (NSDS)**

12 April 2006



PARIS21 Secretariat

Table of Contents

I. Introduction	3
II. Report Objectives and Information Sources	3
III. Summary of Results.....	4
Africa	4
Arab States.....	4
Asia (and Eastern Europe).....	4
Latin America and Caribbean.....	5
IV. Partnerships to Support Statistical Capacity Building.....	5
V. Use of the NSDS Essentials Check List	6
VI. Concluding Remarks	6
Annex I. Detailed NSDS Progress by Subregion	7
Situation in Anglophone African Countries	7
Situation in Francophone African Countries	11
Situation in Lusophone African Countries	15
Situation in Arab States	16
Situation in South Asian Countries.....	18
Situation in Central Asian and Eastern European Countries	19
Situation in Southeast Asian Countries	21
Situation in East Asian Countries	22
Situation in Central American Countries.....	23
Situation in Andean Community Countries.....	24
Explanatory Notes for Annex 1 Tables.....	25
Annex II. NSDS Essentials Check List	26

I. Introduction

1. As endorsed by the Steering Committee at its meeting in October 2003, the PARIS21 Secretariat has focussed its 2004 - 2006 work programme on helping developing countries to design and implement a National Strategy for the Development of Statistics (NSDS) to improve the basis for national development policies, including poverty reduction strategies, sector strategies and achieving the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). The target is for all low-income countries to design a strategy by the end of 2006 and to start implementing it by the following year in order to have nationally owned and produced data for all relevant MDG indicators by 2010.

2. Statistical planning is not new but the NSDS approach is a new benchmark in statistical planning, based on principles developed by the PARIS21 partnership. In Africa, this approach has been endorsed in the Reference Regional Strategic Framework (RRSF) for statistical capacity building. Since 2004, the systematic preparation of new strategic plans following the NSDS approach is most advanced in Central America and Francophone Africa. Most Anglophone and Asian countries already had strategic plans, though few covered the whole statistical system and a number of countries are extending the coverage and developing new plans.

II. Report Objectives and Information Sources

3. The present report aims to serve as a mechanism for monitoring (1) country progress in preparing NSDSs and (2) partner support to these processes — the latter in conjunction with the more detailed information contained in PARIS21's "Light Reporting Mechanism" on partner programmes in support of statistical development, which has so far piloted for Africa (see the PARIS21 report *Review of Support to Statistical Capacity Building in Sub-Saharan Africa: From Reporting to Collaboration*). The intention is to identify — for NSDS country teams, national policymakers, bilateral donors, regional and international institutions, and all other development partners — what progress has been made in strategic statistical planning and what remains to be done if NSDS targets are to be achieved. This report can serve as one input for the design of support programmes to countries. Additionally, the report is intended to inspire NSDS country teams themselves to report in greater depth on their own strategic planning efforts.

4. An earlier draft of this report, covering only Sub-Saharan Africa countries, was presented at the Forum on African Statistical Development (FASDEV) meeting in February 2006. Participants commended PARIS21 for producing the report and "invite(d) the partnership to continue updating the information".

5. The tables at Annex I provide an overview of the strategic statistical planning process for all ODA recipient countries covered by PARIS21 regional programmes. Countries which are not ODA recipients (Brunei, Russia, Singapore and the Arabian Gulf states – apart from Oman) are excluded from the report. In Africa, the tables are divided according to language grouping (Anglophone, Francophone, and Lusophone) for ease of reference. The regions are broadly defined according to PARIS21 programmes rather than any strict geo-political classification. For instance, a number of Arabic-speaking countries are included in PARIS21's programme for Francophone Africa, and Somalia and Sudan are included under Anglophone Africa. PARIS21 does not presently have a regional NSDS programme with Central and Eastern European countries (though some information on Eastern Europe is included alongside Central Asia), Pacific Islands, MERCOSUR or the Caribbean.

6. The information has been gathered through discussions with countries and analysis of existing country documents. Regional workshops, including those organised by PARIS21, have been valuable in facilitating the exchange of information both with countries and other partners. More comprehensive information is available on country websites, as well as in IMF, World Bank, UNSD and PARIS21 databases.

III. Summary of Results

7. The PARIS21 Secretariat's knowledge is fullest in sub-regions where there has been heavy engagement through baseline assessments, workshops and follow-up activities - particularly so in Francophone Africa and Central America. Overall, of the 105 countries covered by this report, 34 have strategies in place, 54 are at various stages in preparing strategies, while 17 countries neither have strategies in place nor have started to design one, though a number of these have expressed their intention to do so. It should be noted that some countries with existing strategies also intend to update and develop them, following the NSDS approach.

Africa

8. In Sub-Saharan Africa, fifteen countries have completed the design of their strategy and/or are already implementing it. Angola, Mauritania, Mozambique and Sudan, who are already implementing strategies, have expressed their intention to apply NSDS principles to their next strategy. Twenty-nine African countries are currently preparing a statistical strategy. Some are at the early stages of designing their strategies (e.g., Botswana, Ghana), whereas others are further along in the process and have already secured donor support (e.g., Democratic Republic of Congo, Gambia, Guinea, Mauritania, Niger, Sierra Leone, Tanzania, Uganda). A further two countries (Eritrea and Liberia) do not have a strategy in preparation or in place; however, they have expressed their intention to design one soon. Only two African countries (Seychelles and Somalia) do not have a strategy in preparation or in place, nor have they expressed their intention to design one. All Sub-Saharan African countries apart from Nigeria and Seychelles have attended a PARIS21 workshop on NSDSs.

Arab States

9. This report covers the twelve Arab states that are not already covered in the report on sub-Saharan Africa. They also exclude the Gulf States who are no longer recipients of ODA (and Saudi Arabia for the purposes of this report). Of the twelve countries, two (Oman and Yemen) have completed their strategies; and Syria and Tunisia are currently designing their strategies. Five countries (Algeria, Jordan, Lebanon, Morocco and Palestine) have initiated the preliminary steps toward preparing statistical strategies, in Palestine's case updating its strategy following the NSDS approach. Egypt and Libya do not have a strategy but have expressed their intention to design one. Libya has asked the African Development Bank for technical assistance for statistical capacity building, including designing an NSDS. We have no information on Iraq's intention to design a strategy. Of the twelve countries, all apart from Libya and the United Arab Emirates attended the high-level forum hosted by Oman in September 2005.

Asia (and Eastern Europe)

10. PARIS21's regional NSDS programme for Asia began late in 2005, with the initial focus on South Asian countries. Of the nine South Asian countries, four have existing strategic plans (Afghanistan, Bhutan, Iran and Nepal), though some have faced difficulties in implementing them. In Iran a new strategy is being implemented along with their fourth Development Plan. India, Pakistan and Sri Lanka are all in the process of preparing strategies, but Bangladesh and Maldives have no current plans to prepare a strategy.

11. Information on the other Asian sub-regions is sketchy. Of the twelve Central Asian (and Eastern European) ODA recipients (excluding Russia), six countries have completed the design of their strategy and/or are already implementing it (Armenia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova, Tajikistan and Ukraine) and three others have initiated a strategy process (Azerbaijan, Belarus and Mongolia). According to our sources, three countries (Georgia, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan) do not have a strategy in preparation or in place. Of the eight Southeast Asian countries (excluding Brunei and Singapore), five countries have a strategy in place (Cambodia, Laos, Malaysia, Philippines, Vietnam) and two others have initiated a strategy

process (Indonesia and Thailand). Only Myanmar has not started a design process. This information is being updated for workshops in Bishkek in May and Bangkok in June.

12. We currently have no information on East Asian countries, apart from on China which has annual and three-year rolling plans. All five countries will be invited to a high-level policy forum in Ulaan Baatar, Mongolia in September/October 2006. Australia (AusAID and ABS) and the Secretariat of the Pacific Community are working with Pacific countries drawing broadly on the approach of PARIS21 and, as appropriate, will use some of the materials prepared by PARIS21 adjusted for the special circumstances of the Pacific Island countries.

Latin America and Caribbean

13. None of the six Central American countries had statistical strategies in 2004 but have been assisted through a phased series of workshops and funding from the World Bank's Trust Fund and will complete the design of their NSDSs by the end of May 2006. A workshop will be held in June 2006 to discuss funding options. The importance of a demand-focussed participative process has been stressed throughout and this has been very well accepted by all participants. For the first time, users were listened to and they have been very interested in development of their national statistical systems. A similar process is being followed by the member countries of the Andean Community. Colombia already has a strategic plan but is joining the other four countries in drawing up a road map for the preparation of NSDSs. The NSDS design process is expected to be finished in all countries in 2007. PARIS21 does not at present have a regional NSDS programme covering the MERCOSUR countries or the Caribbean.

IV. Partnerships to Support Statistical Capacity Building

14. Annex 1 indicates the support that some development partners have provided to countries to support NSDS processes. It should be noted that this information presents an incomplete picture, highlighting only a limited number of partners. For Africa, more detailed information on partner programmes in support of statistical development is available in PARIS21's report *Review of Support to Statistical Capacity Building in Sub-Saharan Africa: from Reporting to Collaboration* (referred to in paragraph 3 above).

15. The PARIS21 Secretariat works in co-operation with and in support of its regional and international partners through advocacy; by facilitating dialogue, information sharing, and co-ordination; and by providing methodological guidance on strategic planning for statistics. Details of PARIS21's work programme are presented in the Steering Committee document: *PARIS21 Progress Report for 2005 and Work Programme for 2006* and are not duplicated in this paper.

16. A number of PARIS21 partners provide funding for NSDS design processes. The World Bank's Trust Fund for Statistical Capacity Building (TFSCB) was re-oriented for this purpose. A number of African countries have benefited; for Central American and the Andean Community countries, the design of NSDSs is being funded by regional TFSCB grants; among the Arab States, Lebanon is being assisted and Jordan has submitted a request for funding, as has Armenia from Eastern Europe. NSDS design is being funded by a number of other donors including AfDB, African Capacity Building Foundation, UNDP and other UN bodies, the European Commission, France, Norway, Sweden and the United Kingdom – as well as from national resources. In Africa the AfDB is providing financial support to the design of NSDSs, delivered through sub regional organisations (AFRISTAT, SADC, ECOWAS, COMESA) within the framework of the International Comparison Programme. Technical assistance has been provided by a variety of agencies, including the World Bank, IMF — whose Special Data Dissemination Standard (SDDS) and General Data Dissemination System (GDSD) improvement plans provide valuable building blocks for NSDS processes — as well as UN bodies and bilateral partners, including Norway and Sweden.

17. Implementation of NSDSs is an altogether more expensive undertaking requiring major investment by countries and in most cases requiring support from donors. It is of critical importance that needs for funding to implement NSDSs are reflected in financing plans for the implementation of Poverty Reduction Strategies and sectoral strategies. The World Bank's STATCAP facility has been, or is in the process of being, accessed to support NSDS processes in Burkina Faso, Kenya, Nigeria and Ukraine. Other donors and potential donors include the regional development banks, UN bodies, the European Commission, Arab funds and bilateral partners, with technical assistance again coming from a variety of sources, including more developed national Statistical Services, UN bodies, World Bank and the IMF.

V. Use of the NSDS Essentials Check List

18. Building on the NSDS design approach and advice from PARIS21 partners, the Secretariat has developed a check list (see Annex II) derived from the *NSDS Essentials* in the *Guide to Designing a National Strategy for the Development of Statistics*. The purpose of the check list is to provide a common reference for the quality of an NSDS and its design and implementation processes. This can be used to assess the current status of strategic management of statistical development of a country in a more precise and organised way. The evaluation of NSDS status must remain the responsibility of countries and the intention is that the check list would be used primarily for self-assessment by countries and/or as part of peer reviews.

VI. Concluding Remarks

19. To reiterate, the purpose of this report is to monitor (1) country progress in preparing NSDSs and (2) partner support to these processes, in conjunction with information from the "Light Reporting Mechanism". The information presented is what the PARIS21 Secretariat has been able to collate both directly from countries and from documents. Inevitably there will be shortcomings and these will be ironed out following feed back from partners, e.g. as was received following the FASDEV meeting and from future regional workshops and communication with countries and their partners.

20. The Steering Committee is therefore invited to comment on:

- the usefulness of the report and priority to be attached to its improvement and updating
- the proposal to roll out the NSDS Essentials check list (paragraph 18 above and Annex II) through self-assessment by countries and/or as part of peer reviews.

Annex I. Detailed NSDS Progress by Subregion

Situation in Anglophone African Countries

#	Country a	Existing Strategy b	NSDS Preparation	NSDS design		NSDS Implementation	Comments g
			c	Funding d	Status e	Status and Funding f	
1	Botswana	CSO Strategic Plan (2003/4 - 2004/5)*	>Attended May 2005 Livingstone meeting	No costings as yet	NSDS in early preparation		
2	Eritrea	None	>Attended July 2005 Accra meeting >Plan to develop an NSDS		Design process not yet started		
3	Ethiopia	CSA Strategic Plan (2005-2009)*. Also - Medium Term National Statistical Program for Ethiopia (2003/04 - 2007/08)*.	>Attended July 2005 Accra meeting	TFSCB requested	CSO Strategy exists, full NSDS design planned		New Statistics Act adopted in 2005
4	Gambia	“Master Plan for the Statistics System of The Gambia”. Strategy (for 2006 to 2011)*	>Attended July 2005 Accra meeting	No detailed costings as yet	A strategic plan was prepared, with the support of the WB, which includes transforming CSD into a new, semi-autonomous agency, the Gambia Bureau of Statistics. This has been agreed. The plan recognises the need to develop the national statistical system more broadly.	Implementation (of CSD plan) underway	
5	Ghana	GSS Short Term Action Plan	>Attended July 2005 Accra meeting.	TFSCB approved (\$173,500). DFID, UNDP, UNICEF, UNFPA also supporting	NSDS in early preparation		Peer reviewed in 2005

#	Country a	Existing Strategy b	NSDS Preparation	NSDS design		NSDS Implementation	Comments g
			c	Funding d	Status e	Status and Funding f	
6	Kenya	Strategic plan for National Statistical System (2003/4 – 2007/8)*	>Attended July 2005 Accra meeting	TFSCB (\$0.05m) for design	NSDS completed and adopted	Implementation of strategy underway. Funding from WB, DFID (£6.5m) and the national budget	STATCAP loan likely to be approved in March 2006. To be peer reviewed mid 2006
7	Lesotho	CSO Plan (2002-)	>Attended May 2005 Livingstone meeting >Plan to develop NSDS	Requested support from ADB (through SADC) for design	Not yet underway		
8	Liberia	None	>Attended July 2005 Accra meeting >Plan to develop NSDS	ADB funding requested. WB/IMF GDDS project	Design process due to start in March 2006		GDDS funded consultant will support NSDS Roadmap process in March
9	Malawi	NSO Strategic Plan (2002 – 2006)*	>Attended May 2005 Livingstone meeting	ACBF providing funding within broader support, ~\$2m	NSDS design process launch planned for early 2006		
10	Mauritius	Draft plan produced (for CSO only) Sep 2005*	>Attended May 2005 Livingstone meeting	ADB funding requested			
11	Namibia	Namibia Third National Statistical Plan* designed (2005)	>Attended May 2005 Livingstone meeting	WB supported design	Completed (draft)	Adoption of NSDS expected during 2006. Nationally funded	
12	Nigeria	Statistical Master Plan for the Nigeria National Statistical System completed (2004/5 - 2008/9)*		TFSCB (\$0.19m) for design	Completed	Implementation of strategy underway. WB funding	WB STATCAP lending to implement the NSDS is part of a much larger loan for economic management.
13	Seychelles	None					
14	Sierra Leone	None	>Attended July 2005 Accra meeting	TFSCB approved (\$110,000) for design	NSDS design process underway		
15	Somalia	None	>Attended July 2005 Accra meeting				

#	Country a	Existing Strategy b	NSDS Preparation	NSDS design		NSDS Implementation	Comments g
			c	Funding d	Status e	Status and Funding f	
			>Attended 2005 Muscat meeting				
16	South Africa	StatsSA Strategic Plan completed (2004/5 - 2006/7)*. Nationally funded	>Attended May 2005 Livingstone meeting	TFSCB	Extension of StatsSA strategic plan to encompass sector ministries is underway	Implementation ongoing. National funding	
17	Sudan	Central Bureau of Statistics Strategic Plan	>Attended July 2005 Accra meeting >Attended 2005 Muscat meeting	ADB funding requested			CBS plan prepared under national comprehensive development plan. Includes all surveys & censuses – funded jointly by Government and donors
18	Swaziland	Strategic Plan for CSO Swaziland (2004//05 – 2007/08)	>Attended May 2005 Livingstone meeting	UNDP funded design of strategic plan		Implementation of CSO strategic plan delayed due to organisational, constitutional and structural changes	
19	Tanzania	Poverty Monitoring Master Plan* in existence. Design process for a Strategic Master Plan launched in Dec 2005	>Attended May 2005 Livingstone meeting	TFSCB approved (~\$150,000). ADB funding requested. PARIS21 also supporting design	NSDS design underway		Initial sensitization of high level officials undertaken in Dec 2005. To be peer reviewed early 2006
20	Uganda	UBOS Corporate Plan (2002-2007)*	>Attended July 2005 Accra meeting	TFSCB approved (\$138,550) for design phase. DFID also supporting. ADB funding requested	Plan for National Statistical Development (PNSD) in preparation	DFID and WB support available for implementation. GoU expected to allocate funds (using PRSC).	UBOS have undertaken a programme of sensitisation of sector ministries

#	Country a	Existing Strategy b	NSDS Preparation	NSDS design		NSDS Implementation	Comments g
			c	Funding d	Status e	Status and Funding f	
21	Zambia	Zambia CSO Strategic Plan (2003-2007)*	>Attended May 2005 Livingstone meeting	DFID supported preparation of plan	Strategic plan being finalised	Adoption of NSDS expected by end 2006	Zambia CSO currently in discussions with Ministry of Finance regarding reorganisation & move to agency status. Will determine the direction of NSDS
22	Zimbabwe	Strategic Plan (1998-2003)	>Attended May 2005 Livingstone meeting	UNDP, WB (through SADC) supporting. ADB	NSDS being finalised	Adoption of NSDS expected by end 2006	

Situation in Francophone African Countries

#	Country a	Existing Strategy b	NSDS Preparation	NSDS design		NSDS Implementation	Comments g
			c	Funding d	Status e	Status and Funding f	
1	Benin	10-year plan for only CSO (INSAE) designed (2005-2014) *	>Attended Bamako and Ouaga meetings >Baseline assessment * >Roadmap adopted * >Cost: \$191,000	Request to ADB (\$30,000) ?	Awaiting funding	NSDS implementation planned for January 2007	EU Delegation in Cotonou interested in supporting NSDS process.
2	Burkina Faso	SDS ("Schéma Directeur de la Statistique") 2004-2009 *	>Attended Bamako and Ouaga meetings >Baseline assessment *	Funded by TFSCB I (\$50,000) in 2003	Done in 2003	>Strategy under implementation >Cost: \$45.6m. National budget (\$9.5m) and STATCAP (\$10 m) *	>Donor roundtable in preparation by UNDP >Specific road map has been prepared for monitoring SDS implementation
3	Burundi	2004-2007 Statistics Action Plan	>Attended Addis and Ouaga meetings >Baseline assessment * >Roadmap being drafted	Request sent to UNDP ; no answer to ADB offer	Awaiting funding		A new UNDP programme including NSDS design support is being finalised.
4	Cameroon	Pluri-annual plans (2003 - 2005)	>Attended Bamako and Ouaga meetings >Baseline assessment * >Roadmap adopted* >Cost: \$400,000	>Request sent to ADB (...) >Request prepared to TFSCB (\$150,000)	Awaiting funding	Adoption of NSDS expected by end 2006	no international consultants requested
5	Central African Republic	None	>Attended Ouaga meeting >Baseline assessment * >Roadmap draft	TFSCB request accepted (of which \$66,000 for NSDS) Gvt providing office space and transport worth 20,000\$ Looking for additional funding	Awaiting funding by TF		TF providing for one international consultant designing a statistical development master plan

#	Country a	Existing Strategy b	NSDS Preparation	NSDS design		NSDS Implementation	Comments g
			c	Funding d	Status e	Status and Funding f	
6	Chad	Programme ("PPAST-- Programme d'Activités Statistiques à Moyen-Terme") for 2002-2007 being reviewed	> Attended Bamako and Ouaga meetings > Baseline assessment * > Review of PPAST for 2006-2008	No costing.		Original PPAST largely not implemented as planned	
7	Comoros	Minimum Statistics programme 2001-2005	> Attended Addis and Ouaga meetings > Roadmap designed * > Cost \$135,000		Diagnosis done May 2005		Requested technical assistance
8	Congo (Brazzaville)	Strategy ("Programme pluriannuel de développement statistique") 2005-2009 has been designed with support of TFSCB (\$250,000) in 2003	> Attended Bamako and Ouaga meetings > Baseline assessment *		NSDS 2005-2009 pending government enactment of a statistics Act and adoption of the PPDS	> Cost estimated \$25 million	IMF strongly supports strategy implementation for 2006
9	Congo, Democratic Republic of	None	> Attended Addis and Ouaga meetings > Baseline assessment * > Roadmap designed pending Minister's comments > Cost \$245,000	Discussions with donors under way France and UNDP ready to support. ADB was approached	Awaiting funding	Adoption of NSDS expected by end 2006	2006 is an election year
10	Côte d'Ivoire	> SDS ("Schéma Directeur de la Statistique") 2001-2005 has been prepared but never adopted by government	> Attended Bamako and Ouaga meetings > Baseline assessment * > Schéma Directeur being carried forward			Request to ADB for : > quality management > Statistics regulation reform	Political situation preventing any progress

#	Country a	Existing Strategy b	NSDS Preparation	NSDS design		NSDS Implementation	Comments g
			c	Funding d	Status e	Status and Funding f	
11	Djibouti	None	>Attended Dec. 2004 Addis Ababa meeting. >Baseline assessment * >Roadmap available (February 2005) >Cost: \$255,000	UNDP Project (\$200,000)	NSDS ("Schéma Directeur") adopted Dec. 2005.	> 18.75 million \$ > Round Table with Donors planned for early 2006. >Population census planned Dec. 06 >Request to TFSCB: \$258,000 (population census, natl. accounts)	Support from UNDP (DJI/04/001), with a permanent expert (statistician) in place
12	Gabon	None	>Attended Bamako and Ouaga meetings >Baseline assessment * >Roadmap prepared* >Cost: \$200,000	TFSCB request prepared (\$140,000), not yet sent	Awaiting funding	Adoption of NSDS expected by end 2006	
13	Guinea	None	>Attended Bamako and Ouaga meetings >Baseline assessment * >Roadmap * prepared with WB, updated with PARIS21 in Dec 2005	TFSCB approved \$119,000 and UNDP support of \$123,0000	Awaiting funding	Adoption of NSDS expected by end 2006	
14	Madagascar	Plan 2003-2007 (\$26.2m)	>Attended Addis and Ouaga meetings >Baseline assessment * >Roadmap * designed >Cost \$234,000	National budget est. \$22,000 Request to ADB	Awaiting funding	Adoption of NSDS expected by end 2006	An approved WB project includes Updating of the Statistical Master Plan and Statistical Law and Training in developing data management program for surveys (Grant: 102,600\$)
15	Mali	SDS (2001-2005) never adopted.	A new SDS has been prepared and adopted Nov 2005.	Design funded by UNDP			
16	Mauritania	A strategy ("Schéma directeur de la Statistique") has been adopted and implemented for 2000-2005	>Attended Bamako and Ouaga meetings >Baseline assessment * >Roadmap adopted * >Cost: \$265,000	>TFSCB approved \$105,930 >Request to ADB	Awaiting funding	Adoption of NSDS expected by end 2006	2006 is election year

#	Country a	Existing Strategy b	NSDS Preparation	NSDS design		NSDS Implementation	Comments g
			c	Funding d	Status e	Status and Funding f	
17	Niger	None	>Attended Bamako and Ouaga meetings >Baseline assessment * >Roadmap designed and available >Cost: \$270,000	>Funded from TFSCB (\$116,000 out of \$240,000) and UNDP	Awaiting funding	>Adoption of NSDS expected by April 2007	EU is funding a 3-year program to support statistics.
18	Rwanda	Strategy ("Plan Stratégique de Développement du Système Statistique National") 2002-2007 has been designed	>Baseline assessment * > New considered?			Strategy being implemented and partially funded by DFID, EU	
19	Senegal	In April 2004 elements of a strategy ("Ébauche du schéma directeur pour le développement de la statistique au Sénégal") have been drafted.	>Attended Bamako and Ouaga meetings >Baseline assessment * >Roadmap designed with PARIS21* >Estimated cost: \$270,000	> Funding has been requested through an existing 2002 ADB project in August 2005 >Request to ADB /ICP	Awaiting funding	Adoption of NSDS expected by end 2006	A new institutional body ("Agence Nationale de la Statistique et de la Démographie") will be established in 2006 to be in charge of the national statistical system.
20	Togo	None	>Attended Bamako and Ouaga meetings > Baseline assessment * >Roadmap designed with PARIS21* >Cost:\$180,000	>Minister of Development to contact partners > ADB request for \$10,000 in preparation	Awaiting funding	NSDS Approval expected end of 2006	Disbursement suspension from the WB

Situation in Lusophone African Countries

#	Country a	Existing Strategy b	NSDS Preparation	NSDS design		NSDS Implementation	Comments g
			c	Funding d	Status e	Status and Funding f	
1	Angola	Existing strategy ("Plano Estatístico Nacional de Medio Prazo") covers 2002-2006 period	>Attended May 2005 Bissau meeting. >Draft Roadmap available for the period after 2006.*		Expected for the period after 2006	Existing strategy (2002-2006) financed by WB EMTA project * (\$4.9m), EU, NORAD, and Portugal, and being implemented.	At the end of the current strategy, INE will use the NSDS approach to design the next one.
2	Cape Verde	Plano da actividade Estatística de Medio Prazo 1998-2001 *		TFSCB approved \$50,000	Statistical Master Plan under preparation		UNDP is providing support
3	Equatorial Guinea	Strategy for statistical development 2003-08 *	Draft Roadmap available				a diagnosis of NSS was made by two consultants (WB)
4	Guinea Bissau	None	>Attended May 2005 Bissau meeting. >Draft Roadmap available.* \$76,000 estimated cost. \$70,000 requested.	Demand for funding addressed to ADB in November 2005	Request to TFSCB in preparation		
5	Mozambique	Plano estrategico do sistema estatístico nacional (2003-2007)	>Attended May 2005 Bissau meeting.				Intend to apply NSDS approach at the end of actual strategy
6	São Tome	Projecto de Plano Estrategico do Desenvolvimento do Sistema Estatístico Nacional (2004-07)*	>Attended May 2005 Bissau meeting. >Draft Roadmap available.* \$70,000 estimated cost. \$70,000 requested.	Request for funding will be addressed to ADB in January 2006	Request to TFSCB in preparation		Plan from 2003 not funded

Situation in Arab States

(NB: This table excludes countries already covered in the Francophone and Anglophone Africa tables.)

#	Country a	Existing Strategy b	NSDS Preparation	NSDS design		NSDS Implementation	Comments g
			c	Funding d	Status e	Status and Funding f	
1	Algeria	NSO Program 2006-09	>Attended September 2005 Muscat meeting >Attended September 2003 Amman meeting		NSDS 2006-2015 process in progress awaiting political commitment		
2	Egypt	None	>Attended September 2005 Muscat meeting >Attended September 2003 Amman meeting				Thought in progress in order to change current Consultative Statistical Committee into a more ranked Council of Statistics.
3	Iraq	None	>Attended September 2005 Muscat meeting >Attended September 2003 Amman meeting				
4	Jordan	None	>Attended September 2005 Muscat meeting >Attended September 2003 Amman meeting >Political commitment on July 2005 >Baseline assessment >Roadmap adopted >Cost: \$259,200	TFSCB funding requested	Organisation put in place		New statistical law issued on February 2003 and Consultative Statistical Committee put in place on 2006.
5	Lebanon	None	>Attended September 2005 Muscat meeting >Attended September 2003 Amman meeting >Political commitment	TFSCB	TFSCB funding approved		PM Office in charge of coordination of NSDS design in collaboration with CAS.
6	Libya	None					Discussion with AfDB in progress in order to launch a nationally funded program to support statistics modernisation

#	Country a	Existing Strategy b	NSDS Preparation	NSDS design		NSDS Implementation	Comments g
			c	Funding d	Status e	Status and Funding f	
7	Morocco	Long term action plan (2002-2012) of Direction of Statistics	>Attended September 2005 Muscat meeting >Attended September 2003 Amman meeting	TFSCB funding requested	Survey on statistical units is on going to build a diagnosis		Awaiting adoption of Legal text putting in place a new Council of Statistics.
8	Oman	None	>Attended September 2005 Muscat meeting >Attended September 2003 Amman meeting		NSDS 2006-20 designed and approved by Consultative Statistical Committee on December 2005	NSDS implementation has just begun with national funding. Only a few statistical projects are not yet subject of funding decisions.	
9	Palestine	First Statistical Master Plan has been adopted and implemented for the period.	>Attended September 2005 Muscat meeting >Attended September 2003 Amman meeting >Political commitment on 2005 >NSDS Concept paper elaborated		NSDS design underway		Major NSDS parts expected by end 2006. New Consultative Statistical Council recently put in place.
10	Syria	None	>Attended September 2005 Muscat meeting >Attended September 2003 Amman meeting >November 2005 seminar to launch design	TFSCB approved			UNDP/World Bank supporting NSDS design process.
11	Tunisia	National Statistical Plan (NSP)2002-06	>Attended September 2005 Muscat meeting >Attended September 2003 Amman meeting	TFSCB approved on June 2003 and closed on December 2005.	Second NSP design underway	NSP Funding is included in the National Development Plan	
12	Yemen	Statistical Master Plan	>Attended September 2005 Muscat meeting >Attended September 2003 Amman meeting				

Situation in South Asian Countries

#	Country a	Existing Strategy b	NSDS Preparation	NSDS design		NSDS Implementation	Comments g
			c	Funding d	Status e	Status and Funding f	
1	Afghanistan	5-Year Statistical Master Plan (SMP)	>Attended Dec 2005 Colombo meeting		SMP finalised and approved by govt in 2004.	>US\$7.1 million requested >ADB TA grant: US\$1.75m >UNFPA providing US\$7 million for census phase 1	IMF provided TA.
2	Bangladesh	None	>Attended Dec 2005 Colombo meeting >No plan to prepare NSDS				
3	Bhutan	Long-Term Strategy and Three-Year Action Plan (2006-2008)	>Attended Dec 2005 Colombo meeting		Strategy and statistics act drafted by ADB consultant.		
4	India	None	>Attended Dec 2005 Colombo meeting > ISSP in preparation		Seeking WB funding. WB consultants provided.		ISSP = India Statistical Strengthening Project
5	Iran	New Five-Year NSDS	>Attended Dec 2005 Colombo meeting >5-yr Statistical Dev. Plan in preparation		NSDS design completed in 2006	>Being implemented along with the 4th National Development Plan	
6	Maldives	None	>Attended Dec 2005 Colombo meeting >No plan to prepare NSDS				
7	Nepal	Consolidated National Statistical Plan (2001-2007)	>Attended Dec 2005 Colombo meeting		CNSP accepted by govt.	Implementation of plan stalled by lack of political commitment.	
8	Pakistan	None	>Attended Dec 2005 Colombo meeting >NSDS in preparation				
9	Sri Lanka	None	>Attended Dec 2005 Colombo meeting >NSDS in preparation		Seeking STATCAP loan		

Situation in Central Asian and Eastern European Countries

#	Country a	Existing Strategy b	NSDS Preparation	NSDS design		NSDS Implementation	Comments g
			c	Funding d	Status e	Status and Funding f	
1	Armenia		>Will attend May 2006 Bishkek meeting		>Strategy design completed		
2	Azerbaijan		>Will attend May 2006 Bishkek meeting >Strategy process initiated				
3	Belarus		>Will attend May 2006 Bishkek meeting >Strategy process initiated				
4	Georgia		>Will attend May 2006 Bishkek meeting >Design process not yet started				
5	Kazakhstan		>Will attend May 2006 Bishkek meeting		>Strategy design completed		
6	Kyrgyzstan	The Program for Statistical Development 2001-2005*	>Will attend May 2006 Bishkek meeting				
7	Moldova		>Will attend May 2006 Bishkek meeting		>Strategy design completed >Statistical Capacity Master Plan (2004-2006)*	US\$11,660.2K estimated. WB covering US\$262.8K, Govt US\$2,571.5K, others US\$1,032.9K, with a gap of US\$7,793K	Strategy designed by Statistics Norway consultant, contracted by WB. Cooperation expected from France, Sweden, Norway, USA, and Italy.
8	Mongolia		>Will attend May 2006 Bishkek meeting >Strategy preparation underway				

#	Country a	Existing Strategy b	NSDS Preparation	NSDS design		NSDS Implementation	Comments g
			c	Funding d	Status e	Status and Funding f	
9	Tajikistan	3-year "Integrated Reform Program" for statistics (2000-2003)	>Will attend May 2006 Bishkek meeting		>Strategy design completed >Multi-year Integrated Statistical Plan (2005-2009)*	US \$4,573K estimated. Govt US\$852K. EU may provide €300k/year. IMF considering providing TA.	Strategy designed by WB consultant.
10	Turkmenistan		>Will attend May 2006 Bishkek meeting >Design process not yet started				
11	Ukraine		>Will attend May 2006 Bishkek meeting		>Strategy design completed >Statistical Master Plan for Ukraine*	Seeking US\$28.4 mil WB loan. Govt to finance US\$4.6 mil.	
12	Uzbekistan		>Will attend May 2006 Bishkek meeting >Design process not yet started				

Situation in Southeast Asian Countries

#	Country a	Existing Strategy b	NSDS Preparation	NSDS design		NSDS Implementation	Comments g
			c	Funding d	Status e	Status and Funding f	
1	Cambodia	Statistical Master Plan for Cambodia (2006-2015)	>Will attend June 2006 Bangkok meeting			Total cost \$44m. Funding gap \$37.6m.	
2	Indonesia		>Will attend June 2006 Bangkok meeting >Strategy design process initiated				
3	Laos	National Statistical Plan (2004-2010)	>Will attend June 2006 Bangkok meeting		Strategy design completed		Plan prepared in cooperation with Statistics Sweden
4	Malaysia	Five Year Corporate Plan for Department of Statistics	>Will attend June 2006 Bangkok meeting >Strategic plan design process initiated				
5	Myanmar		>Will attend June 2006 Bangkok meeting >Design process not yet started				
6	Philippines	Philippines Statistical Development Program (1999-2004). NSO Five Year Development Program (2002-2006)	>Will attend June 2006 Bangkok meeting				
7	Thailand		>Will attend June 2006 Bangkok meeting >National Statistics Plan design process underway				
8	Vietnam	Strategic Program for Development of Statistics (to 2010)	> Will attend June 2006 Bangkok meeting				

Situation in East Asian Countries

#	Country a	Existing Strategy b	NSDS Preparation	NSDS design		NSDS Implementation	Comments g
			c	Funding d	Status e	Status and Funding f	
1	China, PR	National Statistical Plan (annual and 3 year rolling plans)	>Will attend Fall 2006 Ulaan Baatar meeting				
2	Hong Kong- China		>Will attend Fall 2006 Ulaan Baatar meeting				
3	Korea, DPR		>Will attend Fall 2006 Ulaan Baatar meeting				
4	Korea, Rep.		>Will attend Fall 2006 Ulaan Baatar meeting >Strategic plan design process underway				
5	Macao-China		>Will attend Fall 2006 Ulaan Baatar meeting				

Situation in Central American Countries

#	Country a	Existing Strategy b	NSDS Preparation	NSDS design		NSDS Implementation	Comments g
			c	Funding d	Status e	Status and Funding f	
1	Costa Rica	None	6 regional workshops: from road map to action plan	Regional TFSCB funded	NSDS finalised at the end of may 2006	Expected in 2007 Workshop for funding expected in June 2006	Very well designed process. Needs for identified technical and funding support.
2	El Salvador	None	6 regional workshops: from road map to action plan	Regional TFSCB funded	NSDS finalised at the end of May 2006	Expected in 2007 Workshop for funding expected in June 2006	Very well designed process. Needs for identified technical and funding support.
3	Guatemala	None	6 regional workshops: from road map to action plan	Regional TFSCB funded	NSDS finalised at the end of May 2006	Expected in 2007 Workshop for funding expected in June 2006	Very well designed process. Needs for identified technical and funding support.
4	Honduras	None	6 regional workshops: from road map to action plan	Regional TFSCB funded	NSDS finalised at the end of May 2006	Expected in 2007 Workshop for funding expected in June 2006	Very well designed process. Needs for identified technical and funding support.
5	Nicaragua	None	6 regional workshops: from road map to action plan	Regional TFSCB funded	NSDS finalised at the end of May 2006	Expected in 2007 Workshop for funding expected in June 2006	Very well designed process. Needs for identified technical and funding support.
6	Panama	None	6 regional workshops: from road map to action plan	Regional TFSCB funded	NSDS finalised at the end of May 2006	Expected in 2007 Workshop for funding expected in June 2006	Very well designed process. Needs for identified technical and funding support.

Situation in Andean Community Countries

#	Country a	Existing Strategy b	NSDS Preparation	NSDS design		NSDS Implementation	Comments g
			c	Funding d	Status e	Status and Funding f	
1	Bolivia	None	Road map in preparation	Regional TFSCB funded		NSDS process is beginning Projected finished in 2007	Needs for adopt a framework for NSDS methodology
2	Colombia	El Plan Estadístico (2001-2003); Metodología Para Formulación De Planes Estadísticos	Draft Road map	Regional TFSCB funded		NSDS process is beginning Projected finished in 2007	Needs for adopt a framework for NSDS methodology
3	Ecuador	None	Draft road map	Regional TFSCB funded		NSDS process is beginning Projected finished in 2007	Needs for adopt a framework for NSDS methodology
4	Peru	None	Road map in preparation	Regional TFSCB funded		NSDS process is beginning Projected finished in 2007	Needs for adopt a framework for NSDS methodology
5	Venezuela	Plan Estadístico Nacional; Plan Estratégico 2003-2006	Road map in preparation	Regional TFSCB funded		NSDS process is beginning Projected finished in 2007	Needs for adopt a framework for NSDS methodology

Explanatory Notes for Annex 1 Tables

Existing Strategy (‘b’ in table)

This column provides information on existing strategies or master plans. An asterisk after the name of a document indicates that the PARIS21 Secretariat has obtained a copy.

NSDS Preparation (‘c’ in table)

This column provides information on the country’s preparatory work on NSDS, which can include participation in a PARIS21 workshop on NSDS (for example, those held in Accra, Addis Ababa, Bamako, Bissau, Livingstone, Muscat, and Ougadougou) or the drafting of an NSDS design roadmap. An asterisk after the name of a document indicates that the PARIS21 Secretariat has obtained a copy.

NSDS Design Funding (‘d’ in table)

This column outlines what funding for the country’s NSDS design has been requested or secured.

NSDS Design Status (‘e’ in table)

This column reports on the status of the country’s NSDS design, including when it is expected to be completed.

NSDS Implementation Status and Funding (‘f’ in table)

This column reports on the status of the country’s NSDS implementation and what funding for implementation has been requested or secured. An asterisk after the name of a document indicates that the PARIS21 Secretariat has obtained a copy.

Annex II. NSDS Essentials Check List

1. *Country* _____

2. *NSDS status* *NSDS in place and under implementation*

NSDS in place but NOT under implementation

NSDS expired and a new one under preparation

NSDS under preparation

1. The titles of the past and/or current NSDSs

Title	Implementation period	
	From (year)	To (year)

L: Launch; A: Assessment; VS: Vision and strategies; IP: Implementation planning

Theme	Possible indicators	Chronology				Review
		L	A	VS	IP	
1. The NSDS should be integrated into national development policy processes and context, taking account of regional and international commitments. It should:						
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> have political support and commitment, and be championed by high-level national official(s) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Statement by high level officials (president, ministers, parliament, etc.) on statistics development National resources identified and request for donor assistance to develop statistics Adoption of NSDS by government 	√			√	
		√			√	
					√*	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> be demand-focused and user-friendly, responding to needs and priorities for information to enable national governments to manage for results 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existence of an assessment of user needs Existence of a report on needs for PRS and/or MDG monitoring and evaluation Existence of an evaluation report on how the needs of users have been met in the past 		√			
			√			
			√			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> develop statistics as a public good, funded from government budgets, complemented (where appropriate) by international support 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Estimation of funding from national budget Estimation of funding from donors 				√	
					√	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> be mainstreamed as part of national development policy, including for the 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review of overall development policy statements, e.g. PRSP, MDG Report, sector strategies: (1) to assess if 		√			

Theme	Possible indicators	Chronology				Review
		L	A	VS	IP	
design, monitoring and evaluation of Poverty Reduction Strategies, sector strategies, and other national development plans, as well as assessing progress toward the MDGs	<p>statistics have been used to develop, implement and monitor the policies; and (2) to assess if statistical development is addressed as a part of development policy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NSDS responding to the statistical needs of national development policies 				√	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • respect all relevant legislation or regulation, recommending changes where appropriate 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review of the legislation related to statistics; • Proposal of a new or revised law on statistics 		√		√	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • work within the national context, both cultural and institutional 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assessment of modalities of past donor programmes • Donor programmes set within the context of NSDS as a coherence framework for all national statistical activities • Donors programmes comply with UN's "Some guiding principles for good practices in technical cooperation for statistics" 		√	√	√	
				√	√	

* After completion of NSDS design

Theme	Possible indicators	Chronology				Review
		L	A	VS	IP	
2. The NSDS should be developed in an inclusive way, incorporating results-based management principles and meet quality standards. It should:						
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> be the output of a consensus-building/advocacy process, which helps build commitment and partnerships, with clear processes for consultation throughout 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Clear processes for consultation throughout NSDS design and implementation Explicit advocacy program to build national and international support to statistical development 	√	√	√	√	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> be the output of genuinely nationally led, owned and inclusive participatory processes including all stakeholder groups (e.g. users, analysts, producers; government, private sector, civil society; international and regional organisations, bilateral donors and specialised agencies) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National leadership in design and implementation processes, typically by NSO Assessment of the role of external assistance in facilitating the design of NSDS Existence of a mechanism of consultation of all stakeholders 	√	√	√	√	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> incorporate results-based management principles in the design of the NSDS and manage its implementation with performance indicators (e.g. for the supply of statistical information, value for money, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existence of a monitoring and evaluation plan for NSDS implementation, incorporating performance indicators Existence of a reporting strategy on NSDS implementation 				√	

Theme	Possible indicators	Chronology				Review
		L	A	VS	IP	
user satisfaction, governance, support to national policies, confidentiality) and a performance reporting, monitoring and evaluation plan					√	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> follow the values and principles portrayed by the UN Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics to produce useful high-quality data that will have the confidence of users of statistics 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> UN Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics cited as reference framework in design and implementation of the strategy Concerns of users about data integrity and quality addressed in the strategy 				√	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> draw on international standards, recommendations and experience to capitalise on worldwide knowledge and for consistency between countries 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Evaluations and/or recommendations of GDDS or SDDS used Follows UN “Handbook of Statistical Organisation” 		√		√	

* Prior to the NSDS process

Theme	Possible indicators	Chronology				Review
		L	A	VS	IP	
3. The NSDS should be comprehensive and coherent and provide the basis for the sustainable development of statistics with quality “fit for purpose”. It should:						
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> cover the whole National Statistical System (NSS) including all data collection, analysis, dissemination and use from censuses, surveys and administrative systems, as well as the mechanisms for coordination and consultation (recognising that implementation might need to be sequenced) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coverage of all statistical production units: NSO, Central Bank, and sectoral and line ministries (Education, Health, Agriculture, Infrastructure, Finance, etc.) Coverage of both census/ survey statistics and administrative statistics Coverage of analysis issues and inclusion of analysis units in the design process Description of coordination and consultation mechanisms 		√		√	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> provide a platform for the long-term, sustainable development of statistics whilst also addressing immediate data needs for development progress 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existence of a long-term vision for development of statistical capacity Detailed work program for the next years Adequacy between statistics planned and key user needs 			√		
			√		√	
			√		√	

Theme	Possible indicators	Chronology				Review
		L	A	VS	IP	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> provide a resource for evidence-based decision making, with quality “fit for purpose” (relevance, accuracy, timeliness, independence) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assessment based e.g. on Data Quality Assessment Framework, PARIS21 Statistical Capacity Building Indicators Follows UN Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics 		√		√	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> serve as a coherence framework for international and bilateral assistance for statistics and to avoid parallel systems for monitoring and evaluation needs generally of donor programmes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Donor programmes set within the context of NSDS as a coherence framework Description of donors’ coordination mechanisms Reporting of donors’ activities and complementarities; 			√	√	√ √

Theme	Possible indicators	Chronology				Review
		L	A	VS	IP	
4. The NSDS should show where the statistical system is now, how it needs to be developed and how to accomplish this. It should:						
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> provide an assessment of the current status of the NSS (where we are), incorporating a comprehensive appraisal of statistical outputs measured against agreed criteria 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existence of an assessment report, against the needs of users Assessment of statistical outputs based e.g. on Data Quality Assessment Framework Existence of an assessment of organizational, institutional and infrastructural development Existence of an assessment of human resources development, including adequacy of training and training facilities 		√			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> maintain statistical production and procedures, building on existing activities and on-going processes, during the design and implementation of the NSDS 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Evidence of the merging of existing activities and those planned in the NSDS 				√	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> provide a vision for national statistics (where we want to go), strategies to deliver the vision (how do we want to get there), which address institutional and organisational constraints and integrate all statistical planning frameworks, and performance indicators (how do we know 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existence of a vision; Existence of overall strategy with a clear assessment of the constraints and the risks; Existence of a monitoring and evaluation process 			√		

Theme	Possible indicators	Chronology				Review
		L	A	VS	IP	
we have arrived): not just a work plan					√	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> incorporate sub-strategies for leadership and management, financial management, human resources, communications, infrastructure (e.g. information technologies) and dissemination as well as the technical work areas (e.g. national accounts, poverty statistics, health statistics) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existence of sub strategies for management and organisational aspects of statistical production Existence of sub strategies on production areas Existence of sub strategies on infrastructure and dissemination 			√	√	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> set out an integrated statistical capacity building programme, which: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> builds capacity to implement and adapt the strategy turns statistics into information through analysis, dissemination, publicity and user education is prioritised and timetabled (not everything can be done at once) provides the framework for (annual) implementation work plans is realistic, pragmatic and flexible enough to cope with changes in priorities, new information needs and lessons learnt and is as easy to accomplish as possible; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existence of a capacity building strategy including training needs assessment Existence of an analysis and dissemination policy; Existence of a data documentation policy Existence of a communication policy Evidence of prioritisation of activities Existence of timetable, including sequencing of data development Existence of annual work plan, and mechanism to update them Existence of a monitoring and evaluation plan for NSDS implementation, incorporating performance indicators Mechanisms in place to monitor changing user needs and priorities Flexibility in work programming mechanisms through e.g. annual updating 				√	
					√	
					√	
					√	
					√	
					√	
					√	
					√	

Theme	Possible indicators	Chronology				Review
		L	A	VS	IP	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> outline the financing requirements: responding to user needs but realistic about resources (implies prioritisation, sequencing, cost effectiveness: e.g. considers alternative ways of compiling data such as administrative sources and sample surveys). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Estimation of funding needs from national budget Estimation of funding needed from donors Evidence of prioritisation of activities Existence of a mechanism to coordinate donors Analysis of choices as far as methods of compiling data are concerned 		√		√	
			√		√	
					√	
			√		√	