

---

TRUST FUND FOR  
STATISTICAL CAPACITY BUILDING:  
ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT  
APRIL 1, 2010 – MARCH 31, 2011

TFSCB ADMINISTRATION UNIT



DEVELOPMENT DATA GROUP  
THE WORLD BANK

APRIL 2011

## LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

AP	Advisory Panel
IMC	Internal Management Committee
MAPS	Marrakech Action Plan for Statistics
NSDS	National Strategies for the Development of Statistics
OECD	Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development
PARIS21	Partnership in Statistics for Development in the 21 <sup>st</sup> Century
SCB	Statistical Capacity Building
SRF	Statistics for Results Facility
SRFCF	Statistics for Results Facility Catalytic Fund
TFSCB	Trust Fund for Statistical Capacity Building
TTL	Task Team Leader

# TRUST FUND FOR STATISTICAL CAPACITY BUILDING

## PROGRESS REPORT 2011

### HIGHLIGHTS

1. TFSCB provides small grants of up to \$500,000 to support statistical capacity building in developing countries. In 2010, a total of 34 project proposals were approved, which is the largest number approved in one year since TFSCB was set up in 2000; the total commitment to capacity building was \$7.6 million.
2. Since TFSCB was established, 192 projects have been approved or implemented and the total disbursement, or commitment, is about \$37 million. Projects have been approved in all regions, with the largest number, 62, in sub-Saharan Africa.
3. Of the 192 approved projects, 61 per cent have been completed and closed and there are four further projects where activities have been completed, but where there are some accounting procedures remaining. Of the other 70 projects, 46 are currently being implemented and 24 have been approved, but activities have not yet started because of the need to prepare and sign grant agreements.
4. Agreement has been reached with donors to extend TFSCB III – the current version of the Trust Fund – until 2015, which means that projects can be approved until the end of 2012. Agreement has also been reached to transfer unused funds from TFSCB I and II to TFSCB III.
5. Of the \$23 million donors have provided for TFSCB III, more than \$22 million has been allocated, leaving just over \$1 million available for new projects. Once unused funds from TFSCB I and II are transferred the amount available for new projects will increase to more than \$3 million. This is likely to be sufficient for just six more months of operations, including one new round of applications for SCB proposals.
6. Following the 2009 independent evaluation of TFSCB and discussions with donors, a number of administrative changes have been introduced in 2010. These are intended to simplify and speed up the approval process and to ensure that the Trust Fund continues to respond to changing needs in countries. Some changes have also been made to make the process of allocating funds to support participation in international conferences and meetings more transparent.
7. The 2011 Advisory Panel Report confirms the TFSCB's continuing relevance as it fulfills an important role in helping to strengthen the capacity of statistical systems in developing countries. It remains a flexible financing instrument that can provide relatively quick support to statistical agencies. The need to sustain the NSDS approach and to help countries update and improve their strategies is also clear; there is evidence that there will continue to be demand from countries for support for the preparation of the next generation of strategies.
8. In order to help countries wishing to respond to immediate demands for better statistics, it is proposed that TFSCB will be able to support small-scale projects focusing on data accessibility and use. This will be done by broadening the scope of the NSDS window, allowing for the submission and review of proposals as they are received.

9. New contributions to TFSCB will be needed if the Trust Fund is to continue to operate until December 2015. To provide the same level of support as over the past five years, TFSCB would need about \$10 million in new contributions over the next two years. New discussions may be needed to identify what financing mechanisms and what level of finance may be needed from 2015 onwards.

10. In order to make more effective use of funds, and to ensure that there are not substantial unused resources when the Trust Fund closes, two courses of action are being explored. First, the Administration Unit will tighten the current practices of allowing projects to remain inactive six months after IMC approval. Second, in line with good practice on budget management, it is proposed that TFSCB will be able to over-commit its resources in line with the historical ratio between commitments and actual disbursements for approved projects.

## **1 Introduction**

The Trust Fund for Statistical Capacity Building (TFSCB) was established in 1999 by the Development Data Group of the World Bank to help strengthen the capacity of statistical systems in developing countries. It is a multi-donor trust-fund, administered by the World Bank, and is closely coordinated with the work of the PARIS21 as part of the worldwide effort to reduce poverty by strengthening the evidence base for decision making. There is also a direct connection between TFSCB and the Marrakech Action Plan for Statistics (MAPS), where TFSCB plays an important role in MAPS action (i), the preparation of national strategies for the development of statistics (NSDS). TFSCB also plays an important role in MAPS action (iii) to increase financing by countries and partners for statistics and statistical capacity building, and action (iv) by providing support to countries for undertaking urgent improvements needed for monitoring the Millennium Development Goals. This report reports on the activities of the Trust Fund for the 12 months to March 31, 2011.

## **2 Progress in 2010**

### **2.1 Overview**

TFSCB provides grants to support capacity building in areas such as the collection, processing, analysis, storage, dissemination and use of timely, good quality statistics. In particular the Trust Fund is one of the major funding mechanisms to support the preparation of national statistical development strategies. Most projects operate at the national level and are implemented by a national statistical agency or some other appropriate entity. The Trust Fund, however, can and does finance some projects that focus on capacity building at the regional or even the global level. In addition, a small proportion of the funds have been used to help finance participation by representatives from developing countries in important regional and international statistical meetings and conferences.

Apart from the small grants used to finance participation in meetings, TFSCB finances two main kinds of projects. The first are those that are concerned with the preparation of an NSDS, where projects finance technical assistance, the consultative process and other related costs. The second type of project supports statistical capacity building (SCB) activities in priority areas. For instance, these projects may target the implementation of one or more critical components of an NSDS. All SCB projects are expected to be based on a formal assessment of the statistical system and must demonstrate how they will address capacity weaknesses. If a country does not have an NSDS it is strongly encouraged to prepare one before applying for an SCB project. The resources provided must be additional and cannot be used simply to replace national budgetary resources. For example, while it may be possible to use funds to meet some of the costs of data collection activities, especially where new activities are being tried

out, projects that are just concerned with maintaining existing data collection systems are usually not approved.

## 2.2 *The development of NSDSs*

The latest report from PARIS21 on progress with the NSDS process<sup>1</sup> indicates that out of 117 low or lower middle income developing countries, 55 were implementing an NSDS as of November 2010, 37 were in the process of designing a strategy, 14 were planning to prepare one and only 11, or less than 10 per cent did not have an NSDS and were not planning to prepare one. Table 1 provides more information on the breakdown of countries by region, using the OECD regional classification.

**Table 1 Status of NSDSs in Developing Countries**

Region	Implementing an NSDS	Designing or Preparing an NSDS	Planning an NSDS	No Strategy and not Planning One	Total
Africa	25	20	7	1	53
Asia & the Pacific	18	12	7	5	42
Latin America & the Caribbean	7	4	0	5	16
Europe	5	1	0	0	6
<b>Total</b>	55	37	14	11	117

Of these 117 countries, the Trust Fund has provided an NSDS related grant to 68, or more than 58 per cent.

## 2.3 *Scaling up for support for statistical capacity building*

The preparation of national strategies for the development of statistics has been an important development since 2004, when MAPS was launched. It has helped to ensure that developing countries themselves set their priorities, and determine the nature and the pace of reform. While the process is certainly not perfect, and recent independent evaluations of both PARIS21 and TFSCB have identified a number of concerns, it has proved to be robust and flexible, being successfully applied in countries with very different backgrounds and very different capacities.

The preparation of strategies, however, is not an end in itself and it has been widely recognized that improvements in the availability and use of statistics for development planning will need sustained efforts to invest in capacity and to improve the performance of statistical agencies. The focus more recently, therefore, has been on moving from the preparation of plans to their implementation. The Statistics for Results facility (SRF) and its associated Catalytic Fund (SRFCF) - launched at the Third High-Level

---

<sup>1</sup> PARIS21 “National Strategies for the Development of Statistics Progress Report: November 2010”, Paris 2010, URL: [http://www.paris21.org/sites/default/files/NSDS\\_report\\_nov2010.pdf](http://www.paris21.org/sites/default/files/NSDS_report_nov2010.pdf)

Forum on Aid Effectiveness, held in Accra, Ghana in September 2008 - have helped to generate new resources for investing in statistical capacity and have focused attention on the need for a new approach to implementation.

The 2010 Annual Report proposed that the distinction between NSDS and non-NSDS related projects would remain. As previously, NSDS related projects have been reviewed on a first-come first served basis, but now with a focus on helping countries needing to adapt and develop existing strategies to meet the requirements of different financing mechanisms, including the SRFCF. In particular, four of the five pilot countries that have applied to the Catalytic Fund have TFSCB NSDS projects being implemented now. The fifth, Ghana, had an earlier grant that was used to support the preparation of a medium-term strategy and a corporate plan. These grants have been important mechanisms helping the pilot countries to establish a system-wide approach and to integrate national strategies into planning and budgeting mechanisms and cycles. As more countries look to apply the SRF approach and to apply to SRFCF, it is to be expected that there will be demand for financial support to help the preparation of the proposals and plans.

#### ***2.4 Number of projects and their status***

Since its inception, TFSCB has approved 192 separate projects over a ten year period. Out of this number 130 are country specific, providing support to statistical capacity building in 86 countries in all the Bank regions. The Annex to this report provides information on all approved projects. In 2010 a total of 34 projects were approved, of which 23 were country specific and 11 were regional or global. Of these 24 were SCB projects, 7 supported the NSDS process and three were mixed.

Of the 192 approved projects, 118 have been completed and closed and further four projects have completed all activities, but some accounting procedures remaining. Of the other 70 projects, 46 are currently being implemented and 24 have been approved, but activities have not yet started because of the need to prepare and sign grant agreements.

**Figure 1 Number of projects by year of approval and scope**

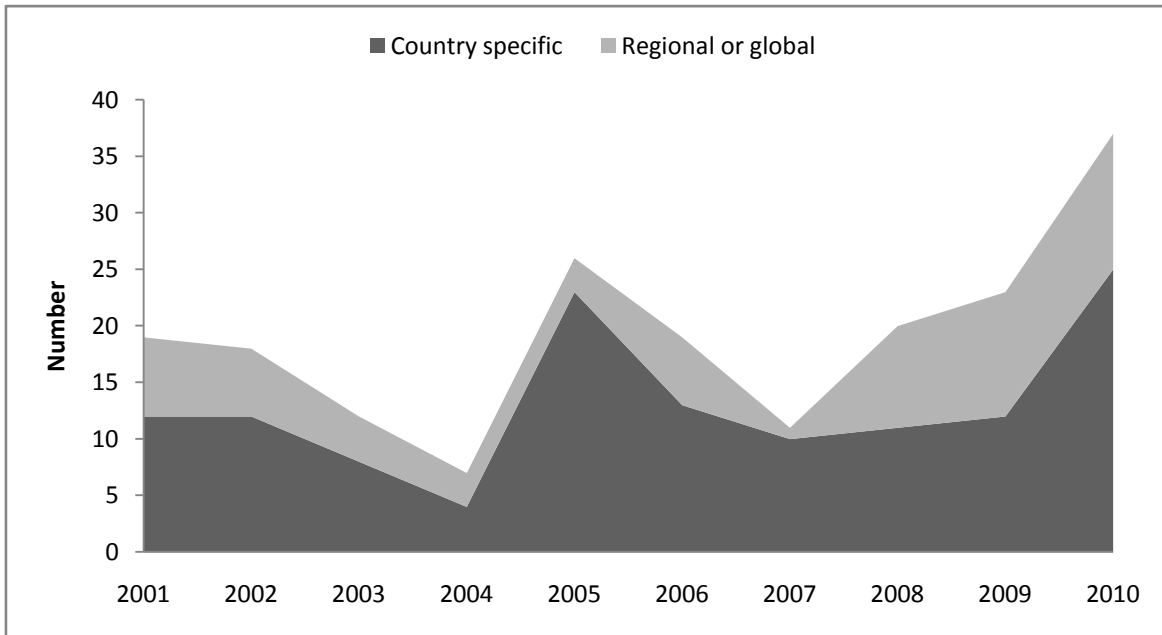


Figure 1 shows the number of approved projects for each year since 2001, distinguishing between country specific and regional or global projects. It is difficult to identify a firm trend, in approvals over time. Changes from year to year are more likely to reflect the level of available funds as much as any underlying changes in demand. There is some suggestion of an increasing level of approvals from 2008 to 2010 in both country specific and global projects. In part this may reflect increased efforts by PARIS21 and others, including World Bank country programs, to encourage low income, countries to prepare NSDSs.

### **2.5 TFSCB investments in statistical capacity**

Since TFSCB was established in 2000, a total of just over \$37 million dollars has either been disbursed or committed. With 192 approved projects, this gives an average disbursement or commitment per project of about \$193,000.

It can be seen from Table 2 that the largest investment by TFSCB has been in sub-Saharan Africa, accounting for about 30 per cent of the total.



**Table 2 Project Commitments and Disbursements by Region and Type of Project from 2000 to 2011 (Millions of US\$)<sup>2</sup>**

	SCB Projects	NSDS Projects	Mixed SCB & NSDS Projects	Other Projects <sup>3</sup>	Total
Sub-Saharan Africa	\$6.0	\$2.1	\$3.1	\$0	\$11.3
East Asia and the Pacific	\$3.0	\$0.7	\$1.4	\$0	\$5.1
Europe and Central Asia	\$2,9	\$1.0	\$1.2	\$0	\$5.0
Latin America and the Caribbean	\$4.3	\$1.4	\$0.7	\$0	\$6.3
Middle East and North Africa	\$1.6	\$0.2	\$0.5	\$0	\$2.4
South Asia	\$0.8	\$0.7	\$0.2	\$0	\$1.7
Global	\$4.6	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.5	\$5.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$23.2</b>	<b>\$6.1</b>	<b>\$7.1</b>	<b>\$0.5</b>	<b>\$37.0</b>
Percentage	63%	17%	19%	1%	

### 3 Administration and Finance

#### 3.1 Operation and extension of TFSCB-III

TFSCB was one of the first global funds supporting statistical capacity building. From 1999 to 2005, TFSCB I was in operation, financing 55 projects. In 2005 TFSCB was restructured and a new fund – TFSCB II – set up. The main change was the introduction of the distinction between NSDS and SCB projects. Further changes were introduced in 2007 in order to implement recommendations from the Consultative Group (CG) and to incorporate changes in the way that the World Bank manages trust funds generally. TFSCB III was established with some resources being made available for program management as well as for the supervision of individual projects. TFSCB III has the same objectives and the same governing structure and administration arrangements as earlier.

The closing date of TFSCB III was originally set for April 2013. Under World Bank trust fund rules all projects must close 6 months prior to that date, in order to ensure that all post-project procedures are completed on time. Since most TFSCB projects typically run for up to two years, in 2010 it was essential to extend the closing date of TFSCB to ensure the smooth operation of future projects. An extension of the closing date of TFSCB to December 31, 2015 has been agreed by all the donors, therefore, and the legal documents are currently being processed. The extension also enables the Trust Fund to make use of the unallocated funds from TFSCB I and II.

<sup>2</sup> The exact total disbursement is shown for projects that have been closed while the commitment is given for projects that are still being implemented.

<sup>3</sup> The 2009 evaluation and support for participation in important conferences and workshops.

### ***3.2 Monitoring project performance***

The 2009 Independent Evaluation of TFSCB concluded that “TFSCB funding of NSDSs and other national capacity building projects has been highly relevant for the developing countries” and recommended the continuation of the trust fund operations. The biannual assessment of the task team leaders and the management responsible for the projects - undertaken through the Bank’s grant reporting mechanism (GRM) - also indicates that most projects have successfully carried out the planned activities and have achieved or are likely to achieve the intended objectives.

A recent review of approved projects by the Administration Unit, however, revealed that there were a number of recipient executed projects which were not yet active even six months after approval. After consultation with the IMC and discussion with the task team leaders (TTL), it was decided to cancel a number of projects in the LAC Region where implementation had been delayed because of complex political and administrative processes. The Administration Unit is now regularly and more rigorously monitoring the implementation process in order to identify, in a timely manner, when remedial actions are needed. The aim is to release funds as soon as possible if a project is non-performing.

Supervision of projects has, for the most part, not posed any major problems. Only a few task team leaders have needed to avail themselves of the supervision funds held centrally at TFSCB III.

### ***3.3 Contributions and financial status of TFSCB***

The financial status of TFSCB as at March 31, 2011 is shown in Table 3. Of the \$23 million donors have provided for TFSCB III, more than \$22 million has been allocated, leaving just over \$1 million available for new projects. Once unused funds from TFSCB I and II are transferred the amount available for new projects will increase to more than \$3 million. This is likely to be sufficient for just six more months of operations, including one new round of applications for SCB proposals.

**Table 3 TFSCB Financial Status (Millions of US Dollars)**

<i>TFSCB I</i>	
<b>A. Donor contributions including investment income</b>	<b>\$13.6</b>
<b>B. Total allocation</b>	<b>\$11.0</b>
B1. Allocation to projects	\$ 9.8
B2. TFSCB oversight, proposal review, reporting and monitoring (9%)	\$ 1.2
<b>C. Unallocated funds (C = A - B)</b>	<b>\$ 2.6</b>
C1. To be refunded to donors	\$1.6
C2. To be transferred to TFSCB III	\$1.0
<i>TFSCB II</i>	
<b>D. Donor contributions including investment income</b>	<b>\$13.3</b>
<b>E. Total allocation</b>	<b>\$ 9.5</b>
E1. Allocation to projects	\$ 8.9
E2. TFSCB oversight, proposal review, reporting and monitoring (5%)	\$ 0.6
<b>F. Unallocated funds (F = D - E)</b>	<b>\$ 3.7</b>
F1. To be refunded to donors	\$ 2.7
F2. To be transferred to TFSCB III	\$ 1.1
<i>TFSCB III</i>	
<b>G. Donor contributions including investment income<sup>4</sup></b>	<b>\$23.4</b>
<b>H. Total allocation</b>	<b>\$22.2</b>
H1. Allocation to projects	\$18.6
H2. TFSCB oversight, proposal review, reporting and monitoring (2007-2015)	\$ 2.6
H3. TFSCB project supervision (2007-2015)	\$ 0.6
H4. Administration fee (2%)	\$ 0.4
<b>I. Unallocated funds (I = G - H)</b>	<b>\$ 1.2</b>
<b>J. TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS (J = C2 + F2 + I)</b>	<b>\$ 3.2</b>

### **3.4 Changes to the management of TFSCB finances**

Table 3 indicates that both TFSCB I and II ended up with unallocated funds, in part because not all projects were able to disburse all the money allocated and also because some projects faced special problems and were not proceeded with. In the kind of environments where most projects operate, this is not an uncommon situation and some kind of under-spend is likely with TFSCB III as well. This under-spending represents a significant opportunity cost to the program as high-quality projects are often denied funding due to budgetary constraints.

---

<sup>4</sup> This figure takes account of an additional contribution of GBP 2,150,000 that DFID agreed to make by June 30, 2011.

## **4 Follow-up to the 2009 evaluation of TFSCB and the 2010 Advisory Panel Report**

Following the 2009 independent evaluation of TFSCB and discussions with donors, a number of administrative changes have been introduced in 2010.

- The evaluation recommended that at least 60 per cent of TFSCB's resources should be allocated to support the NSDS process. In practice though it has proved difficult to measure how much of any project is concerned directly with NSDS preparation or implementation. Both NSDS preparation projects and projects which demonstrate a strong link with the existing NSDS and regional/global strategies have been approved. A new question has been included in the on-line Grant Funding request (GFR) to provide more precise information on this question.
- The maximum grant amount has been increased from \$400,000 to \$500,000;
- In addition to the biannual project progress reports, the Administration Unit asked TTLs to prepare brief reports highlighting tangible results for inclusion in the TFSCB at 10 Report published last year. This was thought to be very useful and an ongoing effort is now being put in place to obtain more information on project results and impacts.
- UN funded projects continue to be funded but the administration fee that can be charged by any UN agency is recommended to be around 5% and no more than 7% of the total grant amount.
- In order to enhance TFSCB's visibility, a new brochure has been prepared and published in English, Arabic, French, and Spanish. The brochure is available on-line and has been disseminated in international meetings.
- Consultative Group reports from the latest years have been posted on the TFSCB website and the frequency of TFSCB Progress Reports has been changed from biannual to annual.

In light of the recommendation in the 2010 Advisory Panel Report, the program has also established a ceiling of 10 per cent of the total allocation of TFSCB for the funding of participation of country representatives in international conferences. In addition, the following changes have also been introduced.

- The conferences and meetings that will be supported by TFSCB will be chosen from a calendar of events in consultation with other agencies, including PARIS21.
- Requests for support received directly from countries will no longer be considered and only requests from the agencies organizing conferences will be eligible for support.
- IDA countries and speakers/presenters will have priority.
- Participants will submit a back-to-office report using a new report format developed by the Administration Unit.

## **5 Conclusions and Future Directions**

To ensure its continued relevance, TFSCB must respond to changes in demand for support for capacity building, it must react to the evolving results agenda and it must also ensure that its procedures and processes are cost effective and efficient. At the same time, its priorities must adjust to its financial status. In positioning the Trust Fund over the next four years to 2015, the Administrative Unit has based their proposals on the 2009 evaluation as well as the annual reports of the Advisory Panel (AP). Both of these have proved to be invaluable in identifying priorities prioritizing actions through 2015 (See Box 1 for a summary of the main findings of the 2011 AP Report).

### ***5.1 The TFSCB remains a relevant tool supporting country statistical capacity building***

The 2011 AP Report confirms the TFSCB's continuing relevance as it fulfills an important role in helping to strengthen the capacity of statistical systems in developing countries. When it started out it was the main financing mechanism, now it is only one of a number of instruments, but it still meets a key need. The Trust Fund remains a flexible financing instrument that can provide relatively quick support to statistical agencies, especially where this can be used to help prepare strategies and proposals for more comprehensive investment programs. In relation to this key role, it is clear that there are no real alternatives around. The role of the Trust Fund in supporting countries to prepare applications to the SRFCF or to the World Bank's investment or policy lending has been demonstrated in a number of different countries. The need to sustain the NSDS approach and to help countries update and improve their strategies is also clear.

### ***5.2 Priority areas continue to evolve***

There is evidence that there will continue to be some demand from countries for support for the preparation of the next generation of strategies. The PARIS21 2010 NSDS Report, for example, indicates that 21 out of the 117 countries listed (17 per cent) are planning to prepare a new NSDS and 32 countries (27 per cent) are in the process of designing one. This pace is expected to be maintained over the next few years and while not all countries will need to call on TFSCB for assistance, it would be realistic to plan on between 10 and 20 countries per year looking for some financial support for updating their NSDS. There is also continued demand for funding for SCB projects and the two application windows each year in the spring and fall continue to receive more applications than the Internal Management Committee (IMC) is able to approve.

## Box 1 Summary of the main recommendations of the 2011 Advisory Panel Report

Given the decision of the donors to extend TFSCB III through 2015 there is an urgent need for new financial pledges.

For SCB projects, the AP recommends that, where possible, a few sector-specific proposals on special topical statistical areas should be considered in every financing round, provided they meet operational and policy needs, or are innovative. In addition there should be a balanced approach in the consideration of sector-specific projects.

The 2007 AP Report recommended that TFSCB emphasizes the importance of data dissemination with a focus on integrity, transparency and credibility. The AP continues to endorse and support “*Open Data*” and recommends that DECDG, in collaboration with PARIS21 should advocate for the openness and accessibility of data and should encourage the preparation of open data project proposals for consideration by TFSCB.

The importance of agricultural statistics and the production of sound indicators on food security must be stressed. DECDG should encourage the submission of projects on agricultural statistics and should carry out advocacy for that purpose. It should also examine alternative financing facilities for such projects and explore collaboration and co-financing.

The presentation of innovative proposals on new and emerging data needs should be encouraged. There is an on-going need for case studies of model NSDS countries and the evaluation of the impact of TFSCB projects.

The NSDS process is designed to be comprehensive and flexible and should support integration, harmonization and the increased effectiveness of statistical systems and agencies. It is recommended that any proposal to support a new or an updated NSDS should include flexibility to handle new and emerging needs. Where possible, proposals that are innovative in nature with wider impact should be given priority.

There is also likely to be some need to reorient priority areas for TFSCB support. The focus on strategic planning and support for the preparation of large scale capacity building programs and projects will certainly remain. At the same time, though there is a need to help statistical systems focus more on the needs of data users and to help them make more statistical information available in the short as well as the medium and longer term. Capacity building is a long-term process and many of the investments that TFSCB have supported will only be generating real results in the form of more and better statistics after a number of years. Data users, however, especially those working in governments, have unmet data needs right now. In order to maintain support for the longer term investment in statistical capacity that are needed national statistical systems do need to find ways of making more and better data available to users in the short term.

The most effective way in which this can be done is for statistical systems to make better use of the data that they have already collected and compiled. The potential

returns for focusing on areas such as dissemination and data access are substantial, since, in most cases, what is required is just to make better use of existing technology. The International Household Survey Network (IHSN) and the Accelerated Data Program (ADP), both being implemented by PARIS21, with financial support from the World Bank's Development Grant Facility, have made important progress in recent years in helping countries to document, archive and undertake further analysis of statistical data, especially data collected through surveys and censuses. A number of tools have been developed and made available to countries and both training and technical support have been provided to a number of countries. More, however, remains to be done.

The new tools, when combined with appropriate technology, especially the use of the internet and mobile telephony, have the potential to make data much more widely available and much more useful. It is proposed, as resources permit, to support this process of data access and dissemination in countries through TFSCB. By focusing on making statistical data both more accessible and more useful the aim will be to demonstrate the importance of statistics and to build a wide ranging coalition in favor of further investment. It is proposed that countries wishing to implement small-scale projects focusing on data accessibility and use will be able to call on TFSCB for support, with grants being used to finance inputs such as technical assistance, training and the acquisition of some items of software and hardware. In particular, it is proposed that this will be done by broadening the scope of the NSDS window, allowing for the submission and review of proposals as they are received.

### ***5.3 Financing requirements and making every dollar count***

New contributions to TFSCB will be needed if the Trust Fund, as agreed is to operate until December 2015, which in effect will mean allocating funds until the end of 2012. It is important that the Trust Fund has sufficient financial resources to meet the expected level of demand to finance both SCB and NSDS projects. To provide the same level of support as over the past five years, TFSCB would need new contributions of the order of \$10 million over the next two years. Beyond that discussions should take place to identify what financing mechanisms and what level of finance may be needed from 2015 onwards.

In order to make more effective use of funds, and to ensure that there are not substantial unused resources when the Trust Fund closes, two courses of action are being explored. First, the Administration Unit will tighten the current practices of allowing projects to remain inactive six months after IMC approval. Closing non-active projects earlier allows for more of the existing balances to be deployed to new projects.

Second, the Administration Unit is exploring the option to allow a limited amount of over programming of financial resources in line with best practice in budget management. From 2011 onwards it is proposed that the IMC and the Administration Unit will be able to over-commit TFSCB funds in line with historical ratio of

disbursements to commitments for approved projects. The financial situation will be kept under close scrutiny and action will be taken at an early stage to limit disbursements should the need arise.



# ANNEX 1

## TFSCB Projects as at March 31, 2011

Country / Region	Project Name	Approval Year	Financed Amount <sup>1</sup>	Status <sup>2</sup>	Project Type <sup>3</sup>
<b>Sub-Saharan Africa</b>					
Angola	INE Statistical Capacity Building	2001	260,880		NSDS & SCB
Burkina Faso	Statistical Master Plan	2003	48,391		NSDS
Burkina Faso	Burkina Faso Household Living Condition Survey 2009-2010	2010	149,450	Awaiting implementation	SCB
Burundi	Action Plan for Statistics in Burundi	2006	159,750		NSDS
Cape Verde	Statistical Master Plan	2005	37,500		NSDS
Cape Verde	Statistical Capacity Building in Cape Verde	2010	287,600	Awaiting implementation	SCB
Central African Republic	Strengthening the National Statistical System	2005	85,165		NSDS & SCB
Chad	Strengthening Institutional Statistical Capacities	2000	134,949		SCB
Comoros	National Strategy for the Development of Statistics	2006	45,537		NSDS
Congo, DR	DRC Strategie Nationale pour le Developpement de la Statistique	2008	224,650	Awaiting implementation	NSDS & SCB
Congo, Rep	CG: Statistical Capacity Building (NSDS)	2010	133,651	Awaiting implementation	NSDS
Congo, Rep	Strengthening the institutional and technical capacity	2003	213,592		NSDS & SCB
Cote d'Ivoire	Building Local Capacity for Impact Evaluation	2002	63,996		SCB
Equatorial Guinea	Strengthening the National Statistical System	2002	217,296		NSDS & SCB
Ethiopia	Development of National Strategy for the Development of Statistics	2006	140,663		NSDS
Ethiopia	Data Systems and Economy-wide Analysis	2008	167,596	Implementation	SCB
Gabon	Statistical Capacity Building	2007	343,319	Other <sup>4</sup>	NSDS & SCB
Gambia, The	Transformation of the Central Statistical Department into Gambia Bureau of Statistics	2007	144,238		SCB
Gambia, The	Updating of the Statistical Master Plan and Preparation of a Financing Strategy	2006	55,634		NSDS
Ghana	Support toward the Development of Ghana Statistical Service Corporate Plan	2005	332,018		NSDS & SCB
Guinea	Statistical Master Plan	2005	69,311	Other <sup>4</sup>	NSDS
Kenya	Development of a Statistical Master-plan	2002	42,341		NSDS
Liberia	Liberia: Strengthening National Account and Price Statistics	2010	400,000	Awaiting implementation	SCB

Country / Region	Project Name	Approval Year	Financed Amount <sup>1</sup>	Status <sup>2</sup>	Project Type <sup>3</sup>
<b>Mauritania</b>	Statistical Master Plan	2005	75,989		NSDS
<b>Namibia</b>	Namibia Strategy Update and Capacity Building	2010	391,500	Awaiting implementation	NSDS & SCB
<b>Niger</b>	National Strategy for the Development of Statistics (and SCB)	2005	200,701		NSDS & SCB
<b>Niger</b>	Niger: Capacity Improvement of the National Statistical Office on Informal Sector Analysis	2009	150,000	Implementation	SCB
<b>Nigeria</b>	Development of a Statistical Strategy and Master-plan	2003	156,454		NSDS
<b>Nigeria</b>	Sub-National Governments' Statistical Strategy and Master Plan	2006	196,546		NSDS
<b>Nigeria</b>	Nigeria: Building Statistical Capacity at State Level	2008	325,000	Implementation	SCB
<b>Rwanda</b>	Rwanda: National Statistical Institute Capacity Building Project	2008	65,938		SCB
<b>Sao Tome and Principe</b>	Strengthening the National Statistical Institute and Elaboration of a National Statistical Strategy	2006	131,217	Other <sup>4</sup>	NSDS & SCB
<b>Senegal</b>	Strengthening the Directorate of Forecasting and Statistics	2002	317,769		SCB
<b>Seychelles</b>	Seychelles: Strengthening Capacity for Evidence-Based Policies	2009	376,200	Awaiting implementation	SCB
<b>Sierra Leone</b>	Development of a Strategic Plan For The Statistical System of Sierra Leone	2005	95,831		NSDS
<b>Sierra Leone</b>	Strengthening Statistical Capacity in Priority Sectors for Implementation of the Strategic Plan for the Statistical System	2008	123,479	Implementation	SCB
<b>South Africa</b>	Development of the National Statistical System	2001	334,479		NSDS & SCB
<b>Swaziland</b>	Preparation of the National Strategy for the Development of Statistics	2008	127,450	Implementation	NSDS
<b>Tanzania</b>	Development of a Statistical Master-Plan	2005	153,585		NSDS
<b>Togo</b>	National Strategy for the Development of Statistics	2006	74,717		NSDS
<b>Uganda</b>	Workshop - Participatory and survey-based approaches to Poverty Monitoring and Analysis	2001	46,999		SCB
<b>Uganda</b>	Strengthening and linking quantitative, qualitative and GIS based poverty monitoring in the context of the PRSP	2002	261,347		SCB
<b>Uganda</b>	Development of a National Statistical Development Strategy for Uganda	2005	138,550		NSDS
<b>Zambia</b>	Zambia: Institutionalizing Livestock Data Collection and Analysis in Zambia	2010	297,900	Implementation	SCB

Country / Region	Project Name	Approval Year	Financed Amount <sup>1</sup>	Status <sup>2</sup>	Project Type <sup>3</sup>
Zimbabwe	National Strategy for the Development of Statistics in Zimbabwe	2009	120,000	Implementation	NSDS
<b>Sub-Saharan Africa - Regional</b>					
Africa	Institutional Assessment of the Transport Data in Sub-Saharan Africa	2006	89,998		SCB
Africa	Developing Country Participation in the 2008 Africa STATCOM I and FASDEV III	2008	83,627		SCB
Africa (African Union Commission)	Implementation of the African Charter on Statistics	2010	223,260	Implementation	SCB
Africa (AFRISTAT)	Africa: Support to the National Strategy for the Development of Statistics / African Regional Schools of Statistics	2008	228,955	Implementation	SCB
Africa (AFRISTAT)	From Data to Information - Communication and Dissemination Strategy for the African National Statistics Offices through Internet (AFRISTAT)	2009	318,235	Implementation	SCB
Africa (FAO)	Workshop on Strengthening Food and Agricultural Statistics in Africa	2001	44,599		SCB
Africa (FAO)	Strengthening Agricultural Statistics for Poverty Reduction and Food Security in Rural Africa	2003	396,701		SCB
Africa (Lussophone)	GDDS, Socio-Demographic Statistics Project	2002	30,749		SCB
Africa (SADC)	Statistical Capacity Building for Poverty Reduction Strategies - First Phase	2001	247,870		SCB
Africa (SADC)	Statistical Capacity Building for Poverty Reduction Strategies	2004	319,841		SCB
Africa (UNECA)	CODI Workshop: Enhancing Statistical Capacity for Poverty Monitoring	2001	52,923		SCB
Africa (UNECA)	Workshop on "Governance for Development – The Challenge for Statistics"	2003	52,670		SCB
Africa (UNECA)	Development of a Reference Regional Strategic Framework for Statistical Capacity Building in Africa	2005	301,375		NSDS
Africa (UNECA)	Support to the Implementation of the Reference Regional Strategic Framework for Statistical Capacity Building in Africa	2010	380,000	Implementation	SCB
Africa (UNICEF)	Africa Evaluation Workshop	2002	52,491		SCB
East Africa	East African Community (EAC) Regional Statistics Development Strategy (RSDS)	2010	375,650	Awaiting implementation	NSDS & SCB

Country / Region	Project Name	Approval Year	Financed Amount <sup>1</sup>	Status <sup>2</sup>	Project Type <sup>3</sup>
<b>Multi-country (Botswana, Lesotho, Namibia and Swaziland)</b>	Building Capacity for Poverty Monitoring	2006	159,055		SCB
<b>East Asia and the Pacific</b>					
<b>Cambodia</b>	Cambodia: Statistical Master Plan Finalization and Capacity Development	2005	204,915		NSDS & SCB
<b>China</b>	Improvement of China's Poverty Monitoring and Evaluation Methods and Indicator System	2002	343,347		SCB
<b>China</b>	Design and Implementation of Services Sector Census, 2003	2003	43,120		SCB
<b>China</b>	Development of a Statistical Master Plan for China	2004	173,285		NSDS
<b>China</b>	Development of a Statistical Master Plan for China	2009	150,000	Implementation	NSDS
<b>Indonesia</b>	Increasing access to Statistical data for local policy decision making	2002	251,723		SCB
<b>Indonesia</b>	Streamlining Data Flows from Regions to the Center under Decentralization	2005	322,521		NSDS & SCB
<b>Indonesia</b>	Development of a Statistical Masterplan	2007	52,867		NSDS
<b>Lao PDR</b>	Strategic Statistical Development Project	2005	288,244		SCB
<b>Lao PDR</b>	Laos: Updating the Statistical Master Plan	2010	80,000	Implementation	NSDS
<b>Mongolia</b>	Strengthening Institutional Statistical System	2001	357,012		NSDS & SCB
<b>Mongolia</b>	Strengthening the Institutional Statistical System in Mongolia	2005	199,698		SCB
<b>Mongolia</b>	Updating the Statistical Masterplan and Preparing the Financial Strategy	2006	66,973		NSDS
<b>Mongolia</b>	Mongolia: Implementation of NSDS, Census Preparation	2009	400,000	Implementation	SCB
<b>Papua New Guinea</b>	Technical Assistance in the Data Analysis Phase to NSO, Papua New Guinea	2010	140,000	Implementation	SCB
<b>Philippines</b>	Strengthening Statistical Capacity in the Philippines with National Statistical Coordination Board	2002	39,701		NSDS & SCB
<b>Philippines</b>	Strengthening Statistical Capacity in Priority Sectors	2005	100,000		SCB
<b>Philippines</b>	Improving the Quality and Usefulness of the Philippine System of National Accounts	2008	400,000	Implementation	SCB

Country / Region	Project Name	Approval Year	Financed Amount <sup>1</sup>	Status <sup>2</sup>	Project Type <sup>3</sup>
Philippines	Improving the Formulation of the Philippine Statistical Development Program	2010	150,000	Implementation	NSDS
Philippines	Statistical Capacity Building in Rural Sector	2001	376,337		SCB
Thailand	Support to Reform the National Statistical System	2006	147,124		NSDS & SCB
Vietnam	Vietnam: Statistical Strategy Development	2009	311,300	Implementation	NSDS & SCB
Vietnam	The Informal Sector and Informal Employment: Statistical Measurement, Economic Implications and Public Policies	2010	43,000	Implementation	SCB
<b>East Asia and the Pacific - Regional</b>					
EAP (FAO)	Workshop on Strengthening Food and Agricultural Statistics in the Pacific in Support of Food Security and Poverty Reduction Policies and Programmes	2003	23,099		SCB
EAP (Secretariat of the Pacific Community (SPC))	Pacific Survey Program	2009	400,000	Implementation	SCB
<b>Europe and Central Asia</b>					
Albania	Capacity Building and Sustainability of Agricultural Statistical Services	2001	355,479		SCB
Armenia	Statistical Master Plan Development and technical assistance in strengthening of statistical capacity	2007	149,961		NSDS
Armenia	Piloting and Preparatory Work for 2011 Armenia Population Census	2010	100,000	Implementation	SCB
Belarus	Preparation of National Strategy for the Development of Statistics	2005	99,642		NSDS
Belarus	Belarus LFS	2010	315,268	Implementation	SCB
Croatia	Developing Statistical Master Plan	2005	84,089		NSDS
Georgia	Georgia: National Statistics System Development Strategy	2010	280,800	Implementation	NSDS
Georgia	Preparatory Work for 2013 Georgia National Population Census	2010	250,000	Awaiting implementation	SCB
Kazakhstan	Development of the National Strategy for Statistics and Preparation of Statistical Masterplan	2007	81,628		NSDS
Kazakhstan	Update of the SMP for Republic of Kazakhstan	2010	80,000	Implementation	NSDS
Kosovo	Supporting the formulation of a medium-term statistical development plan	2001	39,178		NSDS

Country / Region	Project Name	Approval Year	Financed Amount <sup>1</sup>	Status <sup>2</sup>	Project Type <sup>3</sup>
<b>Kyrgyz Republic</b>	Strengthening Organizational Structure and Capacity of the National Statistical System	2003	239,393		NSDS & SCB
<b>Kyrgyz Republic</b>	Kyrgyz Republic: Implementation of Statistical Master Plan	2007	300,000	Implementation	SCB
<b>Moldova</b>	Strengthening the National Statistical System	2003	220,326		NSDS & SCB
<b>Russia</b>	Follow-up to Study of Administrative Barriers to Investment	2001	46,036		SCB
<b>Russia</b>	Development of a Statistical Master Plan for Russia	2005	78,751		NSDS
<b>Russia</b>	Russia: Strengthening Subnational Capacity for Analysis of Living Conditions	2009	259,000	Awaiting implementation	SCB
<b>Slovakia</b>	Support to Development of Statistical Master Plan	2005	75,716		NSDS
<b>Tajikistan</b>	Strengthening the National Statistical System	2002	341,185		NSDS & SCB
<b>Turkmenistan</b>	Statistical Capacity Building for Growth and Poverty Reduction	2008	387,500	Implementation	NSDS & SCB
<b>Ukraine</b>	User-Producer Seminar for the Development of State Statistics	2004	28,099		NSDS
<b>Europe and Central Asia - Regional</b>					
<b>ECA</b>	Information Needs of Local Governments and Statistical Capacity Building at Subnational Level	2001	307,364		SCB
<b>ECA (European Centre for International Statistical Cooperation)</b>	Conference on Human Management in National Statistical Institutes (Association of Balkan Statisticians)	2002	53,099		SCB
<b>ECA (Interstate Statistical Committee of the CIS)</b>	CIS Statistical Committee Training Program	2010	375,000	Awaiting implementation	SCB
<b>ECA (UNECE)</b>	Seminar - Application of Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics in the Context of Transition	2001	136,099		SCB
<b>ECA (UNECE)</b>	UNECE: Capacity Building Program on New Challenges in Economic Statistics in Central Asia and Eastern European Countries 2009-2011	2009	355,000	Implementation	SCB
<b>Latin America and the Caribbean</b>					
<b>Belize</b>	Belize Statistical Development Project	2006	63,867	Other <sup>4</sup>	NSDS & SCB
<b>Bolivia</b>	Ensuring Quality in the National Statistical System of Bolivia	2011	244,000	Awaiting implementation	SCB
<b>Chile</b>	Beyond MDGs – MIDEPLAN Chile	2008	148,750	Implementation	SCB

Country / Region	Project Name	Approval Year	Financed Amount <sup>1</sup>	Status <sup>2</sup>	Project Type <sup>3</sup>
Costa Rica	Support for the Implementation of the NSDS	2007	174,773		SCB
Dominican Rep.	Program for the Improvement of Surveys of Living Conditions	2001	229,929		SCB
Dominican Rep.	National Statistics Strategy for the Dominican Republic	2009	133,000	Implementation	NSDS
El Salvador	El Salvador: Updating of the National Statistical Development Strategy	2009	75,000	Implementation	NSDS
Guatemala	Monitoring of Statistics in the Health and Education Sectors	2007	0		SCB
Guyana	Guyana National Statistical Strategy	2005	256,679		NSDS & SCB
Jamaica	Jamaica: Strategic Statistical Development Project	2009	346,500	Awaiting implementation	NSDS & SCB
Mexico	Strengthening Information in the State of Yucatán	2010	116,900	Awaiting implementation	SCB
Mexico	Mexico: Development of Labor Statistics at the Local Level	2010	267,600	Awaiting implementation	SCB
Nicaragua	Strengthening Statistical Capacity For Policy Formulation And Decision-Making	2002	365,709		SCB
Nicaragua	Strengthening Nicaragua's Vital Statistics System	2010	398,000	Awaiting implementation	SCB
Paraguay	Statistical Capacity Building in Economic and Social Data	2001	174,156		SCB
Paraguay	Paraguay National Strategy for the Development of Statistics	2007	6,093		NSDS
Paraguay	Paraguay National Strategy for the Development of Statistics	2011	96,900	Implementation	NSDS
Peru	Building Economic and Social Data about Afro-Peruvians	2002	45,239		SCB
Peru	PERU - Improving Coverage, Quality, and Timeliness of Peru's Vital Statistics	2010	250,000	Awaiting implementation	SCB
Uruguay	Support to Develop a Statistical Master Plan	2005	83,431		NSDS
Uruguay	Foundations for Statistical Developments	2006	311,608		SCB
<b>Latin America and the Caribbean - Regional</b>					
LAC	Regional Network for Capacity Building of National Statistical Systems	2008	295,000	Implementation	SCB
LAC	LAC - SCA: National Accounts Training Course	2008	80,587	Implementation	SCB
LAC	Socio-Economic Database for Latin America & the Caribbean	2010	184,000	Awaiting implementation	SCB
LAC (Andean Community)	Strategic Plans for Statistical Development of Andean Community	2004	395,969		NSDS

Country / Region	Project Name	Approval Year	Financed Amount <sup>1</sup>	Status <sup>2</sup>	Project Type <sup>3</sup>
LAC (Caribbean Community - CARICOM)	Strengthening Capacity in the Compilation of Social/Gender and Environment Statistics in the CARICOM Region	2003	194,348		SCB
LAC (Caribbean Community - CARICOM)	Programme for Strengthening the Compilation of Social/Gender and Environment Statistics - Phase II	2006	110,054		SCB
LAC (Central America)	National Strategies for Development of Statistics for the Central American Countries	2005	381,044		NSDS
LAC (ECLAC)	Harmonization of Price Statistics and National Accounts in Latin America	2009	350,000	Implementation	SCB
LAC (SICA)	SICA Regional Strategy for the Development of Statistics	2010	183,000	Awaiting implementation	NSDS
LAC (Organization of Eastern Caribbean States)	Statistical Development for the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS) Sub-region	2009	345,000	Implementation	SCB
<b>Middle East and North Africa</b>					
Algeria	Development of Agriculture Statistics in Algeria	2009	367,150	Awaiting implementation	SCB
Djibouti	Capacity Building for the National Statistical Agency	2005	172,299		SCB
Egypt	Technical Support for Statistical Capacity Building in Egypt	2010	230,850	Implementation	NSDS & SCB
Jordan	Development of the Statistical Master Plan	2006	43,371		NSDS
Lebanon	Statistical Master Plan	2005	51,000		NSDS
Syria	National Statistical Capacity Building	2004	121,784		NSDS & SCB
Syria	Syria: Capacity Building for Business Surveys and Economic Analysis	2009	389,000	Implementation	SCB
Tunisia	Capacity Building for the Management and Coordination of the National Statistical Agencies	2003	196,554		NSDS & SCB
West Bank and Gaza	National Strategy for the Development of Statistics	2007	70,182		NSDS
West Bank and Gaza	West Bank and Gaza: Trust Fund for Statistical Capacity Building – III	2008	400,000	Implementation	SCB
Yemen	Statistical Master Plan	2003	54,065		NSDS
Yemen	Yemen - Capacity Building for the 2010 HBS and Sector Capacity Building	2010	200,000	Awaiting implementation	SCB
<b>Middle East and North Africa - Regional</b>					
MENA	MED-HIMS: Household International Migration Surveys in the Mediterranean Countries	2010	132,000	Implementation	SCB



Country / Region	Project Name	Approval Year	Financed Amount <sup>1</sup>	Status <sup>2</sup>	Project Type <sup>3</sup>
<b>South Asia</b>					
<b>Afghanistan</b>	Afghanistan: Strengthening Capacity for Primary Data Collection	2008	150,000		SCB
<b>Bangladesh</b>	Bangladesh national Strategy for the Development of Statistics	2010	139,061	Awaiting implementation	NSDS
<b>Bhutan</b>	Strengthening the National Statistical System for Enhanced Poverty Reduction	2006	250,000		NSDS & SCB
<b>Bhutan</b>	Bhutan: Improving Statistical Capacity	2010	300,000	Awaiting implementation	SCB
<b>India</b>	Karnataka Poverty and Human Development Monitoring System	2001	158,876		SCB
<b>India</b>	Operationalizing the National Statistics Commission Strategy to Modernize the Indian Statistical System	2004	134,170		NSDS
<b>India</b>	Preparation of Statistical Masterplan	2007	334,198		NSDS
<b>Nepal</b>	Measuring Poverty in Nepal	2002	188,628		SCB
<b>Sri Lanka</b>	Support to Development of Statistical Master Plan	2005	84,318		NSDS
<b>Global</b>					
<b>Global</b>	PARIS21 Coordinator	2001	121,548		SCB
<b>Global</b>	Poverty Analysis-First and second Phases	2001	795,353		SCB
<b>Global</b>	Governance Data Capacity Building and Monitoring Initiative	2002	257,492		SCB
<b>Global</b>	IAOS-IASS Joint Conference on Poverty, Social Exclusion and Development: A Statistical Perspective	2004	53,099		SCB
<b>Global</b>	Support for the Developing Country Participation to Standard Data Metadata Exchange (SDMX) Conference	2006	23,429		SCB
<b>Global</b>	Developing Country Participation in the 2008 UNSC	2007	41,083		SCB
<b>Global</b>	Developing Country Participation in the UN Conference on Climate Change and Official Statistics (Oslo, April 2008)	2008	37,239		SCB
<b>Global</b>	Supporting the Implementation of the Scaling-Up Initiative for SCB	2008	455,000	Implementation	SCB
<b>Global</b>	Development of Strategic Plan to improve Agricultural Statistics	2008	212,765		SCB
<b>Global</b>	ILO: Participation to the 18th ICLS	2008	73,747		SCB
<b>Global</b>	SDMX: Funding for Developing Country Participation	2008	23,427		SCB
<b>Global</b>	Support for the Developing Country Participation in the UNSC 2009	2009	33,645		SCB

Country / Region	Project Name	Approval Year	Financed Amount <sup>1</sup>	Status <sup>2</sup>	Project Type <sup>3</sup>
Global	WBI Poverty Analysis and Data Initiative	2009	250,000	Implementation	SCB
Global	TFSCB and PARIS21 Evaluations	2009	415,129		Evaluation
Global	Global: Measuring Progress of Societies	2009	400,000	Implementation	SCB
Global	Support for the Developing Country Participation in the UNSC 2010	2009	45,236		SCB
Global	Global Strategic Plan for Agriculture Statistics -- request for additional funding	2010	57,857		SCB
Global	Workshops and Seminars	2010	200,000	Implementation	SCB
Global	ISI Satellite Conference 2011 on Improving Statistical Systems Worldwide	2010	88,000	Awaiting implementation	SCB
Global	Development of a Plan to Implement the Global Strategy to Improve Agricultural Statistics	2011	181,500	Implementation	SCB
Global	Workshops and seminars	2005	100,443		Workshop and seminars
Global (ILO)	Development of a Labor Market Indicators Library Network	2002	352,800		SCB
Global (International Statistical Institute - ISI)	Statistical Conferences Developing Country Support Program	2006	105,288		SCB
Global (International Statistical Institute - ISI)	ISI-Support for Developing Country Participation in Conferences	2009	200,000	Implementation	SCB
Global (International Statistical Institute - ISI)	ISI 2011 - Support for Developing Country Participation in Conferences	2010	370,000	Implementation	SCB
Global (OECD)	A Global Project on Measuring the Progress of Societies, the OECD World Forum on "Statistics, Knowledge and Policy	2006	81,054		SCB
Multi-country	Training : statistical approach of poverty	2005	-		SCB
Multi-country (Georgia, Belarus, Mongolia)	Measurement of the Non-Observed Economy	2002	174,000		SCB

## Notes

1/ For projects which have not been completed, the committed amount is shown. For projects which have been completed, the disbursed amount is shown.

2/ Projects have been completed unless otherwise indicated.

3/ "NSDS" indicates projects for the preparation of a national strategy for the development of statistics. "SCB" denotes statistical development projects.

"NSDS & SCB" are projects combining these two types of activities.

4/ Project activities ended but accounting issues have not been resolved.