

Reporting System on Partner Support to Statistical Development

Minutes of Task Team Meeting, February 16, 2007

1. The second meeting of the Task Team (TT) on a Reporting System on Partner Support to Statistical Development was held on February 16, 2007 in Paris at the headquarters of PARIS21. The meeting was chaired by Petteri Baer (UNECE), and attended by Jean-François Divay (France's Ministry of Foreign Affairs), Lynn Forrest and Phil Cockerill (DFID), Morag Ottens (Eurostat), Brian Hammond (OECD), and Antoine Simonpietri, Adriana De Leva, and Marc Tocatlian (PARIS21). A video-conference took place in the afternoon, linking the Paris participants to Neil Fantom (World Bank), Robin Kibuka, Emmanuel Kumah, Cornelis Gorter, and Claudia Mariel (IMF) and Naman Keita, Hiek Som, Mohamed Barro, and Haluk Kasnakoglu (FAO). The main objectives of the meeting were to (i) review the output of the activities requested at the TT's first meeting in November 2006, namely a review of existing reporting systems, a draft classification of statistical areas; and a draft note on financing typology; and (ii) discuss the phased strategy to move forward on a reporting system, proposed in the TT's Progress Report (Annex 1); and (iii) agree on a work programme for the Team for the next few months (the meeting's agenda is attached as Annex 2).

Review of existing reporting systems

2. The existing reporting systems that were reviewed include: (i) the Creditor Reporting System (CRS) of the DAC/OECD, (ii) the World Bank's Country Statistical Information Database, (iii) the IMF's Technical Assistance Information Management System and the Travel Information Management System, (iv) the FAO's Field Programme Management Information System, and (v) the UNECE/Eurostat reporting exercise for Central Asian countries and the Balkan countries, respectively. Key points emerging from this discussion were that:

- the reporting system be designed so that areas/issues requiring more in-depth analysis could be identified, such as financing gaps (as a link to countries' NSDS and other strategic development plans), gaps in the coverage of statistical domains, geographical coverage, use of technical assistance, and unit costs of statistical activities;
- a maximum use of existing reporting systems should be made to avoid overlapping reporting and work by all involved partners;
- the mandate of the reporting system should be clear (to whom does it report? what are its objectives?);
- a specific time schedule should be fixed for the reporting system (so that reporting is not left to the discretion of the reporting partner);
- the reporting system be kept simple and standardized so as not to overburden respondents;
- the reporting system should be open to the public.

The majority of participants also stressed the importance that the reporting system focus on future activities, as well as ongoing activities. This would permit it to serve as a management tool for both recipient countries in designing their statistical action plans and for development partners in defining and coordinating their assistance programs. While agreeing to the importance of data on future activities, the OECD stressed the difficulty in actually getting partners to report on future activities. To address this difficulty, the FAO cited its experience of categorizing projects/programmes in the pipeline as either "soft" or "hard", referring to the commitment probability level – an approach that could be adopted by the reporting system. TT members were requested to send any further comments on the Progress Report (Annex 1) by end-February 2007.

Classification of statistical areas

3. Regarding the classification of statistical areas, drafted by the UNECE (Annex 3), the meeting agreed to Attachment 2 of the proposal, with the following changes: (i) deletion of section 5.7 (Technical cooperation and capacity building programmes), as this would incorporate most partner support to statistical development; and (ii) changing the title of section 4 to “General statistical items and methodology of data collection, processing, dissemination and analysis”, so as to avoid confusion with section 2. The draft classification includes the possibility to use a hierarchical approach, as it includes a more general level of classifying statistical activities (Attachment 1), and to have detailed explanations on the classification terminology (Attachment 3). In general, most participants emphasized the need for a clear and simple classification. TT members were requested to send any further comments on the proposal to Petteri Baer by end February 2007.

Typology of financial and non-financial support

4. The meeting agreed that the note on the typology of financing accompany the questionnaire of the reporting system and that a simpler classification of financing be derived from the typology, similar to that on the classification of statistical areas (Annex 4). This classification should focus on financing instruments, how financing is delivered (implementing agencies), and the source of funding. Non-financial support presents a particular challenge for the reporting system. The TT suggested that the explanatory note to the questionnaire indicate how to estimate in-kind services, based on the experience of the Light Reporting Exercise in Africa (LRE). TT members were requested to send any further comments on the draft typology of financing to Adriana De Leva by end-February 2007, particularly terminology relevant to key partners and actual project examples of other partners.

Phased strategy for reporting system

5. In general, the meeting agreed to a phased approach to the design and development of a partner reporting system. It was agreed that:

- the reporting system build on existing systems, in particular the CRS. In this regard, the OECD/PARIS21 is in the process of identifying an expert to carry out the “feasibility study” to assess how the CRS could be improved to permit reporting on statistical activities. A draft of the study is expected by end-April 2007;
- the continuation of a partner reporting exercise, similar to the LRE, be held off until the above study is completed. The meeting learned, however, that Eurostat has a mandate from its Advisory Group on Technical Cooperation to carry out a second reporting round in Sub-Saharan Africa by the summer of 2007 (the final decision to approve this exercise will be taken on March 19, 2007. Eurostat will send its proposed questionnaire and database structure for comments to all TT members as soon as possible. Eurostat also proposed that this survey can be a test for its questionnaire, which would use the classification proposed by the TT;
- in the long term (within 5 years), it might be better to gather information from recipient countries themselves. PARIS21 suggested that guidelines on a partner reporting system be prepared for managers of statistical offices, based on the experience of the LRE, and that the training of relevant staff and donors be also envisaged. Mr. Divay suggested that this could be an item of discussion during the next meeting of the Board of AFRISTAT, which will focus on the financing of statistical systems. That meeting will be held in Lomé in early April 2007.

Next Steps

6. It was agreed that the next meeting of the TT be held in Paris on May 18, 2007, with video participation from the World Bank, IMF and FAO, as necessary. Materials for the meeting will be sent to members by May 14, 2007.

7. The TT members agreed on the following revised work programme:

Activity	Responsibility	Date
Progress Report for CCSA	De Leva	Feb 21, 07
Feasibility note on use of CRS for statistics	Simonpietri Consultant	Apr 15, 07 (draft) Apr 30, 07 (final)
Classification of statistical areas: revised	Baer	Mar 30, 07
Financing methodology: finalize	De Leva	Mar 30, 07
Progress Report for P21 SC	De Leva	May 14, 07 (draft)
Task Team Meeting	TT members	May 18, 07

**Reporting System on Partner Support to Statistical Development
Task Team -- Progress Report, as of January 31, 2007**

1. The terms of reference of the Task Team on a reporting system on partner support to statistical development enumerated five main responsibilities:

- reviewing existing reporting systems, with the objective of making recommendations on how these different systems could better interact and complement each other;
- defining mechanisms for the collection, processing, verification, dissemination and analysis of the information;
- determining the key elements of a web-based database
- monitoring the development of the web-based database
- estimating the cost of the reporting system and proposing funding mechanisms.

2. At its first meeting on November 10, 2006, the Task Team agreed on a template of key characteristics for the review of existing partner reporting systems, which would be completed by TT members for their respective institution. The meeting also agreed that a classification of statistical areas and a typology of financing mechanisms would be useful tools for an eventual reporting system on partner support to statistical development. Petteri Baer of UNECE volunteered to take charge of the classification of statistical activities and Adriana De Leva of PARIS21 agreed to draft a note financing typology. It was deemed necessary to postpone the discussion on a web-based database until the above background work was completed and discussed. This note presents progress/status of the Team's activities and proposes a short-term strategy to move forward on the reporting systems, as well as a work programme for the next four months.

Review of existing reporting systems

3. The review of existing reporting systems, covering partners' "own-use" systems (the World Bank, the IMF, DFID, FAO) and systems reporting on activities of other partners (OECD, Eurostat and UNECE) was done by each partner. A brief description of each system is presented below and the attached matrix summarizes the key characteristics of each system.

OECD – Creditor Reporting System (CRS)

4. The well-established Creditor Reporting System (CRS) of the OECD collects information on aid activities from DAC members and other organizations. The CRS relies on a network of statistical correspondents, who are in direct contact with persons responsible for the aid policy agenda in their country and with users of aid statistics. Its methodology is revised periodically and allows cross-checking with DAC's aggregated statistics and data comparability among members. Its sector classification is also revised and fine-tuned to reflect trends in aid activities. CRS data are public and freely available online in a user-friendly way. Some weaknesses of the system include: (i) the complexity of processing data from the DAC questionnaire and aggregated CRS data; (ii) the unique sector code by aid activity precludes the identification of support to secondary sectors; and (iii) the non-coverage of contributions by several multilateral organizations (including most UN agencies).

5. As agreed at the TT's first meeting in November 2006, PARIS21 has prepared terms of reference for a feasibility study on the use of the CRS to report support to statistical capacity building (SCB). Based on a review and analysis of the gaps in SCB reporting between the CRS and the Light Reporting System, the study will make recommendations on how to improve SCB reporting in the CRS in the short-term and propose a draft methodology to help identify SCB activities via the CRS in the future. The identification of an expert to carry out the review is under way by the PARIS21 Secretariat. The review should be completed by end-April 2007.

Eurostat/UNECE – Database for Balkan and Central Asian Countries

6. Eurostat and UNECE launched a reporting exercise in the Balkan countries and Central Asian countries, respectively, in 2006. The questionnaire is very similar to that of the Light Reporting Exercise for Sub-Saharan Africa, carried out by PARIS21. Some problems encountered to collect the information are: (i) complicated decision structures (e.g., UN agencies); (ii) difficulty to identify correct contacts in decentralized statistical systems; and (iii) lack of clarity in the classification of categories and their definitions. For the moment, the information collected is stored in Excel sheets.

World Bank – Country Statistical Information Database (CSID)

7. The World Bank has developed the Country Statistical Information Database (CSID) to be able to assess statistical capacity and monitor progress in statistical development in developing countries. The CSID includes a project database on the Bank's statistical projects and grants, which can be searched by region, country financial instrument, statistical category and project year. It is available online and users can extract information for their own use. The source of information for the database is project appraisal documentation. Some drawbacks of the system are: (i) the difficulty of identifying statistics-related projects/activities, since statistics is not recognized as a sector and statistical activities are not always identified at project inception; (ii) financing information reflects commitments, not actual disbursements; and (iii) information on the Bank's grant-financed projects, except for TFSCB, are not publicly available.

IMF – Technical Assistance Information Management System (TAIMS)

8. The IMF is refining a Technical Assistance Information Management System (TAIMS), which allows it to manage and monitor TA project implementation. The system draws from the Travel Information Management System (TIMS), an administrative tool for planning and monitoring mission travel. TAIMS provides a standard, integrated view of TA projects across IMF departments, consolidates TA project information from existing databases, and does not require extensive training for inputting or using the information. Its shortcomings include: (i) the time-consuming aspect of extracting information; (ii) short-term TA not always well-coded; and (iii) the information is not accessible to public.

DFID – Project Reporting System

9. DFID's Project Reporting System does not provide a complete picture on the level of statistics-related projects. But, since information on support to statistics is important for the International Division Advisory Department, DFID requests HQ staff with country responsibility and country-based statisticians to provide information for both ongoing and planned statistical activities. At present, the information is collected as needed and is stored in Excel. The main strength of the system is that it allows easy identification of statistical projects (both ongoing and planned) and provides their key information. Its weaknesses are that: (i) it is not an automated

process and thus relies on staff providing accurate and complete data that is reconciled and matched to existing systems; and (ii) the information is not available to the public.

FAO – Field Programme Management Information System (FPMIS)

10. The Technical Cooperation Department (TC) of FAO has the mandate to manage the Field Programme Management Information System, which stores information on all FAO field projects, including technical assistance projects to statistics (the website is maintained by the Statistics Division). The source of the information is from headquarters of donor agencies, FAO country offices and FAO headquarters (TC and financial/technical units). The main strengths of the FPMIS are its level of project detail, good maintenance, accessibility (partial to external users), and quality of its information. As regards identifying support to statistical development, it should be noted that (i) the FPMIS and the Statistics Division’s website do not include information on direct country support (training, workshops, and technical advice) provided by the Statistics Division through its Regular Programme activities; and (ii) the Statistics Division website does not reflect technical assistance in the areas of forestry and fishery statistics (FPMIS does cover forestry and forestry projects).

Classification of statistical activities related to SCB

11. Following the review of classifications being used by development partners, Petteri Baer has proposed a classification of statistical activities related to statistical capacity building, adopted by the UNECE’s Database on International Statistical Activities (DISA). The advantages of using this classification are (i) its applicability by both donors and recipient countries; (ii) the availability of detailed explanations of all the sub-groups in the classification (providing not only definitions of the categories, but also advising on how closely-related topics should be categorized); and (iii) total harmonization with the classification recommended in the SDMX guidelines. The Task Team will discuss the applicability of this classification and eventual refinements necessary to render it usable for any future reporting system (e.g. by reducing the number of sub-categories).

Typology of Partner Financial and Non-Financial Support

12. The draft note on the typology of partner financial and non-financial support to statistical development provides a brief description of terminology used to categorize development support. It is hoped that the note can serve as a classification tool for an eventual reporting system on partner support to statistical development.

13. The note is mainly based on a desk review of the World Bank website, complemented by documentation of other key development partners in the area of statistical development, namely the EC and the Canada’s International Development Agency. Overall, the note provides a basis of discussion for the Task Team, but will need to be completed and adjusted to reflect terminology relevant to other key partners, as well as actual project examples of other partners.

Proposals to Move Forward and Next Steps

Phased Strategy

14. To maintain the momentum on the reporting of statistical activities, the Task Team might want to consider a phased approach to the design and development of the proposed reporting system on partner support to statistical development. A possible phased strategy could be:

- *short-term:*
 - use CRS as basis for identification of statistical activities of member states
 - continue the partner reporting exercise à la Light Reporting Exercise, using classifications defined above, and extend to other regions
 - verify/complement above information at country level (partners' field offices and beneficiary countries)
- *medium-term:*
 - refine the CRS to allow a better identification of statistical activities of member states
 - develop a more user-friendly database for non-OECD members
- *long-term:*
 - each partner develops/refines own reporting system to identify statistical support in its operations
 - develop global reporting system, drawing from CRS and non-OECD reporting system

15. The duration of the short-term phase will depend on the results of the feasibility study on the CRS and the timing required to refine it (as warranted), as well as on the timing of designing and developing a database for non-OECD members.

Design of a database

16. As part of the short-term strategy, the Task Team might want to consider the continuation of the exercises initiated by PARIS21 on Africa, Eurostat on Balkan countries and the UNECE on Central Asian countries and the extension of the reporting exercise to other regions of the world.

17. In this regard, it might be worthwhile to define a database structure, which would simplify the management of data, now stored on Excel sheets. To do this, it is necessary to (i) decide what data is required (e.g., the information provided in Volume II of the LRE); (ii) design a database; (iii) transfer the data from the Excel sheets to the database (Access or SQL are possible software programmes); and (iv) develop a programme to allow tabulation of data. To facilitate data updates, a data management tool could be created, such as the "administrative interface" developed by the World Bank for its CSID. This database could serve as the basis for developing a future web-based partner reporting system.

18. Given the technical nature of this work, it might be necessary to create a small sub-group of technical staff from interested partners to explore the possibility of this short-term solution and make recommendations on how to proceed.

CCSA Meeting

19. In the short term, the Task Team needs to prepare a Progress Report for the CCSA meeting on February 26, 2007, as well as complete the tasks mentioned above.

Date of next meeting

20. The next meeting of the Task Team could take place on May 4, 2007, at which time the feasibility study on the CRS should be completed. It would also be useful if the Task Team convened before the next meeting of the PARIS21 Steering Committee, tentatively scheduled for the second week of May 2007.

Work Programme

Activity	Responsibility	Date
Progress Report for CCSA	De Leva	Feb 21, 07
Feasibility note on use of CRS for statistics	Simonpietri, consultant	Apr 15, 07 (draft) Apr 30, 07 (final)
Classification of statistical areas: revised	Baer	Mar 30, 07
Financing methodology: finalize	De Leva	Mar 15, 07
Creation of technical sub-group	TT members	Feb 26, 07
Recommendations on database	Sub-group	Apr 15, 07
Task Team Meeting	TT members	May 4, 07
Progress Report for P21 SC	De Leva	May 4, 07 (draft)

May 28, 2007

Key Characteristics of Existing Reporting Systems on Partner Support to Statistical Development

	EC	UNECE GENERAL	World Bank
Name of System	Knowledge Database	Information on Donor Activities in Central Asia	The Country Statistical Information Database (CSID)
Objectives	To track what is being done where To share info to help cooperation and coordination within European Stat System To document knowledge electronically within Unit to maintain institutional memory	To improve coordination To identify and address problems in technical cooperation	To compile info to assess stat capacity and monitor progress in stat development in developing countries. The project database (part of CSID) documents info on WB's stat projects and TFSCB grants and disseminates to client countries and development partners for monitoring and coordination purposes.
Creation Date	Summer 2006	2006	2001
Management responsibility	Eurostat, E5 – International Statistical Cooperation	Statistical Division	Development Data Group, Development Economics Vice Presidency
Official Mandate	No	Yes, decision of Bureau of the Conference of European Statisticians in Feb 06	Yes, report to Board of Executive Directors
CONTENT OF SYSTEM			
Source of info	HQ: country desk of DG DEV, DG AIDCO DG RELEX Country delegations Recipient countries (missions) Regional organizations (through steering committee meetings)	HQ, mainly Field offices, somewhat Recipient countries, collected by CIS-STAT (used as checklist)	HQ
Collection method	Scanning project documents available at HQ and asking for more info in-country	Questionnaire	Direct input from partner into database
Classification of activities	Yes	Not available	Available
Information coverage	Ongoing activities within a certain period Planned activities (future)	Ongoing activities within certain period Planned activities	Ongoing activities within a certain period Past activities
Type of	Financial	Financial	Financial

	EC	UNECE	World Bank
assistance	Non-financial	Non-financial: TA, training	
Financing info	Commitments Disbursements	Commitments Disbursements	Commitments
Financing instrument	Grant	Grant	Loan/credit Grant
Periodicity	Regular	Annual	Annual
Quality assurance	None	Recipient countries Double-checking	Info is based on project appraisal documents and grant proposals, prepared in consultation with recipient countries
Reporting info	No	Yes	No, but users can access what they need for own purposes
TECHNICAL ISSUES			
Software used	Access		SQL
Storage of "textual" info		Yes	Yes
Dissemination	Not yet accessible to public	Not yet accessible to public	Web (URL: http://www.worldbank.org/data/country/data/csid.htm)
Base of info mgmt system			Based on XML technology (users can access)
ASSESSMENT			
Key strengths	Tracking all statistical projects financed through European Development Funds	Collaborate with Eurostat and CIS-STAT to cover 56 countries	Specifically dedicated to reporting on stat activities Info is available online, allowing user access Database allows search of projects by region, country, financial instrument, statistical category and project year. Users can extract information from database for use and presentation on their websites and vice versa.
Key weaknesses	Little info due to lack of systemized reporting.	Complicated decision structures (UN agencies) Decentralized stat systems: difficult to identify right contact Need clear classification of definitions	Financing info is based on project proposals, which could change over project life. Identification of stat-related projects difficult, since statistics not recognized as a sector. Prone to omission of relevant projects. Info on grant-financed projects not managed centrally or not publicly available, except for TFSCB grants. Support

	EC	UNECE	World Bank
Identification of stat activities		Yes	funded by WB's budget (e.g. training, TA) is not covered System designed to identify WB's support to stat development.

Key Characteristics of Existing Reporting Systems on Partner

Support to Statistical Development

	OECD	GENERAL	IMF
Name of System	Creditor Reporting System (CRS)		1) Technical Assistance Information Management System (TAIMS) 2) Travel Information Management System (TIMS)
Objectives	To collect aid activities from DAC members and other organizations		1) To manage and monitor TA project implementation 2) To plan and monitor mission travel (transaction system)
Creation Date	1966		1) 2004 2) ??
Management responsibility	Statistics Division of Development Co-operation Directorate (DCD/STAT)		
Official Mandate	Yes, DAC members have to report to the CRS		Yes, management decision that all TA missions are required to provide info.
CONTENT OF SYSTEM			
Source of info	HQ of member states		HQ Field offices: experts and regional TA centers
Collection method	Questionnaire		Direct input from partner into the database
Classification of activities	CRS codes		Yes: Activity IDs (long-term expert, short-term expert, regional travel of long-term experts, mission travel, seminars and workshops TA definition ranges from single topic, one-off TA missions to large multi-sector, multi-country missions; Ongoing and planned activities
Information coverage	Past activities		
Type of assistance	All activities considered as ODA according to DAC Financial Non-financial: TA, training, analytical and advisory assistance Commitments Disbursements Loan/credit		TA only
Financing info			Disbursements, derived from TIMS
Financing instrument			Direct financing: staff missions and most experts

	OECD	IMF
	Grant	External funding for long-term experts (mostly DFID, Japan, AFRITAC)
Periodicity	In theory, every quarter, but some members report annually	Continuous from beginning to completion of activity
Quality assurance	Data considered definitive source, approved by DAC members on their individual aid activities. DAC Secretariat checks quality, consistency and compliance to definitions, and works bilaterally with reporters.	HQ staff
Reporting info	Yes	
TECHNICAL ISSUES		
Software used	SQL	1) Web-based, drawing from transaction systems (PeopleSoft Financial and TIMS)
Storage of "textual" info	Yes	1) Yes 2) No
Dissemination	Web www.oecd.org/dac/stats/crs	Not accessible to public
Base of info mgmt system	CRS data exported via XML to AIDA	
ASSESSMENT		
Key strengths	<p><i>Decentralized network</i> of statistical correspondents in capitals of member states. Correspondents are in direct contact with policy agenda of aid issues and with users of aid statistics (NGOs, research institutes, journalists, parliamentarians).</p> <p><i>Methodology</i>: Reporting is governed by Directives of the DAC Working Party on Statistics (WP-STAT) and revised periodically. Allows cross-checking with DAC's aggregated statistics and data comparability between members.</p> <p><i>Sector classification</i>: revised in 1995 and fine-tuned to reflect trends in aid activities; has been incorporated into internal systems of some member states and adopted by some int'l organizations</p> <p><i>Markers methodology</i>: allows analysis of aid policy objectives.</p>	<p>Provides standard, integrated view of TA projects across departments.</p> <p>Consolidates TA project info from existing databases.</p> <p>Does not require extensive training either for inputting info or for using it.</p>

	OECD	IMF
Key weaknesses	<p>Stability over time: time-tested methodology and solid network of correspondents.</p> <p>Primary information source: OECD/DAC members consider the CRS to be the definitive source of information on their aid activities and refer many of these demands to the System.</p> <p>Public access: CRS data are public and freely available online through the recently developed application OECD.STAT at http://www.oecd.org/dac/stats/idsonline. OECD.STAT allows the association of quantitative data with metadata at any level (dimensions and values on dimensions) in a user-friendly way.</p>	
	<p>Complexity: processing of long series entails dealing with data from DAC Questionnaire and aggregated CRS data in the same request – integration is still complex. Existence of 2 systems for similar statistical sets and the need to use either one depending on analysis required, complicates work for both users and DCD/STAT.</p> <p>Unique sector code by transaction: facilitates production of statistics, but for some activities a second code might be useful to facilitate database searches.</p> <p>Timeliness and limitations on usage: There is temptation to use system for purposes other than its original objectives. For example, the system is not designed for real-time data management or for coordination in the field due to delays in submission of data and not satisfactory types of data.</p> <p>Other contributions not covered: contributions by several multilateral organizations (some UN agencies), to multilateral organizations or private contributions. Good coverage of bilateral contributions by DAC members and sufficient identification of activities</p>	<p>Still being developed and making enhancements. Extract of information not user-friendly (need to access project one-by-one). Long-term TA well-documented, but short-term TA not well coded (could have several codes for same activity in same country)</p> <p>Not accessible to public.</p>

	OECD	IMF
Identification of stat activities	<p>through NGOs and multilateral organizations.</p> <p>Follow-up on commitments and disbursements: in roughly 10% of activities, connection between commitments and disbursements is not maintained over time (project numbers changing, etc).</p> <p>Changes in correspondents: changes in network of correspondents, if too frequent or too quickly, can negatively affect quality of information and data coverage.</p> <p>User profiles: lack of regular, consolidated and comparable-over-time info on user profiles and publication customers. Ought to be incorporated into any new system from beginning, so that tools can be tailored to needs (journalists, researchers, students, NGOs, etc)</p> <p>There is CRS code 16062 for SCB. Text search in project titles and descriptions allows finding statistics-related activities under other categories.</p>	<p>Yes, but has limitations at this early stage of development.</p>

Key Characteristics of Existing Reporting Systems on Partner

Support to Statistical Development

	DFID	GENERAL	FAO
Name of System	DFID Statistical Projects		Field Programme Management Information System includes: 1) Database of FAO Projects: FPMIS (detailed information of database only for staff use) 2) Technical Assistance Projects in Statistics
Objectives	1) To monitor where DFID (and our partners) are spending on statistical projects and programmes and ensure resources are used effectively 2) To promote effective monitoring and information systems at country level		1) To maintain an inventory of active projects by country, giving period of project and project cost 2) To maintain inventory of TA projects by country, giving objectives, duration
Creation Date	1995		
Management responsibility	International Division Advisory Department		1) Technical Cooperation Department 2) Surveys and Statistical Development Service of Statistics Division
Official Mandate	Info on statistics projects collected separately	CONTENT OF SYSTEM	
Source of info	HQ: statisticians either based in HQ with country responsibility or by country-based statisticians. Main contact Rachael Beaven		HQ of donor agencies FAO country representations HQ FAO Technical Cooperation Dept. and Financial and Technical Units
Collection method	Data collected from country stats advisers via an Excel table		Direct input from FAO Technical Cooperation Dept (TC), extracted from project documents TC inputs info on project implementation, provided by FAO representations (six-monthly project reports and experts and consultants reports) Direct input from FAO Financial Units on financial transactions
Classification of activities	No		
Information coverage	Ongoing activities within a certain time period and planned activities		1) Covers project information: code, title, implementation period, budget

	DFID	FAO
		2) Sorts projects by Lead Technical Units and includes detailed project information. Statistics Division Assistance Projects include (i) the main areas of support (e.g., agricultural censuses, stats on food security, training); (ii) list of projects by region/country; (iii) development constraints to be addressed; (iv) development objective; and (v) project immediate objectives.
Type of assistance	Financial and non-financial: info can be found in main databases to identify type of assistance	Trust Fund projects (largest share) Technical cooperation project (TCP)
Financing info		Budget (with revisions), commitments, and disbursements
Financing instrument		
Periodicity	When information needs to be updated	Project implementation information is updated when new data/documentation becomes available. Financial information is updated frequently and regularly.
Quality assurance	Through partner field offices by country-based statisticians	FPMIS triggers messages/reminders to concerned officers to update information on project completion data and on budget situation to avoid overspending. Delivery forecasts are updated three times a year.
Reporting info		Field Programme Management Information Reports
TECHNICAL ISSUES		
Software used	Stored in Excel	
Storage of "textual" info	Existing database project documentation is linked through another system. Project documentation is accessible with unique project identifier	2) Yes
Dissemination	Info is available to public. Info is held on an excel spreadsheet for internal use of statistics group	Info is accessible to public at: 1) www.fao.org/tc/tcom/index_en.htm -- limited information for external users 2) www.fao.org/es/ess/tap/default.asp
Base of info mgmt system		
ASSESSMENT		
Key strengths	System allows easy identification of stats projects, both	Comprehensive Reporting System is very detailed and

	DFID	FAO
	ongoing and planned, and provides key information	well-maintained. It is accessible online to FAO staff and partially accessible to external users. The quality of information is reasonable.
Key weaknesses	System is not an automated process and relies on individuals providing accurate and complete data to allow it to be reconciled and matched to existing systems	Comprehensive Reporting System is for all FAO projects. For statistics projects, the Division's website needs to be refined to make information more relevant to reporting exercise.
Identification of stat activities	Yes. System provides info on what projects are ongoing and where, allowing identification of where further support is needed for specific projects and of countries with little or no statistical development projects underway (only DFID countries). Collect info on whether projects are only DFID-funded or joint donor projects.	In general, FPMIS allows identification of support to statistical development by technical units. But, it should be noted that (i) the direct support to countries (training, workshops and technical advice) through the Statistics Division's Regular Program of activities is not included in either FPMIS or the Division's website; (ii) assistance to countries in the areas of forestry and fishery statistics is not reflected in the list of projects of the Statistics Division. Information on forestry and forestry projects are available in the FPMIS.

Task Team on Reporting System on Donor Support to Statistical Activities**Draft Agenda for Meeting – February 16, 2007**

- 9:00 Agreement on Agenda
- 9:15 Review of existing reporting systems -- comments
- OECD DAC
 - Eurostat/UNECE
 - World Bank: Country Statistical Information Database
 - IMF: Technical Assistance Information Management System
 - DFID Project Reporting System
 - FAO Field Programme Management Information System
- 9:45 Discussion on Classification of statistical activities related to SCB (applicability, refinements, etc)
- 10:30 Coffee break
- 10:45 Typology of financing – comments, relevance to key partners, examples from key partners
- 11:15 Discussion on Phased Strategy and short-term actions (see Progress Report)
- 13:00 Lunch
- 14:30 Video-conference begins with Washington (World Bank and IMF)
- Summary of morning discussion
 - Comments from World Bank/IMF
 - Emmanuel Kumah (IMF) – recent mission discussions with OECD on reporting of BOP in ODA data
 - Agreement on decisions
 - Acceptance of classification of statistical activities
 - Agreement on proceeding with short-term phase of proposed strategy, i.e., continue with LRE and extend to other regions
 - Create small technical sub-group to carry out short-term phase
 - Agreement on work programme (Feb-May 2007)
- 17:00 Closing

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7 December 2006

To the Task Force on Reporting System on Partner Support to Statistical Development

Dear members of the Task Force,

Please find the promised draft for a classification below.

For working it out I spent quite a time on taking a look on the web sites of the different participants of the Task Force, listing up things and processes being subject to statistical and donor activities. I had an especially close look on the World Bank's web site, from which we had copies during the videoconference part in Paris on the 10th of November, <http://web.worldbank.org/WBSITE/EXTERNAL/DATASTATISTICS/0,,contentMDK:21021253~menuPK:1192714~pagePK:64133150~piPK:64133175~theSitePK:239419,00.html> .

The result of this work was that the classification used on the UNECE web site, presenting the Database on International Statistical Activities (DISA), <http://unece.unog.ch/disa/disa.explorer.asp?Search=PAPE&Year=2006> looked better and better, more and more coherent to be used as a basis of my proposal. I believe the draft framework below, named "Classification on activities in the domain of Statistical capacity building, adjusted for the reporting of donor and recipient activities" would be usable for everybody, interested to classify statistical activities in the donor context. A good side is maybe also that it probably is applicable as seen from the recipient side. I have made some changes to the UNECE DISA categorization and included some new phenomena having a growing importance.

Besides pretty good applicability, another benefit is that UNECE has made quite an effort to produce clarifying explanations for all the subgroups in this classification, helping the users to be informed about the definitions of the different categories and also giving advise about to which category closely related topics should be categorized.

A third benefit is that the 8th meeting of the committee for the Coordination of Statistical Activities (CCSA), discussing guidelines on SDMX in September 2006, gave a recommendation of categorizations, in which the list of subject matter domains totally corresponds to the categorization in the UNECE DISA.

The proposed categorization is presented in Attachments 1 – 3.



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Attachment 1 contains a summarized headline structure of the proposed categorization.

Attachment 2 contains the categorization headlines on the 3-digit level.

Attachment 3 contains the explanations of the different categories and instructions on where closely related themes should be categorized.

As the proposed framework first has to be approved, I have not yet used time to work out the explanations in Attachment 3 according to the developed formulations on the categorization headlines, presented in Attachment 2. Where a change of the explanation will be needed, an asterisk has been included in the headline of the category in Attachment 3.

The previous (= now existing) headline in UNECE DISA, to which the explanation in Attachment 3 refers, can be found in a parenthesis after the proposed new categorization in Attachment 2.

With hopes for a fruitful discussion

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Petteri Baer'.

Petteri Baer
Regional Adviser
UNECE, Statistical Division



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Attachment 1

**Classification on activities in the domain of Statistical capacity building,
adjusted for the reporting of donor and recipient activities**

Headlines of categories

Version 1
7 December 2006

Area of activity

1. Demographic and social statistics
2. Economic statistics
3. Environment and multi-domain statistics
4. Methodology of data collection, processing, dissemination and analysis
5. Strategic and managerial issues of official statistics at national and international level



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Attachment 2

Classification on activities in the domain of Statistical capacity building, adjusted for the reporting of donor and recipient activities

Categories

Version 1
7 December 2006

Area of activity

1. Demographic and social statistics

- 1.1 Population and migration
- 1.2 Labour
- 1.3 Education
- 1.4 Health
- 1.5 Income and consumption
- 1.6 Social protection
- 1.7 Human settlements and housing
- 1.8 Justice and crime
- 1.9 Culture
- 1.10 Political and other community activities
- 1.11 Time use

2. Economic statistics

- 2.1 Macroeconomic statistics, short term indicators and seasonal adjustments
(Macroeconomic statistics)
- 2.2 National accounts, Non-observed economy (Economic accounts)
- 2.3 Business statistics
- 2.4 Sectoral statistics
 - 2.4.1 Agriculture, forestry, fisheries
 - 2.4.2 Energy
 - 2.4.3 Mining, manufacturing, construction



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2.4.4 Transport

2.4.5 Tourism

2.4.6 Banking, insurance, financial statistics

2.4.7 Other services [NEW CATEGORY!]

2.5 Government finance, fiscal and public sector statistics

2.6 International trade and balance of payments

2.7 Prices

2.8 Labour cost, productivity and competitiveness (Labour cost)

2.9 Science and technology

3. Environment and multi-domain statistics

3.1 Environment

3.2 Regional and small area statistics

3.3 Multi-domain statistics and indicators

3.3.1 Living conditions, poverty

3.3.2 Gender and special population groups

3.3.3 Information society

3.3.4 Globalisation

3.3.5 Indicators related to the Millennium Development Goals

3.3.6 Sustainable development

3.4 Yearbooks and similar compendia

4. Methodology of data collection, processing, dissemination and analysis

4.1 Metadata

4.2 Classifications

4.3 Data sources

4.3.1 Population and housing censuses; registers of population, dwellings and buildings

4.3.2 Business and agricultural censuses and registers

4.3.3 Household surveys

4.3.4 Business and agricultural surveys

4.3.5 Other administrative and non-survey sources

4.3.6 Data editing [MOVED from 4.4]



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4.4 Data warehousing, output databases, web sites and other use of ICT (Data editing and data linkage)

4.5 Dissemination, marketing and promotion of statistical literacy (Dissemination, data warehousing)

4.6 Statistical confidentiality and disclosure protection

4.7 Data analysis

5. Strategic and managerial issues of official statistics at national and international level

5.1 Institutional frameworks and principles; role of official statistics; Statistical law and other legal instruments (Institutional frameworks and principles; role of official statistics)

5.2 Statistical programmes, priority setting, relationships with users and respondents

5.3 Quality frameworks and evaluation exercises (Quality frameworks)

5.4 Human resources and training

5.5 Technological resources (including standards for electronic data exchange and data sharing)

5.6 Co-ordination of international statistical work

5.7 Technical cooperation and capacity building programmes



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Attachment 3

Classification on activities in the domain of Statistical capacity building, adjusted for the reporting of donor and recipient activities

Explanation on contents of categories, explanation of related topics

Version 1

7 December 2006

Area of activity

1. Demographic and social statistics

1.1 Population and migration	
Explanation (annotation)	Population and migration – covers work in population and demographic statistics, topics like demography, vital statistics, population structures and growth, demographic projections, families and households (marriages, divorces, household size), migration, refugees and asylum seekers. <i>Excludes</i> – <i>causes of death (1.4)</i> – <i>methodology and organisation of population censuses (4.3.1)</i>
1.2 Labour	
Explanation (annotation)	Labour – covers statistics on labour force, labour market, employment and unemployment; the more detailed topics include economically active population, labour conditions, health and safety at work (accidents at work, occupational injuries and diseases, work-related health problems), working time and other working conditions, strikes and lockouts, job vacancies, job creation. <i>Excludes</i> – <i>migrant workers (1.1)</i> – <i>unemployment insurance and unemployment benefits (1.6)</i> – <i>trade union membership (1.10)</i> – <i>unpaid work (1.11)</i> – <i>statistics on earnings, wages and salaries (2.8)</i> – <i>labour cost (2.8)</i>
1.3 Education	
Explanation (annotation)	Education – includes educational participation, illiteracy, educational institutions and systems, human and financial resources invested in education, lifelong learning, vocational training and adult learning, impact of education, assessments of student performance, etc
1.4 Health	
Explanation	Health – covers the health and mortality related statistical activities, including topics like life



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(annotation)	<p>expectancy, health status, health and safety, health determinants (including lifestyle, nutrition, smoking, alcohol abuse), health resources and expenditure, health care systems, morbidity and mortality (including infant and child mortality), hospital admission, causes of illness and death, specific diseases (e.g. AIDS), disabilities, pharmaceutical consumption and sales, health personnel, remuneration of health professions, environmental health status, health inequality, health accounts.</p> <p><i>Excludes</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>work related health and safety (1.2)</i> - <i>victimisation from criminal behaviour (1.8)</i> - <i>traffic accidents and injuries (2.4.4)</i>
1.5 Income and consumption	
Explanation (annotation)	<p>Income and consumption – covers statistics on household income and expenditures from household viewpoint (all types of income and expenditure), including topics like distribution of incomes, in-kind income, income transfers received and paid, income- or expenditure-based measures of poverty, consumer protection, consumption patterns, consumer goods and durables, household wealth and debts.</p> <p><i>Excludes</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>social protection schemes against various risks (1.6)</i> - <i>tax schemes (2.5)</i> - <i>poverty in a multidimensional sense (3.3.1)</i> - <i>living conditions (3.3.1)</i> - <i>social inclusion/exclusion (3.3.1)</i>
1.6 Social protection	
Explanation (annotation)	<p>Social protection – deals with statistics on measures to protect people against the risks of inadequate incomes associated with unemployment, ill health, invalidity, old age, parental responsibilities, or inadequate income following the loss of a spouse or parent, etc., includes statistics on pension beneficiaries, social security schemes, social protection expenditure, etc.</p> <p><i>Excludes</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>insurance companies as economic actors (2.4.6)</i> - <i>pension funds as actors in financial markets(2.4.6)</i>
1.7 Human settlements and housing	
Explanation (annotation)	<p>Human settlements and housing – covers statistical activities on housing, dwellings and human settlements</p> <p><i>Excludes</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>rents (2.7)</i> - <i>methodology and organisation of housing censuses (4.3.1)</i>
1.8 Justice and crime	
Explanation (annotation)	<p>Justice and crime – activities including crime, convictions, operation of criminal justice systems, justice, safety, victims, clear-up rates, prison population, illicit drug production, trafficking and use, etc.</p>
1.9 Culture	
Explanation (annotation)	<p>Culture – statistics dealing with cultural activities in society, like theatre, cinemas, museums, libraries, mass media, book production, sports, etc., including expenditure and financing of culture.</p>
1.10 Political and other community activities	



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Explanation (annotation)	Political and other community activities – statistics on voting turnout, participation in political and other community activities, trade union membership, social dialogue, civil society, social capital, etc.
1.11 Time use	
Explanation (annotation)	Time-use – statistics on the use of time by individuals, often related to work-life balance (reconciling family responsibilities and paid work); unpaid work <i>Excludes</i> - working time (1.2)

2. Economic statistics

2.1 Macroeconomic statistics *	
Explanation (annotation)	Macroeconomic statistics – all activities that are dealing with economy wide statistics at macro level that go beyond, or are different from National Accounts, whether annual, quarterly or monthly. Examples are macroeconomic databases that combine national accounts and other macroeconomic indicators like Main Economic Indicators (OECD), Principal European Economic Indicators (Eurostat), etc. ; business tendency and consumer opinion surveys, economic growth, stability and structural adjustment, cyclical indicators, statistics for business cycle analysis. <i>Excludes:</i> - methodology and frameworks of national accounts (2.2.) - collection and dissemination of national accounts and productivity data not linked to other macroeconomic statistics (2.2)
2.2 Economic accounts *	
Explanation (annotation)	Economic accounts – covers work on National Accounts in both current and constant prices, dealing with topics like implementation of the 1993 System National Accounts (1993 SNA), update of the 1993 SNA, European System of Accounts (ESA95), Gross Domestic Product (GDP), Gross National Income (GNI), non-observed and informal economy, measurement of capital, input-output tables, balance sheets, etc. <i>Excludes</i> - agricultural economic accounts (in 2.4.1) - tourism satellite accounts (in 2.4.5) - detailed general government accounts (2.5) - financial accounts(2.5) - price statistics(2.7) - environmental accounts (3.1)
2.3 Business statistics	
Explanation (annotation)	Business statistics – economy wide statistics on the activities of enterprises, covers work on economic statistics across different sectors (as opposed to 2.4 that deals with specific individual sectors), deals with topics like statistics on economic activities of enterprises, business demography, business investment, business services, demand for services, industrial performance, enterprises by size class, industrial production, commodities, structure of sales and services, outputs of the service industries, non-profit institutions. <i>Excludes:</i> - business tendency surveys (2.1) - international trade (2.6) - prices (2.7)



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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>labour cost (2.8)</i> - <i>science and technology (2.9)</i> - <i>ICT (3.3.3)</i> - <i>activities of foreign affiliates and multinational companies (3.3.4)</i> - <i>business registers (4.3.2)</i> - <i>methodology and organisation of economic censuses (4.3.2)</i> - <i>methodology and organisation of business surveys (4.3.4)</i>
2.4 Sectoral statistics	
Explanation (annotation)	<p>Sectoral statistics – statistical activities dealing with one of the specific branches of industry or services mentioned at the three digit level of the classification</p> <p><i>Excludes:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>education (1.3)</i> - <i>health (1.4)</i> - <i>social security (1.6)</i> - <i>culture (1.9)</i> - <i>statistics covering the whole industrial sector (2.3)</i> - <i>statistics covering the whole service or market service sector (2.3)</i> - <i>distributive trade (2.3)</i> - <i>government and public sector statistics (2.5)</i> - <i>research and development (2.9)</i> - <i>telecommunication statistics (3.3.3)</i>
2.4.1 Agriculture, forestry, fisheries	
Explanation (annotation)	<p>Agriculture, forestry, fisheries – includes all agriculture, forestry and fishery related statistics, e.g. agricultural monetary statistics (agricultural economic accounts), agricultural structures (farm structure), trade in agricultural products, agricultural labour input, crop and animal production, agricultural commodities, agro-industry statistics (including food production and safety), organic farming and organic food, government expenditure for agriculture, fishing and forestry, products source and use tables, forest and forest product statistics, forest resource assessment and forest fire, trade in forest products, fisheries.</p> <p><i>Excludes</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>agricultural and similar prices (2.7)</i> - <i>rural development (3.2)</i> - <i>methodology and organisation of agricultural censuses (4.3.2)</i> - <i>methodology and organisation of agricultural surveys (4.3.4)</i>
2.4.2 Energy	
Explanation (annotation)	<p>Energy - energy supply, energy use, energy balances, security of supply, energy markets, trade in energy, energy efficiency, renewable energy sources, government expenditure on energy</p> <p><i>Excludes</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>energy prices (2.7)</i>
2.4.3 Mining, manufacturing, construction	
Explanation (annotation)	<p>Mining, manufacturing, construction – statistics on specific industrial activities, e.g. steel, shipbuilding, and on construction, trade in specific products related to mining, manufacturing and construction</p> <p><i>Excludes</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>prices of manufactured products (2.7)</i> - <i>construction prices (2.7)</i>
2.4.4 Transport	



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Explanation (annotation)	Transport – covers statistics on all modes of transport (air, rail, road, inland waterways, sea), includes topics like transport infrastructure, equipment, traffic flows, personal mobility, safety, energy consumption, transport enterprises, passengers and freight transport, transport sector trends, road traffic accidents. <i>Excludes</i> - <i>transport prices (2.7)</i>
2.4.5 Tourism	
Explanation (annotation)	Tourism – covers statistics regarding visitor´s activity (such as arrivals/departures, overnight stays, expenditures, purpose of the visit, etc.) associated to different forms of tourism (inbound, domestic and outbound), tourism industries activity and infrastructure, employment and tourism satellite accounts. <i>Excludes</i> - <i>prices for tourist services (2.7)</i> - <i>environmental impacts (3.1)</i>
2.4.6 Banking, insurance, financial statistics	
Explanation (annotation)	Banking, insurance, financial statistics – money, banking and financial market statistics, including financial accounts, money supply, interest rates, exchange rates, stock market indicators, securities, bank profitability, private sector insurance and pension fund statistics, Financial Soundness Indicators. <i>Excludes</i> - <i>beneficiaries of private pension funds (1.6)</i> - <i>financing of state pension and of other state social security schemes (2.5)</i>
2.5 Government finance, fiscal and public sector statistics	
Explanation (annotation)	Government finance, fiscal and public sector statistics – all statistics related to the government sector, including debt and deficit, revenue and expenditure, accounts of the government sector, central government, tax rates and revenues, tax and benefit systems, financing of state pension and other state social security schemes, public sector employment. <i>Excludes</i> - <i>government expenditure in specific areas, like health (1.4), education (1.3), research and development (2.9), etc.)</i>
2.6 International trade and balance of payments	
Explanation (annotation)	International trade and balance of payments – deals with statistics on all cross-border transactions recorded in the balance of payments, includes topics like trade in goods and services, external positions and debt, foreign direct investment, foreign affiliated trade, tariffs, market access, foreign aid, development assistance, resource flows to developing countries <i>Excludes:</i> - <i>trade in specific commodities/services mentioned in 2.4.1 to 2.4.5</i> - <i>multinational companies and activities of foreign affiliates (3.3.4)</i>
2.7 Prices	
Explanation (annotation)	Prices – covers any statistical activity dealing with prices, including Purchasing Power Parities (PPPs) and international comparisons of GDP, covers topics like Consumer Price Indices (CPI), inflation, Producer Price Indices (PPI), price indexes for specific products and services (e.g. Information and Communication Technology products). <i>Excludes</i> - <i>interest rates (2.4.6)</i>



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	- wages (2.8)
2.8 Labour cost *	
Explanation (annotation)	Labour cost – statistics activities on labour cost, earning and wages, both for structural and short-term statistics <i>Excludes</i> - wages as part of total income of private households (1.5)
2.9 Science and technology	
Explanation (annotation)	Science and technology – activities on Science, Technology and Innovation, includes Research and Development (R&D), innovation, patents, human resources in science and technology, high tech industries and knowledge based services, biotechnology, financing of R&D <i>Excludes:</i> - information and communication technologies (ICTs) (3.3.3) - research in statistics (various elements of sub-heading 4)

3. Environment and multi-domain statistics

3.1 Environment	
Explanation (annotation)	Environment – includes topics like climate, climate change, biodiversity, environment and health, natural resources, soil, water, air, landscape, waste, environmental expenditure, expenditure for the protection of the environment, environmental accounts, agri-environmental indicators, environmental pressure, environmental impact of industry, transport, energy etc., environmental monitoring, material flow analysis, environmental decoupling indicators, pollution, ecosystems, land use and cover, environmental protection, nationally protected areas <i>Excludes</i> - environment as part of sustainable development (3.3.6)
3.2 Regional and small area statistics	
Explanation (annotation)	Regional and small area statistics – activities dealing with regional statistics and statistics referring to sub-national areas or areas based on administrative units, urban and rural statistics, rural development, regional accounts, regional typologies, regional disparities. <i>Excludes</i> - international work on classifications of regional and local units outside regional databases or analytical work (4.2) - geo-referenced data (4.4) - thematic maps as form of dissemination (4.5)
3.3 Multi-domain statistics and indicators	
Explanation (annotation)	Multi-domain statistics and indicators – deals with conceptual or data work based on a specific thematic approach to outputs that cut across several economic, social or environmental subject areas; the two-digit-level of the classification covers activities dealing with such type of issues that are not explicitly mentioned at the three-digit level <i>Excludes:</i> - multi-domain statistics based on a regional approach (3.2)



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	- <i>yearbook type of compendia or similar products by international organisations not following a specific thematic approach (3.4)</i>
3.3.1 Living conditions, poverty	
Explanation (annotation)	Living conditions, poverty and cross-cutting social issues – includes work on multidimensional methods to measure poverty, living conditions in the broad sense, social inclusion/exclusion, social indicators, social situation <i>Excludes:</i> - <i>purely monetary approach to poverty (1.5)</i>
3.3.2 Gender and special population groups	
Explanation (annotation)	Gender and special population groups – their living conditions and role in the society: comparisons men/women and situation of special population groups like children, youth, women, elderly, disabled, minority groups, etc
3.3.3 Information society	
Explanation (annotation)	Information society – statistics allowing to assess the use and impact of information and communication technologies on society, includes access and use of ICTs (including Internet), ICT expenditure and investment, ICT infrastructure, telecommunication networks, electronic communications, e-government, electronic commerce, e-learning, broadband penetration, ICT services, communication tariffs, network infrastructure, revenues, expenses and investment of operators, Internet indicators, trade in telecommunications equipment
3.3.4 Globalisation	
Explanation (annotation)	Globalisation – deals with measuring the economic activities of multinational companies, as well as with attempts to measure globalisation through a variety of components from other subject areas
3.3.5 Indicators related to the Millennium Development Goals	
Explanation (annotation)	Indicators related to the Millennium Development Goals – work on sets of indicators to monitor the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals agreed upon at the UN Millennium Summit
3.3.6 Sustainable development	
Explanation (annotation)	Sustainable development – work on indicators and frameworks to monitor the economic, social and environmental dimensions of sustainable development.
3.4 Yearbooks and similar compendia	
Explanation (annotation)	Yearbooks and similar compendia – multi-domain statistical publications, databases and other data products without specific thematic or issue-oriented focus. <i>Excludes:</i> - <i>Multi-domain statistical products based on specific thematic approaches, like sustainable development, MDGs etc. (under 3.3.1 to 3.3.5)</i>

4. Methodology of data collection, processing, dissemination and analysis

4.1 Metadata	
Explanation (annotation)	Metadata – covers harmonising and standardising metadata models, structures and frameworks in the context of statistical information processing and dissemination, deals also with harmonising the



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	<p>statistical terminology and definitions. <i>Excludes:</i> - standards for electronic data exchange in statistics (5.6)</p>
4.2 Classifications	
Explanation (annotation)	<p>Classifications – activities related to developing, managing, maintaining and harmonizing economic, social and environmental classifications.</p>
4.3 Data sources	
Explanation (annotation)	<p>Data sources – dealing with different methods of data collection from ultimate respondents (households or companies) and different forms of data sources at national level. Includes activities on electronic data reporting and Internet reporting which are not directly related to specific censuses or surveys. The two digit-level includes only activities that cannot be allocated to one three-digit item, as well as sources other than censuses, surveys or administrative records, such as satellite images or other observation type sources <i>Excludes:</i> - methods by which international organisations collect data from national producers (5.6)</p>
4.3.1 Population and housing censuses; registers of population, dwellings and buildings	
Explanation (annotation)	<p>Population and housing censuses; registers of population, dwellings and buildings – methodology and organisation of population and housing censuses, including register based censuses, development and maintenance of statistical registers of population, buildings and dwellings covering and following the whole resident population. <i>Excludes:</i> - collection of national statistical results from population censuses by international organisations and subsequent dissemination of international statistics (1.1. or other relevant area of Domain 1) - civil and vital events registers (4.3.5) - administrative sources on persons generated by the social security system or kept for special population groups in their use for other statistical activities than 4.3.1 (4.3.5)</p>
4.3.2 Business and agricultural censuses and registers	
Explanation (annotation)	<p>Business and agricultural censuses and registers – methodology and organisation of economic and agricultural censuses, development and maintenance of statistical business and agricultural registers. <i>Excludes:</i> - administrative sources on subsets of agricultural holdings or businesses and their activities in their use for other statistical activities than 4.3.2 (4.3.5) - collection of national statistical results from the sources in 4.3.2 by international organisations and subsequent dissemination of international statistics (2.3 or other relevant area of Domain 2)</p>
4.3.3 Household surveys	
Explanation (annotation)	<p>Household surveys – methodology and organisation of household sample surveys including sample designs; international surveys with direct data collection from households such as Living Standard Measurement Survey or World Health Survey. <i>Excludes:</i> - Dissemination of international statistics based on direct survey activities of international organisations (relevant area of domain 1)</p>
4.3.4 Business and agricultural surveys	



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Explanation (annotation)	Business and agricultural surveys – methodology and organisation of business and agricultural surveys, including sampling, and international surveys with direct data collection from businesses. <i>Excludes:</i> - Dissemination of international statistics based on direct survey activities of international organisations (relevant area of domain 2)
4.3.5 Other administrative and non-survey sources	
Explanation (annotation)	Other administrative sources – addresses the suitability of administrative sources for official statistics, the legal, organisational and conceptual problems of accessing administrative sources, the use of registers and other administrative sources in other contexts than censuses
4.4 Data editing and data linkage *	
Explanation (annotation)	Data editing and data linkage – methodological, organisational and legal issues related to data quality control at the collection phase, including data editing and imputation and use of geo-referenced data.
4.5 Dissemination, data warehousing *	
Explanation (annotation)	Dissemination, data warehousing – policies, strategies, methods and techniques of data dissemination, design and organisation of output databases and data warehouses, including feedback from users, communicating with the media, work of NSO press offices, data and metadata presentation, electronic dissemination (Internet), statistical portals. <i>Excludes:</i> - multi-domain databases as products (3.4)
4.6 Statistical confidentiality and disclosure protection	
Explanation (annotation)	Statistical confidentiality and disclosure protection – legal, organizational and technical measures to safeguard confidentiality of statistical data, methods of releasing microdata while protecting against disclosure of individual data
4.7 Data analysis	
Explanation (annotation)	Data analysis – methods of data analysis in official statistics for other purposes than editing/quality management, e.g. seasonal adjustment, methods for constructing composite indicators, identification of causal factors, extrapolation, scenario and model building etc.

5. Strategic and managerial issues of official statistics at national and international level

5.1 Institutional frameworks and principles; role of official statistics *	
Explanation (annotation)	Institutional frameworks and principles; role and organisation of official statistics – activities dealing with developing, harmonising and revising the institutional framework and principles of official statistics at national and international level, like fundamental principles of official statistics, organizational and legal aspects of national statistical systems, functioning and coordination of the statistical systems, organisation of statistical offices, promotion of official statistics.
5.2 Statistical programmes, priority setting, relationships with users and respondents	
Explanation	Statistical programmes; coordination within statistical systems – compiling the statistical work



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(annotation)	programmes of international organizations, coordinating the work within national and international statistical organizations (e.g. coordination of activities between headquarters and organizations in the field, coordination of decentralised statistical organizations), processes for setting up national statistical programmes, including relationship with users and respondents etc. <i>Excludes</i> - <i>coordination between international statistical agencies (5.6)</i>
5.3 Quality frameworks *	
Explanation (annotation)	Quality frameworks and measurement of performance of statistical systems and offices – implementation of the Total Quality Model, development and use of quality management tools, harmonisation of quality assessment frameworks, performance indicators for statistical offices.
5.4 Human resources and training	
Explanation (annotation)	Management and development of human resources – organisation of human resources management and training in national and international statistical agencies.
5.5 Technological resources (including standards for electronic data exchange and data sharing)	
Explanation (annotation)	Management and development of technological resources (including standards for electronic data exchange and data sharing) – includes electronic data processing, IT infrastructure, data exchange standards (like EDIFACT/GESMES and SDMX), ICT strategies for statistics at national and international level <i>Excludes</i> - <i>metadata (4.1)</i> - <i>electronic data reporting (4.3)</i> - <i>data editing (4.4)</i> - <i>output databases and data warehouses (4.5)</i>
5.6 Co-ordination of international statistical work	
Explanation (annotation)	Coordination of international statistical work – coordination of statistical activities across international and supranational statistical organisations, includes work on the Database of International Statistical Activities, work of the Conference of European Statisticians, Statistical Commission and the Coordinating Committee of Statistical Activities
5.7 Technical cooperation and capacity building programmes	
Explanation (annotation)	Technical cooperation and capacity building – covers the general bilateral and multilateral technical and capacity building activities. <i>Excludes:</i> - <i>technical cooperation in specific subject areas (given under the relevant areas in Domains 1-3).</i>

Reporting System on Partner Support to Statistical Development

Typology of Partner Financial and Non-Financial Support

Draft

The purpose of this note is to provide a brief description of the terminology frequently used to categorize financial and non-financial development support. It is hoped that the note will serve both as general information and as a classification tool for an eventual partner reporting system on support to statistical development.

Development assistance is generally provided through (i) financial support, including investment lending, development policy lending, programme-based approaches, and budget support, (ii) non-financial support, including technical assistance, training, and analytical and advisory assistance, or (iii) a combination of the two. Examples of financing approaches as related to statistical development are presented in Annex 1 (TO BE COMPLETED BY OTHER DONORS).

FINANCIAL SUPPORT

Financing Approaches

For development partners¹, there are generally three approaches to provide development assistance through financial support (be it loans or grants): (i) investment lending (stand-alone projects), (ii) development policy lending (also known as the macroeconomic approach), and (iii) the programme-based approach.

- The traditional approach to foreign aid is through *investment lending*, characterized by the identification of specific areas of intervention for donor involvement and the targeted use of funds for specific projects/activities. These stand-alone projects finance goods, works and services in a broad range of sectors, run for 5-10 years, and focus on institution building, social development, and public policy infrastructure, and private sector development.
- *Development policy lending (DPL)* or the macroeconomic approach, previously called adjustment lending, provides quick-disbursing external financing to support policy and institutional reforms in a sector or the economy as a whole, over a 1-2 year period. Though funds are not targeted, their release is generally conditioned on policy actions. This approach focuses on structural, financial, and social policy reforms and on improving public sector resource management. More specifically, its objectives are to promote competitive market structures, correct distortions in incentive regimes, establish appropriate monitoring and safeguards, create an environment conducive to private sector investment, encourage private sector activity, promote good governance, and mitigate short-term adverse effects of development policy. In PRSP countries, the World Bank calls DPL Poverty Reduction Sector Credit (PRSC).

¹ The term “development partner” refers to a technical agency or to a donor who provides financial or non-financial support.

- **The programme-based approach** refers to coordinated donor support to implement a comprehensive programme or a specific sector/thematic strategy that relies on a single budget framework and domestic processes. Funds may involve targeting. These approaches include:
 - **Sector Approaches/Sector Programmes:** an approach “to broaden country ownership over public sector policy and resource allocation decisions within the sector, to increase the coherence between policy, spending and results and to reduce transaction costs. It involves progressive development of a comprehensive and coherent sector policy and strategy, of a unified public expenditure framework for local and external resources and of a common management, planning, and reporting framework.”² This approach has also been called Sector Investment Programme, Sector Development Programme, Sector Expenditure Programme, and Sector-Wide Approach (SWAp), all of which have the same objectives.
 - **Programme-Based Approach (PBA)** is an approach “based on the principle of coordinated support to a coherent, locally-owned development programme”³, not only sector in nature. PBAs range in scope from the micro to the supranational levels, and may be applied to a small sub-sector, multi-sector, or individual “programme”, rather than a whole sector.

For development policy lending and programme-based approaches, financial assistance is generally provided in the form of **budget support**, which goes directly to a recipient country’s budget, using its own financial management systems and budget procedures. In general, donor funds consist of disbursements of untied resources to the budget (no earmarking of funds for specific budget expenditures), typically linked to an agreed set of performance indicators in the form of institutional or policy reform actions/milestones or outcome indicators. The shift to this form of assistance has arisen from a partnership-based approach to development assistance, which calls for stronger country ownership for more sustainable results; addresses cross-cutting issues and constraints to development, not always possible with stand-alone or sector projects; strengthens accountability relationships within recipient governments; and coordinates external financing with a country’s budget cycle.

Some bilateral donors speak of **direct budget support** when referring to two types of non-project aid:

- **general budget support** defined as a general contribution to the overall budget and made freely available to recipient countries, with a focus on overall public policies and priorities; or
- **sector budget support** refers to financial aid to a specific sector, that can be either earmarked (resources can only be used for specific lines of the national budget) or not earmarked (use of funds depends on agreements reached with governments over objectives, the level and pattern of spending and selected performance indicators).

Financing mechanisms

Financing mechanisms through which development assistance flows are: (i) parallel financing; (ii) joint or pooled financing, (iii) financing through intermediary organizations, and (iv) a combination of the three.

² *Guidelines for EC Support to Sector Programmes*, European Commission, December 2003.

³ Lavergne, Réal and Anneli Alba, *CIDA Primer on Program-Based Approaches*, Canadian International Development Agency, February 2003.

- **Parallel financing** refers to direct financing between a development partner and recipient country. It implies the acceptance of a sector strategy and expenditure program by development partners, without pooling or co-mingling of funds. Each partner makes separate “project” agreements with the recipient government to finance specific component/activities within the program, with some flexibility. There is strong partner coordination, joint monitoring, and collective policy dialogue mechanisms. In general, disbursement and procurement procedures are those of the development partner, but efforts are made to use the country’s systems to the extent possible.
- **Joint or pooled financing** allows development partners to pool their funds for either general or specific sector budget/programme. The pooled funds are channelled through one development partner or directly to the government and are often complemented by parallel financing. Common disbursement, procurement, reporting and auditing mechanisms are applicable for pooled funds. This mechanism is a more coordinated method of providing development assistance, avoiding piecemeal efforts, and reducing duplication. The pooled funds are often managed by another development partner.
- **Financing through intermediary organizations** is done in a number of ways:
 - **bilateral donors entrusting multilateral organizations:** this mechanism has gained popularity over recent years, as it lightens the administrative and technical burden (transaction costs) of bilateral partners during the implementation of agreed-on programmes. The financial and administrative arrangements between bilateral donors and multilateral organizations generally fund high-priority development needs, including technical assistance and advisory services, which can best be addressed through a coordinated approach.
 - **bilateral donors and multilateral organizations contracting intermediary organizations:** reliance on regional, sub-regional organizations, and civil society organizations for implementation of development assistance is gaining importance. In the area of statistical development, the European Union and France are shifting progressively towards sub-regional organizations to fund/provide statistical development in Africa.
- **Combination of ways:** most development partners adopt a combination of the above methods to finance their development assistance.

Financing Instruments

The financing instruments to channel development assistance by development partners are either loans, grants, or a combination of the two.

- **Loans or credits**, provided by both bilateral and multilateral partners, require reimbursement with specified interest by the recipient country over a specific period, after a given grace period. Concessional loans/credits have low/favorable interest rates, generally offered to low-income developing countries, such as for IDA credits. Loans can be for specific investments, sector investments, development policy lending, technical assistance, emergency recovery, and financial intermediation.
- **Grants** are the most common form of development assistance for low-income countries by bilateral partners, the European Union, and UN agencies. Multilateral financial institutions also offer grants, either funded directly from their administrative budget or managed through partnership arrangements.

Examples of Grants

An example of grants financed from a development partner's own resources is the World Bank's Development Grant Facility (DGF), which supports 56 high-priority global programmes and partnerships. The grants are used to encourage innovation, catalyze partnerships, and broaden the scope of Bank services. Two initiatives funded by the DGF are:

- the Institutional Development Fund (IDF), a grant instrument designed to finance quick, action-oriented, upstream capacity-building activities, closely linked to the Bank's policy dialogue and country assistance strategy. It is a fund of last resort, not intended to finance activities that can be funded through Bank projects or other Bank instruments.
- the Partnership for Capacity Building in Africa (PACT), which provides (i) country program support to improve the quality of institutional environments; (ii) project support for country-based initiatives to build key public sector capacity and strengthen partnership between government, civil society and private sector, and (iii) project support for regional and sub-regional initiatives, begun independently by individual agencies of civil society and training institutions. PACT is led by the African Capacity Building Foundation (ACBF), in collaboration with the World Bank, the African Development Bank and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).

An example of grants managed through partnership arrangements is the Information for Development Program (InfoDev), which promotes a better understanding and effective use of information and communication technologies as tools of poverty reduction and broad-based, sustainable development. Sponsored and managed by the World Bank, InfoDev supports its activities with a variety of small grants for applied research, monitoring and evaluation, capacity building and knowledge sharing activities.

Some mechanisms through which grants are distributed for development assistance are:

- **co-financing**: the association of funds or guarantees with funds provided by different parties for a particular project or programme
- **foundations**: provide grant money in support of social change and cutting-edge research, civil society involvement, and specific development issues, such as post-conflict resolution, education and health. They bring technical expertise, funds for pilot projects, and funds for co-financing, as well as contribute to the mobilization of external technical and financial resources.
- **trust funds**: financial and administrative arrangements between partners for specific development objectives, such as the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals, support for vaccination and immunization programmes, and increased knowledge sharing. The World Bank administers about 850 trust funds for a variety of partners, funds which are accounted for separately from the Bank's own resources. In the last few years, the Trust Fund for Statistical Capacity Building, funded by a number of donors, has provided grants mainly for the preparation of National Strategies for Statistical Development (NSDS) in IDA countries.

NON-FINANCIAL SUPPORT

Non-financial support generally comes in the form of technical assistance (also referred to as technical cooperation), training, and analytical and advisory assistance. This support is usually managed by the development partner, in collaboration with the recipient country, and is directly financed by the development partner.

Technical assistance provides specialized individuals and firms whose professional services aim at enabling the recipient country to implement reforms or strengthen its institutions. The underlying aims of technical assistance are knowledge transfer and capacity building in recipient countries, as well as a “skill gap” function, allowing these countries to undertake a broad range of development activities, when the country lacks the needed expertise. The delivery of TA comes in various modes: short-term arrangements, intermittent arrangements over long periods, or a limited arrangement for extended and indefinite periods (such as for policy advice).

Twinning arrangements are a mode of TA delivery that “pair an organizational entity in a developing country with a similar but more mature entity in another country”⁴, so as to transfer directly relevant operational knowledge. As opposed to individual consultants, the contractual agreement in a twinning arrangement provides a more cohesive approach, since the supplier of TA serves the recipient as an integrated team, thus enhancing commitment and interest from both parties. In addition, twinning provides opportunities to integrate training with TA and a cost-effective means of providing continuity of TA services over the long term. Based on recent experience a successful twinning arrangement includes the following features: (i) capacity building (not experts doing the work of the recipient country staff) is the focus of the TA, (ii) the supplier of TA accepts a long-term engagement with the recipient country, (iii) financing is assured; (iv) the recipient country is strongly committed to the arrangement; and (v) the quality of the support is high and appropriate. Financing arrangements for TA are usually managed by development partners, following their procurement/recruitment procedures.

It should be noted that technical assistance is also provided in the form of timely missions by the staff of individual development partners. This form of assistance, however, is generally considered part of the administrative budget of each partner and does not appear under development assistance.

Training is a common feature of development assistance programs. It takes the form of short-term training, including workshops/seminars on timely themes and on-the-job training, and long-term training, including study abroad and work internships. Financing for training is generally managed and administered by partners. With regard to statistical capacity building, France provides training through the sub-regional organization, AFRISTAT, for francophone Africa, as well as scholarships to three statistical training institutes in Dakar, Abidjan, and Yaoundé.

Analytical and advisory assistance comprises of analytical and advisory activities carried out by partners in defining strategic development priorities and on influencing partner countries’ policies and programmes. It includes formal and informal studies on critical issues, either at the country level or for specific sectors. This assistance, financed directly by partners, contributes to knowledge sharing of experiences, including the preparation and dissemination of publications and technical and discussion papers.

The Table below summarizes the typology of financial and non-financial support.

⁴ *Technical Assistance Sourcebook*, World Bank, March 1993.

Typology of Financial and Non-Financial Support -- Summary

Term	Description
FINANCIAL SUPPORT	
APPROACHES	
Investment Lending	Stand-alone projects targeted to specific areas of intervention
Development Policy Lending (ex-adjustment lending); in PRSP countries, called Poverty Reduction Sector Credit	Quick-disbursing financing to support policy and institutional reforms. Funds not targeted, but disbursement conditioned on policy actions (general budget support)
Programme-Based Approach	Coordinated donor support to comprehensive programme or specific sector/thematic strategy (sector budget support)
MECHANISMS	
Parallel financing	Partner makes direct agreement with recipient country to finance specific activities
Joint or pooled financing	Partners pool fund for sector programme or sub-programme
Financing through intermediary organization Bilaterals through multilaterals Bilaterals/multilaterals through intermediary	Partners entrust resources to a third party, based on an agreement
INSTRUMENTS	
Loans or credits	Require reimbursement with specified interest over a specific period after grace period.
Grants	Do not require reimbursement.
NON-FINANCIAL SUPPORT	
Technical Assistance	Provide professional services to implement reforms or strengthen institutions. Key aims are knowledge transfer and capacity building.
Training	Includes short-term training (workshops/seminars and on-the-job training) and long-term training (study abroad and work internships). Financing generally managed by partner
Analytical and advisory assistance	Includes formal and informal studies on critical issues at country level or for specific sectors, and preparation and dissemination of publications and technical and discussion papers. Financed directly by partners.

**Examples of Partner Financing to Statistical Development,
by Financing Approach/Mechanism**

Financing Approach/Mechanism	Partner	Example
Financing Approaches		
Investment Project: stand-alone	World Bank	Burkina Faso: STATCAP Ukraine: STATCAP
Investment Project: component	World Bank	Mali: Grassroots Initiative Project, FY97 (population census, household survey) Cameroon: Public/Private Partnership, Growth and Poverty Reduction Project (household survey, LSMS)
Sector-Wide Approach, SWAp (joint and parallel financing) Joint financing	World Bank	Mauritania: Health and Nutrition Support (FY06) Kyrgyz Republic: Health and Social Protection (FY06) India Primary Education Programme (pooled funds)
Programme-based Approach	CIDA	
Budget support: general	World Bank	Uganda: Poverty Reduction Support
Budget support: sector		
Financing Mechanisms		
Financing directly to countries	AfDB	SCB under International Comparison Program
Pooling of funds within a country	DFID Netherlands EC Ireland USAID CIDA	Ethiopia: Development Assistance Group – M&E Pooled Fund
Bilateral financing through multilateral organizations	DFID Netherlands Germany Canada	Trust Fund for Statistical Capacity Building, managed by World Bank
Bilateral financing through intermediary organizations	France	AFRISTAT
Multilateral financing through intermediary organizations	EC	COMESA: Regional Harmonization of Customs and Trade Statistics
Non-Financial Assistance		
Technical Assistance: long-term	France	Mauritania: Assistance to National Statistical Office (ongoing)

Technical Assistance: intermittent (twinning arrangement)	Norway Sweden Denmark	Mozambique: Strengthening Institutional Capacity of National Statistical Institute
Technical Assistance: short-term	IMF	Timely missions on macroeconomic, monetary and financial statistics
Training	France	Francophone Africa: thematic workshops/seminars Scholarships to 3 statistical training institutes
Policy Advice		

Nigeria: Federal Government Economic Reform and Governance Project: investment or budget support?

DFID – Rwanda: Institutional Development for Establishment of National Statistical Institute: investment or budget support?

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