



DRAFT

**PARIS21 Work Programme for 2004–2006:
Progress Report and Future Activities**

Updated May 2005

PARIS21 Secretariat



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Executive Summary

The principal objective of PARIS21 is to assist low-income countries in the design of a National Strategy for Development of Statistics (NSDS) by 2006, which would serve as the basis for results-based management. The implementation of the NSDS would improve the statistical base for monitoring progress towards the MDGs by 2015 and for meeting the statistical needs of Poverty Reduction Strategies (PRSs). PARIS21's objective, the key element of the Marrakech Action Plan for Statistics, was strongly supported by the Executive Directors of IDA during discussions of the IDA-14 Replenishment during March 2005 by requesting that:

“IDA continue its support for the PARIS21 consortium and intensify support within its CASs and projects for national statistical capacity building. Furthermore, they asked that IDA work in partnership with its development partners to implement the global action plan to strengthen statistical systems, including household surveys. They urged IDA to assist countries in preparing national strategies for the development of statistics. The World Bank's Trust Fund for Statistical Capacity Building and PARIS21 should support countries adopting a fast-track approach to preparing strategic plans.”¹

In meeting this objective, PARIS21 has organised its activities around Regional Programmes, supported by a series of developmental tools and advocacy and partnership activities to facilitate and advance statistical strategic planning in priority countries. **PARIS21 will continue to pursue a pro-active approach at the country level (contacts, missions, national/regional workshops) in the Regional Programmes, as warranted by country demand and available resources. It is clear, however, that all efforts at the country level depend strongly on the alignment of donors' country strategies and programs to the outcomes of the NSDS process. Improved coordination in technical and financial support is critical to the design and implementation of NSDSs.**

This summary presents the highlights of the PARIS21 Secretariat's pivotal activities since the last Steering Committee meeting of November 2004 and its priority focus for 2005–2006. Annex III reports on progress in carrying out the decisions of the November 2004 meeting.

Regional Programmes

- Since November 2004, progress in launching and supporting the NSDS process has been made in Francophone and Lusophone African countries, while in Anglophone African countries, contacts have been revitalised with the arrival of a DFID–seconded regional advisor in early 2005. This progress reflects the work of five regional workshops that were held in Addis Ababa, Bamako (two), Bissau, and Livingstone, which have been well received by the participants, since they provided each country not only the opportunity to draft a road map for designing a new NSDS or improving and overcoming constraints and blockages to existing NSDSs, but also the participants the possibility of networking with and learning from experiences in neighbouring countries. For those countries with an existing statistical strategy, PARIS21 support has been tailored to meet their specific needs (*viz.*, to provide advice on enriching the strategy and/or on preparing the next strategy using the NSDS approach). PARIS21 will continue to deliver appropriate assistance and advice to countries in their efforts to design and implement statistical development strategies. This support will now be more country-focused and in this will rely even more on all its technical and financial partners.
- As part of developing expertise in strategic planning, a training was held in Dakar in April 2005 for 16 African francophone consultants, to be followed by another Francophone training session in Paris in June 2005 and an Anglophone training session in Addis Ababa in July 2005.
- In Latin America and the Caribbean, six Central American countries have received funding for the design of their NSDS and have begun working on the assessment of their statistical system, while the

¹ *Additions to IDA Resources : Fourteenth Replenishment, Working Together to Achieve the Millennium Development Goals*, Report from the Executive Directors of the International Development Association to the Board of Governors, approved by the Executive Directors of IDA on March 10, 2005.



five countries of the Andean Community will soon receive funding from the TFSCB for NSDS design.

- For the Arab States, general discussions on launching the NSDS approach for the region began in December 2004, and a forum will be held in Oman in September 2005.
- In Asia, funding arrangements to conduct regional workshops are nearly completed; the first workshop will be held in Mongolia during the third quarter of 2005.

NSDS Programme

- Steering Committee comments on the NSDS Design Guide and Advocacy document were incorporated, and the “frozen” 2004 versions have been translated into French, Spanish, Russian, Portuguese, and Arabic and distributed to technical and financial partners and more than 120 developing countries.
- The NSDS Design Guide and Advocacy document were endorsed by the OECD/DAC in April 2005 and will be published in its DAC Guidelines and Reference Series.
- The NSDS implementation guide is under preparation, based on feedback and case study material.
- The Knowledge Base on PARIS21’s website has been strengthened, with more than 450 documents related to both general statistical issues and NSDS documentation and will continue to be enriched on an ongoing basis.

Task Teams

- **Training:** a first draft inventory of available training has been produced and circulated for review.
- **Intersect:** an informal meeting was held in December 2004 to launch discussion of intersectoral issues in relation to NSDSs, to be followed by a meeting with country participation by late 2005.
- **Costing and funding:** an inception report has been produced and work is in progress to gather costing information from strategic planning exercises funded through the TFSCB. A light reporting mechanism on donor funding has been proposed (see partnership section below).

Partnership

- The template for a light donor reporting mechanism has been piloted and sent to all donors supporting statistical development in Africa; donor responses will be synthesised in a regional report. If successful, the mechanism will be replicated for other regions.

Advocacy

- The film, “La statistique au service du développement,” has been finalised and presented at several meetings in Africa. Existing video footage for Latin America and the Arab States will be improved and finalised for distribution.
- The paper on statistical advocacy, “Measuring Up to the Measurement Problem”, completed in late 2004, will provide the basis for shorter pamphlets and leaflets for specific audiences, and its case studies have been collated into a “MUMPs archive” (available in the NSDS Knowledge Base).
- A number of donor events have been identified for potential advocacy interventions in 2005–2006.
- Presentations on the NSDS approach and its links to MDGs were made at the UN Statistical Commission in March 2005 and the ISI conference in Sydney in April, as well as at regional workshops and other events.
- The DAC Chair has made the case for statistical capacity building in various forums, including the DAC meetings and a meeting of African Finance Ministers.

Funding

- Both PARIS21 Secretariat direct activities and the World Bank Trust Fund set up to support PARIS21 activities remain heavily under-funded.

I. Introduction

The present document is an update of the PARIS21 2004–2006 Work Programme. It reports on progress achieved since January 2004 and outlines planned activities and expenditures until the end of 2006². This document incorporates recommendations from Steering Committee meetings, discussions with Steering Committee members, the results of regional workshops, and activities carried out since the last update in November 2004. In light of the current and projected funding situation and progress made in the first half of 2005, the PARIS21 Secretariat has taken the opportunity to review priorities and to give increased emphasis to the NSDS development and its support through regional programmes.

In line with the Marrakech Action Plan for Statistics, PARIS21 is aiming to assist all low-income, developing countries that want to have an NSDS to design one by the end of 2006. The PARIS21 agenda is geared toward countries through **Regional Programmes** for Africa, Latin America and the Caribbean countries, Arab States, Asia and the Pacific, and Europe; priority in PARIS21 support is given to low-income, International Development Association (IDA) borrowers. The breakdown of IDA and non-IDA countries are represented in the table to the right.

The regional programmes are finalised with relevant regional institutions and updated during regional workshops with country partners. The main activities of the regional programmes include:

- establishing baseline assessments;
- organising regional workshops (launching the NSDS design roadmaps, assessment and vision, strategy formulation, developing action plans, strategy implementation);
- undertaking advocacy efforts to garner political support for the NSDS process;
- consolidating partner efforts;
- facilitating technical and financial support for the design and implementation of NSDS; and
- reporting on progress made.

| Regional Programme | IDA Countries | Non-IDA Countries |
|---------------------------------------|------------------|-------------------|
| Sub-Saharan Africa | 40 | 8 |
| Latin America | | |
| Central America | 2 | 4 |
| Andean Community | 1 | 4 |
| Caribbean | 6 | 20 |
| Arab States (excluding Africa) | 1 | 16 |
| Asia | | |
| Central Asia | 7 | 5 |
| South Asia | 7 | 1 |
| Southeast Asia | 5 | 5 |
| Northeast / East Asia | 1 | 5 |
| Pacific | 6 | 14 |
| Europe | 3 | -- |
| [Other – India, Timor-Leste] | 2 | -- |
| | Total: 81 | |

Additional activities in support of the NSDS objective include: the development of **NSDS Methodology**; the development of appropriate tools, methods, and analysis through the work of **Tasks Teams**; the strengthening of co-operation among various partners through the **Partnership, Information Exchange and Reporting** component; and the development and adaptation of **Advocacy** materials and their delivery to appropriate audiences on the international level.

PARIS21 considers collaboration with the donor community and regional institutions as crucial to delivering the work programme. The work programme therefore takes into account the programmes of international and regional institutions and will use any opportunity to participate in existing meetings or activities to deliver the PARIS21 agenda. The IDA's Executive Directors March 2005 report to the Board of Governors regarding IDA-14 replenishment assigned great importance to PARIS21's objective, endorsing the need to strengthen the international statistical system, in partnership with other agencies, as a means of monitoring and reporting on PRSs and the MDGs. In this endeavour, they requested that IDA continue support to the PARIS21 Consortium and intensify support within its Country Assistance Strategies and projects for national statistical capacity building.

² For a detailed listing of future activities and their planned expenditures, please refer to Annex II.



II. PARIS21 2004–2006 Work Programme Components

Regional Programmes

PARIS21 is assisting countries in the design and implementation of their NSDSs through activities mainly organised at regional and subregional levels. The regional programmes outlined below are delivered in collaboration with existing regional and subregional institutions and programmes. In particular, building and strengthening regional partnerships is a key feature. PARIS21’s ultimate objective is to convince international and regional institutions to include support to design and implement NSDSs within their regular work programmes.

PARIS21 has divided its regional programmes into the following: Africa, Latin America, Arab States, Asia, and Europe. PARIS21 based its subregional breakdowns on several factors including membership in subregional institutions and linguistic considerations. Recognising the priority given to IDA countries, the regional approach requires that some non-IDA countries also benefit from PARIS21 support.

The activities of regional programmes will depend on the status of the countries’ statistical systems as well as their commitment to change. The regional programme will include activities aimed at supporting countries in the design of NSDS directly and indirectly. They are summarised in table I.

Table I: PARIS21 Regional Programmes Summary Table

| NSDS DESIGN | | NSDS IMPLEMENTATION |
|---|--|---|
| Phase 1: Political commitment and launching (road map) | Phase 2: Assessment Phase 3: Vision and strategy Phase 4: Action Plans | Implementation |
| PARIS21 Activities | | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Advocacy ▪ Baseline assessment ▪ Regional workshop ▪ Facilitating road map funding ▪ Facilitating technical assistance ▪ Strengthening partnership | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Facilitating NSDS funding, NSDS integration in donor strategies ▪ Regional workshops ▪ Reporting | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Regional workshops ▪ Reporting |
| Sources of funding | | |
| PARIS21, other sources | WB-TFSCB, AfDB and other sources | ODA, STATCAP, etc. |

For specific, future activities that PARIS21 will conduct in its regional programmes, see Annex II.

1.0 REGIONAL PROGRAMMES: SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

For PARIS21 regional programme purposes, Africa is divided into sub-Saharan countries (48) and North African countries (5). The North African countries are supported through the Arab States regional programme; however, as key political and donor institutions consider Africa as a whole, PARIS21 advocacy and partnership activities cover the entire continent. Chapter 1 of the present document will treat only sub-Saharan Africa. North Africa will be treated in Chapter 3. Sub-Saharan Africa is broken down into three subregions for programme implementation reasons: Francophone countries, Anglophone countries, and Lusophone countries.

Region-wide activities include:



Advocacy: For the November 2004 African Statistics Day festivities, Radio France International interviewed PARIS21 and African statistical office managers in a report for broadcast, highlighting statistical development in Africa. The DAC Chair delivered a pre-recorded speech to the first FASDev meeting, emphasising the need for countries to establish NSDSs in order to develop their statistical systems and achieve the MDGs. Similar interventions will be conducted for future events, that PARIS21 will identify in collaboration with partners and for which PARIS21 will prepare targeted materials.

Partnership: Strong links have already been developed with the regional institutions AfDB, UNECA, ACBF, and the international institutions (World Bank, IMF, EU/Eurostat, UN system), and their regional representations and programmes. Links have also been developed with subregional institutions such as AFRISTAT, CEMAC, SADC, ECOWAS as well as bilateral institutions. The UNECA, AfDB, World Bank, and PARIS21 co-organised the first Forum on African Statistical Development (FASDev) in Addis Ababa in May 2004 to share information and envision a real collaboration mechanism to support African countries' statistical development. In line with the recommendations from that meeting, PARIS21 designed a template for light reporting of donor programmes and has begun to roll it out (see section 8.4 below). In collaboration with the ADB, IMF, UNECA, PARIS21, and the World Bank, a "Reference Regional Strategy Framework for Statistical Development in Africa" was launched in early 2005. The overall objective of the activity is to formulate a regional strategy for guiding future statistical capacity building activities in Africa. The framework will in particular be focused on strategic direction and appropriate implementation instruments for improving the planning, financing, management, and coordination of statistical development activities. It is expected that this new framework, once adopted by all stakeholders, will help create much needed synergies, reduce duplication of efforts and lead to sustainable statistical capacity in the African region.

Reporting: To follow up the implementation of the PARIS21 work programme on NSDS deployment, and more generally on statistical development planning and development policies in countries, the Secretariat has launched an "NSDS Barometer" that summarises countries statistical strategic planning efforts, the use of statistics in policy documents, and the support from donors to statistical development. The Barometer — which relies heavily on partner information, in particular World Bank data — reports on development policies and statistics, existing statistical strategies and programmes, NSDS-related activities, and PARIS21 activities in support of national strategies. The Secretariat also produces Country Briefs that provide a synthesis of the statistical situation in the country and that act as a monitoring mechanism for the statistical activities/interventions of all actors in a country. The Barometer and Country Briefs are currently in draft form and will be made available once validated with country partners. The Secretariat will produce a report on progress in statistical strategy design throughout Africa yearly (a mid-year draft and a final version at the end of the year). If successful, the NSDS Barometer and Country Briefs could be applied to all regions.

Facilitation of technical assistance: NSDS documentation having been made available in English, French, and Portuguese, a consultants briefing was organised in Dakar in April 2005, leading to a roster of 16 Africa-based consultants. Similar briefings are already planned for Europe-based Francophone consultants (to be held in Paris, mid-June 2005) and for Anglophone consultants (Addis Ababa, late July).

Facilitation of NSDS design and implementation funding: To support NSDS design, the World Bank's Trust Fund for Statistical Capacity Building (TFSCB) has been reoriented, and support from existing donors will be solicited as well. In 2005, the African Development Bank has agreed to lend financial support to the design of all African countries' NSDSs, delivered through sub regional organisations such as AFRISTAT, COMESA, ECOWAS and SADC in the framework of the ICP Programme. In addition, UNDP, ACBF, and bilateral donors could be sources of funding. STATCAP has already been accessed (in particular for Burkina Faso and Kenya) to fund NSDS implementation. Through advocacy activities, PARIS21 will try to put funding for NSDS implementation on the agenda of donor programmes. Two international consultants are in charge of this activity. In addition to disseminating information on funding sources and facilitating the AfDB funding, PARIS21 could organise a donors meeting to mobilise funds for the entire continent.



1.1 Francophone Africa Countries

The NSDS Programme for Francophone countries began with the baseline assessment done in 2004 and has been discussed with the 17 Directors of national statistical systems during the AFRISTAT Steering committee meeting in Nouakchott in October 2004. In December 2004, an NSDS Workshop for East African Francophone Countries³ was held in collaboration with UNECA, then two meetings were held in Bamako for Central⁴ and West Africa⁵ Countries in February 2005 in collaboration with AFRISTAT. All countries designed draft roadmaps which will be finalised in the following months. The financial and technical partners in attendance agreed to organise a meeting to ensure that the national strategies receive the necessary support for their implementation. The above-referenced meetings discussed and approved the present regional programme.

A meeting will be held in July 2005 in Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso for countries to discuss NSDS design, especially the funding of NSDSs through mechanisms such as the World Bank-sponsored STATCAP, which was used for Burkina Faso. For 2005 and 2006, additional meetings are envisaged on the following NSDS issues: Assessment and Vision, Strategy and Action Plans.

The Francophone advocacy film “La Statistique au Service du Développement” — featuring interviews with the President of Mali and ministers in Francophone African countries — has been finalised and placed on the PARIS21 website for download⁶. It has been presented at several meetings in Africa and been warmly received. Several countries have asked PARIS21 to help them in the production of country-specific videos. Mali will be the first country to receive such assistance. Advocacy interventions will also be prepared for the Zone Franc Minister meeting and UEMOA Council meeting.

Under European Commission leadership, a pilot project (with World Bank, DFID, EC, and PARIS21) on increased donor co-ordination has been launched to assist Madagascar with its strategic statistical planning efforts. Specifically, it aims at improving the way donors support the development and implementation of NSDS by partner governments, through fostering concrete progress in donor coordination, and improving information sharing on statistical co-operation among donors. PARIS21 will also send a letter to partners at the country level to share the outcomes of workshops, to secure funding, to harmonise support, and to enhance collaboration.

Peer reviews could be conducted to assess obstacles to strategic planning in these countries, and missions to provide support to countries in the organisation of NSDS design could also be organised by the PARIS21 Secretariat, along with the support of partners depending on the need and the request from the country.

The information in Table II, extracted from the NSDS Barometer, shows where Francophone Africa countries currently stand in their NSDS process.

³ Invited countries were: Burundi, Comoros, Djibouti, DR Congo, Madagascar, and Rwanda.

⁴ Invited countries were: Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo, Gabon, and Equatorial Guinea.

⁵ Invited countries were: Benin, Burkina Faso, Côte d’Ivoire, Guinea, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Senegal, and Togo.

⁶ See <http://www.paris21.org/pages/advocacy/videos/films/>.

Table II: Status of Francophone Africa Countries' NSDS Process

| COUNTRY | Existing Strategy | | | Users-producers meeting | Baseline Assessment | NSDS Launching Regional Workshop | Road Map Finalised | NSDS design funded | NSDS Design Final Date | Comments |
|------------------------|-------------------|--------------|-----------------|-------------------------|---------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|------------------------|--|
| | Timespan | NSS Coverage | Funding | | | | | | | |
| 1. BENIN | none | | | Abuj, Mar 03 | Feb 05 | Bko, Feb 05 | Dec-05 | (AfDB) | End-06 | |
| 2. BURKINA FASO | 2004-2009 | whole | 42% STATCAP/Gov | Abuj, Mar 03 | Feb 05 | Bko, Feb 05 | May-03 | (AfDB) | July-03 | Strategy adopted in 2003. Implementation in progress (STATCAP). |
| 3. BURUNDI | none | | | Ydé, Dec 02 | Dec 04 | Add, Dec 04 | Dec-05 | UNDP | June-06 | Assisted by AFRISTAT for the design. |
| 4. CAMEROON | none | | | Ydé, Dec 02 | Feb 05 | Bko, Feb 05 | June-05 | (AfDB) | June-06 | |
| 5. CENTRAL AFR. REP. | none | | | Ydé, Dec 02 | Feb 05 | no participation | just begun | (AfDB) | End-06 | The political situation has slowed the process. |
| 6. CHAD | 2002-2007 | partial | ? | Ydé, Dec 02 | Feb 05 | Bko, Feb 05 | March-05 | (AfDB) | End-06 | PPAST for 2002 – 2007 hasn't be funded. |
| 7. COMOROS | none | | | Ydé, Dec 02 | Dec 04 | Add, Dec 04 | Sep-05 | (AfDB) | June-06 | National NSDS workshop in June 2005. |
| 8. CONGO | 2005-2009 | partial | no | Ydé, Dec 02 | Feb 05 | Bko, Feb 05 | n/a | (AfDB) | n/a | The design of a programme for 2005-2007 is in progress. |
| 9. COTE D'IVOIRE | 2001-2005 | whole | partial | Abuj, Mar 03 | Feb 05 | Bko, Feb 05 | End-05 | (AfDB) | End-06 | The political timetable makes the dates quoted particularly uncertain. |
| 10. DEM. REP. of CONGO | 2005-2007 | CSO only | no | Ydé, Dec 02 | Dec 04 | Add, Dec 04 | Dec-05 | (AfDB) | End-06 | |
| 11. DJIBOUTI | 2005-2009 | partial | 72% UNDP | Amm, Sept 03 | Dec 04 | Add, Dec 04 | April-05 | UNDP | Dec-05 | |
| 12. EQUATORIAL GUINEA | 2003-2008 | partial | partial | Ydé, Dec 02 | Feb 05 | Bko, Feb 05 | /// | /// | /// | Delay in the implementation of the 2003 – 2008 programme. |
| 13. GABON | none | | | Ydé, Dec 02 | Feb 05 | Bko, Feb 05 | June-05 | (AfDB) | July-06 | |
| 14. GUINEA | none | | | Dkr, Jan.03 | Feb 05 | Bko, Feb 05 | Aug-05 | TFSCB | Sept-06 | |
| 15. MADAGASCAR | 2003-2007 | CSO only | no | no participation | Dec 04 | Add, Dec 04 | Sep-05 | (AfDB) | Apr-06 | |
| 16. MALI | 2001-2005 | partial | no | Dkr, Jan 03 | Feb 05 | Bko, Feb 05 | June-05 | (AfDB) | End-05 | |
| 17. MAURITANIA | 2000-2005 | whole | partial | Dkr, Jan 03 | Feb 05 | Bko, Feb 05 | End May-04 | TFSCB | Mar-06 | |
| 18. NIGER | none | | | Abuj, Mar 03 | Feb 05 | Bko, Feb 05 | April-05 | TFSCB | June-06 | |
| 19. RWANDA | 2003-2007 | partial | partial | Ydé, Dec 02 | Dec 04 | no participation | /// | (AfDB) | /// | Strategy is in progress. |
| 20. SENEGAL | none | | | Dkr, Jan.03 | Feb 05 | Bko, Feb 05 | Sep-05 | (AfDB) | June-06 | The NSDS design overlaps the establishment of a new agency. |
| 21. TOGO | none | | | Abuj, Mar 03 | Feb 05 | Bko, Feb 05 | End-05 | (AfDB) | End-06 | Delay due to political situation. |



1.2 Anglophone Africa Countries

The Regional Programme for 20 Anglophone countries is benefiting from the secondment of a regional advisor from DFID who joined the PARIS21 Secretariat mid-January 2005. Presentations and discussions have been made at a meeting sponsored by the ACBF, IMF–Afrítac, and Uganda in December 2004 as well as on other occasions, including at the April 2005 Committee on Development Information (CODI) meeting.

A light baseline assessment has been conducted to assess the status of strategic planning in Anglophone Africa countries. One of the findings from this assessment was that many Anglophone countries, especially in SADC, already have some form of strategic statistical plan in place. The main focus of the Anglophone Africa programme is therefore to take stock of where countries are in terms of implementing their plans, to share experiences in strategic planning to assist countries in identifying bottlenecks and constraints and in devising their plans for the development of their statistical systems. For countries that do not yet have strategies in place, the programme will begin by introducing them to the NSDS approach.

A workshop for SADC countries will be held 27–28 May 2005 in Livingstone, Zambia back-to-back with the SADC head of statistics meeting. Participants will identify successes in strategic planning and obstacles then design draft action plans for addressing pertinent issues. An NSDS 'briefing' day will be held during an ECOWAS meeting from 22 to 24 June 2005 in Sierra Leone. The purpose of the briefing meeting is to introduce the NSDS approach to Anglophone countries that do not yet have a strategy in place. A workshop similar to the Livingstone event will be held the last week of July 2005 in Accra, Ghana for West and East Africa Anglophone countries. Depending on the results of the Zambia and Ghana workshops, PARIS21 will consider holding regional meetings for SADC and West and East Africa countries respectively to review and evaluate NSDS progress.

Peer reviews will be conducted to assess obstacles to strategic planning in these countries, and missions to provide support to countries in the organisation of NSDS design could also be organised by the PARIS21 Secretariat, along with the support of partners depending on the necessity and the request from the country.

Events where PARIS21 could potentially intervene with an advocacy presentation include the SADC Ministers Meeting (May 2005), SADC Summit (August 2005), and ECOWAS Council (January 2006).

The information in Table III, extracted from the NSDS Barometer, will show where Anglophone Africa countries currently stand in their NSDS process after the results of the Livingstone, Zambia workshop.

Table III: Status of Anglophone Africa Countries' NSDS Process
(to be finalised after the Zambia workshop)

| COUNTRY | Existing Strategy | | | Users-producers meeting | Baseline Assessment | NSDS Launching Regional Workshop | Road Map Finalised | NSDS design funded | NSDS Design Final Date | Comments |
|------------------|-------------------|--------------|---------|-------------------------|---------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|------------------------|----------|
| | Timespan | NSS Coverage | Funding | | | | | | | |
| 1. BOTSWANA | 2003-2005 | yes | yes | Lusaka, Dec-00 | Feb/Mar-05 | Zambia, May-05 | | | | |
| 2. ERITREA | none | | | Kampala, Jul-01 | Feb/Mar-05 | Ghana, Jul-05 | | | | |
| 3. ETHIOPIA | 2005-? | no | ? | Kampala, Jul-01 | Feb/Mar-05 | Ghana, Jul-05 | | | | |
| 4. GAMBIA | 2004-2010 | partial | ? | Abuj, Mar-03 | -- | Ghana, Jul-05 | | | | |
| 5. GHANA | 2005-? | yes | ? | Abuj, Mar-03 | Feb/Mar-05 | Ghana, Jul-05 | | | | |
| 6. KENYA | 2003-2008 | yes | partial | Kampala, Jul-01 | Feb/Mar-05 | Ghana, Jul-05 | | | | |
| 7. LESOTHO | 2002-? | yes | ? | Lusaka, Dec-00 | Feb/Mar-05 | Zambia, May-05 | | | | |
| 8. LIBERIA | none | | | -- | Feb/Mar-05 | Ghana, Jul-05 | | | | |
| 9. MALAWI | 2002-2006 | no | partial | Lusaka, Dec-00 | Feb/Mar-05 | Zambia, May-05 | | | | |
| 10. MAURITIUS | none | | | Lusaka, Dec-00 | -- | Zambia, May-05 | | | | |
| 11. NAMIBIA | 2005-? | partial | partial | Lusaka, Dec-00 | Feb/Mar-05 | Zambia, May-05 | | | | |
| 12. NIGERIA | 2004-2009 | yes | partial | Abuj, Mar-03 | Feb/Mar-05 | Ghana, Jul-05 | | | | |
| 13. SEYCHELLES | none | | | Lusaka, Dec-00 | -- | Zambia, May-05 | | | | |
| 14. SIERRA LEONE | 2004-? | no | partial | -- | Feb/Mar-05 | Ghana, Jul-05 | | | | |
| 15. SOUTH AFRICA | 2004-2007 | no | partial | Lusaka, Dec-00 | Feb/Mar-05 | Zambia, May-05 | | | | |
| 16. SWAZILAND | 2003-? | partial | ? | Lusaka, Dec-00 | Feb/Mar-05 | Zambia, May-05 | | | | |
| 17. TANZANIA | 2001-? | yes | partial | Kampala, Jul-01 | Feb/Mar-05 | Zambia, May-05 | | | | |
| 18. UGANDA | 2003-2007 | no | 70% | Kampala, Jul-01 | Feb/Mar-05 | Ghana, Jul-05 | | | | |
| 19. ZAMBIA | 2003-2007 | partial | partial | Lusaka, Dec-00 | Feb/Mar-05 | Zambia, May-05 | | | | |
| 20. ZIMBABWE | none | | | Lusaka, Dec-00 | -- | Zambia, May-05 | | | | |



1.3 Lusophone Africa Countries

A November 2004 meeting in Lisbon with the Países Africanos de Língua Oficial Portuguesa (PALOP) countries enabled PARIS21 to launch a Lusophone programme, which began with a regional workshop in Guinea-Bissau in May 2005. Among the conclusions emerging from the Bissau workshop was the need for the further-advanced countries of Angola, Mozambique, and Cape Verde to assist and provide guidance to Guinea-Bissau and São Tomé in their strategies. East Timor will be treated separately from the African Lusophone countries. Participating countries designed draft roadmaps which will be finalised in the following months.

A training session will be held for the NSDS design teams of Guinea-Bissau and São Tomé, later in 2005. A follow-up meeting to the Bissau workshop will be held for countries to discuss issues relating to the assessment and vision phases of their NSDS design. A third regional workshop will be held to discuss issues relating to the strategy formulation phase.

PARIS21 will prepare an advocacy intervention for PALOP Council of Ministers and the November African Statistics Day, which could take the form of a video presentation, a paper, or presentation. At the request of participants at the Bissau meeting, PARIS21 will arrange to have the Francophone Africa advocacy video subtitled into Portuguese. A new advocacy video could also be produced targeting PALOP countries and addressing their specific issues.

PARIS21 is receiving strong support from Portugal in the implementation of this programme, and Brazil has offered to provide technical assistance to the programme's countries.

The information in Table IV, extracted from the NSDS Barometer, shows where Lusophone Africa countries currently stand in their NSDS process.

Table IV: Status of Lusophone Africa Countries' NSDS Process

| COUNTRY | Existing Strategy | | | Users-producers meeting | Baseline Assessment | NSDS Launching Regional Workshop | Road Map Finalised | NSDS design funded | NSDS Design Final Date | Comments |
|------------------------|-------------------|--------------|------------|-------------------------|---------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|------------------------|--------------------------------|
| | Timespan | NSS Coverage | Funding | | | | | | | |
| 1. ANGOLA | 2002-2006 | whole | guaranteed | -- | -- | Bissau, May-05 | May-05 | | | |
| 2. CAPE VERDE | 2004-2007 | ? | ? | Dakar, Jan-03 | Sept-04 | Bissau, May-05 | | | | STATCAP under discussion. |
| 3. GUINEA-BISSAU | none | | | Dakar, Jan-03 | Sept-04 | Bissau, May-05 | June-05 | | | |
| 4. MOZAMBIQUE | 2003-2007 | whole | 100% | Lusaka, Dec-00 | -- | Bissau, May-05 | | | | NSDS process starting in 2008. |
| 5. SÃO TOMÉ E PRINCIPÉ | 2004-2007 | yes | 10% | Ydé, Dec-02 | -- | Bissau, May-05 | June-05 | | | |

Table V: Status of Central American Countries' NSDS Process

| COUNTRY | Existing Strategy | | | Users-producers meeting | Baseline Assessment | NSDS Launching Regional Workshop | Road Map Finalised | NSDS design funded | NSDS Design Final Date | Comments |
|----------------|-------------------|--------------|---------|-------------------------|---------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| | Timespan | NSS Coverage | Funding | | | | | | | |
| 1. COSTA RICA | none | | | San Salv, May 03 | -- | Panama, Apr-04 | June-04 | March 2005 | February 2006 | Financed by the TFSCB. |
| 2. EL SALVADOR | none | | | San Salv, May 03 | -- | Panama, Apr-04 | Aug-04 | March 2005 | February 2006 | Financed by the TFSCB. |
| 3. GUATEMALA | none | | | San Salv, May 03 | -- | Panama, Apr-04 | June-04 | March 2005 | February 2006 | Financed by the TFSCB. |
| 4. HONDURAS | none | | | San Salv, May 03 | -- | Panama, Apr-04 | July-04 | March 2005 | February 2006 | Financed by the TFSCB. |
| 5. NICARAGUA | none | | | San Salv, May 03 | -- | Panama, Apr-04 | June-04 | March 2005 | February 2006 | Financed by the TFSCB. |
| 6. PANAMA | none | | | San Salv, May 03 | -- | Panama, Apr-04 | June-04 | March 2005 | February 2006 | Financed by the TFSCB. |



2.0 REGIONAL PROGRAMMES: LATIN AMERICA

The PARIS21 regional programme began in May 2002 with the First Andean Community Regional Workshop held in Santa Cruz, Bolivia. In October 2002, a follow-up meeting to that event was held at the INSEE offices in Paris. The programme then expanded to include Central American countries with the first Central America Regional Workshop, held in May 2003 in San Salvador, El Salvador. Events in Panama, Honduras, and Guatemala organised in 2004 and 2005 furthered the NSDS programme for Central American countries, all of whom have designed NSDS design roadmaps and finalised them with authorities back in their countries. Several attempts to launch a programme in the Caribbean have been hindered by a lack of funding; however, strong ties with the CARICOM Secretariat have been established.

The PARIS21 Latin America regional programme is limited to the Andean Community, Central America, and Caribbean, as none of the Mercosur countries are IDA borrowers.

Events where PARIS21 could potentially intervene with an advocacy presentation include IDB, SICA, UNECLAC, Andean Community, CARICOM, and other regional meetings.

2.1 Andean Community

The countries of the Andean Community have already submitted a common request to the World Bank's Trust Fund for Statistical Capacity Building (TFSCB) to fund national-level activities in supporting of NSDS. The request was approved, but the activities have not yet begun. PARIS21 will meet with representatives from the Secretariat of the Andean Community in late May 2005 to discuss possible next steps in launching activities in the region. A regional meeting on the role of NSDSs and statistical development in governance will be organised by the Andean Community Secretariat and will have a regional coverage. As the NSDS programme is just now being launched in the Andean Community, a table presenting the status of countries' progress in the NSDS process, similar to the one above for Francophone Africa, is not yet available.

2.2 Central America

In April 2004, PARIS21 organised the Central America Regional Workshop on National Strategies for the Development of Statistics, which launched the NSDS approach in the region. A follow-up meeting in October 2004 held in Tegucigalpa brought country statistical directors and representatives of international co-operation agencies to discuss and agree on a request to the TFSCB. The request was accepted by the TFSCB and funding for each country's roadmap has been secured. From 10 to 11 March 2005, PARIS21 and the World Bank organised a meeting to coordinate the design of NSDSs in Central American countries. This meeting took place in Guatemala with two representatives from each country. The World Bank will be in charge of the administrative aspects for the utilisation of the TFSCB and PARIS21 for the methodological and technical aspects for the design. In this way, Central American countries will soon be able to launch the process of designing their NSDSs. In late June 2005, a Central America regional workshop will be held in Antigua, Guatemala to allow countries to share experiences in undertaking the assessment phase of NSDS design and to address issues.

In mid-June 2005, a videoconference call will be organised with Central American countries, the World Bank, and PARIS21 to monitor progress in countries' efforts in the assessment phase of NSDS design. Depending on country demand, PARIS21 will conduct missions to provide support to countries in the organisation of NSDS design with the support of partners. The mission programme will be decided with countries and partners.

The information in Table V, extracted from the NSDS Barometer, shows where Central America countries currently stand in their NSDS process.



2.3 Caribbean

The launching of a regional programme in the Caribbean has stalled due to financial constraints; however, PARIS21 has designed a draft programme that has been shared by regional partners and agreed in principle. A representative from the World Bank presented the NSDS approach at the Twenty-Ninth Meeting of the Standing Committee of Caribbean Statisticians, 22–24 November 2004 in Hamilton, Bermuda. The PARIS21 Secretariat will organise a regional workshop to launch NSDSs in the region and will continue to seek funding for this programme. As the NSDS programme has not yet been launched in the Caribbean, a table presenting the status of countries' progress in the NSDS process, similar to the one above for Francophone Africa, is not yet available.

3.0 REGIONAL PROGRAMMES: ARAB STATES

For implementation reasons, the Arab States region could be broken down into four subregions: Maghreb countries, East African Arab States, Gulf States, and Middle East countries. However, the 22 countries have expressed their preference to be grouped together as one under the League of Arab States umbrella.

A first regional forum was organised for the Arab States in September 2003 in Amman, Jordan. In late 2004, the European Free Trade Association agreed to provide funds to revive this regional programme. In collaboration with the League of Arab States (LAS), PARIS21 therefore organised an NSDS preparatory meeting for the Arab States region in Cairo, Egypt on 20 December 2004. The draft regional programme and Arabic translation of the NSDS documentation were presented to participants, who warmly accepted the NSDS methodology and arranged to hold the Second Regional Forum for the Arab Region in Oman, currently scheduled for September 2005. Depending on the recommendations of the Oman forum, follow-up forums may be held on NSDS Assessment and Vision, Strategy and Action Plans, and Implementation Launching.

At the February 2005 Seminar on Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics held in Beirut, PARIS21 provided a presentation on the NSDS methodology. Other events where PARIS21 could potentially intervene with an advocacy presentation include LAS, UNESCWA, and other regional and national meetings. One tool that will be useful in its advocacy interventions is the regional film that PARIS21 intends to finalise.

The 2004 FASDev meeting, described above in the Africa region, of course covered those members of the League of Arab States that are in North Africa. A meeting similar to FASDev will also be organised for the entire Arab region in order to include those LAS countries not in Africa. The light reporting mechanism will also be replicated for the entire Arab region. A letter to partners on the country level will be sent to share the outcomes of the forums, to secure funding, to harmonise support, and to enhance collaboration.

In April 2005, Tunisia's National Statistics Council, the National Statistics Institute, and PARIS21 held a Regional Seminar on Statistical Analysis for Maghreb Countries. Participants highlighted the need to encourage statistical units to mainstream statistical analysis into their regular work programmes, to share analysis services and results with the main users of statistical data, and to find a technical and legal solution to the problem of dissemination of microdata and access to individual data.

Depending on country demand, PARIS21 will conduct missions to provide support to countries in the organisation of NSDS design with the support of partners. The mission programme will be decided with countries and partners. A baseline assessment of the status of strategic planning in countries will be finalised with the LAS.

As the NSDS programme is just now being launched in the Arab States region, a table presenting the status of countries' progress in the NSDS process, similar to the ones above for Africa and Central America, is not yet available.



4.0 REGIONAL PROGRAMMES: ASIA

The regional programme for Asia began in November 2002 with the High Level Forum on Statistical Capacity Building for ASEAN Countries in Manila. Since then, PARIS21 has worked to secure funding for further activities in the region, having submitted a project document to a UNDP–managed Japanese trust fund. The proposal was accepted, and the agreement with UNDP is nearly complete. Due to administrative constraints, the funds will be transferred from UNDP to the World Bank, who will then transfer a portion of the funds to co-implementing agency UNESCAP and the rest to the PARIS21 Secretariat.

The UNDP funds will cover four regional workshops, one each for Central Asia, South Asia, Southeast Asia, and East / Northeast Asia. Efforts to design and fund a programme for Pacific Island countries and territories is described below.

PARIS21 has established ties with the Asian Development Bank, the Secretariat of the Pacific Community (SPC), UNESCAP, Australia, Japan, and New Zealand to deliver this programme and will continue to seek possible interventions in their regional events. UNESCAP has already identified four potential consultants to assist with strategic planning and will conduct a baseline assessment of the subregions.

As the NSDS programme is just now being launched in the Asia region, a table presenting the status of countries' progress in the NSDS process, similar to the ones above for Africa and Central America, is not yet available.

4.1 Central Asia

The Central Asia workshop has been scheduled for 5–7 September 2005 in Bishkek, pending confirmation from local authorities. This event will likely be either postponed or relocated in light of the situation in the region. Participating countries at this workshop will be Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyz Republic, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, and Uzbekistan. Observer countries will be Armenia, Belarus, Georgia, Moldova, Russia, Ukraine.

4.2 South Asia

The South Asia regional workshop is planned for the 4th Quarter 2005 and will be held in Colombo, Sri Lanka. Participating countries at this workshop will be Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Iran, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan, and Sri Lanka. India will be an observer.

4.3 Southeast Asia

The Southeast Asia regional workshop is planned for the 1st Quarter 2006 and will be held in Bangkok, Thailand. Participating countries will be the same as those at the November 2002 High Level Forum on Statistical Capacity Building For ASEAN Countries that was held in Manila: Brunei, Cambodia, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, and Vietnam.

4.4 East / Northeast Asia

Preparations for the East and Northeast Asia workshop are underway. It is expected that the workshop will be held in August or September 2005 in Ulaan Baatar. Participating countries will be Mongolia, the People's Republic of China, Hong Kong–China, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Republic of Korea, Macao–China, and Taipei–China.

4.5 Pacific Island countries and territories

Meetings with AusAID, the Australian Bureau of Statistics, the World Bank, the Secretariat of the Pacific Community (SPC), France, and PARIS21 were held in Nouméa, New Caledonia in early April 2005 to discuss ways in which PARIS21 and the World Bank, via its Trust Fund for Statistical Capacity Building,



could assist with the development of statistics in the Pacific. Participants recognised that the development of a strategic approach to statistical capacity building for Pacific Island countries and territories is necessary and that designing and implementing an NSDS in these countries would require adapting and tailoring it for Pacific needs and conditions. The PARIS21 Secretariat has prepared a proposed programme outlining the work, outputs, costs, and timeframes for undertaking initial work on a regional strategic framework for developing statistics in the Pacific. This will enable donors to explore funding options for the work involved.

5.0 REGIONAL PROGRAMMES: EUROPE

To date, the PARIS21 Steering Committee has not authorised the development of a programme for European countries. However, the Balkan States include three IDA countries — priorities in the NSDS programme — which are the following: Albania, Bosnia-Herzegovina, and Serbia and Montenegro. The UNECE and Italy have expressed their interest in collaborating with PARIS21 to apply the NSDS approach to these countries. PARIS21 will continue to pursue this possibility and will engage more partners to deliver a programme for the region.

As the NSDS programme has not yet been launched in Europe, a table presenting the status of countries' progress in the NSDS process, similar to the ones above for Africa and Central America, is not yet available.

6.0 NSDS METHODOLOGY

To assist countries in taking their NSDS process forward, PARIS21 has produced a set of documents and tools, targeting different audiences and purposes, comprising both methodological and advocacy materials. At the November 2004 Steering Committee meeting, the content and hierarchy of the NSDS documentation earned universal support from participants. The hierarchy of materials is as follows:

- *NSDS Essentials* (a summary of key principles)
- *Making the case for an NSDS* (advocacy document)
- *Guide to designing an NSDS* (for managers of statistical systems)
- *NSDS Knowledge Base* (virtual library of reference materials)

The logic behind the hierarchy is that the *NSDS Essentials* summarise the more detailed materials, drawing out the main messages to inform the NSDS design process and serves as an agreed set of criteria against which the quality of NSDSs and their processes can be judged. The *Making the case* advocacy document sets out to encourage broader recognition by national and international policy makers and financiers of the role of statistics in development and poverty reduction and of the necessity of strategic planning. It also encourages donors to fit their assistance within the national strategy. The *Guide to designing an NSDS* covers a broad range of issues to explain the rationale behind NSDSs and sets out the principles of strategic planning, assessment, consultation, costing, funding, and implementation. The Guide is necessarily broad and will be under-pinned by more detailed, supporting 'How to' notes in the *Knowledge Base*.

6.1 Guide to designing an NSDS and Making the Case

The NSDS design guide and advocacy document have been finalised in collaboration with national, bilateral, and multilateral partners then translated into Arabic, French, Portuguese, Spanish, and Russian. In early 2005, the set of documents was disseminated to roughly 200 national statistical offices⁷. A revised version of the documents will be produced by the end of 2005. At the 22 April 2005 OECD DAC meeting, participants

⁷ Each country received five copies of the NSDS Guide and Advocacy document in their own language. 103 countries received the English version, 30 countries the French version, 20 countries the Spanish version, 14 the Russian version, 8 the Portuguese version, and 16 the Arabic version. Each country also received five copies of the knowledge base on cd-rom.



reviewed the NSDS documentation and agreed to publish it within its DAC Guidelines and Reference Series. It will be produced in the coming months.

6.2 NSDS Sample Paper

Several countries have requested examples of national strategy papers. PARIS21 will produce this paper, which will present the content of a national strategy paper based on existing literature and country samples. It will in no way be a template to follow, but will propose some examples and best practices.

6.3 Implementation Guide

Throughout 2005 and 2006, the emphasis of the NSDS programme will shift from design to implementation, and to assist countries with this critical phase, PARIS21 will produce a guide to implementing the NSDS. This will be presented as a set of case studies to show what has worked and what has not worked in different situations. It will also consider specific experiences with strategies and improvement programmes, change processes and new institutional arrangements, for instance how semi-autonomous agency status has worked out when applied to statistical agencies. This guide will be a companion to the NSDS design guide and NSDS sample paper. At the May 2005 NSDS Regional Workshop for Lusophone Countries, Mozambique offered to share its experiences in strategy implementation to feed into the drafting of this publication.

6.4 NSDS Studies

To support NSDS design teams in their work, PARIS21 intends to produce several studies related to how the NSDS should link with the PRSP and MDG processes. A separate DFID-commissioned study has recently been completed that provides a typology of national statistical systems, with the aim of producing guidance that will enable those working in, and with, developing countries to decide how the principles and practice can be adapted and applied in these countries and whether any particular grouping of attributes leads more directly to a successful and productive system.

6.5 Intersectoral Issues

An informal meeting took place in December 2004 with the key UN specialised agencies' statistical units to address sector issues within NSDS. It was decided to produce a background paper (with the Intersect Task Team) and organise a meeting in late 2005 with developing countries sector statistics representatives to explore this issue more thoroughly. In March 2005, the Secretariat met with representatives from the FAO and IFAD and agreed that the "Agriculture in Africa" project would produce a paper on integrating agriculture statistics development into the system-wide NSDS. This paper will serve as an example for the other UN specialised agencies' statistical units attending the late 2005 intersectoral meeting.

6.6 Knowledge Base

The NSDS Knowledge Base is an online library of documents on statistical development. It is intended to be a tool for NSDS design teams to use as a reference point when tackling technical issues related to strategy design or implementation. Agreements with various national, bilateral, and multilateral institutions will be put in place to ensure the database is populated with the most relevant documentation possible.

A first draft of the Knowledge Base has been developed and posted on the PARIS21 website⁸. The Secretariat has fed more than 450 documents into the base. Before proposing a new structure, the Secretariat will add a new category called "Examples of Data Use," in which the examples gathered from the "Measuring Up to the Measurement Problem" paper will be placed. See chapter 9.2 for further details on the examples archive.

⁸ See <http://www.paris21.org/pages/designing-nsds/NSDS-documents-knowledge-base/index.asp?tab=KnowledgeBase>



7.0 TASK TEAMS

7.1 Costing and Funding of NSDSs

The main objectives of this task team are to estimate the incremental cost of statistical capacity building activities in countries, including costs of NSDSs plus their implementation, and to develop guidance for NSDS teams on the potential sources of funding for the NSDS process in countries. This team is convened by the PARIS21 Secretariat.

In 2004, the team launched operations and finalised its TORs. The World Bank, Sweden, and IMF-Afritac have accepted the invitation to join the team, and Eurostat has offered to share material. The team has reviewed existing materials on costs of statistical capacity building (SCB) needs. It has also completed an analysis of DAC donors' SCB projects. Some of the team's findings were gathered in the document "Small Steps for Partnerships: A Proposal for Co-operation" presented at the November 2004 Steering Committee meeting. An inception report was discussed at the PARIS21 donors meeting in November 2004, and a consultant has been contracted to gather information from strategic planning exercises funded through the TFSCB. A light reporting system has been proposed for better understanding of (and sharing of information between) donor programmes. The team will also produce guidance on funding for the next update of the NSDS design guide.

7.2 Training for Official Statisticians

The main objective of this task team is to produce tools and guidelines for NSSs heads and managers in developing countries on how to address training issues in the design of NSDS. This team is convened by UNSIAP. The team has thus far held three meetings. On 1 July 2004, it held its launching meeting in Paris to review a proposed TOR and work programme. In November 2004, it held a meeting immediately before the Tenth Session of the Governing Board of SIAP in Bangkok to finalise the TOR and work programme. In collaboration with the UN Statistical Institute for Asia and the Pacific, the team convened a meeting in the margins of the Sydney ISI meeting in April 2005. Participants agreed to produce an inventory of national, regional, and international organisations involved in training aspects of statistical capacity building in official statistics, to design a questionnaire for countries to share their experiences in conducting their training assessment needs, and to gather and draft standards and propose a mechanism for documenting training courses. A first draft of the inventory has been produced and circulated to task team members for review.

7.3 Rural and Agricultural Statistics - 2

When this FAO-convened task team began operations in 2001, its objective was to advocate for greater visibility of food, agriculture, and rural statistics within the overall system of national statistics. In 2003, the team submitted a successful proposal to the TFSCB for a project on "Strengthening Agricultural Statistics for Poverty Reduction and Food Security in Rural Africa." Since then, the task team has transformed to take on additional tasks. In collaboration with the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) and with the financial support of the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the team is carrying out a project supporting agricultural statistical development in Africa. Four main activities are being conducted: the development of recommendations on the integration of agricultural statistics into NSDS, the production of a report on the status and evolution of agricultural statistics, the production of an advocacy video on agricultural statistics, and advocacy material dissemination. PARIS21 met with FAO and IFAD representatives on 15 March 2005 in Paris to refine the team's work programme. A draft script for the advocacy video has already been produced and is being reviewed by team members.

7.4 Intersect

The objective of Intersect is to foster a multi-sectoral approach to development by facilitating the co-ordination and linkage of data for use across sectors especially at the local level. In 2004, the team proposed its TORs and conducted missions to Tanzania and Uganda. The objective of the Tanzania mission was to



obtain a comprehensive perspective of issues of data co-ordination across all sectors at all levels and to ascertain views as to the relevance and value of the team to Tanzania and other countries tackling similar issues. The purpose of the Uganda mission was to speak with people developing monitoring and evaluation and statistical systems to seek ideas for Intersect. An informal meeting was held in Paris in December 2005 with the key UN specialised agencies to discuss sectoral issues in the context of NSDS (see the section above on “NSDS Methodology”).

7.5 Metagora

The Metagora project on Measuring Democracy, Human Rights and Governance — launched on the 1st of February 2004 within OECD-PARIS21 — is now producing its first tangible outcomes. Metagora now has preliminary results and prototypes of tools from the following pilot activities conducted in the field by Partner Implementing Organisations:

- three surveys on key human rights / governance issues carried out in Mexico (on ill-treatment), in the Philippines (on indigenous people’s rights) and in South Africa (on land reform);
- two regional surveys on democracy and governance issues implemented by official statistical agencies in eight countries of Francophone Africa and in three countries of the Andean Community;
- a pilot database matching official and non-official data on the right to education in Palestine;
- harmonised collection of data by NGOs on human rights violations in Sri Lanka;
- a worldwide survey on initiatives aiming at measuring democracy, human rights and governance; and
- a prototype of an online repository of training materials.

The intermediary results were presented during the Metagora Forum which was held on 24–25 May 2005 in Paris. The Forum was attended by some 130 participants including: i) major relevant actors and stakeholders in the field of monitoring democracy, human rights, and governance; ii) representatives of some 30 national and international governmental and non-governmental organisations that are involved or strongly interested in the project; iii) current and potential Metagora donors; iv) Metagora partner organisations (PIOs) and associated experts; and v) members of OECD-DAC, GOVNET, and PARIS21 Consortium. The Forum was a great success and opened many perspectives for a follow-up after the conclusion of the pilot period. Following the Forum, the Metagora Steering Committee of Donors (MSCD) held its third meeting on 26 May. Members of the MSCD congratulated the Co-ordination Team for the successful organisation of the Forum and requested MCT to prepare a strategic paper for mid-July 2005. Further information on Metagora intermediary results can be found in the document “What is Metagora accomplishing? - Summary of Intermediary Project’s Results as of May 13th 2005” which is available as document# *P21-SC1-05-META*. Presentations made during the Forum and additional papers submitted by contributors will be available on the project website at <http://www.metagora.org>.

7.6 Improved Support to Monitoring Development Goals

This task team was formed to identify specific actions to be taken at national and international levels that would improve statistics available for monitoring and managing development results. The purpose of the Team is to identify gaps within national statistical processes, inconsistencies between national and international statistical activities, and provide a set of recommendations for stakeholders. The Development Data Group of the World Bank acts as convener and presented conclusions at the June 2004 Steering Committee meeting.

The team produced six country case studies (Bolivia, Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Moldova, Malawi, and Yemen) to identify key issues and recommended actions for improvement at the country and international level. An international study of the current international statistical system in relation to key MDG indicators was also conducted to highlight problems and propose options that could improve the quality and availability of statistical data reported at international level. A household survey study was also commissioned because improvements in household surveys have been identified as one of priority areas for improvement from the



international and country case studies. These studies were reflected in the Marrakech Action Plan for Statistics. All of the above studies are available on the website⁹.

7.7 Population Censuses

The main objectives of this task team are to study the problems of financing censuses from both developing country and donor perspectives and to consider strategies for reducing census costs. This team is convened by the UNFPA. The team intends to reformulate its TORs to respond to the Marrakech Action Plan for Statistics' item on strengthening preparations for the 2010 census round as well as to produce a Census advocacy film.

8.0 PARTNERSHIP

PARIS21 is developing tools to facilitate partnership with national, bilateral, and multilateral organisations. These tools include: the PARIS21 website, PARLISTAT, the light reporting mechanism for donors, PARIS21 membership, the consultants roster, and the newsletter.

8.1 PARIS21 Website

Maintaining the PARIS21 website is critical to ensure that partners are kept up-to-date on PARIS21 activities and have access to the wealth of documentation gathered by the Partnership. The Secretariat gave the website a complete overhaul in 2004, expanding its functionality and making the navigation more user-friendly. Future activities will include regular maintenance of site and expansion to include new features as necessary. The website can be found at <http://www.paris21.org>.

8.2 PARLISTAT

PARLISTAT is a gateway to information (primarily, web links) on country statistical systems and donor programmes supporting statistical development. The intention is to share this information in order to improve collaboration between the different parts of the national statistical system and among donors and to optimise the work done by various actors on the statistical system of a particular country. A pilot version of PARLISTAT has been produced with five sample countries and is available for viewing on the PARIS21 website¹⁰. Once approved and shared more fully with partners, PARLISTAT will be expanded to include all countries and partners.

8.3 Mapping

The mapping exercise consists of a compilation of information by region on the various statistical actors. The mapping directory aims to cover the following information for each institution: general information, organisational chart and in particular the section dealing with statistics, a brief note on statistical programmes/missions and contact person(s), and website address. This information will be used to assist in rolling out the light reporting exercise (see below) and to ensure that PARIS21 has an updated and comprehensive list of technical and financial partners with whom to share information.

8.4 Light Reporting

The May 2004 FASDev meeting recommended that PARIS21 develop a light reporting mechanism to share information on donor support to African statistical development. The Secretariat has produced a reporting template, based on comments from Eurostat and other partners, and piloted it with the FAO and PARIS21 information. The template will be distributed to all donors to African statistical development and be

⁹ See http://www.paris21.org/pages/task-teams/teams/introduction/index.asp?id_team=2

¹⁰ See <http://www.paris21.org/pages/parlistat/introduction-events/>



systematically followed up to ensure maximum representation, and responses will be collated into a regional report. If successful, the mechanism will be replicated for other regions. PARIS21 will formally present the template at the next FASDev meeting in late 2005. A note further developing this activity will be made available at the June 2005 Steering Committee. See the proposed template in Annex I of document# *P21-SC1-05-PART*.

8.5 Membership

Membership to the PARIS21 Consortium is worldwide. Members are from governments, international organisations, professional bodies, and academic institutions. Membership is free and is open to policymakers, statisticians, and all users of statistical information in support of development. With the redesigned website, PARIS21 launched an online membership form. In May 2004, all members of the original PARIS21 Consortium were invited to reconfirm their membership through this online form. As of May 2005, 767 members have signed up online. The Secretariat will continue to maintain the membership database and encourage new partners to sign up.

8.6 Consultant Roster

Partners are increasingly requesting assistance from PARIS21 in locating consultants. It was therefore decided to establish an online roster of consultants to allow direct employer-to-consultant communication. PARIS21 in no way endorses these consultants and disclaims any responsibility for their work. PARIS21 placed a call for experts on the website and, with the information received, compiled a database of consultants with varying specialties in the development/statistical field. This information has been posted on the website¹¹. The Secretariat intends to continue to maintain the roster and expand the requested information fields.

8.7 Newsletter

The objective of the PARIS21 newsletter is to encourage South–South co-operation, to share best practices, and to promote the use of statistics in policymaking and the establishment of National Strategies for the Development of Statistics. The Secretariat will relaunch the newsletter with its new focus on NSDS.

9.0 ADVOCACY

9.1 Videos

The Francophone advocacy film “La Statistique au Service du Développement” has been finalised and presented at several meetings in Africa. Raw footage for other videos (*e.g.*, Latin America region, Arab States region, agricultural statistics, censuses) already exists. Further information on these videos is available in the regional programme and task team sections of the present report. PARIS21 will draft scripts for these other films, finalise the videos, ensure subtitling into appropriate languages, and disseminate.

9.2 “Measuring Up to the Measurement Problem” advocacy materials

A consultant from the London School of Economics was engaged by DFID (on behalf of PARIS21) to write a paper on statistical advocacy. The document, completed in late 2004, demonstrates how the availability and use of statistics has led to positive development results and how the absence, or lack, of statistics has led to bad policy decisions. The paper, entitled “Measuring Up to the Measurement Problem,” has led to a set of shorter pamphlets and leaflets for specific audiences. An 8-page pamphlet has already been produced in English, French, and Spanish. Text has been derived for an A5-sized glossy leaflet, which is in the process of being edited and designed with help from the World Bank. The set of examples used in the paper has been

¹¹ See <http://www.paris21.org/pages/about-paris21/consultancy-opportunities/index.asp?tab=fullbase>



collated into a “MUMPs archive” which is sorted by policy sector and country. This archive will be made available in the NSDS Knowledge Base (see “NSDS Methodology” chapter above).

9.3 Delivery of advocacy materials & message

The dissemination of materials and the delivery of messages to targeted audiences is a key feature of the advocacy programme. PARIS21 identifies the following items when preparing an advocacy intervention: event, audience, message, medium, speaker, implementation, and delivery. The DAC Chair has delivered several powerful presentations on PARIS21’s behalf. His intervention at the International Development Association 14th meeting in Paris in February 2004 led to the establishment of an IDA priority on “mainstreaming of results-based CASs that address the issue of statistical capacity for all IDA countries.” He also delivered pre-recorded speeches to the March 2004 United Nations Statistical Commission’s 34th session in New York and to the May 2004 Forum on African Statistical Development (FASDev) in Addis Ababa. These interventions all emphasised the need for countries to establish NSDSs in order to develop their statistical systems and achieve the MDGs. PARIS21 also recorded a presentation by the Director of the Inter-American Development Bank’s Sustainable Development Department, which was delivered at the Regional Workshop on Designing NSDS held in Panama City. The Secretariat Manager presented a paper on NSDSs in relation to MDGs at the ISI session in Sydney in April 2005. PARIS21 will continue to target key events and tailor its advocacy interventions accordingly. Two consultants are in charge of this as part of their work.

10.0 MANAGEMENT

10.1 Steering Committee

Two Steering Committee meetings are organised per year, one in the second quarter and one in the fourth quarter. Committee members make decisions on important issues and help define the Partnership’s future direction. Two meetings were organised in 2004 (June and November 2004); revised governance arrangements for the Steering Committee were finalised at the June 2004 meeting. To accommodate the proposed light evaluation (see document# *P21-SC1-05-POST*), it is proposed that the Steering Committee meetings of late 2005 and mid-2006 be combined into one meeting to be held in March/April 2006?

10.2 Consortium Meeting

Consortium meetings provide an opportunity for statisticians and development policymakers from around the world to gather together and share experiences and ideas on statistical development. Due to the financial burden that Consortium meetings place on the Secretariat budget, the Steering Committee decided that these events would no longer be held annually. The next event is currently scheduled for the third quarter of 2006.

10.3 Fund Raising

This activity involves building donor support for both the World Bank’s TFSCB and PARIS21 through participation in DAC and IDA Deputy meetings, targeted requests for funding, and the Joint Funding Proposal. The Joint Funding Proposal was finalised and its cover letter signed by both François Bourguignon (Chief Economist of the World Bank) and Richard Manning (OECD/DAC Chairman). The proposal and letter were sent out to donors in May 2004, and a programme of systematic follow-up was implemented. Since the delivery of this proposal, PARIS21 and the World Bank Development Data Group have met with representatives from Australia, Finland, Germany, Italy, Norway, Sweden, and the United Kingdom to discuss possible funding. Detailed results of the proposal are presented in section III, Table B.

10.4 Evaluation

In 2003, an independent evaluation studied the progress of the PARIS21 initiative against its objectives since its inception in 1999. A similar process has been proposed for the current phase of the Partnership’s



existence. Since a full evaluation was carried out in 2003, the Steering Committee decided that a light evaluation (linked to an evaluation of the TFSCB) be carried out in 2006. The proposed process for this evaluation are outlined in document# *P21-SC1-05-POST*, which will be presented at the June 2005 Steering Committee meeting.

10.5 Human Resources

The PARIS21 Secretariat is responsible for implementing the day-to-day operations of the PARIS21 work programme. A DFID–seconded geographical advisor for Southern and East Africa joined the Secretariat in January 2005, and two experts — funded by DFID and shared with the World Bank — joined to provide operational support in helping countries secure funding and technical assistance for the NSDS. The secondee from Eurostat left the Secretariat in February 2005, and there are currently no plans to replace him. If the Steering Committee assigns priorities to currently unrepresented regions, the Secretariat will recruit additional geographical advisors.

Expenditure Planned for 2005 (April - December) and 2006, in euros

PARIS21 2005-2006 Budget

| Summary Table | 000 Euros | | Total | % |
|---|--------------------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|
| | 2005 <i>Apr.-Dec.</i> | 2006 | | |
| Regional programs | | | | 53.1% |
| Africa | 740 | 900 | 1,640 | 26.0% |
| Latin America | 215 | 175 | 390 | 6.2% |
| Arab States | 100 | 160 | 260 | 4.1% |
| Asia | 415 | 565 | 980 | 15.5% |
| Europe | 30 | 50 | 80 | 1.3% |
| NSDS Methodology | 195 | 170 | 365 | 5.8% |
| Task Teams | 155 | 104 | 259 | 4.1% |
| Partnership & Information Exchange | 125 | 135 | 260 | 4.1% |
| Advocacy | 170 | 240 | 410 | 6.5% |
| PARIS21 Events | 277 | 413 | 690 | 10.9% |
| Human resources & Others | 197 | 780 | 977 | 15.5% |
| Total: | 2,619 | 3,692 | 6,311 | 100.0% |

Balance – Financial Gap

As of today, the financial gap is approximately €1.6 million. These figures are detailed more explicitly in Table D.

Table D – Balance and Financial Gap for 2005 and 2006, in euros

| | | |
|---------------------|----------------------|---------------|
| Income | | |
| Balance from 2003 | | 913 |
| | 2004 | 971 |
| | 2005 | 3,419 |
| | 2006 | 1,352 |
| | Total | 6,655 |
| Expenditures | | |
| | 2004 | 1,172 |
| | 2005 Spent/committed | 789 |
| | Planned | 2,619 |
| | 2006 Planned | 3,692 |
| | | 8,272 |
| Balance | | -1,617 |

IV. List of Decisions for the Steering Committee

| # | Decision for the Steering Committee |
|---|--|
| 1 | Does the Committee approve that the Secretariat be proactive in ensuring that countries design their strategy (i.e., through in-country missions, support to national events)? |
| 2 | Does the Committee agree that technical and financial partners mainstream support to NSDS into their own work programmes and that they collaborate in supporting NSDS? |
| 3 | Does the Committee want the Secretariat to produce, with the assistance of partners, a comprehensive report on NSDS progress worldwide in late 2005? |
| 4 | Does the Committee approve that PARIS21 conduct special studies on topics related to NSDS development? |
| 5 | Does the Committee agree to proceed with the proposed template of the light reporting mechanism, found in document# <i>P21-SC1-05-PART</i> ? If so, does it agree that the PARIS21 Secretariat follow-up with key partners to complete it? |
| 6 | Does the Committee agree with the light evaluation of PARIS21 proposed in document # <i>P21-SC1-05-POST</i> ? |
| 7 | If the proposed light evaluation is accepted, does the Committee therefore agree to combine the late 2005 and mid-2006 Steering Committees into one meeting to be held in March/April 2006? |

Annex III: Follow-up to Steering Committee Decisions of November 2004

| # | Steering Committee Decision | Follow-up Actions |
|---|--|---|
| 1 | <p>NSDS documentation to be finalised and delivered to countries as quickly as possible.</p> <p>Knowledge Base to be re-structured.</p> | <p>Four basic documents produced; NSDS design guide and advocacy document translated into Arabic, French, Portuguese, Spanish and Russian (section 6.0 and 6.1)</p> <p>First draft developed and posted on PARIS21 website (about 450 documents); New category (Examples of Data Use) to be placed soon (section 6.6 and 9.2).</p> |
| 2 | <p>Content of NSDS: incorporation of partners' comments important</p> <p>distribution of documentation to NSDS design teams as quickly as possible</p> | <p>NSDS Design Guide and advocacy document finalised in collaboration of partners (section 6.1)</p> <p>Documents distributed at 5 regional workshops for Africa: Addis Ababa, Bamako (2), Bissau and Livingstone (section 1.0). Total of 191 countries received NSDS Design Guide and Advocacy Document, plus CD-ROM of Knowledge Base (footnote 7)</p> |
| 3 | <p>Creation of a light reporting mechanism</p> | <p>Template produced (based on partners' comments) and piloted with FAO and PARIS21 information in early 2005 (section 8.4)</p> |
| 4 | <p>PARIS21's priority activities in 2005-06</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Target needy countries • Regional workshops top priority • NSDS approach to be introduced where there is demand <p>• Light evaluation in line with the TFSCB</p> | <p>Africa main focus through regional workshops, resulting in draft road maps prepared in 16 francophone countries and in 3 lusophone countries (11 anglophone countries expected to draft road map at end of May 2005) (sections 1.1-1.3). Six Central American countries received funding of road maps and now in assessment phase of NSDS design (section 2.2). Five Andean countries will soon access TFSCB funds to begin NSDS design (section 2.1).</p> <p>Draft proposal for light evaluation of PARIS21 prepared (document # <i>P21-SCI-05-POST</i>).</p> |