



**DRAFT**

**PARIS21 Progress Report for 2005  
and Work Programme for 2006**

**Updated April 2006**

**PARIS21 Secretariat**



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## Executive Summary

### Goal and purpose

PARIS21's goal is to promote a culture of evidence-based policymaking in all countries, and especially in developing countries, to improve effectiveness in reducing poverty and achieving the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). PARIS21 is focusing its efforts to achieve this goal by assisting low-income countries to design and implement a National Strategy for Development of Statistics (NSDS), which was the key element of the Marrakech Action Plan for Statistics (MAPS) agreed at the Second International Roundtable on Managing for Development Results, held in February 2004. The implementation of an NSDS, integrated into national policy processes, will improve the statistical base for meeting the statistical needs of Poverty Reduction Strategies (PRSs) and for monitoring progress towards the MDGs.

### Highlights

Progress is being made. According to information available on 105 countries included in the preliminary worldwide NSDS progress report, 34 have strategies in place; 54 are at various stages in preparing strategies; while only 17 countries neither have strategies in place nor have started to design one, though a number of these have expressed their intention to do so.

Highlights for PARIS21 since the last Steering Committee meeting in June 2005 have included:

- Strong endorsement of the pilot “light” reporting of donor support to statistical capacity building (section 3.1) and the NSDS progress report (section 1.1) by the second Forum on African Statistical Development (FASDEV) in February 2006;
- Progress made, particularly by Central American and Francophone African countries in developing their NSDSs and in rolling out NSDS regional programmes to other regions (section 1.2)
- Progress in developing PARIS21's NSDS methodology and knowledge base (section 1.3)
- New advocacy strategy (section 2.0)
- Decision for the PARIS21 Secretariat to host new satellite programmes in support of MAPS actions (section 4.0)
- The “light” evaluation process: the Review Group has reported and the PARIS21 Secretariat has proposed a way forward for PARIS21, taking account of the findings of the evaluation (section 5.2)

### Challenges

The main challenge facing PARIS21 is to get its messages heard and acted upon by its four main constituencies: development policy makers and statisticians in developing and developed countries (and agencies). The emphasis needs to shift from helping countries to design NSDSs to helping them to implement them, an altogether more expensive undertaking. It is proposed that this will be achieved by promoting actions on both the demand for statistics and supply of statistics. The Secretariat has proposed a restatement of the partnership's aims, with a sharper focus on the “better use of better statistics for better development outcomes” and re-energising and strengthening of the partnership and its own role, through: greater collaboration; advocacy; methodological development; and developing skills accordingly.



## Decisions

The following decisions are requested from the Steering Committee at their April 2006 meeting:

#	Decision for the Steering Committee
1	Considering the results of the light evaluation process (see document <i>P21-SC1-06-EVAL</i> ) and the PARIS21 Secretariat's proposed way forward (document <i>P21-SC1-06-BYD</i> ), what is the Committee's opinion regarding the continuation and future orientation and governance of PARIS21 beyond 2006?
2	Does the Committee agree that the Light Reporting Mechanism should be continued and extended as proposed in document# <i>P21-SC1-06-LRMF</i> ?
3	Does the Committee agree (a) that priority should be given to development of a more comprehensive version of the Preliminary Worldwide NSDS Progress Report before the end of 2006; and (b) to the proposal to roll out the NSDS Essentials check list through self-assessment by countries and/or as part of peer reviews (document# <i>P21-SC1-06-NSDS-PR</i> )?
4	Does the Committee (a) support a formalisation of the methodology work related to NSDS development including the establishment of an Advisory Board to identify topics, supervise the production of papers and other materials, and review the quality of outputs; and (b) agree to the establishment of a new task team on <i>Knowledge for Statistical Development</i> to expand the content of the Knowledge Base? (See section 1.3)
5	Does the Committee (a) endorse the advocacy strategy and action plan outlined in documents <i>P21-SC1-06-RD-ADVO</i> and <i>P21-SC1-06-ADVP</i> and (b) agree that the next Consortium meeting should be held in late 2007 or 2008 in light of the Third Roundtable on Managing for Development Results being held in early 2007 (see section 2.0)?
6	Does the Committee recommend that PARIS21 be recognised by the UN Statistical Commission as a separate entity and therefore have its own seat in UNSC meetings? (See section 5.3)
7	Does the Committee agree that the task team on Costing and Funding of NSDSs (document <i>P21-SC1-06-RD-TTCF</i> ) should be closed and its work mainstreamed into the Secretariat work programme?



## A. Introduction

The present document is an update on activities in the PARIS21 2004–2006 Work Programme presented at the Steering Committee meeting of June 2005. It takes into account progress achieved up to March 2006 and outlines planned activities and expenditures until the end of 2006<sup>1</sup>. 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 June 2005<sup>2</sup>.

PARIS21 is focussing its efforts primarily to assist all low-income, developing countries that want to have an NSDS to design one by the end of 2006 with a view towards implementation thereafter. Activities in support of the NSDS objective include: the development of **NSDS Methodology** which includes the development of appropriate tools, methods, and analysis through the work of Tasks Teams; the development and adaptation of **Advocacy** materials and their delivery to appropriate audiences on the regional and international level; and the strengthening of co-operation among various partners through **Improved Donor Collaboration and Partnership**.

Many of these activities are geared toward countries through **Regional Programmes** for Africa, Arab States, Asia, Latin America, and Europe. Priority in PARIS21 support is given to low-income, International Development Association (IDA) borrowers. The regional programmes are drafted with relevant regional institutions and updated (for example, during regional workshops) with country partners.

In 2005, PARIS21 and its partners have made great strides toward achieving the NSDS goal. The work programme for the remainder of 2006 will be an extension of the current activities and will account for the shift, in some countries, from NSDS design to implementation.

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<sup>1</sup> For details on future activities and planned expenditures, please refer to document# *P21-SCI-06-WP06*.

<sup>2</sup> For a breakdown of the follow-up to the decisions taken by the Steering Committee in June 2005, please refer to Annex I.



## **B. Progress and Future of PARIS21 Work Programme**

### **1.0 NATIONAL STRATEGIES FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF STATISTICS (NSDS)**

An NSDS is a strategy for strengthening statistical capacity across the entire national statistical system (NSS) to meet both current and future data needs. In particular, the aim is to align statistical development with wider poverty-focused national development programmes and strategies. The Marrakech Action Plan for Statistics (MAPS) adopted the mainstreaming of strategic planning in statistics as one of its priority actions, picking up on PARIS21's objective of assisting all low-income countries that want an NSDS to design one by end 2006 and implement it thereafter. The sections below present country progress in designing NSDS (section 1.1), the roll-out of NSDS through PARIS21's regional programmes (section 1.2), and the underlying NSDS methodology (section 1.3).

#### **1.1 Worldwide NSDS Progress Report**

A report on NSDS progress in Sub-Saharan Africa was produced in collaboration with African Development Bank (AfDB), UN Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA), and the World Bank and was presented at the Second FASDEV in February 2006. At the request of the June 2005 Steering Committee, the Secretariat also produced a Preliminary Worldwide Report based on regional reports. The report aims to serve as a mechanism for monitoring (1) country progress in preparing NSDSs and (2) partner support to these processes. The intention is to identify — for NSDS country teams, national policymakers, bilateral donors, regional and international institutions, and all other development partners — what progress has been made in strategic statistical planning and what remains to be done if NSDS targets are to be achieved. This report can serve as one input for the design of support programmes to countries. Additionally, the report is intended to inspire NSDS country teams themselves to report in greater depth on their own strategic planning efforts.

The report results show that, of the 105 countries considered, 34 have strategies in place, 54 are at various stages in preparing strategies, while 17 countries neither have strategies in place nor have started to design one, though a number of these have expressed their intention to do so. It should be noted that some countries with existing strategies also intend to update and develop them, following the NSDS approach. The report is available under document# *P21-SC1-06-NSDS-PR*.

For the end of 2006, PARIS21 will expand this report and present a full progress report on the objectives to be achieved. This report will also be the foundation for a global report on statistical development and capacity building.

#### **1.2 Regional Programmes**

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

PARIS21 has divided its regional programmes into the following: Africa, Latin America, Arab States, Asia, and Europe. PARIS21 bases its sub regional breakdowns on several factors including linguistic considerations and membership in sub regional institutions. Priority is accorded to IDA countries; however, some non-IDA countries will also benefit from PARIS21 support through this regional approach.

Typically, regional programmes include the following components:



- **Advocacy:** In collaboration with partners, and as a complement to advocacy undertaken at the global level and described under section 2.0 below (Advocacy), PARIS21 identifies important regional events and prepares targeted advocacy materials that are delivered either by the Secretariat or relevant partners.
- **Baseline Assessment and Reporting:** After having established a baseline against which progress can be measured in the development of NSDS, regional reports are prepared and discussed with countries and regional partners to ensure that they are accurate and up-to-date.
- **Regional Workshops:** These events provide the opportunity for countries (statisticians, policy makers, and data users) to be exposed to new methods and tools, share experiences, identify obstacles to strategic planning efforts, and strengthen their dialogue with partners. In 2005 and early 2006, PARIS21 held 12 regional workshops in Africa, the Arab States, Asia, and Central America. Ten more regional workshops are confirmed for the second half of 2006.
- **Facilitation of funding for NSDS design and implementation:** 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 AfDB 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 and help countries to access funding opportunities.
- **Facilitation of technical assistance:** PARIS21 facilitates the provision of technical expertise to countries to assist in the design of their strategies. Typically, this is done through the PARIS21 website's consultant roster and consultant briefing sessions.
- **Strengthening Partnership:** In Latin America, partnerships have been developed with the Andean Community Secretariat, Inter-American Development Bank, Mexico, UNECLAC, and World Bank. Across all regional programmes, regular videoconferences and/or teleconferences are held with partners to carry forward work. In Asia, relations with UNESCAP are very strong in organising the series of four sub regional workshops, which are also being implemented in collaboration with ASEAN, CISSTAT, and UNECE and funded by a UNDP-managed Japanese trust fund.
- **Direct Support to Countries:** This can include missions to countries, peer reviews, facilitating national events, training, review of policy papers, etc.

### ***Africa – Continent-wide***

In Africa, strong links have already been developed with regional institutions (AfDB, UNECA, and ACBF); international institutions (World Bank, IMF, EU/Eurostat, UN system) and their regional representations and programmes; sub regional institutions (AFRISTAT, CEMAC, SADC, ECOWAS); and bilateral partners. The UNECA, AfDB, World Bank, and PARIS21 co-organised the first and second Forum on African Statistical Development (FASDEV), in Addis Ababa in May 2004 and February 2006 respectively, to share information and envision a real collaboration mechanism to support African countries' statistical development. These same partners sponsored a "Reference Regional Strategy Framework for Statistical Development in Africa" which was agreed at FASDEV II. The light reporting mechanism, outlining partner support to all Sub-Saharan countries in the field of statistical capacity building, was also presented at FASDEV II (see Section 3.1 below). Preparations for the 2007 FASDEV III meeting will start during the third quarter of 2006, and regular video conferences with key partners to monitor NSDS progress will continue to be organised.

On advocacy, PARIS21 attended celebrations in Kampala of the November 2005 African Statistics Day at the Statistics House, the new home of the Uganda Bureau of Statistics. The main event was the launch of the inaugural issue of the *African Statistical Journal*, in which the PARIS21 paper "The Relevance of the NSDS Approach to Statistical Development in Africa" was published as its first article. The theme of the 2006 African Statistics Day will be NSDS, and video clips will be prepared to be disseminated.



To respond to countries' needs for technical assistance in strategic planning, PARIS21 organised three consultant briefing sessions: one in Dakar in April 2005 for Africa-based Francophone consultants, one in Paris in June 2005 for Europe-based Francophone consultants, and one in Addis Ababa in August 2005 for Africa-based Anglophone consultants. A total of 62 consultants were trained. In 2006 a light evaluation of the training will be undertaken to assess if countries have availed themselves of these consultants.

### ***Francophone Africa***

The NSDS Programme for Francophone countries began with the baseline assessment conducted in 2004. In December 2004, an NSDS Workshop for East African Francophone Countries<sup>3</sup> was held in collaboration with UNECA, then two meetings were held in Bamako for Central<sup>4</sup> and West Africa<sup>5</sup> Countries in February 2005 in collaboration with AFRISTAT. All countries designed draft roadmaps which have been finalised with national authorities. A follow-up workshop was held in July 2005 in Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso for all Francophone Africa 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. In the latter half of 2005, the PARIS21 Secretariat conducted missions to Benin, the Democratic Republic of Congo, Madagascar, Mali, Niger, Senegal, and Togo to provide advice to the countries in their efforts in taking the NSDS design process forward.

Based on this experience, this Secretariat proposes to undertake three main activities for the remainder of 2006 for this sub region: (1) *country assistance* to NSDS design and implementation, (2) *peer reviews* on strategy design, and (3) support to processes of *integrating statistical development into national development policies* (e.g., PRSPs). To better target *country-level assistance*, PARIS21 has grouped countries into two categories based on country size and level of statistical development. Two regional workshops will be held for both of these groups on (a) finalising the assessment phase and preparing the strategy phase of NSDS design and (b) finalising strategies and preparing action plans. For *peer reviews*, an agreement in principle has already been made for Madagascar to be reviewed by Cameroon and Mauritania before the completion of the Malagasy assessment phase. Regarding the *integration of statistical development into national development policies*, PARIS21 will organise a workshop in Senegal with PRSP and statistical authorities and intends to participate in the IMF's initiative to assist Senegal to integrate statistical development into their PRSP through the GDDS. PARIS21 also intends to deliver messages to specific audiences and collaborate with AFRISTAT on supporting NSDS design and implementation.

### ***Anglophone Africa***

The Regional Programme for 20 Anglophone countries is benefiting from the secondment of a regional advisor from DFID who joined the PARIS21 Secretariat in January 2005. A light baseline assessment was conducted to assess the status of strategic planning in Anglophone Africa countries. One of the findings from this assessment was that many Anglophone countries 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 began by introducing them to the NSDS approach. A workshop for SADC countries was held in May 2005 in Livingstone, Zambia back-to-back with the SADC head of statistics meeting. A workshop similar to the Livingstone event was held in July 2005 in Accra, Ghana for West and East Africa Anglophone countries. In both events, participants identified successes in strategic planning and obstacles then designed draft action plans for addressing pertinent issues. A peer review of Ghana was conducted in August 2005, as were country missions to assist Tanzania (in December 2005) and Zambia (in April 2006) in the design of their strategies.

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<sup>3</sup> Invited countries were: Burundi, Comoros, Djibouti, DR Congo, Madagascar, and Rwanda.

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

<sup>5</sup> Invited countries were: Benin, Burkina Faso, Côte d'Ivoire, Guinea, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Senegal, and Togo.



For the remainder of 2006, PARIS21 anticipates expanding the peer review programme, by organising peer reviews of Tanzania, Kenya and other countries if appropriate. The Secretariat will also undertake further country missions, where there is demand from countries, and where PARIS21 can add value to the strategic planning process. One-day regional workshops on advocacy and NSDS reporting will be organised, back-to-back with existing sub-regional meetings (for example with ECOWAS and SADC).

### ***Lusophone Africa***

A November 2004 meeting in Lisbon, Portugal 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.

In 2006, three Lusophone countries have decided to design an NSDS: Angola funded by NORAD and Guinea-Bissau and São Tomé by the TFSCB. A follow-up meeting to the Bissau workshop will be organised for countries to discuss issues relating to NSDS implementation. Brazil has offered to provide technical assistance to the programme's countries.

### ***Latin America – Continent-wide***

For Latin America, the key partners of PARIS21 are the Inter-American Development Bank (IADB) and UNECLAC. An important event will take place in July 2006 in Washington at the invitation of IADB to promote the use of statistics and the need to support statistical development. Issues related to technical assistance, the proposed task team on statistics and governance, and training will be discussed with INEGI/Mexico to propose mechanisms to deliver such support to countries in Latin America.

### ***Central America***

Since the April 2004 Central America regional workshop, which launched the NSDS approach in the region, countries have greatly advanced in their strategy design efforts, thanks in no small part to TFSCB financing. Follow-up workshops in March, June, and October 2005 enabled countries to address important issues at critical stages of NSDS design. The wide participation of all stakeholders has allowed a better coordination of the NSSs in the region, and the approach of having all countries proceed together as a region has resulted in a better understanding of statistics at the regional level. For the first time, users have felt involved and interested in participating in the improvement of the NSS.

From 15–16 June 2006 in Costa Rica, the six Central American countries will each present their finalised strategies. PARIS21 also intends to participate in a regional seminar on statistical culture in the second quarter of 2006, an initiative to establish a regional training centre for statisticians, and a meeting of ministers of economy and finance in November 2006.

### ***Andean Community***

In November 2005, an NSDS programme for the Andean Community was launched with financial support from the TFSCB. Two non-Andean countries (Paraguay and Uruguay) have also decided to participate in a separate NSDS programme. Countries and partners held a videoconference 19 December 2005 to discuss NSDS roadmaps, sector groups, and co-ordination of the national statistical system.

In 2006, PARIS21 intends to (1) conduct missions in early May 2006 to help countries finalise their roadmaps, (2) participate in a regional workshop on NSDS methodology funded by the TFSCB and a second one on strategies funded by PARIS21, and (3) participate in a ministers of economy meeting in the second quarter of 2006.



## ***Arab States***

In collaboration with the Sultanate of Oman and the League of Arab States, PARIS21 organised the *Second Forum on Statistical Capacity Building for Arab Countries* from 18–21 September 2005 in Muscat, Oman. Country participants were all enthusiastic about adopting an NSDS approach in their countries. Participants presented their experiences in strategic planning and agreed to form a voluntary preparatory group of countries to organise the third regional forum, currently scheduled for April 2007 in Yemen.

In early 2006, PARIS21 hired a consultant to conduct missions in the region to discuss the regional programme with relevant partners. In June 2006, the Planning Council of Qatar will host a national seminar on statistics for development, at which the preparatory group will meet to further preparations for the Yemen forum. The group will meet again in December 2006, mostly likely at the League of Arab States Statistical Commission. In addition, PARIS21 will facilitate financing for NSDS activities by involving Arab funding agencies.

## ***Asia – Continent-wide***

In October 2005, the administrative and legal obstacles blocking the signature of the UNDP project document financing the Asia programme were resolved, and the funds were successfully transferred to ESCAP for implementation. Strong links between PARIS21 and ESCAP have been established for the implementation of this regional programme.

## ***South Asia***

PARIS21 and ESCAP co-organised, in collaboration with the Sri Lanka Department of Census and Statistics, a sub regional workshop on NSDS for South Asia countries in Colombo, Sri Lanka, from 13–15 December 2005. Participating countries at this workshop were Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Iran, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan, and Sri Lanka with India as an observer. The workshop's objectives were to: (a) assess the current status of strategic plans in the sub-region; (b) identify successes and constraints in implementation; (c) share lessons learnt and solutions; and (d) identifying next steps, nationally, regionally/sub-regionally, and internationally. Countries warmly received the NSDS approach and expressed their commitment to strategic statistical planning. A systematic strategy for country-level follow-up is being developed.

## ***Central Asia***

The High-Level Forum on Strategic Planning in Statistics for Central Asian Countries will be held from 17–19 May 2006 in Bishkek in the margins of the 80th anniversary celebrations of the Kyrgyzstan National Statistical Committee. Participating countries at the Forum will be Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, and Uzbekistan. Observer countries will be Armenia, Belarus, Georgia, Moldova, Mongolia, Russia, and Ukraine. PARIS21 and ESCAP are organising the forum in collaboration with the Kyrgyzstan National Statistical Committee, the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE), and the Interstate Statistical Committee of the Commonwealth of Independent States. Immediately before the Forum, UNECE will hold a meeting of the Special Programme for the Economies of Central Asia in which PARIS21 and ESCAP will participate.

## ***Southeast Asia***

The High-Level Forum on Strategic Planning in Statistics for Southeast Asian Countries will be held from 6–8 June 2006 in Bangkok, Thailand. Participating countries will be: Brunei, Cambodia, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, and Vietnam. PARIS21 and UNESCAP are collaborating with the Thai National Statistical Office and the Association of Southeast Asian Nations in the organisation of the forum.



### ***East / Northeast Asia***

A workshop for East and Northeast Asia countries will be held in September or October 2006 in Ulaan Baatar, Mongolia. The following countries will be invited to participate: Mongolia, the People's Republic of China, Hong Kong–China, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Republic of Korea, Macao–China, and Taipei–China.

### ***Other Regions: Pacific Islands***

Meetings with AusAID, the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS), 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. ABS, AusAID, and SPC have developed and are implementing a work plan for statistical capacity building in the region that draws broadly on the PARIS21 approach.

### ***Other Regions: 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 with regional partners and agreed in principle. At the 2005 UNSC meeting, PARIS21 met with CARICOM representatives and discussed a programme for the region. CARICOM will forward to PARIS21 its programme to explore potential joint activities.

### ***Other Regions: Central 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.

## **1.3 NSDS Methodology**

### ***1.3.1 NSDS Methodology Papers***

To assist countries in taking their NSDS process forward, PARIS21 is producing a set of documents and tools, targeting different audiences and purposes, comprising both methodological and advocacy materials. For example, the NSDS design guide and advocacy document were produced 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 offices. Further papers produced during the period under review are highlighted below:

- ***Guide to designing an NSDS Roadmap:*** In 2005, the Secretariat produced a companion to the NSDS design guide: a guide to designing an NSDS roadmap (currently available in Arabic, English, French, and Spanish). The roadmap is a reference document for all actors involved in the design of an NSDS. It outlines the organisation of the work, the specific activities, and the resources necessary to produce the strategy.
- ***Models of Statistical Systems:*** In late 2005, PARIS21 published “Models of Statistical Systems,”<sup>6</sup> a paper which reviews the structure of twenty statistical systems across the world and the

<sup>6</sup> See <http://www.paris21.org/documents/2101.pdf>

administrative context in which they operate to see if conclusions can be drawn on what makes a statistical system successful.

- ***Lessons learned in strategic planning:*** In mid-2005, PARIS21 also commissioned a paper presenting a preliminary review of selected strategic plans to identify any lessons that may be learnt to help guide the development and implementation of future activities.
- ***Compilation of Francophone country statistical laws:*** To assist Francophone African countries in the redrafting of their statistical laws, PARIS21 produced a compilation of all available, relevant legislation in these countries.
- ***Developing a Policy based National Statistical Development Strategy:*** In late 2005, PARIS21 commissioned this paper to provide advice and a straightforward checklist to help those facing the challenges of developing an NSDS and implementing such a strategy in response to major statements of Government development policy, which could include, but are not limited to, poverty reduction strategy papers (PRSPs).
- ***NSDS Design and Implementation Issues Paper:*** Throughout 2005 and 2006, the emphasis of the NSDS programme is shifting from design to implementation, and to assist countries with this critical phase, in early 2006 PARIS21 drafted a paper outlining issues related to NSDS design and implementation. These issues will be explored as a set of case studies to show what has worked and what has not worked in different situations. The paper 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. The implementation paper will be packaged with the advocacy paper and design guide and published as a DAC Guidelines and Reference Series in late 2006.

For the remainder of 2006, PARIS21 Secretariat will finalise, translate, and disseminate ongoing papers including the “NSDS Design and Implementation Issues” paper and the papers that task teams will produce such as a “Guide to linking sectoral information systems to national statistical systems and NSDSs” from Intersect, and a “Guide to designing a statistical human resources development strategy” from the Training team. It will also prepare a Country Advocacy Guide (see section 2.0 below) and edit and finalise some documents coming from the Central America experience related to NSDS assessment and action plans. As several countries have requested examples of national strategy papers, PARIS21 intends to produce an “NSDS Sample Paper,” which will present the contents 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.

The demand for methodological work is increasing from countries designing and planning to implement their NSDS. For instance the following topics have been identified in regional workshops: Vital statistics & NSDS, Statistics for emergency situations, Best practices in statistical legislation, and Designing regional strategy for small states. In order to respond to these needs and to use partnership capacities, the Secretariat proposes the formalisation of the NSDS methodology work and the establishment of an Advisory Board to identify topics, supervise the production of papers and other materials, and review the quality of outputs.

### ***1.3.2 Task Teams***

#### ***Costing and Funding of NSDSs***

This task team — convened by the PARIS21 Secretariat — was set up in 2004 with the objectives to address two frequently asked questions: (1) how much will it cost to develop an NSDS and (2) how can it be funded? A consultant was engaged to review information on costs of NSDSs and investigate the feasibility of developing a standardised approach to calculating the costs of core statistical activities<sup>7</sup>. Based on his advice, the task team concluded that there cannot be a standardised approach: each plan should be costed according to local situations and arrangements. But countries and partners would be helped by access to information

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<sup>7</sup> Roger Edmunds, “Strategic Planning – Costing and Funding”, June 2005.



about the volume and cost of inputs used for different statistical activities in different countries. It is recommended that collation of this information should be part of the PARIS21 Secretariat's work programme, based on experience and information provided by NSDS design teams and on advice from the task team. The main streams of work on funding of NSDSs that were identified in the team's inception report have been taken forward through the Light Reporting Mechanism (LRM), discussed in Section 3.0 below. Responses to the LRM questionnaire confirmed that, while support for statistical capacity building is increasing, donors are increasingly moving towards budget and sector support and putting control of decisions, including procurement, in the hands of partner governments. Support to statistical capacity building will therefore increasingly be part of broader programmes according to priorities agreed with partner governments. This implies a more pro-active approach by national policymakers and statisticians to advocate for support to statistical capacity building at the early stages of the preparation of development assistance programmes of financial partners. Apart from establishing the database of the volume and costs of inputs, the work of the task team has either been accomplished or taken on as part of the work programme of the PARIS21 Secretariat. It is recommended that the task team be closed. A more detailed report from this team is available under document# *P21-SC1-06-RD-TTCF*.

### ***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 the UN Statistical Institute for Asia and the Pacific. In 2005, the team produced an inventory<sup>8</sup> of national, regional, and international organisations involved in training aspects of statistical capacity building in official statistics. The team also developed terms of reference for a guide to designing a statistical human resources development strategy and conducting a statistical training needs assessment for national statistical systems. The consultant who will draft an initial version of the guide before the end of 2006 is currently being identified.

### ***Rural and Agricultural Statistics***

In collaboration with the International Fund for Agricultural Development and the Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO) and with the financial support of the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs, this team is carrying out a project supporting agricultural statistical development in Africa. Activities of the team include the production of an advocacy video on agricultural statistics and the development of recommendations on the integration of agricultural statistics into NSDS. The finalised advocacy film — containing interviews with representatives from Algeria, Kenya, Mali, Mozambique, Niger, and Tunisia as well as the OECD, FAO, and WTO — will be finalised by May 2006. In collaboration with the Intersect task team, draft terms of reference have been produced for the guide on integrating agricultural statistical development into NSDS, and a consultant to write the paper is in the process of being identified.

### ***Intersect***

PARIS21 has undertaken to review and promote consideration of sectoral statistics in NSDS design and implementation and develop further guidance on NSDS accordingly. In addition, the Health Metrics Network has developed a Framework and Situation Analysis Tool; terms of reference have been prepared by FAO and ILO for studies to integrate agricultural and labour statistics into NSDSs; data quality assessment frameworks have been developed for education and labour market statistics by UNESCO Institute of Statistics and ILO respectively; and AFRISTAT and France plan to organise a meeting on sectoral statistics for Francophone Africa countries. The Intersect task team produced a draft proposal, which builds on work by task team members in Tanzania and Uganda and takes account of all of the above initiatives, to move this agenda forward. The aim is to produce a guide to integrating the needs of sectoral information systems into national statistical capacity building programmes and specifically in NSDSs. This work will be reviewed at a meeting in Paris in June or early July 2006 and a follow-up meeting tentatively scheduled to take place in

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<sup>8</sup> See <http://www.paris21.org/documents/1976.pdf>



Tanzania in September 2006. A draft proposal to develop guidelines for linking sectoral information systems within national statistical systems is available under room document# *P21-SC1-06-RD-TTIS*.

### **1.3.3 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. The Knowledge Base has been developed and launched on the PARIS21 website<sup>9</sup>. The Secretariat has already fed more than 640 documents into the system. CD-ROMs containing the entire knowledge base have been produced and distributed at PARIS21 events (regional workshops, FASDEV, etc.). A special compilation of Francophone African countries' statistical laws was also produced, based on documents available in the database. If partners deem a statistical legislation compilation useful, it may also be produced for other sub regions around the world.

The World Bank has submitted a proposal for a new PARIS21 task team on *Knowledge for Statistical Development* to create a website on statistical knowledge and, in so doing, to help restructure and develop a comprehensive knowledge base. The proposal will be discussed with the Secretariat in April. In 2006, it is proposed that the PARIS21 Steering Committee establish the team, the governance arrangements be made, and a first prototype proposed, reviewed and presented.

## **2.0 ADVOCACY**

### **Rationale**

Much of what the Secretariat does is about advocacy: for evidence-based policy and decision-making, for strategic planning, for more and better organised funding and technical support for statistical capacity building – targeting our four main constituencies of development policy makers and statisticians in developing and developed countries (and agencies). The objective is to contribute to achieving PARIS21's goal and purpose by delivering key messages to key audiences through advocacy materials and activities.

### **Progress in 2005 and 2006**

In 2005, new advocacy materials included the video “La Statistique au Service du Développement” targeting decision makers in Francophone Africa, complementing and updating the one already available for Anglophone Africa. A third video on agricultural statistics, in both English and French, will be completed in May 2006 in collaboration with the FAO and IFAD. A glossy leaflet derived from the “Measuring Up to the Measurement Problem” paper and pamphlet will be finalised in April 2006. This targets senior policymakers in developing countries and development agencies and will be launched at the World Bank and IMF Spring meetings. A leaflet on “Frequently Asked Questions on NSDSs” was circulated in December 2005 and a number of PowerPoint presentations (e.g., on “Why statistics, Why NSDS?”) have been prepared. These new materials have been disseminated widely and delivered through PARIS21's regional workshops and through participation in international and regional events, such as the 2005 ISI meeting, the Commonwealth Conference of Statisticians, STATCOM-Africa and FASDEV, and Africa Statistics Day events.

### **Strategy and Work Plan**

The Secretariat has reviewed the effectiveness of its advocacy strategy and developed an action plan for 2006 (and beyond). Further work will be done to identify the audiences more precisely and to develop the messages for each audience to assist delivery of the messages and preparation of new advocacy materials. The Secretariat will make best use of existing advocacy materials and draw on the work of others (e.g., Gapminder and UNECE's “Making data meaningful” and “Communicating with the media”). An advocacy guide and tool kit will be developed to help countries designing national advocacy strategies. PARIS21's

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<sup>9</sup> See <http://www.paris21.org/pages/designing-nsds/NSDS-documents-knowledge-base/index.asp?tab=KnowledgeBase>



website will highlight key messages and documents, and PARIS21 regional and country events will focus on the key advocacy messages. PARIS21 will also organise a library of video clips, quotes, and PowerPoint presentations, update the MUMPS database and “Statistics matter” brochure; revitalise the newsletter; and prepare a new global video. The Secretariat will deliver the main messages through selected meetings and target key events, such as the Third International Roundtable on Managing for Development Results to be held in Vietnam in February 2007. The PARIS21 Secretariat will work with and through PARIS21 partners and other initiatives (such as the Health Metrics Network) to maximise the impact of advocacy messages at the various events. Due to the number of these meetings and events, PARIS21 must prioritise depending on likely costs and chances of success, based on the potential they offer for influence and for access by the Secretariat, and the comparative advantage of partners. A detailed advocacy strategy and action plan are available as documents *P21-SC1-06-RD-ADVO* and *P21-SC1-06-ADVP*, respectively.

### ***Consortium Meeting***

Consortium meetings provide an opportunity for statisticians and development policymakers from around the world to congregate and share experiences and ideas on statistical development. The Secretariat proposes to convoke a Consortium meeting in late 2007 or 2008. The Third International Roundtable on Managing for Development Results is planned in February 2007 and would present an opportunity for PARIS21 constituencies to discuss issues which would otherwise have been discussed at a Consortium meeting planned for the end of 2006.

## **3.0 IMPROVING DONOR COLLABORATION AND PARTNERSHIP**

### **3.1 Light Reporting**

The May 2004 FASDEV meeting recommended the development of a light reporting mechanism to share information on donor support to statistical capacity building (SCB) in Sub-Saharan Africa. The June 2005 PARIS21 Steering Committee meeting endorsed this idea and requested the Secretariat to put in place a light reporting mechanism (LRM) that would record support to SCB activities in Africa by development partners. To launch the process, in September 2005, the Secretariat began with a pilot exercise which covered ongoing activities in Sub-Saharan Africa of 56 development partners during the period 2004-05. The responses received from 54 partners represent an inventory of activities ongoing in 2004-05 in support of SCB in Sub-Saharan Africa. These findings, recorded in a two-volume document entitled a “Review of Support to Statistical Capacity Building in Sub-Saharan Africa: From Reporting to Collaboration,” were presented to the FASDEV II meeting in February 2006 in Addis Ababa.

Overall, the light reporting initiative has been well received and deemed useful for both beneficiary countries and development partners. For beneficiary countries, it could serve as a basis to improve the mobilisation of resources for the implementation of their NSDS and to formulate action plans for SCB activities, while for development partners, as a management and advocacy tool to improve donor harmonisation and collaboration in the statistical area. Strong support for the LRM was also voiced during the Seventh Meeting of the Committee for the Coordination of Statistical Activities (CCSA) in March 2006, during which it was suggested that a special half-day session be dedicated to technical cooperation at the next CCSA meeting in September 2006 and that a Forum be organised on the coordination of support to SCB by key development partners.

A companion document to the LRM report, a “Directory of Development Partners,” has been drafted and is being reviewed by partners. Presented as a third volume of the LRM, the Directory covers 55 development partners and provides summary information on each partner’s overall goals and objectives; main areas of intervention, with special focus on SCB; and institutional contacts. Given the focus of the LRM on Sub-Saharan Africa, the Directory places special emphasis on partners’ activities in Africa. A final draft of the Directory is expected by end-May 2006.



A draft proposal for the future of the LRM is presented under document# *P21-SC1-06-LRMF*. The proposal calls for a number of actions (with timetable and budget) to improve the LRM process and to start the light reporting process in another region during 2006-07.

### **3.2 Partnership Tools**

PARIS21 has developed and continues to develop tools to facilitate donor collaboration and partnership with national, bilateral, and multilateral organisations. These tools include: the PARIS21 website, the consultants roster, and the newsletter. 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. Future activities will include regular maintenance of the site and expansion to include new features as necessary. Partners are increasingly requesting assistance from PARIS21 in locating consultants. An online roster of consultants was therefore established on the PARIS21 website to allow direct employer-to-consultant communication. The Secretariat intends to continue to maintain the roster and expand the requested information fields. 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 NSDS. The Secretariat intends to relaunch the newsletter to further PARIS21 goals, reflecting the current focus on NSDS design and implementation issues.

### **3.3 Partnership Initiatives**

The LRM report gives the scope and the financial value of the current effort to Sub-Saharan Africa countries. As countries are moving to NSDS implementation, developing countries will need a significant scaling up of the financial support from multilateral and bilateral donors as well as a serious increase in the technical support from the statistical community, including from OECD countries' statistical agencies.

Statistics Canada and the Canadian International Development Agency have recently launched a joint initiative on statistical capacity building for developing countries and will hold a meeting in the margins of the World Bank / IMF Spring 2006 meetings with selected NSO and development agency heads to discuss the provision of technical assistance to developing country statistical services, especially using twinning arrangements. The provision of technical assistance will also be discussed at the Conference of European Statisticians and at the OECD's Statistics Committee in June 2006 and is the subject of an EU Partnership Group initiative.

In order to prepare advocacy towards these goals, and to draw lessons from the past and existing experiences to inform discussion, the PARIS21 Secretariat proposes to review: (i) the models of funding statistical development; and (2) the mechanisms of providing technical assistance, e.g. twinning, Afristat model. These papers could be inputs to the discussion at the Third International Roundtable on Managing for Development Results as well as at the earlier meetings of national statisticians. It is also proposed to review the current membership of the PARIS21 Consortium to form a more compact partnership network comprising those who are most relevant in each country and agency to the aims of PARIS21. The PARIS21 Secretariat could propose a new approach at the next Steering Committee meeting.

## **4.0 SATELLITE PROGRAMMES**

Mainstreaming strategic planning for statistics (NSDS) was one of six priority actions agreed at the Second International Roundtable on Managing for Development Results held in Marrakech, Morocco in February 2004. Specifically, the Marrakech Action Plan for Statistics (MAPS) identified the following six priority actions:

1. Mainstream strategic planning
2. Prepare for the 2010 census round
3. Increase investment in statistics
4. Set up an International Household Survey Network (IHSN)
5. Improve MDG monitoring



## 6. Improve international accountability in statistics

Financing to implement the MAPS comes from many sources including developing country budgets and funds from bilateral and multilateral donors. At the June 2005 PARIS21 Steering Committee meeting, the World Bank representative announced that a proposal was submitted to the Bank's Development Grant Facility (DGF) to finance initiation of some of the most crucial statistical activities under the MAPS to be implemented by several organisations, building on their existing work programmes and instruments.

A MAPS Advisory Board was established to supervise implementation of this work and met for the first time in October 2005. The Board endorsed the proposal that the PARIS21 Secretariat implement three parts of the DGF MAPS allocation, covering: (1) additional funding for the core PARIS21 programme on strategic planning; (2) improving the efficiency and effectiveness of household surveys through the International Household Survey Network (IHSN); and (3) an Accelerated Data Programme (ADP) in Pilot Countries to make urgent improvements for monitoring national and international development policy, including the MDGs.

These last two actions were proposed to be run through the PARIS21 Secretariat as 'satellite programmes' in the calendar year of 2006. Using PARIS21's existing mechanism of working closely with countries as well as with regional and sub-regional organisations would allow for a quick start of these programmes.

In February 2006, the PARIS21 Steering Committee provided comments on the programmes and approved their inclusion in the PARIS21 work programme. The OECD Development Assistance Committee (DAC), Budget Committee, and Council then approved the addition and accepted the DGF grants.

### **4.1 International Household Survey Network (IHSN)**

The overall goal of the IHSN is to bring survey producers, sponsors, and users together to improve the use of survey data for policy making and monitoring. The network will identify, promote, and implement coordinated and sustainable solutions to problems of availability and timeliness, reliability and relevance, comparability, and dissemination and use of household survey data. To achieve these goals, the IHSN will conduct four main activities: (1) survey planning, (2) harmonisation and development of data collection instruments, (3) production of survey data dissemination tools and guidelines, and (4) establishment of a central survey and census catalogue. An important priority is to closely link IHSN's work with national strategies to provide country statisticians with tools needed to implement the main parts of the NSDS – to improve data collection and its availability.

The role of this satellite programme will be to support the work of the network, particularly in collating and developing best practice material for survey work, and improving the survey repository and other tools. The network itself will continue to operate "virtually", and be coordinated by the IHSN Secretariat which is based at the World Bank. DFID has expressed its intention to second a staff to the PARIS21 Secretariat to work mainly on IHSN activities.

### **4.2 Accelerated Data Programme (ADP) in Pilot Countries**

The ADP is a pilot programme intended to assist up to twelve countries to undertake urgent improvements to produce consistent results for monitoring progress and measuring change in key development indicators, including the MDGs, between now and 2010. The aim will be to review existing data and to identify what needs to be done to fill data gaps for these indicators, improve quality, and develop an adequate baseline. The basic approach will be for pilot countries to identify a core set of indicators based on national priorities as set out in the countries' PRSs, alignment with MDG indicators and relevance to IDA activities. The approach to be taken in each country will depend on specific circumstances, but essentially there are three possible steps: identify and document existing data; analyse existing data and assess strengths and weaknesses; review survey programmes in line with the NSDS, and if appropriate develop a more efficient and effective programme. The funds for this pilot programme will finance the work in 12 pilot countries.



### **4.3 Measuring Human Rights, Democracy and Governance (Metagora)**

The Metagora project — launched in February 2004 within PARIS21 for a two-year pilot term — is today delivering significant lessons and relevant recommendations on evidence-based assessment. A light version of the Synthesis Report on Results and Lessons of the Metagora pilot phase is now available in an advanced draft version. In March 2006, it was submitted for advice and comments to the OECD DAC and to the Metagora Steering Committee of Donors and received a warm welcome from both bodies. The report will be further reviewed on the basis of their remarks and suggestions and will also take into account the final report that shall be delivered in the course of April 2006 by the Panel of Experts that is in charge of assessing the implementation of the project on a strictly independent basis.

On the basis of a positive interim assessment by the Panel of Experts, as well as on the achievements made by the project, the Committee of Donors encouraged plans for consolidating the achievements of the pilot phase in the course of 2006. Discussions are now ongoing with donors to secure funding for this consolidation phase. As soon as this is achieved, the Metagora co-ordination team together with the Partner Implementing Organisations will work on a plan and tentative budget for a subsequent phase of the project starting in 2007 (Metagora II).

The advanced draft of the light version of the Synthesis Report on Results and Lessons of the Metagora pilot phase will be made available to the PARIS21 Steering Committee at its April 2006 meeting. Further information can be consulted at <http://www.metagora.org>.

## **5.0 MANAGEMENT**

### **5.1 Steering Committee**

Two Steering Committee meetings are typically 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. To accommodate the light evaluation exercise, the Steering Committee meetings of late 2005 and mid-2006 were combined into one meeting to be held 26–27 April 2006. It is proposed that a Committee meeting be held in late 2006.

### **5.2 Evaluation**

At the Steering Committee meeting in June 2005, members agreed on (1) a light evaluation of the impact, relevance, effectiveness, and efficiency of PARIS21, which would also consider the future of the Partnership after 2006, and (2) the establishment of a Review Group to drive the process. After consultations with members of the Steering Committee, the composition of the Review Group was decided and an external facilitator was identified and contracted in January 2006. Review Group members in attendance at FASDEV II met to propose evaluation questions and interview African stakeholders. The facilitator submitted an inception report in mid-February then a final report in late March for Review Group members to comment. The finalised version (see document *P21-SC1-06-EVAL*) will be presented at the April 2006 Steering Committee, together with a proposal from the PARIS21 Secretariat about the future of PARIS21 (see document *P21-SC1-06-BYD*), taking account of the findings of the light evaluation.

### **5.3 Institutional Situation**

In light of the findings of the evaluation, if the Steering Committee decides to extend PARIS21 beyond December 2006, the Secretariat will work with the OECD Legal Directorate to establish PARIS21's status in a Memorandum of Understanding between relevant stakeholders. Likewise, the Secretariat recommends that PARIS21 be recognised by the UN Statistical Commission as a separate entity and therefore have its own seat in UNSC meetings. This would make it clear that PARIS21 speaks on behalf of the partnership, not just from the perspective of OECD.

## C. Summary of Planned Budget for the Remainder of 2006

Activities for the period April to December 2006 are presented in section B of the present report according to the different type of activities and are provided in greater detail in document# *P21-SC1-06-WP06* by activities, outputs, timetable, and cost. The programme will be adapted according to Steering Committee decisions.

**Table 1: PARIS21 Budget, in euros, for the Period April to December 2006, by Activity**

ACTIVITIES	BUDGET (€)
<b>1 - National Strategy for the Development of Statistics</b>	
<b>NSDS Reporting</b>	<b>150,000</b>
<b>Regional Programs</b>	<b>878,500</b>
Regional Program -- Africa Global	20,000
Regional Program -- Francophone Africa	310,000
Regional Program -- Anglophone Africa	160,000
Regional Program -- Lusophone Africa	76,000
Regional Program -- Latin America	174,000
Regional Program -- Arab States	55,500
Regional Program -- Asia	83,000
<b>NSDS Methodology</b>	<b>359,000</b>
NSDS methodology development	114,000
Task Teams	168,000
Knowledge base	77,000
<b>2 - Advocacy</b>	<b>257,500</b>
<b>3 - Improving donor collaboration and partnership</b>	<b>291,000</b>
Light Reporting Mechanism	215,000
Partnership Tools	40,000
Partner Initiatives	36,000
<b>4 - PARIS21 Management</b>	<b>45,000</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,981,000</b>

NB: This table does not include the activities of the IHSN, ADP, and Metagora satellite programmes.

## D. PARIS21 Financial Situation

Expenditure on the 2004–2006 work programme began slowly in 2004 because of uncertainties about the level of income from voluntary contributions. It increased by 70% to Euros 2.0 million in 2005 and is running at around Euros 1.3 million per quarter in 2006, which is more than was spent in the whole of calendar year 2004. The total amount of voluntary contributions received or planned was Euros 7.4 million in 2004–2006 (Euros 12.3 million since 1999). The biggest contributors have been UK at 24% (32% since 1999), World Bank at 17% (18%), France at 18% (15%) and Netherlands at 8% (9% since 1999). Significantly the number of contributors has increased from nine in 1999–2003 to thirteen in 2004–2006.

The financial tables below are offered for informational purposes only and should not be considered an official budgetary report validated by the OECD’s financial services. The objective of these tables is to provide an overview of PARIS21’s estimated financial situation. This is not intended to replace the official financial reporting required of PARIS21’s host organisation, the OECD.

It should be further noted that the financial information below (1) does not include seconded staff (DFID), nor the two consultants shared by the World Bank and PARIS21 and financed by DFID; (2) does not include the income (304.281,00 Euros) from Japan/UNDP, transferred directly from UNDP to ESCAP to finance the four meetings in Asia; (3) does not include OECD contributions; (4) includes a summary of expenditure (committed and spent) for the 1st quarter 2006; and (5) does not include details on the two new satellite programmes or Metagora.

**Table 2: Income and Expenditure (in Euros) from 2004 to 2006**

	<b>2004</b>	<b>2005</b>	<b>1st quarter 2006</b>	<b>Rest of 2006 (planned)</b>
Remaining funds from the previous period	913,990	711,896	2,655,427	2,891,708
Income	970,455	3,938,363	1,461,617	1,053,043
Expenditure	1,172,549	1,994,832	1,225,336	1,981,000
Balance	711,896	2,655,427	2,891,708	1,963,751

**Table 3: Voluntary Contributions (from 1999 to 2006) & Expected Funding Offers (in Euros) by Donor Country and Institution**

Country/Institution	1999 - 2003	2004	2005	1st quarter 2006	2006 Expected	Total 2006	2004 - 2006	1999-2006
Austria			200,000				200,000	200,000
Belgium			400,000				400,000	400,000
EFTA			80,000				80,000	80,000
European Commission	16,226							16,226
Finland			100,000				100,000	100,000
France	500,000	124,000	800,000		400,000	400,000	1,324,000	1,824,000
Germany			100,000	200,000		200,000	300,000	300,000
Ireland	312,499	100,000	115,000				215,000	527,499
Japan	68,602							68,602
Netherlands	450,000		600,000				600,000	1,050,000
Norway			385,589				385,589	385,589
Sweden	163,421		497,098				497,098	660,519
Switzerland	310,270	95,602	97,415		97,415	97,415	290,432	503,287
United Kingdom	2,136,869	650,853	563,261		555,628	555,628	1,769,742	3,906,611
World Bank	894,063			1,261,617		1,261,617	1,261,617	2,155,680
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,851,950</b>	<b>970,455</b>	<b>3,938,363</b>	<b>1,461,617</b>	<b>1,053,043</b>	<b>2,514,660</b>	<b>7,423,478</b>	<b>12,275,428</b>

**Table 4: Expenditure (in Euros) from 1 January 2005 to 31 December 2005 by Activity**

Activity	Total Expenditure (spent)
<b>Management</b>	
Steering Committee	33,365.33
Consortium	-
Building donors financial support	-
Evaluation	-
Miscellaneous, Office supplies, Equipment	31,421.99
Other charges (including exchange rate)	141,346.00
<b>Human resources</b>	-
Salaries	748,300.55
Chargeback (office rental, IT maintenance & others)	48,959.56
Other	750.00
<b>Advocacy</b>	
General	5,536.29
Knowledge base	12,769.99
Advocacy Video	10,324.30
Material Development	8,753.72
<b>Partnership and Information exchange</b>	-
Newsletter	-
Website and Membership	5,993.32
Partnership and participation in other institutions meeting	82,231.37
Co-financing of other institution meeting	-
Communications and Publications	-
Promoting partners reporting	-
<b>Task Teams and Studies</b>	-
Census	-
Statistical Capacity Building Indicators	-
Rural Development and Agriculture	64,880.26
Development indicators	-
Costing and Funding	-
Intersect	-
Training	-
Studies	7,459.47
<b>National Strategy for the Development of Statistics</b>	
General	44,542.02
Guidelines production	10,979.18
Translation	5,022.64
NSDS Studies	110,080.36
NSDS Consultant training	22,224.10
<b>Regional programs</b>	-
General	40.11
<b>Africa</b>	205,166.84
West Africa	198,488.05
Central Africa	66,137.22
Southern Africa	9,000.00
East Africa	2,861.63
<b>Arab States</b>	64,588.34
<b>Asia</b>	4,519.68
East Asia	-
Central Asia	-

Activity	Total Expenditure (spent)
South Asia	5,133.17
Pacific	11,551.88
CIS and Balkans	-
<b>Latin America</b>	123.10
Andean Community	-
Central America	32,281.48
Mercosur	-
Caribbean	-
Other	-
<b>Reporting</b>	-
PARLISTAT	-
Feasibility study for International report	-
SCBI	
<b>TOTAL Expenditure</b>	<b>1,994,831.95</b>

## Annex I: Follow-up to Steering Committee Decisions of June 2005

#	Steering Committee Decision	Follow-up Actions
1	The Committee endorsed a suggestion for a senior-level meeting between OECD country NSOs and senior aid agency managers to advocate for enhanced technical support to developing country statistical development.	Statistics Canada, the Canadian International Development Agency, PARIS21, and the World Bank will hold a meeting on “Improving Statistical Capacity in Developing Countries” on 20 April 2006 in Washington. The objective of the meeting will be to bring together a selected number of senior officials from national statistical services and development agencies to consider collective ways to connect up the technical competence of NSOs with the resources and activities of aid agencies.
2	The Committee agreed that the PARIS21 Secretariat will continue to pursue a pro-active approach (through advocacy, facilitation, coordination, advice, etc.) at the international, regional, subregional, and, as appropriate, country level to support countries in designing their strategies. This approach will respond to demand and be proportionate, with priority given to IDA countries, while considering the needs of middle-income countries. The focus of country-based work should be on promoting harmonised and co-ordinated approaches in support of evidence-based policymaking and complementing the activities of others.	See section 1.2 above on regional programmes for information on recent progress in supporting countries’ NSDS design efforts.
3	The Committee agreed that the Secretariat should produce, with the assistance of partners, a comprehensive report on NSDS progress worldwide for the next Steering Committee meeting.	A report on NSDS progress in Sub-Saharan Africa was produced in collaboration with AfDB, UNECA, and the World Bank and presented at FASDEV II. A preliminary worldwide report is available as document# <i>P21-SC1-06-NSDS-PR</i> .
4	The Committee agreed on the programme of NSDS methodological work (including special studies) set out in the progress report.	See section 1.3 above on NSDS methodology.
5	The Committee agreed that the light reporting template should remain simple, the Secretariat would sharpen the definition of the statistical development activities on which to report, the Secretariat and DAC Statistics Unit would	An initial version of the light reporting exercise was presented at FASDEV II. It has since been updated with comments received at that

#	Steering Committee Decision	Follow-up Actions
	work with a few donors to fine-tune the form, and the Secretariat would roll out the form in all of Africa then produce a report synthesising the results to be presented at FASDEV II and at the next Steering Committee meeting.	meeting and will be made available at the April 2006 Steering Committee meeting. See section 3.1 above.
6	The Committee accepted the light evaluation proposal and agreed to postpone the next Steering Committee meeting to April 2006.	See the light evaluation report, available under document# <i>P21-SC1-06-EVAL</i> .