

# PARTNER REPORT ON SUPPORT TO STATISTICS PRESS 2018



# Partner Report on Support to Statistics

PRESS 2018

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## FOREWORD

The call to “Leave No One Behind”, set out in the 2030 Agenda with its Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), has put forth the increasing need for better data and statistics to support informed policy-decision making in all countries.

Developing countries, in particular those in states of fragility, are home to some of the most marginalised and vulnerable people in the world. The Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States are among the most vulnerable nations. As a first step towards inclusion, these countries require stronger statistical systems to guide the formulation, implementation and monitoring of their development policies, to manage their aid programmes and to tackle humanitarian issues, among other issues.

For over ten years, the Partner Report on Support to Statistics (PRESS) has been providing a comprehensive overview of the international community’s support to statistics. This year’s report highlights positive trends, includes a new focus on gender disaggregation and provides a key tool for improving donor co-ordination, encouraging a better way of investing in the sector.

The report also puts forward some significant improvements: the statistical development community is taking further notice of vulnerable countries. Even though the number of extremely poor is expected to decrease in the next 20 years, it will be more concentrated in fragile and vulnerable contexts. Still, by 2017, only 10% of fragile states had a fully funded national statistical plan under implementation. This fact alone shows the importance of continuing statistical support in these countries.

In light of the 2030 Agenda, further investments and long-term commitments are needed to strengthen national statistics offices and improve capacity development. Identifying new and committed development partners and improving annual commitments is crucial to strengthen statistical development for the countries most in need. This report formulates concrete options for donors and governments to bring data forward in the development agenda. It shows there is hope for improvement in line with achieving the SDGs, and that efforts in collaboration, commitment and investments can improve citizens’ lives.



**Fekitamoeloa Katoa ‘Utoikamanu**

United Nations Under-Secretary-General & High Representative for the Least Developed Countries,  
Landlocked Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States

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## List of Acronyms

<b>ACBF</b>	African Capacity Building Foundation	<b>DHS</b>	Demographic and Health Survey
<b>AfDB</b>	African Development Bank	<b>DRC</b>	Democratic Republic of Congo
<b>AFESD</b>	Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development	<b>EAC</b>	East African Community
<b>AFRISTAT</b>	Observatoire économique et statistique d'Afrique subsaharienne – Economic and Statistical Observatory for Sub-Saharan Africa	<b>EASTC</b>	East African Statistical Training Centre
<b>AFRITAC</b>	African Regional Technical Assistance Centre (IMF)	<b>EC</b>	European Commission
<b>AITRS</b>	Arab Institute for Training and Research in Statistics	<b>ECA</b>	Europe and Central Asia
<b>AsDB</b>	Asian Development Bank	<b>ECOWAS</b>	Economic Community of West African States
<b>ASEAN</b>	Association of Southeast Asian Nations	<b>EFTA</b>	European Free Trade Association
<b>BCEAO</b>	Banque Centrale de l'Afrique d'Ouest – Central Bank of Western African States	<b>ENEA</b>	Ecole Nationale d'Economie Appliquée (Senegal) – National School of Applied Economics
<b>BEAC</b>	Banque des Etats de l'Afrique Centrale – Bank of Central African States	<b>ENSEA</b>	Ecole Nationale Supérieure de Statistique et d'Economie Appliquée (Côte d'Ivoire) – National Higher School of Statistics and Applied Economics
<b>CDB</b>	Caribbean Development Bank	<b>EU</b>	European Union
<b>CAN</b>	Comunidad Andina (Andean Community)	<b>EUROSTAT</b>	Statistical Office of the European Communities
<b>CAR</b>	Central African Republic	<b>FAO</b>	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
<b>CARICOM</b>	Caribbean Community	<b>GDSS</b>	General Data Dissemination System
<b>CEMAC</b>	Central Africa Economic and Monetary Community	<b>GDP</b>	Gross Domestic Product
<b>CIDA</b>	Canadian International Development Agency	<b>HIV</b>	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
<b>CISSTAT</b>	Statistical Office of Commonwealth of Independent States	<b>HLF-4</b>	Fourth High Level Forum on Aid Effectiveness
<b>COMESA</b>	Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa	<b>HMN</b>	Health Metrics Network
<b>CPLP</b>	Comunidade dos Países de Língua Portuguesa – Community of Portuguese-Speaking Countries	<b>IADB</b>	Inter-American Development Bank
<b>CRESS</b>	Country Report on Support to Statistics	<b>ICP</b>	International Comparison Program
<b>CRS</b>	Creditor Reporting System (OECD)	<b>IDA</b>	International Development Association
<b>CT-GAP</b>	Cape Town Global Action Plan for statistics	<b>IHSN</b>	International Household Survey Network
<b>CWIQ</b>	Core Welfare Indicators Questionnaire	<b>IPA</b>	Instrument de pre-accession – Pre-Accession Instrument (EU programme)
<b>DAC</b>	Development Assistance Committee (OECD)	<b>ILO</b>	United Nations International Labour Organization
<b>DIAL</b>	Développement, Institutions, Analyses de Long-terme	<b>IMF</b>	International Monetary Fund
<b>DCD</b>	Development Co-operation Directorate (OECD)	<b>IsDB</b>	Islamic Development Bank
<b>DFID</b>	Department for International Development (United Kingdom)	<b>ISSEA</b>	Institut sous-régional de Statistique et d'Economie Appliquée – Sub-regional Institute of Statistics and Applied Economics
		<b>ISWGNA</b>	Inter-Secretariat Working Group on National Accounts

<b>ITU</b>	International Telecommunication Union	<b>SESRIC</b>	Statistical, Economic and Social Research and Training Centre for Islamic Countries
<b>LAC</b>	Latin America and Caribbean	<b>SIDS</b>	Small Island Developing States
<b>LAS</b>	League of Arab States	<b>SNA</b>	System of National Accounts
<b>LMIC</b>	Lower-Middle-Income Countries	<b>SPC</b>	Secretariat of the Pacific Community
<b>LDC</b>	Least Developed Countries	<b>SRF</b>	Statistics for Results Facility
<b>LLDC</b>	Landlocked Developing Countries	<b>SSA</b>	Sub-Saharan Africa
<b>LNOB</b>	Leave No One Behind	<b>STATCAP</b>	Statistical Capacity Credit/Loan
<b>LSMS</b>	Living Standards Measurement Survey	<b>TFSCB</b>	Trust Fund for Statistical Capacity Building
<b>M&amp;E</b>	Monitoring and Evaluation	<b>UK</b>	United Kingdom
<b>MAPS</b>	Marrakech Action Plan for Statistics	<b>UNAIDS</b>	Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS
<b>MDG</b>	Millennium Development Goals	<b>UNCTAD</b>	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
<b>MECOVI</b>	Mejoramiento de la Encuestas de Hogares y la Medición de Condiciones de Vida (Program for the Improvement of Surveys and Measurement of Living Conditions in Latin America and the Caribbean)	<b>UNDP</b>	United Nations Development Programme
<b>MENA</b>	Middle East and North Africa	<b>UNECA</b>	United Nations Economic Commission for Africa
<b>MERCOSUR</b>	Mercado Común del Sur -- Southern Common Market (Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay, Uruguay)	<b>UNECE</b>	United Nations Economic Commission for Europe
<b>MICS</b>	Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey	<b>UNECLAC</b>	United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean
<b>NSDS</b>	National Strategy for the Development of Statistics	<b>UNEP</b>	United Nations Environment Programme
<b>NSO</b>	National Statistical Office	<b>UNESCAP</b>	United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and Pacific
<b>NSS</b>	National Statistical System	<b>UNESCWA</b>	United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia
<b>ODA</b>	Official Development Assistance	<b>UNESCO-UIS</b>	United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization – Institute for Statistics
<b>OECD</b>	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development	<b>UNFPA</b>	United Nations Population Fund
<b>PALOP</b>	Países Africanos de Língua Oficial Portuguesa (African Portuguese-Speaking Countries)	<b>UNICEF</b>	United Nations Children's Fund
<b>PARIS21</b>	Partnership in Statistics for Development in the 21st Century	<b>UNIDO</b>	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
<b>PNG</b>	Papua New Guinea	<b>UNSD</b>	United Nations Statistics Division
<b>PRESS</b>	Partner Report on Support to Statistics	<b>UNSIAP</b>	United Nations Statistical Institute for Asia and the Pacific
<b>PRSP</b>	Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper	<b>USA</b>	United States of America
<b>PPP</b>	Purchasing Power Parity	<b>USAID</b>	United States Agency for International Development
<b>SADC</b>	Southern African Development Community	<b>WAEMU / UEMOA</b>	West Africa Economic and Monetary Union
<b>SCB</b>	Statistical Capacity Building	<b>WHO</b>	World Health Organization
<b>SDGs</b>	Sustainable Development Goals	<b>ZEW</b>	Zentrum für Europäische Wirtschaftsforschung

## PRESS 2018 Highlights

The Partner Report on Support to Statistics (PRESS) 2018 uses newly available data from an annual donor survey and the 2016 Creditor Reporting System (CRS) to report on commitments to statistical capacity building between 2006 and 2016.



**\$623M**

Support to statistics amounted to USD 623 million in 2016. A slight increase on the previous year (USD 591 million).



**0.33%**

The share of Official Development Assistance (ODA) focused on data and statistics was 0.33% in 2016.



**28%**

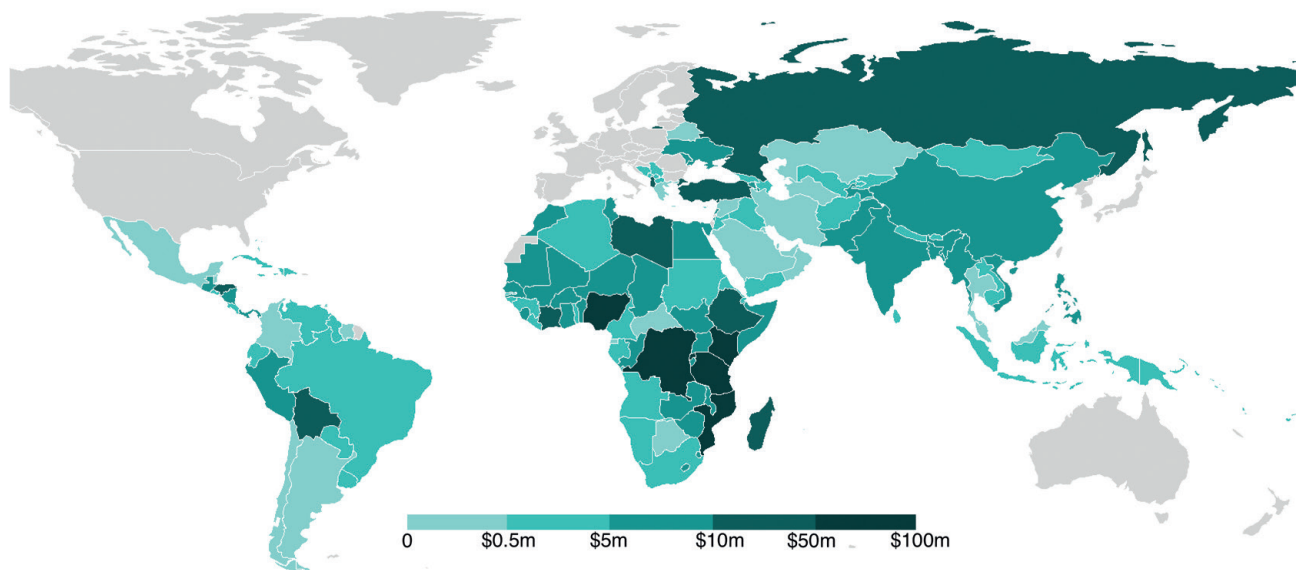
The area of demographic and social statistics received the most support for statistics (28% of total commitments in 2016). Support to environmental and multi-sectoral statistics reached a record level with the adoption of the SDGs and 2030 Agenda.



**69%**

The top five donors of development co operation in statistics (UNICEF, IMF, European Commission/Eurostat, UNFPA, World Bank) provided 69% of total commitments in 2016. This decrease from the previous year (75%) indicates a trend towards diversifying donors. Canada and the United Kingdom led bilateral donors in the same period. The Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation led philanthropic foundations in support to statistics.

### Beneficiaries of aid to statistics, 2014-2016 (in USD)



*This map is for illustrative purposes and is without prejudice to the status of the sovereignty over any territory, to the delimitation of international frontiers and boundaries and to the name of any territory, city or area.*



## I. Introduction

### Overview

#### Data and statistics are attracting new donors, but support remains insufficient

The 2018 PRESS report highlights a new increase in investments and a growing diversification of donors. Official development assistance (ODA) to data and statistics reached USD 623 million, representing a slight increase from 0.30% to 0.33% of total development support. As the 2020 round of population and housing censuses approaches, investments are likely to increase.

In 2016, the pool of donors supporting statistics continues to expand and diversify, with the concentration of top 5 donors decreasing from 75% to 69% between 2015 and 2016. New donors include philanthropic organisations (e.g. foundations), which acknowledge the importance of the data sector to attain other objectives such as poverty reduction and supporting the Leave No One Behind agenda. Between 2013 and 2015, nearly USD 574 million (2.4% of the three-year total philanthropic support to development) can be associated to projects with a strong data and statistics component, in particular in medical and agricultural research (OECD, 2018a). The Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation, Omidyar Network, Rockefeller Foundation and William and Flora Hewlett Foundation are at the forefront of this growing contribution to the sector.

In contrast, the question of funding national statistical systems is more urgent than ever before. A number of studies, including the OECD Development Co-Operation Report 2017 (OECD, 2017), have brought attention to the pressing need for identifying alternative funding modalities for the Cape Town Global Action Plan for statistics (CT-GAP), now in its second year of implementation.

Notwithstanding the progress made, the overall amount of funding for data and statistics remains low. While the estimated development co-operation gap for implementing the SDGs is close to 200 USD million (GPSDD, 2016; UNSDSN, 2015), it could take additional international investments around 1 billion annually to operationalise the six priority areas of the CT-GAP, including capacity development needs (PARIS21, forthcoming). Furthermore, while new financing actors are drawn towards improving data, support tends to concentrate in specific sectors, overlooking the broader structural needs of national statistical systems.

#### Underlining the role of data for delivering policies could attract further investment

The Leave No One Behind (LNOB) agenda has emphasised the importance of understanding the impact of data and statistics on development outcomes. To the extent that data can make a difference in the way public policy is delivered<sup>1</sup>, securing funding for statistics in the coming years is of the essence; good quality, disaggregated data is essential for

1. The linkages between the use of statistical evidence and the policy-making process are matter of debate in the development and data communities. Avendano et al. (2018) explore these by assessing the contribution of statistical evidence to the formulation of National Development Plans and Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers.

putting LNOB in practice. Further investments to respond to the growing demand for more and better quality data are still required. Today, only 56 of the 102 countries with statistical plans have secured adequate financing to implement them (UNDESA, 2018). In addition, a strong capacity development policy is a prerequisite to providing national statistical systems with the necessary skills and resources to respond to emerging challenges.

The advocacy work on better financing for data has borne fruit over the past year – notably through the creation of a Data for Development group within the OECD Development Assistance Committee (DAC). This new workstream reflects DAC donors’ genuine and long-term interest in the data agenda. It will allow members to discuss data strategies for development and identify good data for development practices in areas such as financing, partnerships with donors and evaluating data interventions. In addition, changes are proposed to the DAC Peer Review Reference Guide, which would give prominence to the data agenda within the aid policies of DAC member countries and ensure that it is adequately mainstreamed.<sup>2</sup>

### The new DAC Data Group can bring the data challenge to the attention of the development co-operation community

The new group can also be instrumental in bringing important data challenges to the attention of the development co-operation community. It could help define implementation modalities for the proposal to improve the reporting systems on statistical support. Since January 2018, the OECD Credit Reporting System has allowed for multiple purpose codes, facilitating better measurement of aid. At the same time, it will be essential to revisit the purpose code in the OECD Creditor Reporting System (CRS) for Statistical Capacity Building to have a more accurate measurement of statistical support. This reform would allow multi-sector projects with a statistical component to be identified, so as to better differentiate financial support by statistical activity. It would also help systems that build on the CRS system to track aid data, such as the International Aid Transparency Initiative and AidData.

### Re-thinking funding modalities for data and financing will be key to attract new resources

As the data and statistics landscape changes, the financing mechanisms towards the sector are also evolving. Just as new donors are transforming the data landscape, other financing modalities could emerge in the coming years. Global funds, for instance, have emerged in health, education and other sectors, managing to mobilise considerable resources and respond effectively to development challenges. A new PARIS21 study is currently exploring the feasibility of setting up a Global Fund for Development Data; it will feed the discussion by identifying the challenges and opportunities of such a mechanism. It will be essential in the future to rethink the way the data and statistics community is able to leverage its activities.

2. Proposed changes include: 1) adding statistical capacity building to the group of commitments and priorities to be reflected in allocations (Chapter 3); 2) including the use of country statistical systems alongside public financial management and procurement systems (Chapter 5); 3) adding “The member builds statistical capacity in its partner countries through co-ordinated, country-led approaches. Independent data collection efforts are limited; if necessary, they are co-ordinated with and made available to all stakeholders, in particular to country partners” (Chapter 6). These changes will be discussed by DAC members on 4 October 2018.

## Methodology

The PRESS exercise is conducted annually<sup>3</sup> to report on trends in support to statistics. The current report updates the PRESS 2017 results for calendar years 2006 to 2015 with Creditor Reporting System (CRS) data for 2016. To ensure comparability over time, the methodology is applied retrospectively for all years. This section reviews the methodology.<sup>4</sup>

The PRESS methodology uses a text mining technique to identify statistics projects in the CRS database that are not currently labelled as support to statistics. This approach avoids double counting projects, as CRS is the only data source used for DAC members.

The aim of PRESS is to provide a full picture of international support to statistics. To this end, the report draws on three distinct data sources. The first is the OECD Creditor Reporting System (see Box 1), which records data from OECD Development Assistance Committee (DAC) members and some non-DAC donors, and provides a comprehensive accounting of official development assistance (see Figure 1). Donors report specific codes for the sector targeted by their aid activity – statistical capacity building (SCB) is designated by Code 16062. However, when SCB is a component of a larger project, it is not identified by this code, causing the CRS figures to underestimate actual levels of support for international aid. PARIS21 seeks to reduce this downward bias by searching project descriptions in the CRS for terms indicating a component of SCB; this comprises the

second data source. The methodology for this new source is presented in Box 1. Third, the PARIS21 Secretariat further supplements this data with an online questionnaire completed by a global network of respondents. The questionnaire covers a subset of the variables collected in the CRS, as well as some additional variables specific to statistical capacity building. Responding to the questionnaire is voluntary, offering an opportunity for actors to share information on their statistical activities. Respondents are countries that do not report to the CRS, as well as multilateral institutions with large portfolios of statistical projects who have requested to report to the PARIS21 Secretariat directly.

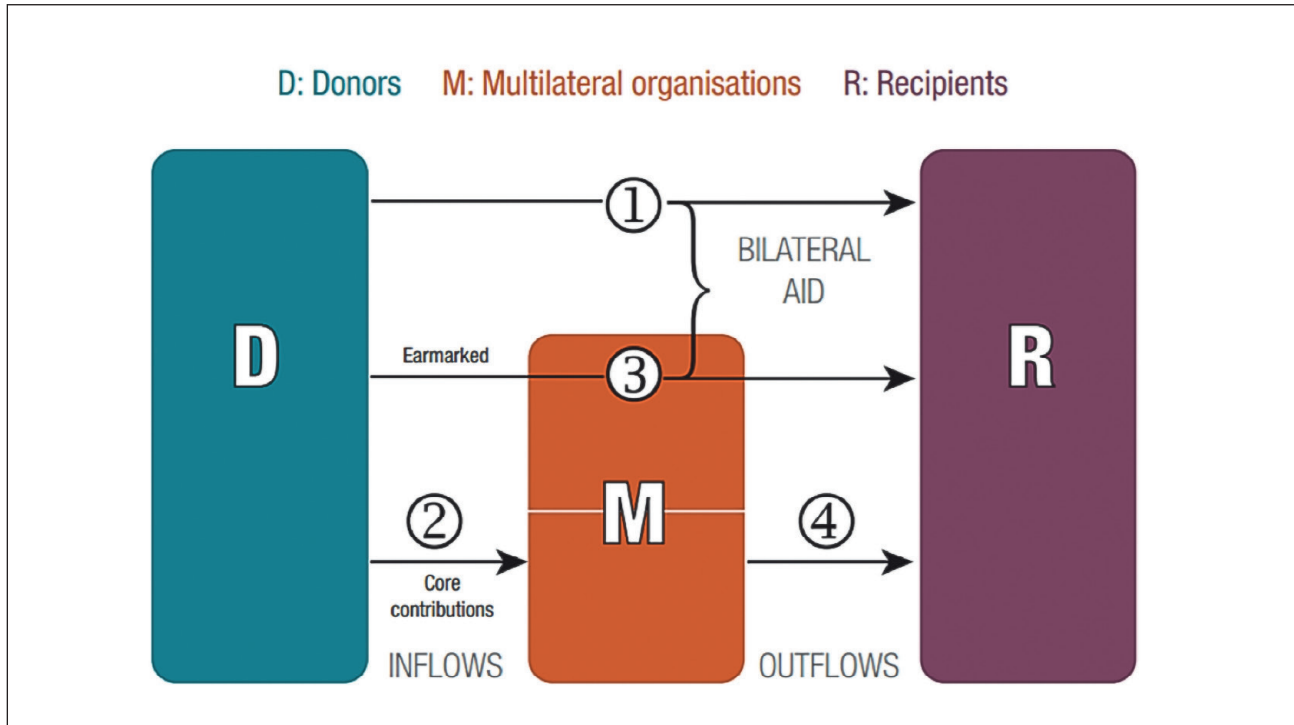
Starting from the 2018 edition (for the 2016 round), the PRESS report covers the commitments received by all countries to align the number with SDG indicator 17.19.1: “Dollar value of all resources made available to strengthen statistical capacity in developing countries”. Support that is not country-specific is shown in the tables below under the category “unallocated”. To avoid double counting, projects reported by implementers are not included in the final results.

3. The PRESS exclusively reports on years where data from both the CRS and the PRESS questionnaire are available to facilitate comparisons over time. The use of the CRS, which reports 2014 commitments in January 2016, results in a two-year time lag for the PRESS reporting. The current issue published in 2016, therefore reports on commitments to statistics up to 2014.

4. The methodology used in compiling PRESS data is described in the 2009 PRESS methodology report at [www.paris21.org/sites/default/files/PRESS2009-methodology.pdf](http://www.paris21.org/sites/default/files/PRESS2009-methodology.pdf).

The 2018 edition of PRESS includes a new module on gender statistics in the questionnaire. The definition of gender statistics-related activities is based on United Nations Statistics Division classification and is explained to respondents before they answer the related questions. The module also includes questions about budget allocation across different areas of gender statistics. For CRS projects, the marker on gender equality is used to analyse bilateral donors' commitments.

Figure 1. **Aid flows as captured in the OECD Credit Reporting System**



### BOX 1.

#### Identifying commitments to statistics in the CRS

The Creditor Reporting System (CRS) is the official source of information on aid commitments from OECD member countries, as well as a number of multilateral organisations. Established in 1967, the CRS aid activity database has become the internationally recognised source of data on the geographical and sectoral breakdown of aid, widely used by governments, organisations and researchers active in the field of development. PRESS draws on the ODA portion of the database, which includes both geographic and sectoral information on projects, to identify aid targeting statistics. The CRS also includes data on other official flows and official export credits.

To find statistics components within project descriptions in the CRS database, users can apply two filters: 1) a set

of 200 keyword sequences (and their permutations) in 3 languages; and 2) 20 sector codes to control for context. More than 90% of project descriptions are in English, French and Spanish, so these languages have been selected as filters. For the selected sectors, projects are considered to have a significant statistics component if their project description contains at least one keyword sequence per 50 words.

Keyword sequences indicating a statistics component are identified in a three-stage process. First, project descriptions are split by language, commonly used words such as “the”, “is”, and “at” are removed during the analysis, and the remaining words are reduced to their word stem. Second, for each language, word sequences (such as “statist capac” for statistical capacity) are identified

**BOX 1.****Identifying commitments to statistics in the CRS (cont.)**

as related to statistics, if these sequences are at least four times more likely to appear in projects that were labelled as support to statistics (designated by purpose Code 16062) than in those that were not. Third, word sequences are verified manually by analysing the corresponding sentences.

The limitation of the analysis to 20 sector codes allows for further context-specific control. For instance, projects in the mineral prospection and exploration sector use geospatial data from field surveys but do not contribute

to a country's statistical capacity. The analysis therefore only considers sector codes that are frequently reported together with sector code 16062 for statistics.

Starting from the 2018 round of reporting, reporters will be allowed to assign more than one purpose code for each project as well as the budget allocation to each purpose. This will provide a more precise estimation on the total support to statistics. PARIS21 is also working with DAC members to modify and improve the definitions of CRS purpose codes on statistical development.

A limitation of the current methodology is that the PRESS results have a two-year lag, as a result of the CRS calendar updates. Moreover, commitments often span multiple years and fluctuations in annual figures especially at country level, are relatively common. To mitigate these variations, many figures in this report are calculated on a three-year rolling basis.

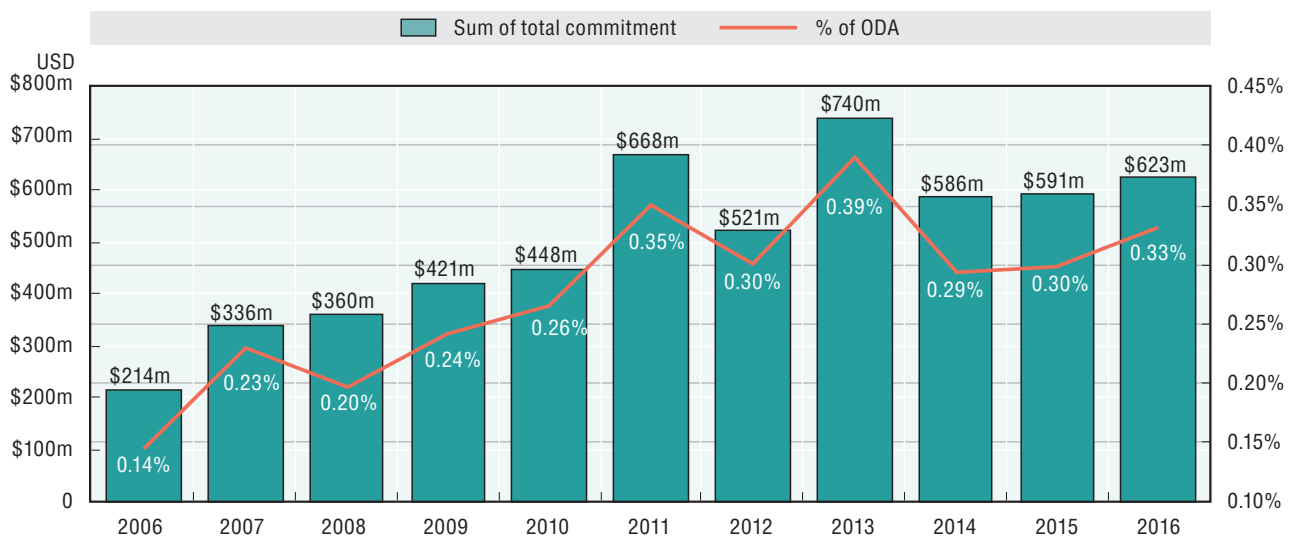
## II. Summary of the main findings from PRESS 2018

The **2018 PRESS** updates figures on aid to statistics for 2006-15 that were previously reported in the 2017 PRESS. This update is based on newly available data from an annual donor survey and the 2016 Creditor Reporting System (CRS) round. It also reports new figures for commitments in 2016.

**Support to statistics slightly increased in 2016.** In 2016, developing countries around the world received commitments to statistical development of about USD 623 million (see Figure 2). It marks a 5% increase from 2015; this led to a rise in the share of official development assistance (ODA) dedicated to statistics, from 0.30% in 2015 to 0.33% in 2016. This number is expected to increase with more projects being reported in the next round. However, the current level of commitments is still insufficient to meet the need of recipient countries and the implementation of the Cape Town Global Action Plan. With the adoption of the Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) agenda and emergence of philanthropic donors, more contributions are expected in the next few years.

While international support has remained stable in recent years, some visible fluctuations in the last few years can be observed. A peak in total commitments in 2013 (at USD 740m) is explained by several major commitments in demographic and social statistics that year, such as the Socio-Demographic and Economic Survey of Afghanistan (USD 47m) and the development of the Bangladesh Poverty Database (USD 40m). With the 2020 census round approaching, we are likely to see another peak.

Figure 2. **Global commitments to statistics: Total amount by data source**



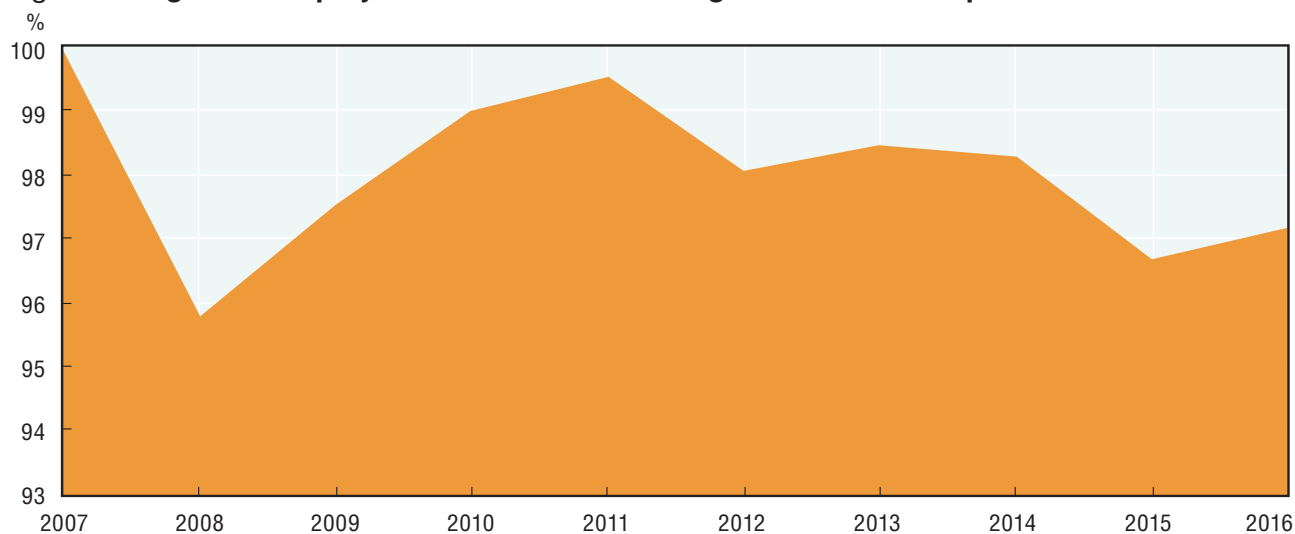
Link to Figure Data: [PRESS 2018 Figure Data](#)

**The reported alignment of commitments to national strategies for the development of statistics remains high.**<sup>5</sup> The share of commitments reportedly aligned with a national strategy for the development of statistics (NSDS – see Box 2) remains at an overall high level (see Figure 3). However, an increasing share of respondents answered “Do not know” when asked whether the projects are aligned with an NSDS. This could be explained by

5. For details on the status of NSDSs in specific countries, see the most recent PARIS21 publication, NSDS Progress Report, at [www.paris21.org/nsds-status](http://www.paris21.org/nsds-status).

the fact that statistical bodies are often located in different branches of the government. (e.g. national planning secretariats, aid and co operation agencies) and are not always involved in current statistical discussions. With a growing number of projects containing statistical components, it has become increasingly difficult for a single reporter in a donor organisation to be able to identify how projects align in different sectors.

Figure 3. **Alignment of projects with national strategies for the development of statistics**



Link to Figure Data: [PRESS 2018 Figure Data](#)

## BOX 2.

### What is a national strategy for the development of statistics?

A national strategy for the development of statistics (NSDS) is undertaken to provide a country with a strategy for developing statistical capacity across the entire national statistical system (NSS). The NSDS provides a vision of where the NSS should be in five to ten years and sets milestones to achieve this vision. It presents a comprehensive and unified framework for the continual assessment of evolving user needs and priorities for statistics, and for building the capacity necessary to meet these needs in a co-ordinated, synergistic and efficient manner. It also provides a framework for mobilising resources (both national and international),

and a basis for effective and results-oriented strategic management of the NSS.

SDG indicator 17.18.2 shows that as of February 2018, 102 of 112 countries reported to the SDG survey that they are currently implementing their national statistical development plan. However, only 56 countries indicated that their plan is fully funded. This situation is especially serious in sub-Saharan Africa and LDCs, where half the plans are not funded. Only 10% of fragile situations have their NSDS fully funded and under implementation, and only two out of nine Small Island Developing States (SIDS) have fully funded NSDS.

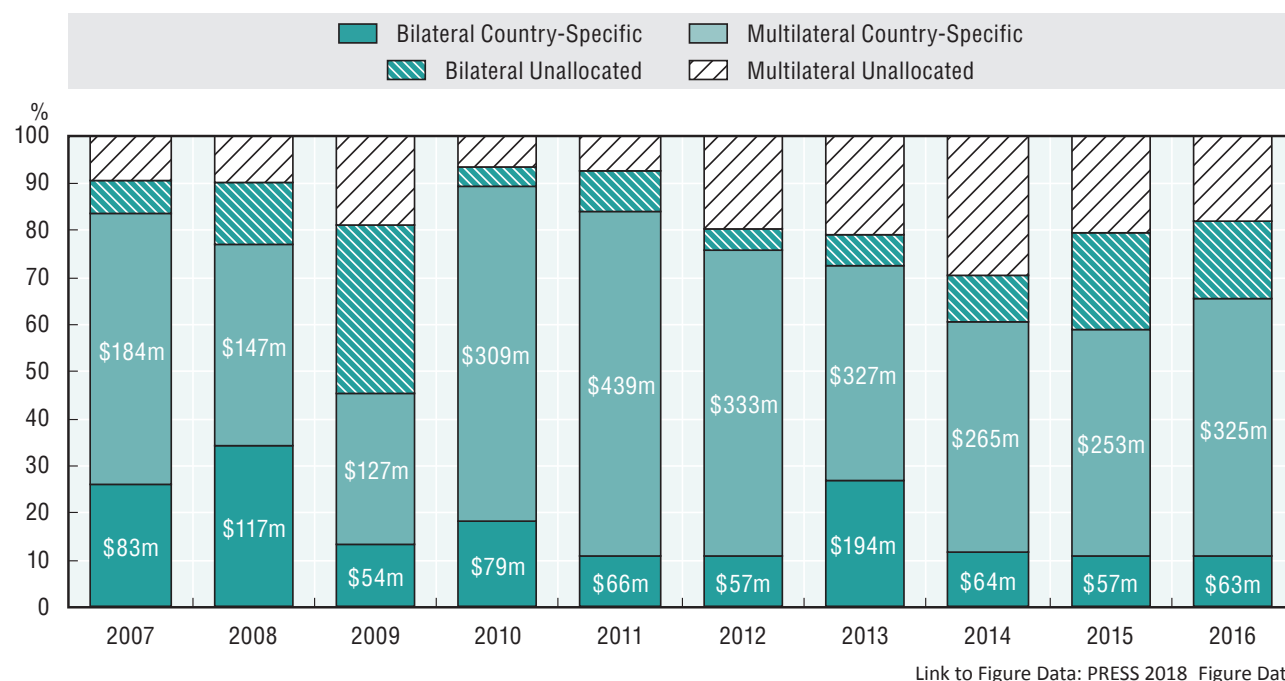
**Multilateral, country-specific assistance remains the most common modality for donors to channel support to countries** (see figure 4).<sup>6,7</sup> Multilateral donors have been leading in terms of total commitments since 2009 while the share of country-specific aid remained stable at 60% since 2016. Large projects such as census

6. Multilateral support in this context refers to support coming from multilateral institutions, and country-specific assistance refers to projects for which there is a single country recipient.

7. The interested reader is referred to Open Data Watch's Inventory of Financial Instruments, which provides further information about options for channelling aid funds at <https://opendatawatch.com/monitoring-reporting/2016-aid-for-statistics-inventory-of-financial-instruments/>.

and household survey are mostly country-specific. Unallocated commitments usually support regional programmes, such as the World Bank’s regional programme to harmonise and modernise living conditions surveys; the International Monetary Fund’s (IMF) multi-regional technical assistance; and the Food and Agriculture Organization’s implementation of AGRIS surveys, funded by USAID.

Figure 4. Allocation of aid to statistics

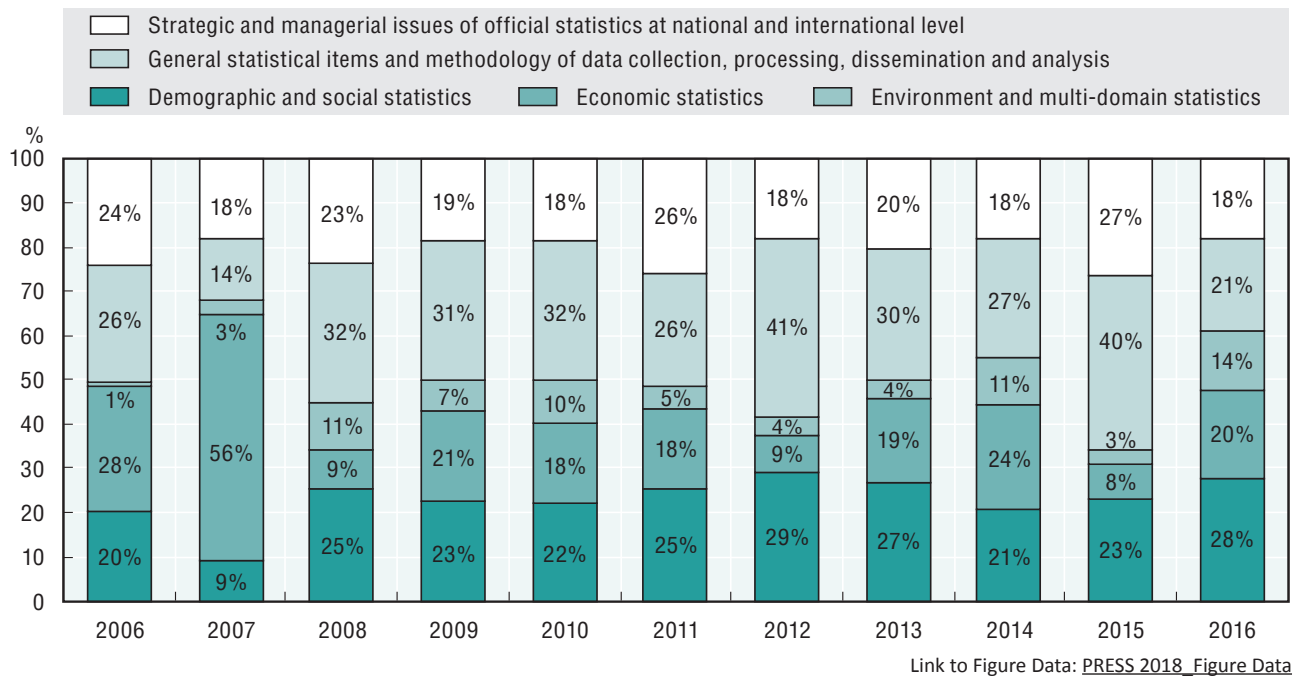


**Demographic and social statistics has been the preferred statistical area for support** (28% of total commitments in 2016) and is expected to increase with the strong commitments brought by the 2020 census round. Figure 5 shows the breakdown of aid to statistics across areas of statistical development.<sup>8</sup> The share of aid to strategic and managerial issues of official statistics at national and international levels has been stable over the years (18% of total commitments in 2016) with the majority of funding coming from the World Bank. Support to environmental and multi-sectoral statistics reached a record level, explained by the adoption of the SDGs and 2030 Agenda. General statistical items and data collection and dissemination methodology accounted for the second largest recipient by statistical area (21%). While the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) is the most prominent donor in demographic and social statistics, Eurostat and the United Kingdom lead in commitments to economic statistics.

8. The purpose of a commitment is reported according to the statistical categories based on the “classification on activities in the domain of statistical capacity building, adjusted for the reporting of donor and recipient activities”, developed by an inter-agency task team that defined PRESS methodology. This classification is largely based on the Classification of Statistical Activities used in the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe’s Database of International Statistical Activities, and, since 2009, for the list of subject matter domains in the Content-oriented Guidelines produced by the SDMX (Statistical Data and Metadata eXchange) initiative. For more details, see the Methodological Annex.



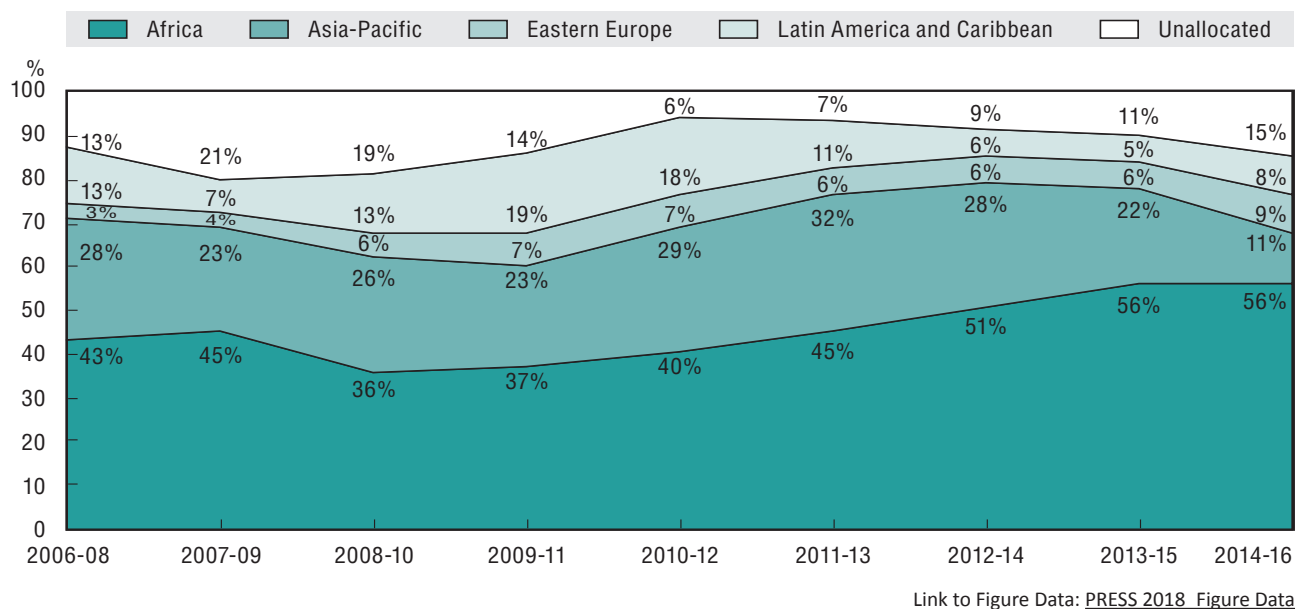
Figure 5. Areas of aid to statistics



### Key findings by recipient

As in previous years, Africa received the largest share of statistical support with 56% (see Figure 6) in 2014-16. The share of total statistical support committed to Latin America and the Caribbean increased from 5% to 8%, driven by several commitments to national censuses in the region. As some large projects committed in 2013 were no longer included for the period of 2014-16, the share of commitments received by Asia and Pacific fell by half. A further 15% (USD 68 million) was committed to global projects and programmes that were not region-specific. The share of Asia and Pacific and Latin American and Caribbean countries may increase if commitments from regional donors, such as the regional development banks, can be included in the PRESS questionnaire in the future.

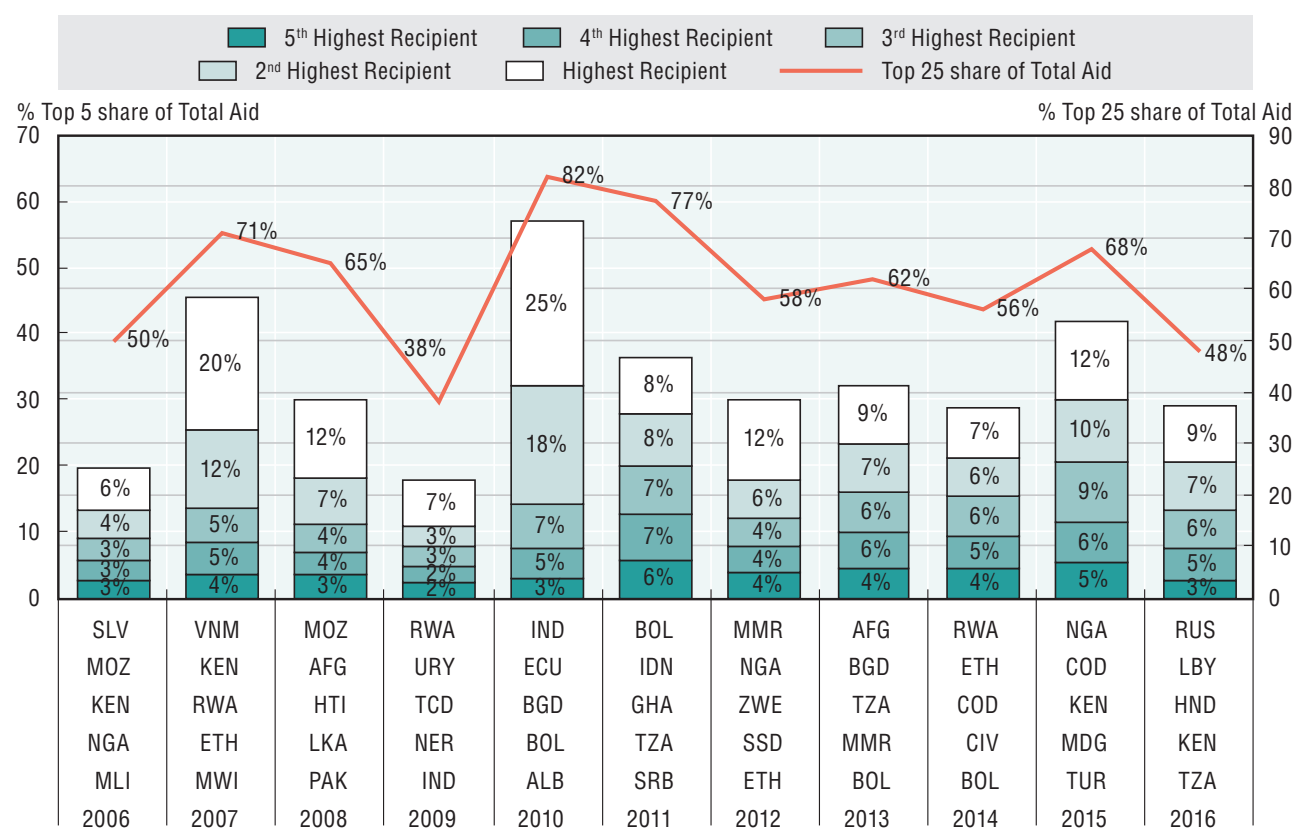
Figure 6. Commitments by geographical region



**Support to statistics remains concentrated** on certain countries, with the top 25 recipients receiving nearly half of the support dedicated to 165 countries (see Figure 7). Countries in this ranking reappear from year to year: 16 of this year’s top 25 recipients have been on the list at least three times over the past 11 years. A similar concentration was observed in the top five recipients in per capita terms between 2006 and 2016, when ten countries were among the top five recipients more than once. The inclusion of non-IDA countries not in the International Development Assistance this year also has some effects on recipient ranking. The Russia Federation became the top recipient by signing a USD 48 million loan with the World Bank for 2016-20.

**The concentration of commitments has translated into improvements in statistical capacity in recipient countries.** The average score of the World Bank’s statistical capacity indicator (SCI)<sup>9</sup> in the top ten recipients<sup>10</sup> over 2006-16 increased by 6 points on average (from 64 to 70 out of 100) in the same period, while developing countries overall only increased by 2 points (from 67 to 69 out of 100). This achievement may be attributed to not only strong, but also consistent, support to statistical development in these countries.

Figure 7. **Top five recipients of country-specific aid**



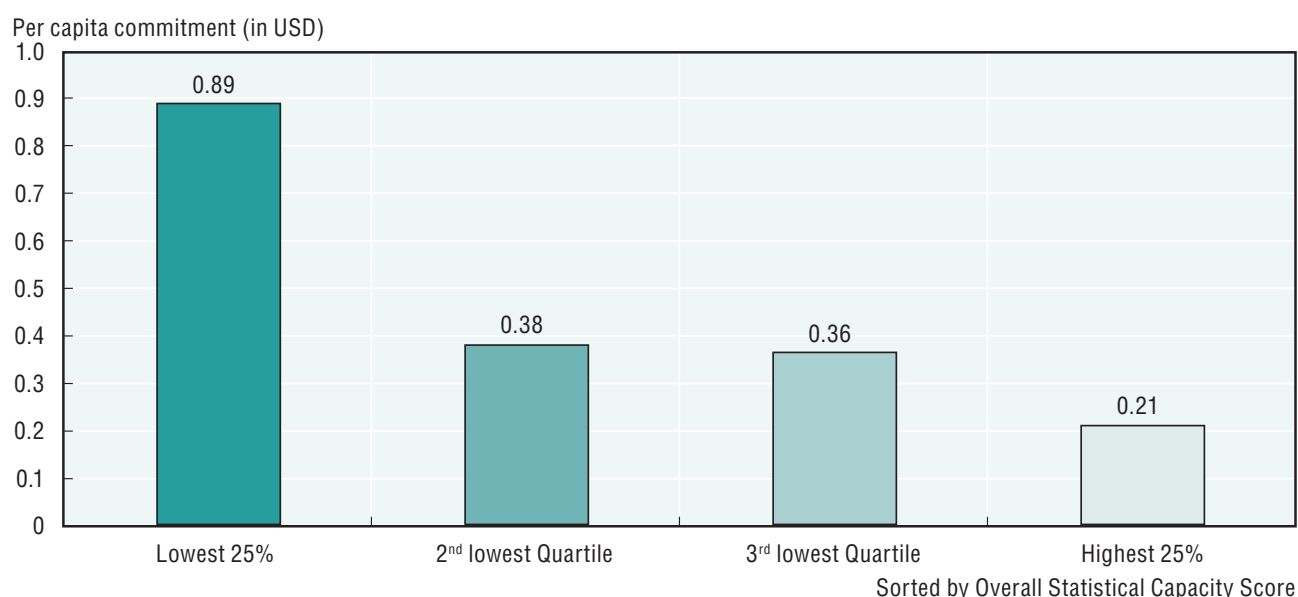
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9. On an annual basis, the World Bank updates its “country-level statistical capacity indicator based on a set of criteria consistent with international recommendations.” This indicator – on a scale of 0 to 100 – is available for more than 140 countries. See <http://bbcs.worldbank.org>. This excludes those PRESS countries for whom the World Bank has not calculated a statistical capacity score (Democratic People’s Republic of Korea, Kosovo, South Sudan and Tuvalu).

10. The top ten recipients for 2006-16 were: Bangladesh, Bolivia, DR Congo, India, Kenya, Mozambique, Nigeria, Rwanda, Tanzania and Vietnam.

**Statistical support is targeting the countries that need the most support.** Comparing country commitments to SCI can shed some light on the links between the volume of statistical support provided and country progress. A correlation between these two variables may not show the whole picture, as support to statistics also depends on countries' funding needs and the time lag between investment and capacity may be significant. Still, a comparison between the latest PRESS data and the World Bank's scores provide an initial assessment (see Figure 8). The PRESS 2018 data shows that countries in the lowest quartile of the distribution received the highest level of funding per capita (USD 0.89) and countries with highest capacity received the lowest. This distribution suggests a positive outlook for delivering on the SDGs.

Figure 8. **Average annual per capita commitment, 2014-2016**



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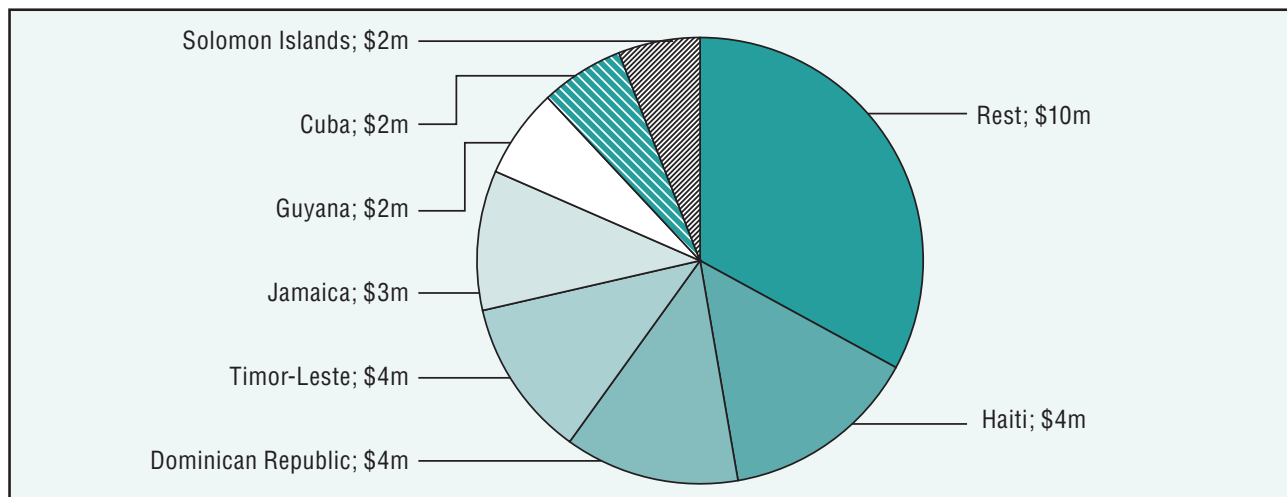
## Small Island Developing States

**Commitments to Small Island Developing States (SIDS)<sup>11</sup> remain at a low level despite the SDGs' focus on the environment and climate change.** Over the past three years (2014-16), SIDS covered in PRESS received commitments worth approximately USD 33 million in total (see Figure 9). The expected rise in commitments following SDG implementation did not materialise in 2016. Social and demographic statistics and general budgetary support are still the dominant areas of statistical activities, while commitments to environmental and multi-sectoral statistics remain low. The commitments to SIDS are more concentrated in top donors than global donors (see Figure 10). Indeed, over 70% of aid to SIDS came from five major donors: European Commission/EUROSTAT, IMF, Australia, the World Bank and UNFPA. Still, most SIDS are lagging behind in terms of building statistical infrastructure and developing statistical planning. Only two out of nine SIDS have their national strategy for development of statistics fully funded and under implementation. The lack of

11. For the purposes of this report, the definition for a Small Island Developing State (SIDS) is drawn from the United Nations. See <http://www.sids2014.org/index.php?menu=1496>

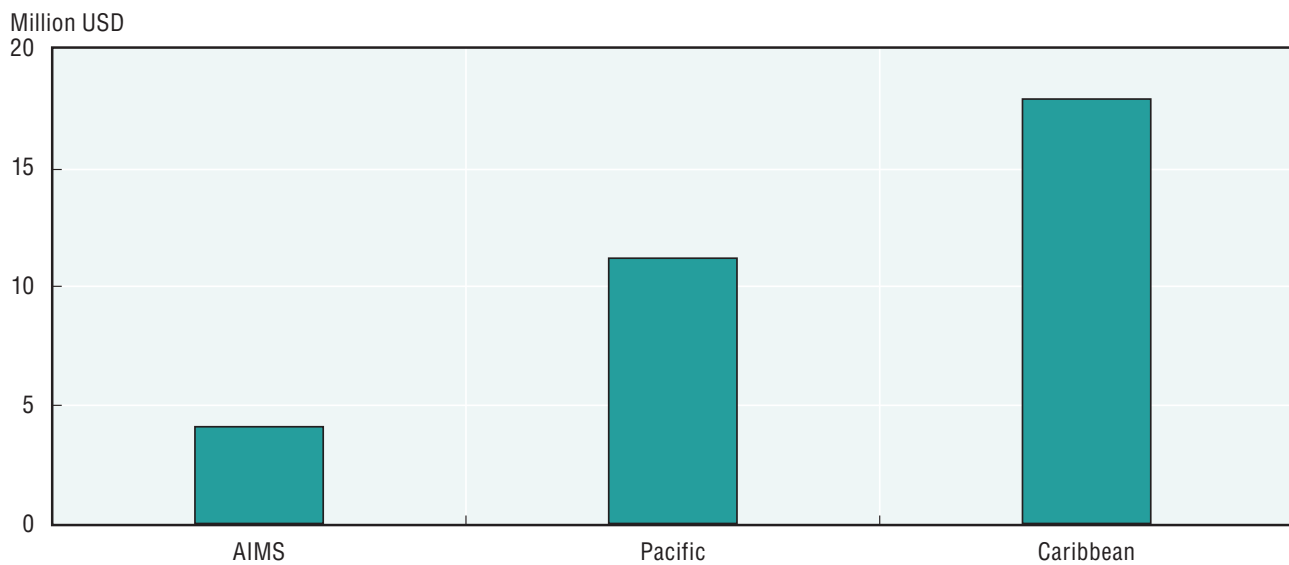
resources in SIDS could be mitigated by growing interests in data and statistics of philanthropic foundations. In 2015, for example, the California-based Christensen Fund awarded a grant of USD 345 000 to the National Statistics Office of Vanuatu to support its Melanesian Wellbeing Indicators project, as well as other Melanesian countries to complete pilot studies (OECD, 2018b).<sup>12</sup>

Figure 9a. **Small Island Developing States with >USD 1 million in commitments, 2014-2016 (in USD)**



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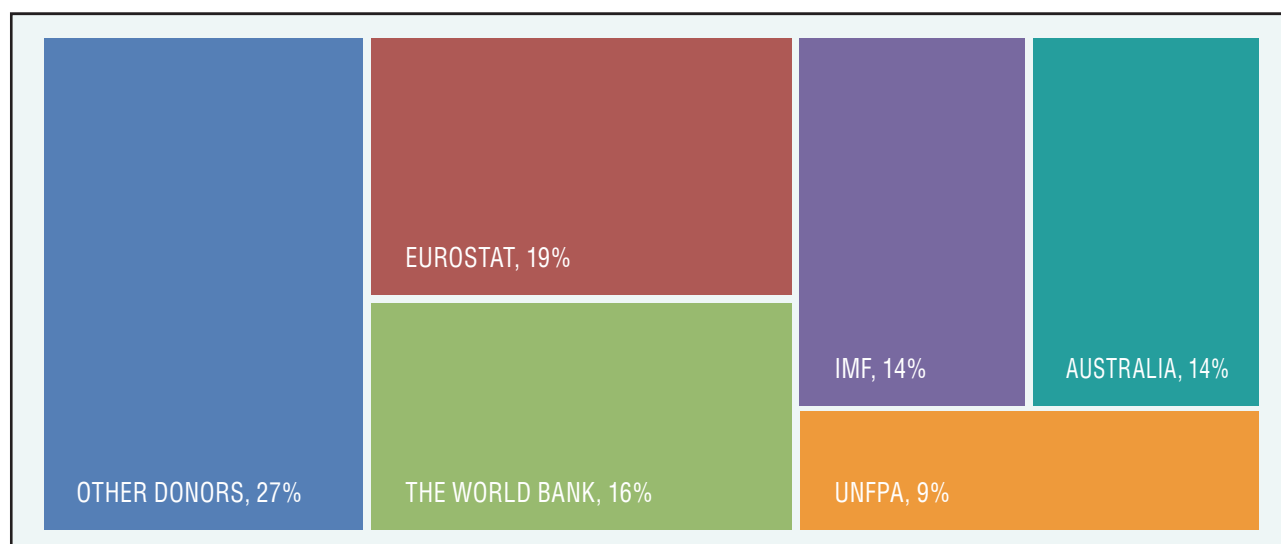
Figure 9b. **Commitments to SIDS by region, 2014-2016 (in USD)**



Note: AIMS: Africa, Indian Ocean, Mediterranean and South China Sea

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12. See <https://www.christensenfund.org/funding/grants-search/grants-details/?org=2005>.

Figure 10. **Top five donors committed to Small Island Developing States, 2014-2016**

Link to Figure Data: [PRESS 2018 Figure Data](#)

## Fragile situations and Least Developed Countries

With the support of development partners, **national statistical systems (NSSs) in fragile situations<sup>13</sup> have made progress in strengthening their statistical capacities.** However, a lack of resources and technical skills has persisted in fragile situations' NSSs and were one of the reasons that explain they were lagging behind during the reporting of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) for all eight objectives.

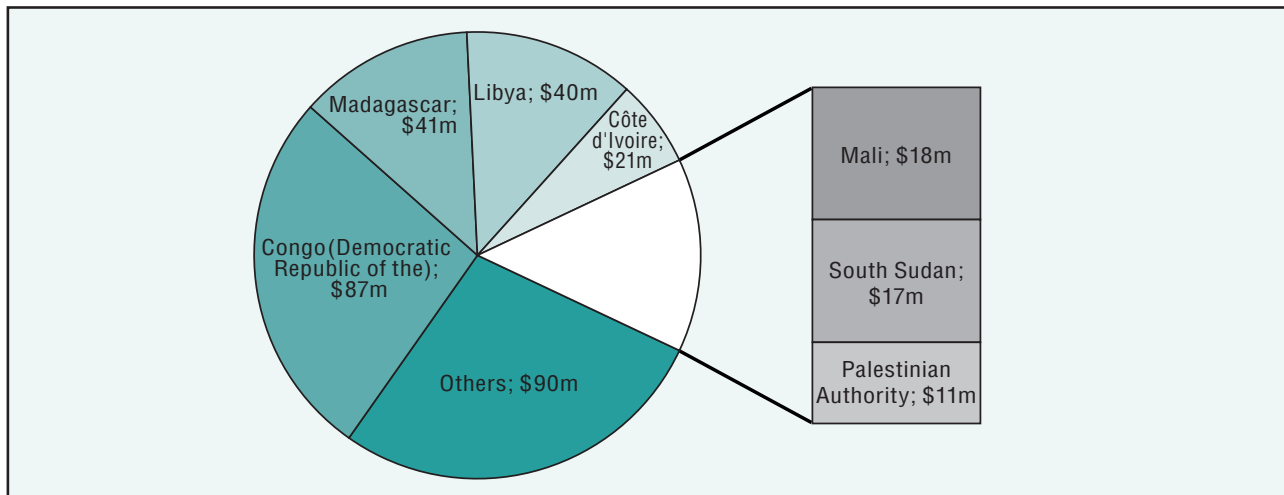
Total financial commitments to statistical development received by fragile situations between 2014 and 2016 amounted to USD 340 million. The sharp decrease compared to the previous period (USD 500 million in 2013-15) can be explained by the massive commitments to several censuses in 2013. In fact, commitments to fragile states have been stable in six of the past seven years. Commitments have stayed concentrated, both in terms of donors and recipients. The top eight recipients (Afghanistan, Cote d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Libya Madagascar, Mali, the Palestinian Authority and South Sudan) received more than 70% of statistical aid to 35 fragile situations (see Figure 11). Five donors (the World Bank, UNFPA, European Commission/Eurostat, Sweden and Norway) provided over 80% of the total aid towards statistics in fragile situations (see Figure 12). In terms of sector distribution, demographic statistics still received the greatest proportion of total commitments – in particular to support civil and birth registration. Its dominance over other areas of statistical activities is expected to remain in the lead up to the 2020 census round.

Using results from PRESS 2017, OECD's States of Fragility 2018 report (OECD, 2018a) showed that international support to statistical development in fragile situations has paid off over the years. Between 2010 and 2016, the average SCI (World Bank, 2018) score for fragile situations increased by 5 points, from 46 to 51 out of 100. In the same period, the average for IDA borrowing countries increased by just 2 points, from 61 to 63 out of 100. Countries in

13. For the purposes of this report, the definition for fragile situations is drawn from the World Bank's harmonised list of fragile states. See [www.worldbank.org/en/topic/fragilityconflictviolence/brief/harmonized-list-of-fragile-situations](http://www.worldbank.org/en/topic/fragilityconflictviolence/brief/harmonized-list-of-fragile-situations).

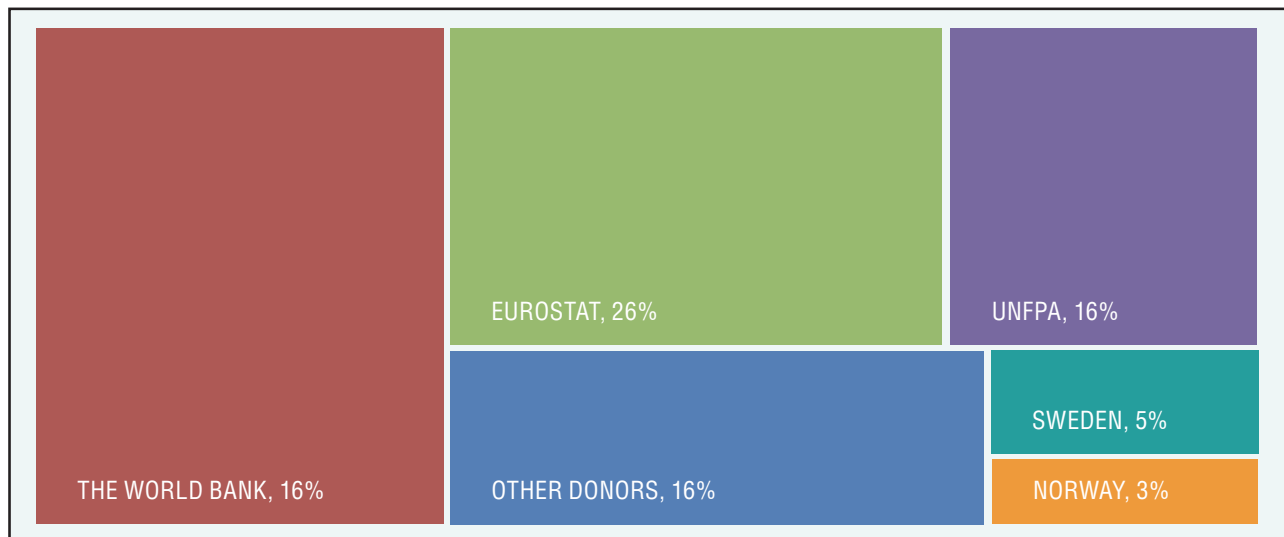
fragile situations continue to gradually engage in statistical capacity activities. Myanmar, for example, conducted its first census in ten years in 2014 with financial and technical co operation from the UNFPA and other sources.<sup>14</sup> Libya conducted its first ever national strategy for the development of statistical (NSDS), to be implemented in 2018-23.

Figure 11. **Fragile situations with >USD 10 million in commitments, 2014-2016 (in USD)**



Link to Figure Data: [PRESS 2018 Figure Data](#)

Figure 12. **Top five donors committed to fragile situations, 2014-2016**



Link to Figure Data: [PRESS 2018 Figure Data](#)

More commitments and long-term investment for strengthening systems and capacity development are crucial in contexts experiencing fragility; especially in light of the 2030 Agenda, to implement and monitor National Development Plans (NDPs), and the SDGs, to fill sector-specific gaps in areas such as environmental and economic statistics. Statistical capacity development needs to be at the centre of the support provided to fragile situations. Ensuring that funding for statistical development is explicitly included in this support is one way to guarantee consistent and sustainable statistical capacity.

14. See “Myanmar: Observations of the first census in 31 years” at <http://peacebuilding.asia/1679>.

## In focus: Support for gender statistics

PARIS21 and UN Women have agreed to collaborate on a gender statistics programme within the framework of the wider Making Every Woman and Girl Count global flagship initiative. As one of the four activities, PRESS will keep monitoring global support to gender statistics. This is critical for reinforcing the current work in improving the quality and dissemination of gender statistics in NSSs. There is a perception that gender statistics are not prioritised in data collection and the resources devoted to them, both at the national and international level, remain grossly inadequate (UN Women, 2016). In this edition, the PRESS survey aims at providing a general overview of multilateral donor support towards statistics on gender equality.

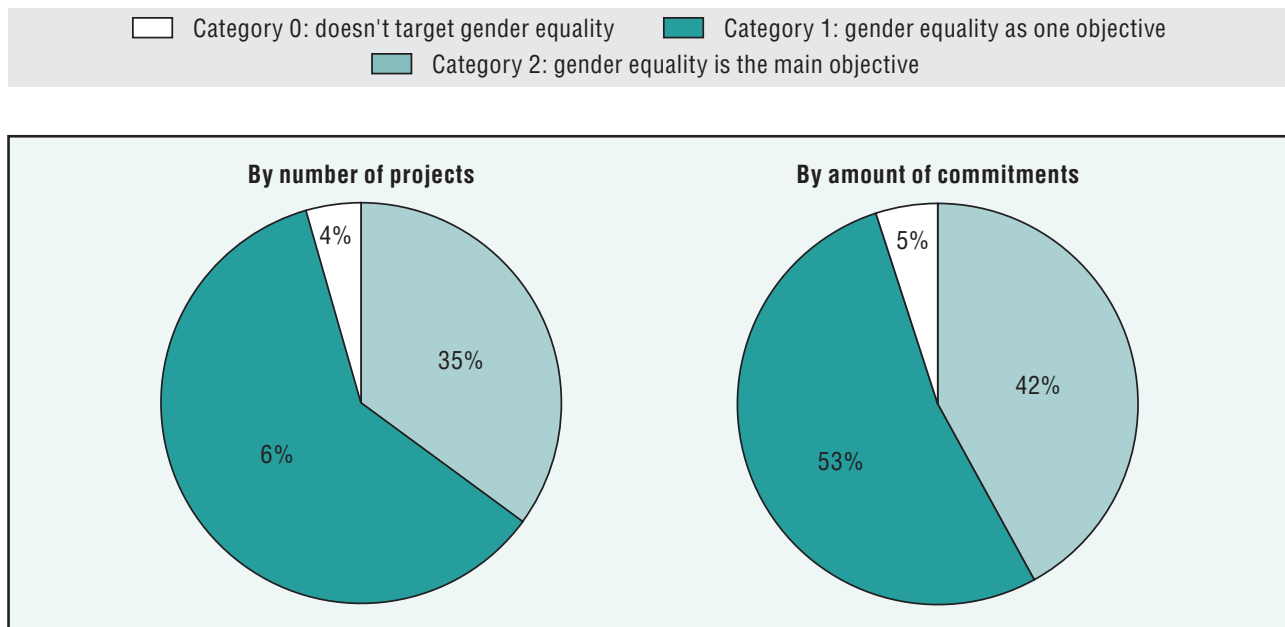
**While gender equality is reflected as an important objective in aid co-operation commitments, gender statistics account for less than 10% of the projects.** The CRS marker for gender equality shows that 64% of statistical projects have set gender equality as an important objective.<sup>15</sup> However, only 4% of the projects are marked as “Gender equality is the main objective of the project/programme and is fundamental in its design and expected results” (see Figure 13). For multilateral donors, 10% of projects for statistical development have gender statistics activities (see Figure 14).<sup>16</sup> However, the overall support for gender statistics, as defined in the categories presented (Figure 15), is low. These activities received approximately 3% of the total budgets of all projects reported. These commitments are dedicated to gender equality areas such as sexual and reproductive health and rights, and eliminating violence against women (see Figure 15).

**Sexual and reproductive health and rights remains the main area of focus for gender statistics.** Data collected on gender statistics from the PRESS survey for a group of multilateral donors suggest that statistics on sexual and reproductive health and rights is a priority area for investment, with 26% of commitments within the gender-equality statistical projects. Eliminating violence against women (21%) and women’s economic empowerment (19%) are the other two areas where statistical investments are more focused. While the sample of available commitments by gender statistics area is not exhaustive, it provides a first estimate of the allocation of commitments from multilateral donors.

15. In CRS, gender equality is an important objective for a project if this project is “intended to advance gender equality and women’s empowerment or reduce discrimination and inequalities based on sex”. The OECD-DAC network suggests that a gender analysis and a “do no harm” approach is necessary for all aid activities to ensure at minimum that the project/programme does not perpetuate or exacerbate gender inequalities.

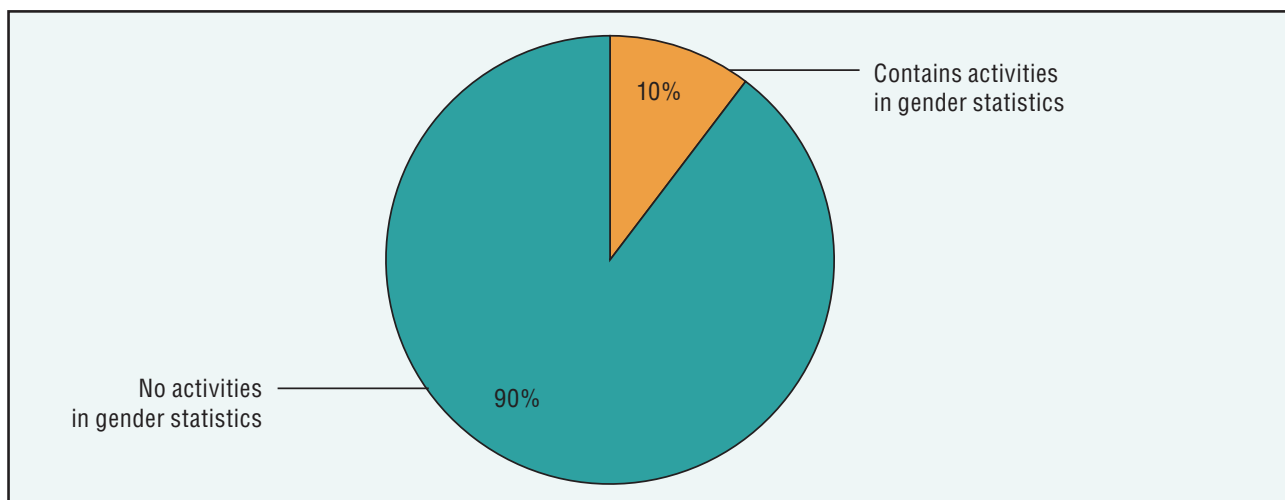
16. The United Nations Statistics Division defines a gender-statistics-related activity as containing at least one of the following characteristics: 1) data are collected and presented by sex as a primary and overall classification; 2) data reflect gender issues; 3) data are based on concepts and definitions that adequately reflect the diversity of women and men and capture all aspects of their lives; 4) data collection methods take into account stereotypes and social and cultural factors that may induce gender bias in the data.

Figure 13. Share of statistical development projects targeting gender equality, bilateral donors



Category 0: The project/programme has been screened against the marker but has not been found to target gender equality.  
 Category 1: Gender equality is an important and deliberate objective, but not the principal reason for undertaking the project/ programme.  
 Category 2: Gender equality is the main objective of the project/ programme and is fundamental in its design and expected results. The project/ programme would not have been undertaken without this gender equality objective.  
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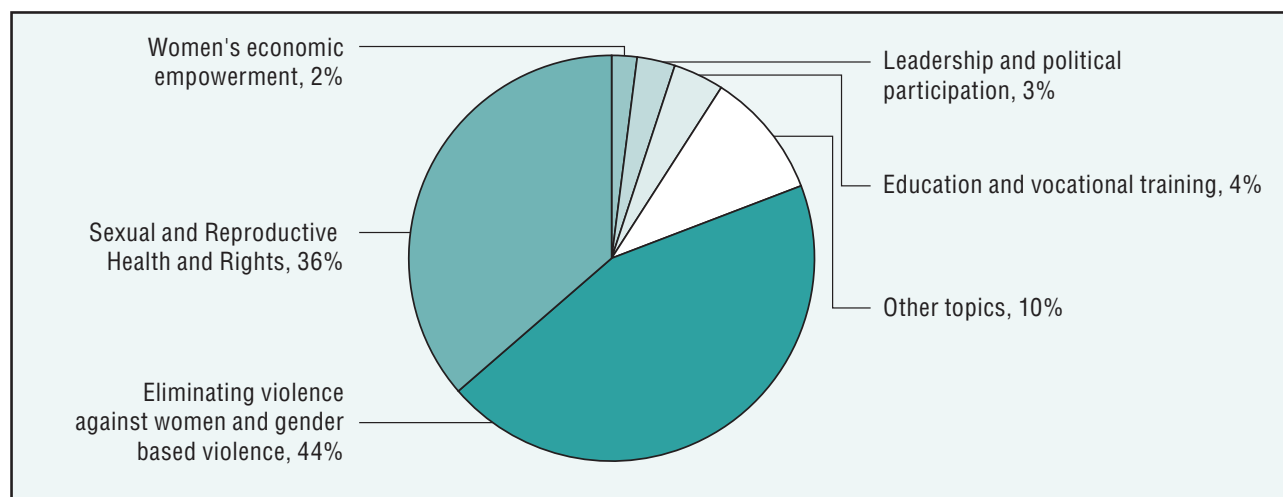
Figure 14. Number of projects with gender statistics activities in 2016, multilateral donors



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Figure 15. Commitments by gender statistics area in 2016, multilateral donors



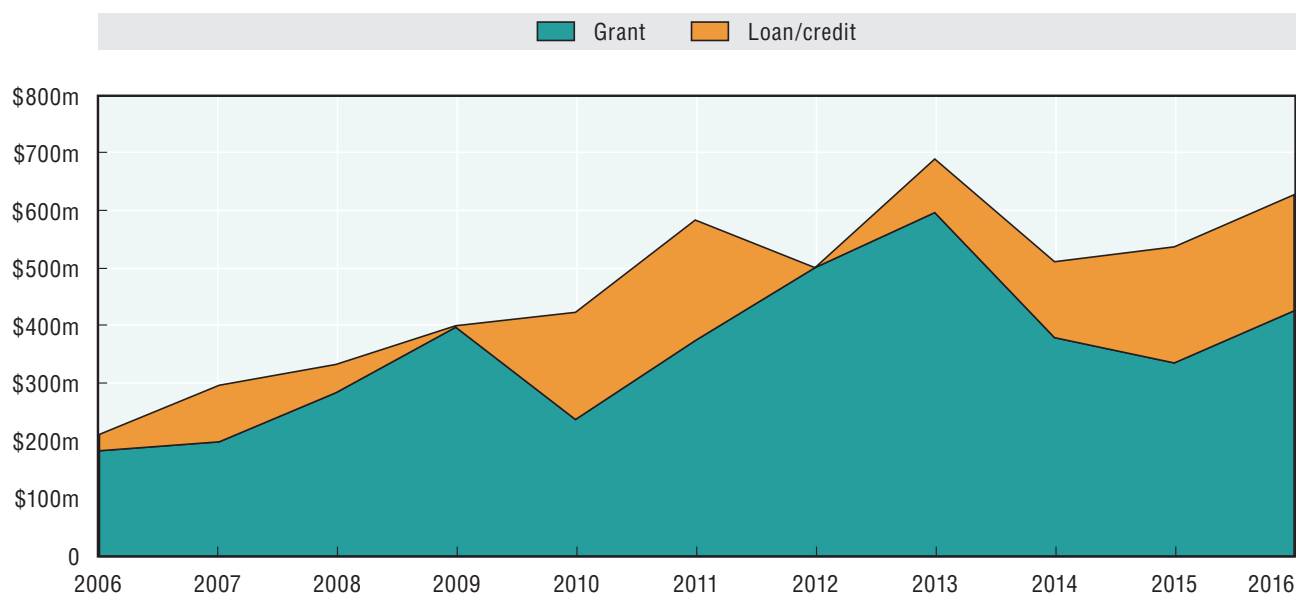
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A more complete picture of support for gender statistics should include support for sex disaggregation from conventional sources, including surveys (e.g. household or labour surveys). This first estimate from multilateral donors (from the PRESS survey) aims to provide a proxy for the allocation of financial commitments by gender statistics area. In the future, tracking support towards other gender-related commitments will help improve the accuracy of the estimate.

## Methods of financing

**Grants remain the main financing instrument;** however, the choice between grants and loans/credit differs widely across regions. In Latin America and the Caribbean, nearly half the total volume of aid was provided as loans/credits between 2006 and 2016, but in Africa less than 20% of aid during the same period was in the form of loans/credits. GDP per capita of recipient countries are not significantly correlated with the type of financing they received. On the donor's side, 89% of loans/credits came from bilateral donors. Unallocated commitments are predominantly distributed as grants. Loans/credits also tend to be larger than average grants. For instance, the Russian Federation will receive a USD 48 million loan from the World Bank for its Integrated Environmental Monitoring Project during 2016-20. While grants and loans have been the main financing instruments, new models are emerging. Recent findings show a more diverse range of practices in financing statistical systems (see Box 3).

Figure 16. Commitments by method of financing in 2006-2016



Link to Figure Data: [PRESS 2018\\_Figure Data](#)

### BOX 3.

#### Good practices for sustained financing

Statistical systems in many low and middle-income countries find it difficult to attract adequate funding, making it harder to fulfil their mandate. Breaking this vicious circle requires a better understanding of factors that have been shown to improve statistical systems and the role that finance plays in this process. To this end, a PARIS21 study (PARIS21, 2018) carried out case studies of three countries that have been relatively successful in attracting finance to support statistics: Ethiopia, the Philippines and Rwanda. It found that the following factors are important in constructing well-financed national statistical systems:

- 1. Demand for statistics.** Demand in all three countries came via monitoring commitments to the Millennium Development Goals and national development plans.
- 2. A high level of national political interest.** In Rwanda

and the Philippines, leaders in the executive office championed developing statistical systems.

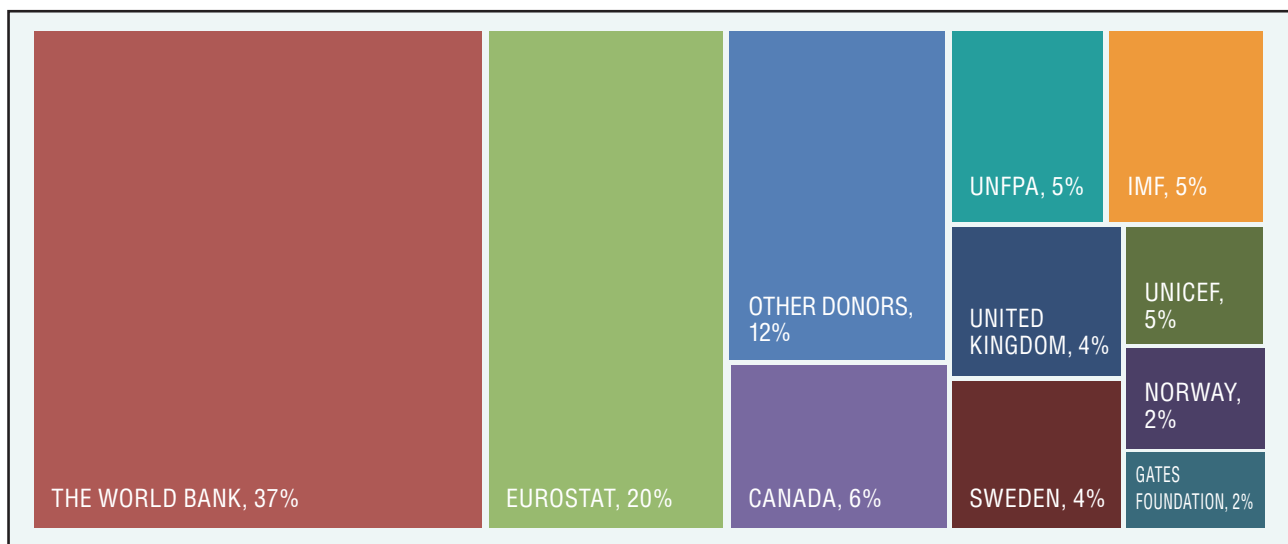
- 3. Donor alignment with government strategies.** Aligning NSDS designs with the Paris Declaration principles attracts external technical and financial assistance.
- 4. Legal autonomy.** Giving legal status to national statistical offices (NSOs) builds trust, helping to ensure sustained financing and allowing them to formulate their own budgets, adapted to demand.
- 5. Alignment of the NSDS with country development plans.** Countries maintaining control of the statistical agenda feeding into national development plans attracts more external finance.
- 6. Co-ordination between statistical stakeholders** with regular inter-agency meetings. This gives countries a strong negotiation position with donors.

Source: OECD (2018), "Good practices for sustained financing of national statistics", *PARIS21 Discussion Paper*, No. 12, OECD Publishing, Paris, <https://tinyurl.com/yb9w2agr>.

## Key findings by provider of development co-operation

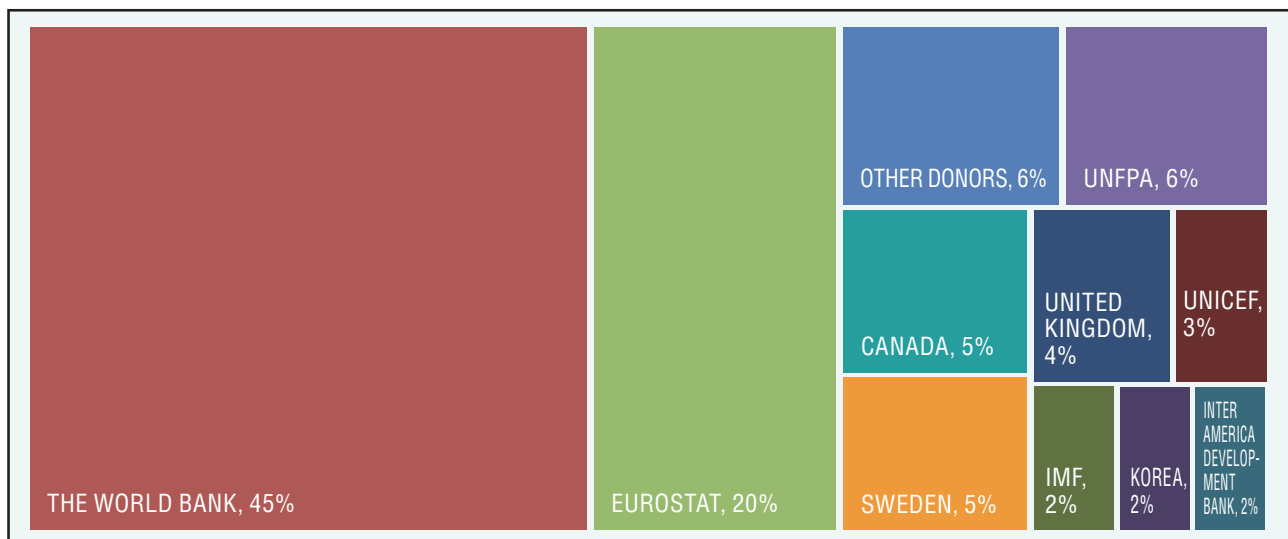
A large share of global support to statistics continues to come from a very small number of providers. The top five providers of development co-operation in statistics – the World Bank, UNFPA, Eurostat, IMF and UNICEF – provided 69% of total commitments in 2016. While the World Bank, Eurostat and UNFPA are strongly engaged in country-specific aid to statistics, Canada, IMF and the United Kingdom are among the top donors for unallocated commitments. Unallocated commitments accounted for approximately 32% (USD 623 million) in 2016. Figures 17 to 19 illustrate support from the top ten providers for each category in 2014-16.

Figure 17. Top ten donors in 2014-2016



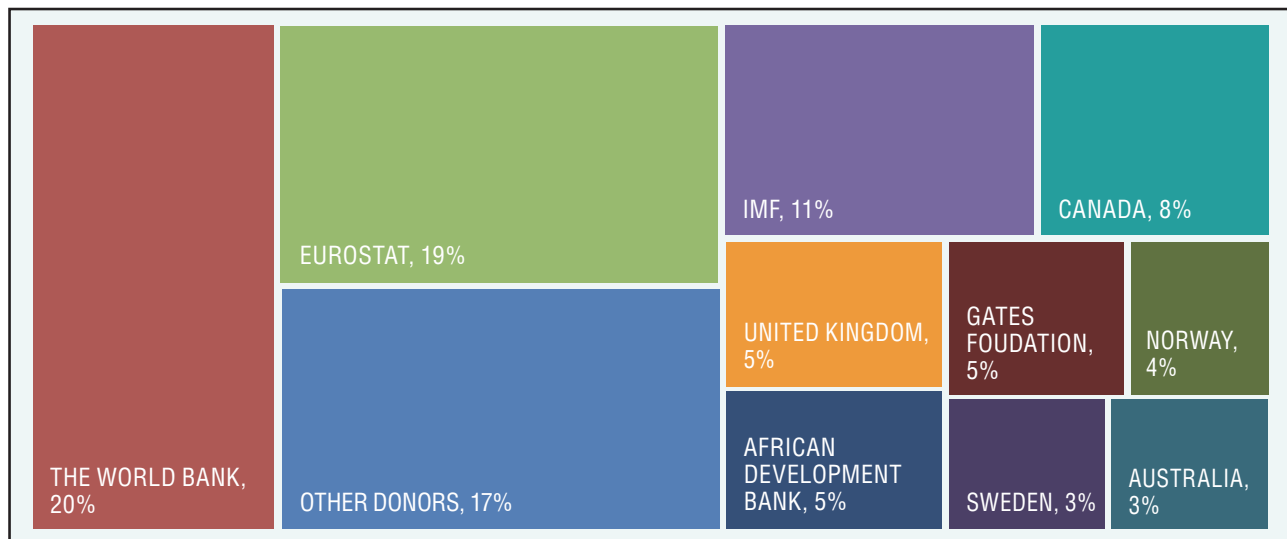
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Figure 18. Top ten donors: Country-specific commitment in 2014-2016



Link to Figure Data: [PRESS 2018\\_Figure Data](#)

Figure 19. Top ten donors: Unallocated commitments in 2014-2016



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## In focus: Support from philanthropy organisations

**Private philanthropy organisations are getting more involved in statistical development.** The Addis Ababa Action Agenda on Financing for Development clearly set out the role of private foundations in development co-operation. Limited statistical evidence, however, has resulted in different interpretations of the modalities and magnitude of foundations' giving.

To help address this knowledge gap, the OECD carried out its first Survey on Global Private Philanthropy for Development. This survey collected comparable, activity-level information on the developmental activities of more than 140 foundations all over the world, providing unique insights about the sectoral and geographic focus and the modalities of philanthropic giving.

This work is part of broader efforts to enhance the coverage and quality of OECD statistics beyond official development assistance, in order to get a better understanding of the big picture of all resource flows to developing countries.

The survey, presented in *Private Philanthropy for Development* (OECD, 2018b), finds that private foundations provided USD 23.9 billion from 2013 to 2015, averaging USD 7.96 billion per year. The Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation was the most significant of the foundations surveyed, providing 49% of total resources. Middle-income countries received 67% of country-specific philanthropic funding, with just one-third of such funding going to least developed countries. Africa was the main beneficiary region (28% of the three-year total), followed by Asia (17%) and Latin America (8%). The data also looks at modalities in terms of implementing partners and restrictiveness of the provided funds.

The data also indicate that during 2013-15, USD 573.7 million (2.4% of the three-year total) could be associated with statistics and data. This figure, however, largely relates to the use of data as a means to achieve other objectives, particularly medical and agriculture research. Focusing on statistical capacity building only, the survey identified only USD 20.1 million (0.08% of the three-year total) for such activities, three quarters of which were provided by the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation, Omidyar Network, Rockefeller Foundation and William and Flora Hewlett Foundation.

Philanthropic organisations have also supported data organisations. With the support of foundations such as Hewlett, data organisations are contributing to strengthen national statistical systems.<sup>17</sup> In 2013 the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation committed a grant of USD 1.4 million to the Institute of Statistical, Social and Economic Research in Ghana to support its institutional capacity and aspiration to become a regional hub within the Agricultural Learning and Impacts Network initiative.<sup>18</sup> Other financing mechanisms towards the data sector are in discussion (see Box 4).

#### BOX 4.

#### Exploring the feasibility of a global fund for development data

A new PARIS21 study will explore the prospects and feasibility of establishing a Global Fund for Development Data.

Global funds have emerged in various sectors of development as international financial structures, combining the mechanisms of a multilateral trust fund and pooled financing. Notably, the Global Fund against AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria was able to mobilise and invest USD 35 billion in 2003-15 and provide 8.1 million people with antiretroviral drugs. Other global funds have emerged in the areas of women's empowerment, education and climate action. However, global funds have to fulfil certain criteria to be successfully implemented in the development sphere. Essential requirements for success are a country-led perspective, multi-stakeholder mechanisms, an

independent review process, performance-based funding and a clear mandate to finance (Sachs and Schmidt-Traub, 2017). If these requirements are fulfilled, global funds could contribute to economies of scale, innovation and best practices in development funding.

The study aims to consult with different actors in the data sector, development finance experts and global fund representatives to examine this alternative for financing the data agenda. The study will feed into the High-Level Group for Partnership, Coordination and Capacity-Building for statistics for the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development process, where Group members have started to reflect on a funding framework to underpin the implementation of the Cape Town Global Action Plan (HLG-PCCB, forthcoming). Publication is planned for early 2019.

Source: PARIS21 (forthcoming)

17. See <https://www.hewlett.org/grants/open-data-watch-for-general-operating-support/>.

18. See <https://www.gatesfoundation.org/How-We-Work/Quick-Links/GrantsDatabase/Grants/2013/11/OPP1082727>.

## What's next?

In its tenth edition, the PRESS report highlights the continuing progress in the financial support for statistics. While support for statistics is stable, the diversification of donors over the past few years – particularly the entry of philanthropic organisations to the field – is an encouraging sign. As the foundations become more robust in key development areas, including sector-specific data strategies, there is potential to involve other actors with an interest in the data agenda.

The increased interest in statistics due to the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs will hopefully translate into stronger commitments in the future. The 2030 Agenda was published in 2015, and funding programmes will need time to shift priorities; PRESS should be able to reflect this in the 2019 edition and beyond.

The Cape Town Global Action Plan, now in its second year of implementation, offers a guiding framework for prioritising financial support for statistics in relation to national priorities and the SDG agenda. Still, increasing financial commitments should not be the only focus of data and statistics advocacy actors. Aligning statistical projects with NSDS priorities and improving donors' co-ordination mechanisms at the country level will be essential. The PRESS report provides valuable information for donors to complement their respective data strategies.

Establishing a solid, coherent and feasible national statistical plan is central to establishing a statistical capacity strategy. Still, the low number of countries with a national statistical plan that is fully funded and under implementation in regions like Latin America and the Caribbean (eight countries), East and South East Asia (seven) and sub-Saharan Africa (three) illustrates the challenge of securing funding (UNDESA, 2018).

Although some progress has been made, countries should consider allocating a specific line in their national budget to support their national statistical systems. Allocating their own resources to statistical capacity should be a long-term objective for governments, in particular to ensure the regular production of core statistics.

The gender statistics pilot in this year's report sheds some light on the variety of statistical sub-areas where donors are committing their resources. A more detailed account of statistical areas and activities benefitting from donor support can provide a better assessment of existing projects. With this objective, PARIS21 will support the discussion within the OECD Development Assistance Committee for improving the methodology currently used to identify statistical capacity-building projects. Likewise, PARIS21 will keep improving the PRESS survey to produce relevant insights into financing statistical development, introducing sectoral analysis in other areas in the future.

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## BOX 5.

### The road ahead

Over the past five years, the financing for data agenda has gained visibility and seen some progress in the broader development debate. Yet, important challenges lie ahead and should be considered for the future:

- The gap for implementing the SDGs, close to 200 USD million per year, remains an obstacle for attaining the 2030 Agenda (GPSDD, 2016; UNSDSN, 2015).
- Today, only 56 of the 102 countries with statistical plans have secured adequate financing to implement them (UNDESA, 2018).
- Available information on domestic support for statistics remains a challenge in many developing countries.
- The current reporting system for data and from the bilateral donor community needs to be updated to reflect changes in the financing landscape.
- For the purposes of individual reporting, a large number of regional donors including multilateral development banks need to be included in the PRESS survey to better reflect commitments to statistics.

PARIS21 will continue working with its members and those of the development community to respond to these challenges and inform this important debate.

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## Methodology Annexes

Table 1. **Classification of Statistical Activities**

Code	Statistics Area	Code	Statistics Area
<b>1</b>	Demographic and social statistics	<b>3.3</b>	Multi-domain statistics and indicators
<b>1.1</b>	Population and migration	<b>3.3.1</b>	Living conditions, poverty
<b>1.2</b>	Labour	<b>3.3.2</b>	Gender and special population groups
<b>1.3</b>	Education	<b>3.3.3</b>	Information society
<b>1.4</b>	Health	<b>3.3.4</b>	Globalisation
<b>1.5</b>	Income and consumption	<b>3.3.5</b>	Indicators related to the Millennium Development Goals
<b>1.6</b>	Social protection	<b>3.3.6</b>	Sustainable development
<b>1.7</b>	Human settlements and housing	<b>3.4</b>	Yearbooks and similar compendia
<b>1.8</b>	Justice and crime	<b>4</b>	General statistical items and methodology of data collection, processing, dissemination and analysis
<b>1.9</b>	Culture	<b>4.1</b>	Metadata
<b>1.10</b>	Political and other community activities	<b>4.2</b>	Classifications
<b>1.11</b>	Time use	<b>4.3</b>	Data sources
<b>2</b>	Economic Statistics	<b>4.3.1</b>	Population and housing censuses, registers of population, dwellings and buildings
<b>2.1</b>	Macroeconomic statistics, short-term indicators and seasonal adjustments	<b>4.3.2</b>	Agricultural censuses, registers and surveys
<b>2.2</b>	National accounts, non-observed economy	<b>4.3.3</b>	Household surveys
<b>2.3</b>	Business statistics	<b>4.3.4</b>	Business registers and surveys
<b>2.4</b>	Sector statistics	<b>4.3.5</b>	Other administrative and non-survey sources
<b>2.4.1</b>	Agriculture, forestry, fisheries	<b>4.3.6</b>	Data editing and data linkage
<b>2.4.2</b>	Energy	<b>4.4</b>	Data warehousing, output databases, web sites and other use of ICT
<b>2.4.3</b>	Mining, manufacturing, construction	<b>4.5</b>	Dissemination, marketing and promotion of statistical literacy
<b>2.4.4</b>	Transport	<b>4.6</b>	Statistical confidentiality and disclosure protection
<b>2.4.5</b>	Tourism	<b>4.7</b>	Data analysis
<b>2.4.6</b>	Banking, insurance, financial statistics	<b>5</b>	Strategic and managerial issues of official statistics at national and international level
<b>2.4.7</b>	Other services	<b>5.1</b>	Institutional frameworks and principles; role of official statistics, statistical law and other legal instruments
<b>2.5</b>	Government finance, fiscal and public sector statistics	<b>5.2</b>	Statistical programmes, priority setting, relationships with users and respondents
<b>2.6</b>	International trade and balance of payments	<b>5.2.1</b>	Statistical programmes in the framework of NSDS
<b>2.7</b>	Prices	<b>5.2.2</b>	All other statistical programmes, priority settings, relationships with users and respondents
<b>2.8</b>	Labour cost, productivity and competitiveness	<b>5.3</b>	Quality frameworks and evaluation exercises
<b>2.9</b>	Science and technology	<b>5.4</b>	Human resources and training
<b>3</b>	Environment and multi-domain statistics	<b>5.5</b>	Technological resources (including standards for electronic data exchange and data sharing)
<b>3.1</b>	Environment	<b>5.6</b>	Co-ordination of international statistical work
<b>3.2</b>	Regional and small area statistics	<b>5.7</b>	Technical cooperation and capacity building programmes

Table 2. Exchange Rates - Period Average (currency/USD)

Co-operation Provider	Exchange rate in year										
	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
<b>Australia</b>	1.33	1.20	1.19	1.28	1.09	0.97	0.97	1.04	1.11	1.33	1.30
<b>Canada</b>	1.13	1.07	1.07	1.14	1.03	0.99	1.00	1.03	1.11	1.28	1.30
<b>Denmark</b>	5.95	5.44	5.10	5.36	5.62	5.37	5.79	5.62	5.61	6.73	6.60
<b>Japan</b>	116.30	117.75	103.36	93.57	87.78	79.81	79.79	97.6	105.94	121.04	112.17
<b>New Zealand</b>	1.54	1.36	1.42	1.60	1.39	1.27	1.23	1.22	1.21	1.43	1.41
<b>Norway</b>	6.41	5.86	5.64	6.29	6.04	5.60	5.82	5.88	6.30	8.06	8.27
<b>Sweden</b>	7.38	6.76	6.59	7.65	7.21	6.49	6.78	6.51	6.86	8.43	8.55
<b>Switzerland</b>	1.25	1.20	1.08	1.09	1.04	0.89	0.94	0.93	0.92	0.96	0.98
<b>Euro area</b>	0.80	0.73	0.68	0.72	0.76	0.72	0.78	0.75	0.75	0.90	0.90
<b>UK</b>	0.54	0.50	0.55	0.64	0.65	0.62	0.63	0.65	0.61	0.65	0.78

Table 3. List of stemmed keyword sequences used to identify statistics components in CRS project descriptions

English			
birth registr	statistical product	afristat	cluster survey
vital statist	statistical busi	ckan	business survey
vital registr	data collect	prsp monitor	national Survey
civil registr	data process	data revolut	health survey
death registr	data access	lfs questionnaire	partnership statist
crvs	statistical harmon	force survey	regional statist
administrative databas	survey harmon	government statist	national statist
data port	data harmon	govt statist	metadata exchang
devinfo	harmonization data	statistics law	mdg assess
data arch	statistical system	statistics legisl	assessment mdg
archive data	nsds	disaggregated data	measuring ind
data dissemin	development statist	data disaggreg	indicator measur
disseminate data	mdg indic	disaggregated sex	statistical methodolog
disseminate statist	statistical standard	disaggregated gend	evaluation methodolog
statistics dissemin	data standard	gender disaggreg	survey methodolog
microdata	statistical capac	sex disaggreg	census
metadata	data cur	statistical studi	data improv
data manag	curating data	collection method	improv data
data document	statistics offic	business registr	improv statist
survey data	office statist	registration busi	statistics improv
household survey	statistics bureau	survey design	gender statist
quality statist	bureau statist	data compil	disaggregated ind
statistics qu	statistics train	survey system	disaggregated statist
quality survey	institute statist	statistician	regional survey
survey qu	demographic data	statistical program	national data
quality data	demographic statist	statistical programm	statistics databas
data qu	mdg monitor	minimum statist	statistics db
access data	monitoring mdg	statistical data	national account
open data	release data	data entri	data avail
use data	data releas	statistical oper	availability data
produce data	national survey	questionnaire design	statistics avail
production data	survey programm	design questionnair	availability statist
data us	survey program	statistics survey	data develop
data produc	agency statist	statistics questionnair	develop data
data outreach	statistics ag	sampling plan	
data awar	survey catalogu	agricultural survey	
data product	survey catalog	multiple ind	

**Table 3. List of stemmed keyword sequences used to identify statistics components in CRS project descriptions (cont.)**

Spanish			
registro nac estadísticas vital registro civil registro defuncion crvs datos administr portal dat devinf archivo dat datos arch difusion dat difundir dat difundir estadist microdat metadat gestion dat documentacion dat datos encuest encuesta hogar estadísticas cal calidad estadist encuestas cal calidad encuest datos cal calidad dat datos acces datos abiert utilizacion dat producir dat produccion dat	usuario dat productor dat divulgacion dat conciencia dat usuarios dat produccion estadist recopilacion dat procesamiento dat acceso dat armonizacion estadist armonizacion encuest armonizacion dat sistema estadist desarrollo estadist normas estadist estandares dat capacidades estadist datos cur oficina estadist nacional estadist capacitacion estadist formacion estadist instituto estadist informacion demograf estadísticas demograf monitoreo odm seguimiento odm evaluacion odm publicacion dat encuesta nacional	programa encuest agencia estadist catalogo encuest afristat ckan monitoreo erp revolucion dat cuestionario ep encuesta pobl estadísticas nacional estadísticas gobiern ley estadist legislacion estadist datos desgl estudios estadist registro negoci diseño encuest compilacion dat sistema encuest estadist programa estadist estadístico minim datos estadist entrada dat operacion estadist diseño cuestionari cuestionario diseñ encuesta estadist cuestionario estadist plan muestre	encuesta agricul indicadores multipl encuesta agrup encuestas empresarial encuesta salud consorcio estadist estadísticas regional intercambio metadat medicion ind metodologia estadist metodologia evalu metodologia encuest cens datos mejor mejora dat mejora estadist estadísticas mejor estadísticas gener indicador desagreg estadísticas desgl encuesta regional datos nacional contabilidad nacional disponibilidad dat datos dispon estadísticas dispon disponibilidad estadist datos desarroll desarrollo dat
French			
enregistrement naiss statistiques état enregistrement état enregistrement faits statistiques vital état civil enregistrement décès crv données administr portail don devinfo archive don données arch diffusion don diffusion statist microdon métadon gestion don documentation don données enquêt enquête ménag statistiques qual enquête qual qualité enquêt données qual qualité don données acces données ouvert produire don données utilis utilisateur don données product	producteur don sensibilisation don production don production statist modèle statist statistique général collecte don traitement don accès don harmonisation statist harmonisation enquêt harmonisation don système statist snd développement statist statistiques développ indicateur omd normes statist normes don capacités statist curation don national statist bureau statist formation statist enquête agricol institut statist statistiques démograph données démograph suivi omd omd surveil données rejet enquête national	programme enquêt agence de statist catalogue enquêt afristat ckan suivi dsrp révolution don enquête forc rgph statist pay gouv statist loi statist don ventill ventill sex étud statist désagreg sex méthodes collect enregistrement entrepris examen don conception enquêt compilation don système enquêt matière collect statisticien programme statist statistique minimum don statist saisie don opération statist rédaction questionnair plans sondag enquête statist	indicateurs multipl méthodologie enquêt enquêtes conjoncturel enquête sant indice harmonis partenariat statist statistiques régional statistiques national échange metadon évaluation omd mesurer ind recueillir don méthodologie statist méthodologie évalu méthodologie enquêt recens amélioration don données amélior amélioration statist statistiques amélior statistiques sex indicateur désagreg statistiques ventill enquête régional données national comptes national disponibilité don disponibilité statist développement don données développ

Table 4. List of sector codes used to identify statistics components in CRS project descriptions

CRS Sector Code	CRS Sector
11110 11330 11430	<b>EDUCATION</b> Education policy and administrative management Vocational training Advanced technical and managerial training
12110 12240	<b>HEALTH</b> Health policy and administrative management Basic nutrition
13010	<b>POPULATION POLICIES/PROGRAMMES AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH</b> Population policy and administrative management
15110 15111 15130 15153	<b>GOVERNMENT AND CIVIL SOCIETY</b> Public sector policy and administrative management Public finance management Legal and judicial development Media and free flow of information
16010 16020 16050	<b>OTHER SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICES</b> Social/ welfare services Employment policy and administrative management Multisector aid for basic social services
22040	<b>COMMUNICATION</b> Information and communication technology (ICT)
23010	<b>ENERGY GENERATION AND SUPPLY</b> Energy policy and administrative management
25010	<b>BUSINESS AND OTHER SERVICES</b> Business support services and institutions
31110 31164	<b>AGRICULTURE</b> Agricultural policy and administrative management Agrarian reform
43010 43082	<b>MULTISECTOR/CROSS-CUTTING</b> Multisector aid Research/scientific institutions
74010	<b>HUMANITARIAN AID</b> Disaster prevention and preparedness



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