

Aid For Statistics: An Inventory of Financial Instruments

Open Data Watch
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Summary

This report summarizes outcomes of a survey by Open Data Watch (ODW) of the principal organizations providing aid for statistics. Because over 50 percent of the aid for statistics comes in the form of trust fund grants, the focus of the study has been on identifying trust funds that support statistical capacity building. This report provides an inventory of such instruments, along with a list of findings and a set of recommendations. The objective is to inform the consideration and planning of new funding streams to support the data revolution for sustainable development. By outlining the existing mechanisms and starting a discussion on what is available and working and what is missing or not working well, we hope this study will add value to the design of financing mechanisms that respond to the urgent need for better development data.

Background

Data provide the foundation for sound decision-making, guiding development and building accountability. With the increasing demand for better data and expanding opportunities to improve supply, management, openness and use of data, we face a critical opportunity to respond to the need for a data revolution for sustainable development.

Since the call for a development data revolution in 2013, the level of interest in data and the energy and enthusiasm among diverse groups of stakeholders to make the needed changes has never been higher. The need for more and better global financing to support the data revolution is an important part of these discussions. The report of the UN Secretary General's Independent Expert Advisory Group (IEAG) recommended:

... that a proposal be developed for a new funding stream and innovative financing mechanisms to support the data revolution for sustainable development, for discussion at the Third International Conference on Financing for Development which will take place in Addis in July 2015.¹

¹ The United Nations Secretary General's Independent Expert Advisory Group on a Data Revolution for Sustainable Development, 2014, *A World That Counts*, 25, <http://www.undatarevolution.org/wp-content/uploads/2014/12/A-World-That-Counts2.pdf>.

* We are very grateful for the input we received for this report from the African Development Bank, European Commission, the Food and Agriculture Organization, the Inter-American Development Bank, the International Monetary Fund, the Islamic Development Bank, United Nations Economic Commission for Europe, the United Nations Statistical Division, and the World Bank. Any errors that appear in this document are solely the responsibility of Open Data Watch.

Recipients of aid for statistics: The global statistical system is composed of national, regional, and international statistical offices both on the official government side and on the non-governmental or private side. At the center of the global statistical system are the national statistical offices, which are generally the official source and guardians of development statistics. Although low-income and low-capacity countries have benefited from increased aid for statistics, many still face problems of low capacity in all phases of the production cycle--collection, management, and dissemination of development data. Many also face issues with political independence and leadership. Lack of quality and timeliness and inadequate access to data from statistical offices has led to low usage, lack of trust, and low investment in data. This has put many countries' systems in a vicious cycle. There is an urgent need for increasing the investment in national statistical systems of developing countries and turning this vicious cycle into a virtuous one.

The other recipients of external aid have been international and regional statistical offices. To support the global data monitoring and policy needs, countries and the international community also need cross-country timely comparable data, provided by international, regional, or specialized organizations. To support these activities, donors have provided financial assistance to international organizations to support their activities and to use their special expertise to provide technical support to countries in need of technical assistance.

Domestic versus external financing of statistics: Financing of statistical systems at the national level is an important part of a government's domestic financing plans. Core activities include statistics on people and their living conditions, as well as economic, financial, and environmental conditions. However, many developing countries rely heavily on external sources to finance their national statistical systems from planning to implementation of national activities. An ODW review of recent national statistical development strategies (NSDS) shows that in the 77 IDA eligible countries, about half of the financing of official statistics is from aid.²

Variety of financial instruments for aid for statistics: Currently, the international community uses a wide array of financial instruments to provide aid for statistics, without any formal or informal linkages among them. Many are designed to provide funds directly in the form of grants, loans, technical assistance (TA) or technical cooperation (TC)³ for improving country national statistical systems. Some are

² Jessica Espey et al. Sustainable Development Solutions Network, 2015, *Data for Development: A Needs Assessment for SDG Monitoring and Statistical Capacity Development*, 33. <http://unsdsn.org/resources/publications/a-needs-assessment-for-sdg-monitoring-and-statistical-capacity-development/>

³ The official definition of technical cooperation is provided in OECD's Development Co-operation Report 2013: "Technical Co-Operation: Includes both: *i*) grants to nationals of aid recipient countries receiving education or training at home or abroad; and *ii*) payments to consultants, advisers and similar personnel, as well as teachers and administrators serving in recipient countries (including the cost of associated equipment). Assistance of this kind provided specifically to facilitate the implementation of a capital project is included indistinguishably among bilateral project and programme expenditures, and is omitted from technical co-operation in statistics of aggregate flows."

For the purpose of this report we distinguish this from technical assistance, which we define as missions where experts from the host agency are sent to provide training and support.

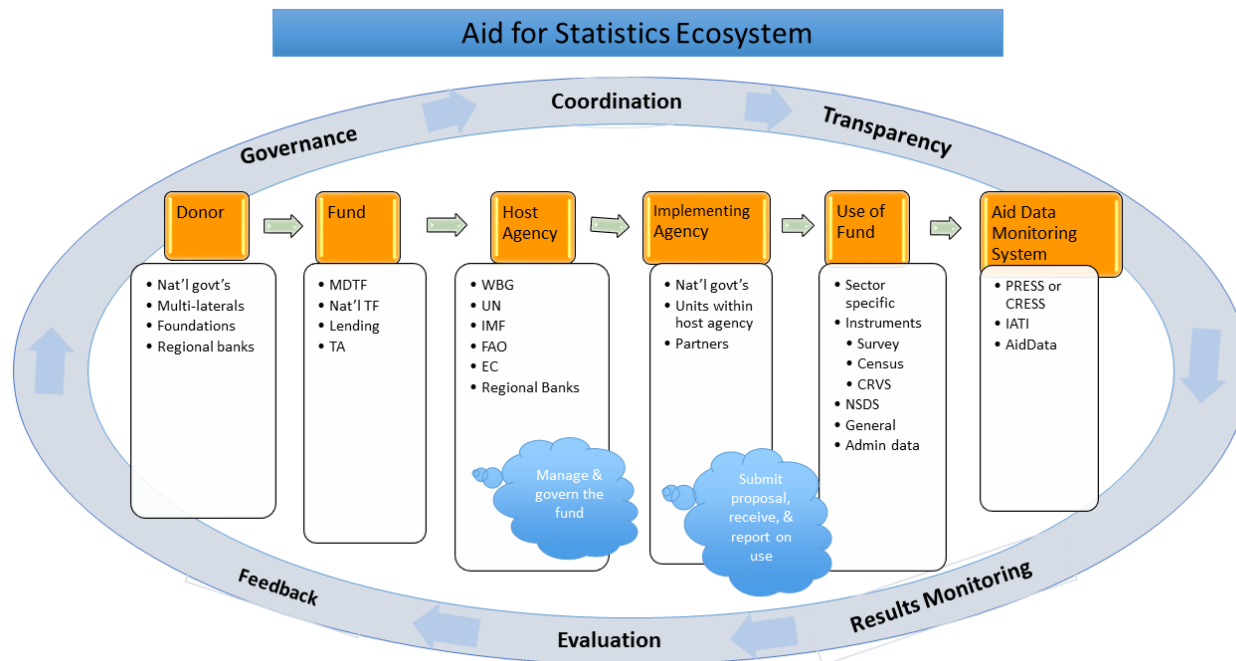
thematic trust funds focusing on specific development sectors such as gender, agriculture, or the environment. An increasing number of instruments fund ad-hoc data activities of host agencies, broadly aiming at improving international data systems, such as piloting innovative ways to collect data. Yet other instruments fund a combination of activities including those that build partnerships for collective actions to solve problems of national or international data systems.

Aid for Statistics Ecosystem: The diagram below provides an at-a-glance view of the relationship among different elements of aid for statistics and how funds flow from donors to agencies that host the funding instrument and manage and govern the funds. The last two steps show the variety of ways that the implementation is done and what the funds are used for and, finally, the monitoring systems where details on aid for statistics should ideally be recorded. The ecosystem of aid for statistics should also provide for good governance, coordination, and full transparency. The inputs to and results of aid for statistics should be monitorable and periodically evaluated with feedback loops from results achieved and impacts made to future plans of both countries and donors.

A typical example occurs when multiple donors from national governments come together to agree on pooling their resources allocated for statistical support in a multi-donor-trust fund (MDTF) hosted in an agency that has the capacity and experience to manage and govern the fund.⁴ Through a transparent and well-governed process, potential recipients at national, host, or partner agencies will then have access to the MDTF based on approved project plans with clear results to be achieved. The outcome should be measurable, as should information about the size and purpose of the grant. Such an ecosystem should also provide for multi-year and more predictable support to recipients at the national level. This will in turn provide incentives for better planning and budgeting that would leverage domestic resources. This will also help with establishing a better result-based plan or a country compact.⁵ Donors should also pool funds at the country level to finance projects. In this arrangement, MDTF funds can combine with funds from bilateral donors, private foundations, and other sources.

⁴ The administrative fees charged by different agencies for managing a trust fund varies between 2% charged by the World Bank to 13% charged by the UN.

⁵ Country compacts would include agreements between donors, countries and other stakeholders to meet certain goals towards improving the national statistical system, ideally in conjunction with a National Strategy for the Development of Statistics. Funds would be disbursed against progress toward these goals. For more information see <http://www.cgdev.org/blog/data-revolution-bottom>



The Inventory

What are the different funding mechanisms that support aid for statistics, who are the donors supporting these funds, what is their magnitude, and how do they work? To answer these questions we conducted a survey of key agencies providing financial or technical assistance for statistics in the form of grants, loans, or in-kind contributions. We also actively searched for information about various funds to reduce the burden on our potential respondents. As of June 24, 2015, ten out of twelve agencies that we approached provided a detailed response. We are grateful for their timely and comprehensive response and would appreciate receiving any further revisions or corrections to their submissions.

The information collected is organized in the form of an inventory of existing financial instruments that provide aid for statistics. The format allows for future additions and periodic updating and entering of new instruments to the inventory.

To differentiate between funds, we have come up with a typology, shown in Attachment 1, for categorizing different funds. The typology identifies seven categories of funds based on their mode of operation. For example, the typology helps us to see which funds support partnerships and which are set up for countries to draw grants and implement a plan of action. It also shows funds, which are mostly for the host agencies' use to add value to global statistics. The typology also differentiates between funds that are based on a multi-donor or pooling of funds as opposed to one single donor grant.

A total of thirty-one instruments were recorded in this study. Fourteen were multi-donor trust funds, executed by the host organization; three were lending instruments; and seven were multilateral grants executed by countries. The remaining instruments fell into other categories.

Findings

Table 1 provides a quick summary of the results collected from the ten agencies in the study sample. These agencies provide a variety of aid to statistics covering almost all seven categories in the typology. And there is wide variety in the geographical and sectoral focus of the instruments. Some instruments are aimed to provide global support like the World Bank TFSCB, while others are focused on regional support such as the AfDB funds. A number of instruments are also sectoral focused such as the FAO's fund to support the implementation of the Global Strategy to improve Agricultural and Rural Statistics. This variety supports a range of areas from the demand side, but it is difficult to see if collectively they support a common strategy for improvements to national and global statistical priorities. In fact, there may be some duplication of efforts among them, which is difficult to spot due to lack of information.

Financial support vs. Technical Assistance: Some agencies' support is in the form of technical assistance, which provides expertise and training rather than financial support to recipient countries. One example is of the IMF providing a range of TA for macroeconomic statistics and assistance to countries in meeting their data dissemination standards. Other agencies offer technical cooperation in support for statistical capacity building needs. The European Commission, including DG Eurostat, is the largest provider of TC to developing countries, including financial and technical support in a range of topics.

Data as the main pillar or one of the pillars of a trust fund: While a number of trust funds are exclusively designed to support statistical capacity building, others support a variety of work of which data are only one part. Global Financial Facility (GFF) is an example, where support for countries to strengthen their civil registration and vital statistics (CRVS) systems is only a part of it. It is important that financial support from such trust funds is coordinated with other activities of the national statistical systems if the recipient unit is outside the national system.

The duration of the funds also varies. Some start up for three to five years with extensions for several more years, such as the World Bank TFSCB, which has been in operation for over 15 years. Overall, the most useful trust funds are those with a longer duration, making aid for statistics more predictable for countries and host agencies.

See Attachment 2 for a summary of the information collected so far and Attachment 3 for the detailed description of various funding instruments using a common format.

Distribution by type of instrument and size: The value of the instruments covered in this study also varies greatly. Overall, thirty-one instruments have been included in this study. We have categorized them into three categories: twelve instruments fall into the small category (< \$10 million), eleven fall into the medium category (\$10-\$50 million), and eight are noted as large (> \$50 million).

Chart 1: Annual Aid by Financing Mechanism
(in USD millions)

Source: Author Estimate

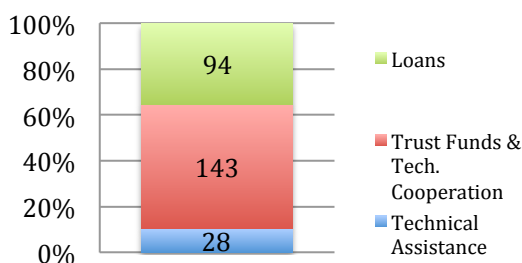
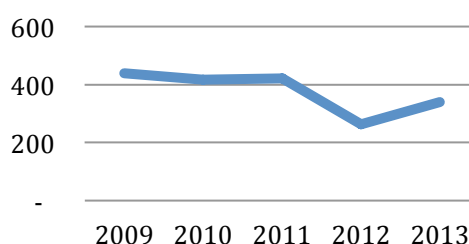


Chart 2: Annual Total Commitments to Aid for Statistics
(in USD millions)

Source: PRESS Report 2013



The financial instruments in this study contribute an estimated \$264 million per year to fund aid for statistics. Chart 1 illustrates the distribution of these funds. Approximately 54 percent (\$143 million) goes to instruments for financing technical cooperation or other grant-based trust funds. 10 percent (\$28 million) goes to provide technical assistance. The remaining 36 percent (\$94 million) is disbursed as loans.

It should be noted that the instruments covered do not include bilateral donors' direct support to countries. Chart 2 shows fluctuations in aid for statistics commitments per year for the past five years according to PARIS21's PRESS Report 2013.⁶ The report estimates that donors committed \$394 million dollars to statistical capacity building projects in 2013. This suggests that approximately \$130 million dollars is contributed by mechanisms outside of this study, including multilateral organizations that did not report and bilateral donors.

Governance and monitoring of results: The governance process for the funds in this study varies widely, from those that have a formal process to many with much less elaborate governance. The formal processes include a well-documented charter, country eligibility criteria, a steering group, a management committee to approve the proposal, and a monitoring system to track progress. An example of formal governance is the World Bank's Statistics for Results Facility. Very few of the funds

⁶ PARIS21, 2014, *Partner Report on Support to Statistics: PRESS 2013*.
<http://www.paris21.org/sites/default/files/PRESS2013-Report-Highlights.pdf>

covered actually monitor the impact and results of projects that are being funded. More information on the operation of the funds is available in Attachment 2.

Alignment of aid for statistics instruments with international guidelines:

Financial instruments should be designed to adhere to general guidelines for aid effectiveness, such as the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness and the Accra Agenda for Action. MDTFs have the potential to increase harmonization and decrease donor fragmentation--central issues addressed in both international guidelines. Financial mechanisms should also be designed to improve aid predictability, which remains a major challenge for aid for statistics. The Paris Declaration and the Accra Agenda called for donors to disclose their plans for donations over a three to five year window. This period would provide the necessary time for the development of effective trust funds. Ideally, donors would provide information about their plans for trust funds over a fifteen-year period, corresponding with the duration of the Sustainable Development Goals.

Our Recommendations

To realize the potential of the data revolution, the international community needs to persuade all stakeholders to increase their level of investments in statistics, particularly for low-income countries. But, raising new commitments should go hand-in-hand with looking into better and smarter ways to use existing funds and commitments. Here are recommendations based on this study, which together could provide an efficient foundation for a new funding stream to support the data revolution.

Double the volume of aid for statistics in the form of grants: Combining the outcome of this study with a recent study by the Sustainable Development Solutions Network in coordination with a number other experts reveals some new information. The SDSN study suggests that, in addition to current aid levels, an additional \$200 million dollars in aid will be necessary each year to help 77 lower-income countries track statistics for the Sustainable Development Goals.⁷ At least for this group of countries, the increase will need to be financed primarily through trust funds, rather than through loans or technical assistance. As mentioned above, we estimate that about \$143 million per year goes to aid through trust funds and technical cooperation. Adding \$200 million per year, as called for in the SDSN report, would increase the size from \$143 million per year to \$343 million per year—more than doubling the size of existing trust funds.

Fill the funding gaps for priority areas not previously well resourced. The call for a data revolution and the discussions of problems that need to be solved, have revealed a number of areas where the statistics community needs to do more and better. A crucial area is the need for collecting more gender-disaggregated data. We

⁷ Espey et al. *Data for Development*, 6.

need to increase access and usage of data and improve users' literacy. We need to innovate more and take advantage of the technology advancements and create new possibilities. New techniques in data collection and taking advantage of big data are looking very promising for some of the new areas such as monitoring of Sustainable Development Goals. Very crucial for the success of the data revolution is the setting up of a global partnership for providing a platform for collective action. But, many of these new activities are not the focus of existing aid for statistics instruments and trust funds. Therefore, the new funding stream should create a space for promoting these priorities and offering financial assistance to incentivize countries and agencies to take on these new areas.

Pooling of funds among donors is the best way forward. Multi-donor trust funds and financial instruments offer many advantages in terms of coordination among donors, providing strategic focus and the opportunity to use the funds to leverage domestic financing and work towards building sustainable statistical systems. Pooling of funds also provide a more stable and predictable source for funding statistics, which is a long-term goal that cannot be achieved quickly. Finally, the pooling of funds can promote a more results-based financing culture grounded in agreements through a country compact.

Much more can be done to harmonize the various funds. The variety of funds available, while encouraging, is also problematic because of a lack of overall strategy and rationale for why one sector was selected over another or why the focus is a particular group of countries. There is also almost no learning and coordination among the different funds. As the donor community is developing a new funding stream to finance more modern data systems that respond to the call for a data revolution and post 2015 agenda, it would benefit from considering a partnership mechanism for coordination and learning across funds. By treating these as a "family of funds," it would make their collective work have a much bigger impact than a sum of the parts.

Call for better and more open data for aid for statistics. We are grateful for the organizations that responded to our call for help and provided the information requested. However, it would be better for the fund-hosting agencies to make the data on aid for statistics much more open and accessible. The PARIS21 PRESS system is very useful for periodically tracking aid for statistics, but it too will need to be improved. The systems that track aid data such as IATI and AidData are not currently good sources of aid for statistics. Although there is a code for statistical capacity building, it is not used or well recorded. This is an important area needing significant improvements.

Table 1. Organizations and Financial Instruments

Host Organization	Instruments
African Development Bank (AfDB)	AfDB Statistical Capacity Building Lending Facility
	AfDB Statistical Capacity Building Trust Fund
European Commission	Development Cooperation Programme
Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)	Global Trust Fund for the Global Strategy to Improve Agricultural and Rural Statistics
International Monetary Fund (IMF)	GDDS Project for Anglophone Africa
	IMF STA Bilateral Accounts
	IMF Regional Technical Assistance Centers (RTACs)
	IMF Statistical Department Multi-Donor Trust Funds
Inter-American Development Bank (IDB)	Multi-Donor Trust Funds
	IDB Lending for Statistical Capacity Building
	IDB Technical Cooperation Program
International Development Research Centre	Open Data for Development Network
Islamic Development Bank	DFID STATCAP Fund
United Nations Economic Commission for Europe	UNECE Technical Cooperation
	United Nations Special Programme for the Economies of Central Asia (SPECA) Programme Working Group on Statistics (PWGS)
United Nations Statistical Division (UNSD)	Extra budgetary Trust Funds for strengthening statistical capacity (bilateral and multilateral)
	Regular Program for Technical Cooperation (RPTC)
	United Nations Development Account (DA)
World Bank- Trust Funds/ Lending for Statistics	STATCAP Lending Facility
	Trust Fund for Statistical Capacity Building (TFSCB)
	International Household Survey Network (IHSN) and Accelerated Data Program (ADP) Trust Fund
	Living Standard Measurement Survey (LSMS) Program and Trust Fund Program
	The International Comparison Program-- Trust Fund
World Bank-Trust Funds with Some Data Component	Development Grant Facility (DGF) Financing Statistical Capacity Building
	A Global Financing Facility in Support of Every Woman Every Child (GFF)
	The Umbrella Facility for Gender Equality (UFGE)
	Wealth Accounting and the Valuation of Ecosystem Services (WAVE) Multi-Donor Trust Fund
	Korean Trust Fund for ICT4D
	Knowledge for Change Trust Fund (KCP)

Attachment 1: Typology

A Typology of Financial Instruments to Support Statistical Capacity Development

Type of Instrument	Description	Example
1. Multilateral lending - country focus	IFI Project or program lending operations	WB STATCAP lending to many countries
2. Bilateral grant – <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Country focus • Regional focus • Thematic focus 	Grants that bilateral donors provide directly	DFID type support to countries, regional, or thematic areas or Gates support to LSMSM-ISA
3. Bilateral, multilateral, or organizational support <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In form of TA 	When support is not financial but through provision of Technical Assistance	IMF TA programs for macro statistics or UNSD’s RPTC and UNSD -China NBS/NASG Grant Agreements for strengthening statistical and geospatial capacity
4. Multi-Donor TF (MDTF) – country executed	Multi-donor trust fund providing grants to countries	WB Statistics for Results Facility, WB TFSCB, ECASTAT
5. MDTF – host agency executed	Multi-donor trust fund providing grants to units within the host agency to work on statistical issues together with other partners.	WB TFSCB, LSMS, UNSD’s EDGE project
6. MDTF – host agency or partner executed	MDTF with more flexibility for grantee criteria	TF for ICP, where grants could be given to regional or country partners or to host agency units working on the project; Gates and Hewlett support for Data2X
7. Special development grants	Special funds put together based on contributions from administrative budgets	UN Development Account and the World Bank’s Development Grant Facility

Detailed description of typology

The table above describes seven types of financial instruments used to finance statistical capacity building. Our typology is meant to highlight various patterns in the relationship between donors and host institutions. We also describe other key features of the types of financing mechanisms.

Type 1. Multilateral lending with a country focus

This mechanism enables multilateral banks to lend their funds to specific countries. The lending institution follows its internal mechanisms for this funding, in accordance with applicable country partnership strategies. The lengthy approval process includes loan preparation, design and approval of projects. The World Bank's STATCAP program and the lending programs of the African Development Bank are examples of this type of financing mechanism.

Type 2. Bilateral grant with a country focus, regional focus, or thematic focus

This financing mechanism provides a direct relationship between the donor and the recipient. Bilateral donor agencies or private foundations provide funds to specific countries or institutions. Grant agreements are signed between the donor and the recipient to outline the project activities and funding schedules. Funds may be disbursed in one tranche or several tranches depending on project duration and size. The Department for International Development's (DFID) support for statistical capacity building in specific countries would fall in this category of funding.

Type 3. Bilateral, multilateral, or organizational support in form of technical assistance

Technical assistance programs that rely on the expertise within a specialized host organization are frequently financed by MDTF or SDTF. In this mechanism, the donors and the institution providing technical assistance (TA) sign grant agreements. The host institution develops the program and makes decisions about the delivery of the TA. Usually, the host agencies specialize in specific sectors of statistics. The best examples are International Monetary Fund (IMF), the United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD), the International Labour Organization (ILO), the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), and other multilateral agencies.

Type 4. Multi-donor trust fund (MDTF) – country executed

These multi-donor trust funds are housed in multilateral or regional institutions. Donors agree on the framework for financing the facilities and sign agreements with the country. These are typically designed to be long-term facilities with donors making multi-year pledges when the facility is designed. However, these trust funds are subject to considerable changes in size as new donors join the trust funds and others end their support. In some cases, an MDTF can become a single donor trust fund (SDTF), with only one donor supporting the program. The host agency usually has a mandate to manage the program and make decisions on funding country or regional projects.

In some cases, donors are members of steering committees and they play a major role in the organization. When single projects are small and the number of projects is large, donors leave most of the decision making to the host institution. In such cases, host institutions create internal mechanisms for project approval. For this type of trust fund, the

recipient country and the host institution sign grant agreements. The approval process and disbursement processes can be slowed considerably in these trust funds by host institution requirements and country approval procedures. The World Bank's Trust Fund for Statistical Capacity Building is an example of this type of trust fund.

Type 5. Multi-donor trust fund (MDTF) - host agency executed

These multi-donor trust funds are housed in multilateral or regional institutions. Donors agree on the framework for financing the facilities and sign agreements with the host agency. These are typically designed to be long-term facilities with donors making multi-year pledges when the facility is designed. However, these trust funds are subject to considerable changes in size as new donors join the trust funds and others end their support. In some cases, a MDTF can become a single donor trust fund (SDTF), with only one donor supporting the program. The host agency usually has a mandate to manage the program and make decisions on funding country or regional projects.

In some cases, donors are members of steering committees and they play a major role in the organization. When single projects are small and the number of projects is large, donors leave most of the decision making to the host institution. In such cases, host institutions create internal mechanisms for project approval. For this type of trust fund, the recipient country and the host institution sign grant agreements. The approval process and disbursement process can be slowed considerably in these trust funds by host institution requirements and country approval procedures. The host institution implements projects. In such cases, the host institution draws on internal expertise to provide TA or hires consultants. The World Bank's Living Standards Measurement Survey is an example of this funding mechanism.

Type 6. Multi-donor trust fund-host agency or partner executed

These trust funds are created to finance large projects such as implementation of the International Comparison Program (ICP) or implementation of the Global Strategy to improve Agricultural and Rural Statistics. Donors pledge funds and sign grant agreements with the host institution. The managers of the program or a steering committee make decisions on the disbursement of the funds. The host agency, sub-regional agencies, and countries may draw on the trust fund to finance their participation in the project. Grant agreements are signed between the host organization and sub-regional agencies or countries participating in the project and then funds are transferred.

Type 7. Special development grant

Some multilateral agencies use part of their operational budget to support projects. Institutions make annual decisions on the allocation of these funds. Some allocations are long term to allow for long term financing of projects. The Development Grant Facility (DGF) of the World Bank, and the United Nations Development Account are two examples of such facilities.

Attachment 2: Summary Table of Mechanisms for Financing Statistical Capacity Development (Millions US\$)

Instrument name	Type	Host Agency	Donors	Total funds	Est. Annual Value*
STATCAP Lending Facility ⁸	1. Multilateral lending - country focus	World Bank	World Bank	\$450	\$45
IDB Statistical Capacity Building Program	1. Multilateral lending - country focus	IDB	Inter-American Development Bank		\$39
AfDB Statistical Capacity Building Program	1. Multilateral lending - country focus 5. MDTF - country focus	AfDB	1) ICP-Africa Fund: World Bank, DFID, Norway; 2) ICP program: World Bank, UK, NORAD-Norway, ACBF	\$100	\$10
GDSS Project for Anglophone Africa ⁹	2. Bilateral support	IMF, World Bank	DFID	\$8.6	\$2.1
IMF STA Bilateral Accounts	2. Bilateral grant – Country focus, Regional focus, Thematic focus	IMF	1)Japan; 2)Enhanced Data Dissemination Initiative: DFID; 3)Access to Finance: Netherlands, Gates Foundation		\$5
Islamic Development Bank STATCAP	2. Bilateral Support-Regional focus	Islamic Dev't Bank	DFID	\$3.2	\$1
IMF Regional Technical Assistance Centers (RTACs)	3. Multilateral support in form of TA	IMF	1) Pacific Financial TA Center: Asian Development Bank, IMF, Australia, EU , Korea, Fiji, New Zealand; 2) Caribbean Regional TA Center: EU, UK, Canada, Caribbean Development Bank, beneficiary countries, Barbados; 3) African RTACs: AfDB, Brazil, China, Canada; 4) Mid East RTAC: France, European Investment Bank, Italy, US, Germany, Kuwait, Oman, Switzerland, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Lebanon; 5)Central America, Panama and Dominican Republic RTAC: Mexico, Central American Bank for Economic Integration, Spain, Inter-American Development Bank, Guatemala		\$15
Global Trust Fund for the Global Strategy to improve	3. Multilateral support in form of TA	FAO	DFID, Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation, Italy.	\$41	\$10

⁸ Program ended in 2014 but several projects are under implementation.

⁹ Ended in 2006.

Instrument name	Type	Host Agency	Donors	Total funds	Est. Annual Value*
Agricultural and Rural Statistics (GAO)					
Statistics for Results Facility Catalytic Fund ¹⁰	3. Multi-Donor TF –country executed	World Bank	UK, Netherlands	\$100	\$10
ECASTAT Trust Fund ¹¹	3. Multi-Donor TF – country or regional agency executed	World Bank	Russia	\$15	\$2
Global Fin. Facility in support of Every Woman Every Child	3. Multi-Donor TF – country executed	World Bank	Norway, Canada	\$800	\$10
AfDB Statistical Capacity Building TF	3. MDTF –country or regional agency executed	AfDB	DFID, EU, Gates Foundation, World Bank, Korea, Japan, Netherlands, Gates Foundation		\$10
Technical Cooperation Trust Funds Between UNSD and Chinese Government	3. MDTF – country or regional agency executed (*Note-only one donor)	UNSD	National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) of China (2009-2015 - \$800,000 per year) National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) of China (2015-2019 - \$1,000,000 per year) National Administration of Surveying, Mapping and Geoinformation (NASG) of China (2013-2017 - \$1,000,000 per year)	\$13	\$2
Regular Program for Technical Cooperation (RPTC)	3. MDTF – country or region agency executed	UNSD	United Nations	2010-11 \$2 2012-14 \$2.6 2014-15 \$2.7	\$1
TF for Statistical Capacity Building	3. MDTF– country executed 5. MDTF – host agency executed	World Bank	France, Canada, Netherlands, Germany, UK, South Korea, Switzerland	\$69.5	\$5
Knowledge for Change TF	5. MDTF – host agency executed	World Bank	World Bank, Norway, Estonia, UK, Canada	\$4.3 in 2014	\$4.3
Open Data for Development Network	5. MDTF – host agency executed	IDRC	International Development Research Centre, DFID, World Bank, Canada's Department of Foreign Affairs, Trade and Development	\$5.4	\$2.5
Umbrella Facility for Gender Equality	5 MDTF– host agency executed	World Bank	Australia, Canada, Denmark, Finland, Germany, Iceland, Norway, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, UK, US	\$45	\$1

¹⁰ Scheduled to end in 2016.

¹¹ Scheduled to end in 2018.

Instrument name	Type	Host Agency	Donors	Total funds	Est. Annual Value*
Wealth Accounting and the Valuation of Ecosystem Services MDTF ¹²	5. MDTF – host agency executed	World Bank	Norway, Germany, UK, EC, Netherlands, Denmark, Japan	\$19	\$2
Living Standard Measurement Survey Program and TF Program	5. MDTF – host agency executed	World Bank	Gates Foundation		\$2
IMF Statistics Dept. MDTF	5. MDTF – host agency executed	IMF	EU, DFID, Australia, Kuwait, Oman, Netherlands, Norway, Switzerland;		\$5
UNECE Technical Cooperation	5. MDTF – host agency executed	UNECE	UNECE	Less than \$1	\$1
IDB Multi-donor Trust Funds	5. MDTF – host agency executed	IDB	1) Public Capacity Building Korea Fund for Econ. Development: Rep. of Korea; 2) Institutional Capacity Strengthening Fund: China; 3) Special Program for Institutional Development: Others		\$5
IDB Technical Cooperation Program	5. MDTF – host agency executed	IDB	IDB	\$135	\$5
Korean Trust Fund for ICT4D	5. MDTF- host agency executed	World Bank	Korea	\$15	\$0.5
International Household Survey Network and Accelerated Data Prog. TF	5. MDTF – host agency executed 7. Special Development Grants	World Bank	DFID, UK, World Bank, Japan	\$1-\$1.5	\$0.5
International Comparison Program - TF	6. MDTF – host agency or partner executed	World Bank	DFID, AusAID, IMF, Islamic Development Bank, Norway's Ministry of Foreign Affairs, UN Development Fund, World Bank	\$8-\$9	\$1
UN Special Program for the Economies of Central Asia Program Working Group on Statistics	6. MDTF – host agency or partner executed	UNECE	UNECE, UNESCAP	\$1-\$1.5	\$0.5
Development Grant Facility Financing Statistical Capacity Building ¹³	7. Special Development Grants	World Bank		\$63	\$3

¹² Scheduled to end in 2016.

¹³ Scheduled to end in 2016.

Instrument name	Type	Host Agency	Donors	Total funds	Est. Annual Value*
European Commission Development cooperation programme	7. Special development grants	EC	European Commission		\$63.2
United Nations Development Account	7. Special development grants	UNSD	United Nations	\$2.4 in 2015	\$0.6

*Annual amounts are based on ODW expert estimates of amounts directed specifically to statistical capacity building.

Attachment 3: Inventory of Financial Mechanisms

Mechanisms for Financing Statistical Capacity Development

Name of Facility: STATCAP Lending Facility

Where facility is hosted: World Bank

Facility Type: 1. Multilateral lending - country focus

URL: <http://www.worldbank.org/en/data/statistical-capacity-building/statcap>

Notes:

STATCAP was approved as a multi-country Statistical Capacity Building Program designed to make it easier for clients to access regular World Bank financing for improving statistical capacity. The program has been completed, though there are still a few active projects. Countries seeking large-scale project financing would now follow the World Bank guidelines and procedures for investment project financing operations. STATCAP was approved by the Board of Executive Directors in 2004, as a “horizontal” Adaptable Program Loan, or APL. It provided a framework for strengthening national statistical systems through a comprehensive approach, and streamlined processing procedures.

The framework encouraged effective coordination, participation of other international and bilateral donors, and participation of national stakeholders, both in the public and private sectors. STATCAP projects were prepared and appraised following regular provisions for investment lending, and financed either through IBRD or IDA as specific investment credits or loans. Projects normally finance the implementation of National Strategies for the Development of Statistics (NSDS) or a similar comprehensive mid-term action plan (such plans are sometimes referred to as a Statistical Master Plan). These strategies or plans normally include: a detailed assessment of the national statistical system; a clear strategy for its further development with goals and targets for the medium term; and an action plan to put it into effect.

STATCAP projects were typically implemented by a national statistical agency or other appropriate government body. They also provided benefits to a number of different agencies and financed a range of activities, including goods, services, civil works, and other costs.

To date, the World Bank has approved 15 projects worth \$450 million in total through STATCAP.

Mechanisms for Financing Statistical Capacity Development

Name of Facility: Inter-American Development Bank Statistical Capacity Program

Where facility is hosted: Inter-American Development Bank

Facility Type: 1. Multilateral lending - country focus

7. MDTF – host agency executed

URL:

Notes:

The IDB loaned a total of \$704.2 million from 1996-2014. These loans are financed by ordinary capital and the fund for special operations. \$85.2 million went to strengthening the NSS. \$165.9 million went to censuses and surveys. \$335.8 million went to registers. \$120 million went to information systems/derived statistics, and \$74 million went to information about crime and justice statistics.

Currently, a loan is being prepared for the Bahamas. Loans are also currently being executed in Paraguay, Suriname, Honduras, Venezuela, and Barbados. These projects are managed according to general practices of the IDB.

Mechanisms for Financing Statistical Capacity Development

Name of Facility: African Development Bank Statistical Capacity Building

Where facility is hosted: African Development Bank

Facility Type: 1. Multilateral lending - country focus

URL:

Notes:

AfDB's internal sources for financing for AfDB's Statistical Capacity Building program is mobilized from– grants from (i) African Development Fund – Regional Public Goods window; (ii) Medium Income Countries (MIC) Trust Fund; and (iii) Transitional States Facility (TSF) on project case-by-case basis; (iv) Resources from country allocations for financing stand-alone statistical projects, and components of programs and projects for mainstreaming statistical support to ensure development effectiveness; and, (v) Resources from the Bank's administrative budget for the regional coordination and management of the program.

For SCB.1 (ICP), the program was financed jointly by the ADF through a grant from the Bank's Multinational Operations Facility and the ICP-Africa Fund to which the World Bank, DFID and Norway contributed. The estimated budget for implementing ICP-Africa activities in the 51 participating African countries was US\$ 34.54 million over the period 2002-2007. Between 2002-2004, a total of US\$5.19 million was raised to facilitate ICP work in Africa with the World Bank contributing US\$3.00 million over 3 years, DFID-UK another US\$1.00 million, NORAD-Norway US\$190,000, the African Capacity Building Foundation (ACBF) US\$1.00 million and the Japanese Trust Fund US\$650. The Bank hitherto had contributed US\$5 million in-kind and in 2004 contributed US\$ 21.4 million.

For SCB.2, the Bank's grant was US\$ 27.8 million for its SCB program with in-kind participation from RMCs.

For SCB.3, the Bank grant was USD 37.75 million to cover the period January 2012 to December 2013, but it is still ongoing.

The replenishment process– dealing with bilaterals and AfDB Board

Within the Bank, the Statistics Department (based on manifestation of interest by member countries) carries out an appraisal of which the final report is presented for Board approval. For other development partners, their contributions are preceded by dialogue between the AfDB and them; generally initiated by the partners (directly or through their Board member) and thence the scope, modality and instruments of cooperation are finalized.

Process of decision-making to finance a project by the institution (approval process, grant/loan agreements, acceptance by the grantee, etc.):

Several avenues are available – but for the most part it is through a country request. The Government submits the request for the utilization of the resources allocated to the country to the Bank. The approval process involves the standard Bank process of obtaining clearances at different levels. Depending on the amount being requested, final approval is delegated to Vice President, President and Board levels.

Mechanisms for Financing Statistical Capacity Development

Name of Facility: IMF STA Bilateral Accounts

Where facility is hosted: IMF

Facility Type: 2. Bilateral grant – Country focus, Regional focus, Thematic focus

URL: <http://www.imf.org/external/np/sta/pdf/aglance.pdf>

Notes:

Japan is STA's largest funding partner, providing generous support across many regions and statistical topics and representing a powerful source of support for IMF member countries.

As of May 2014, nine Japanese funded regional and country-specific programs have been launched and are being implemented:

- Implementation of the System of National Accounts and International Comparison Program in Asia;
- Capacity building for sustainable compilation of real sector statistics in South-Eastern Europe;
- Real sector statistics resident advisors in Bangladesh and Lao PDR;
- Improvement of external sector statistics in the Asia and Pacific region;
- External sector statistics resident advisor in Myanmar covering also Lao PDR;
- Regional government finance statistics in Mainland Asia and the Pacific;
- Enhanced data dissemination program in Asia and Pacific;
- Financial soundness indicators in Africa, Asia, and the Pacific; and
- Supporting preparations for a Monetary Union for the East African Community, by enhancing the monetary policy and statistical areas in member countries.

The United Kingdom Department for International Development (DFID) provides funding for the Enhanced Data Dissemination Initiative (EDDI) for Africa. For the last four years, this program has successfully improved the compilation and dissemination of macroeconomic statistics in African countries. Eleven modules are used to provide TA to countries on monetary, balance of payments, government finance, and national accounts statistics.

The Netherlands has been funding STA's Financial Access Survey since 2011, which is part of the "Access to Finance Project" launched at the World Bank-IMF Annual Meetings in Istanbul in October 2009. The project aims at collecting internationally-comparable geographic and demographic data on access to basic consumer financial services worldwide through an annual survey. In 2013, The Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation also started contributing to the FAS funding.

Mechanisms for Financing Statistical Capacity Development

Name of Facility: DFID Statistical Capacity Building Programme (STATCAP) in Partnership with Islamic Development Bank (IDB)

Where facility is hosted: Islamic Development Bank

Facility Type: 2. Bilateral grant – Country focus, Regional focus, Thematic focus

URL:

<http://www.isdb.org/irj/portal/anonymous?NavigationTarget=navurl://7182b60d804c47d41590c6870adf640a>

Notes: In November 2009, IDB and DFID signed an MOU in which DFID agreed to provide GBP 2 million in support of IDB's Statistical Capacity Building Initiative (IDB-STATCAP). Initial beneficiaries were Yemen, Iraq and Palestine as well as regional statistical activities in the Middle East and North Africa (MENA) region. At the expiration of the 3-year MOU in December 2012, DFID extended the agreement by 2 years and later by another year (ending June 2015) to allow more countries in the MENA region to make use of the fund.

As of today, DFID resources have funded or are still funding the following projects:

- a. Palestine: Palestinian Agricultural Census was financed at a cost of GPP 1 million (half of the total DfID fund) and was completed as scheduled in 2011. The project produced key data series on agriculture in Palestine (and the published result acknowledged the DfID and IDB)
- b. Regional statistical projects: (i) Two regional training workshops in Jordan conducted by the Arab Institute for Research and Training in Statistics (AIRTS) on "In-Depth Demographic Analysis" and "Population Projection Techniques" and (ii) data reconciliation and harmonisation project for selected Middle East and North Africa (MENA) countries by the World Health Organisation (WHO) (US\$201,000 was disbursed).
- c. Egypt: Egypt's Household Income, Expenditure and Consumption Survey (HIECS) for an amount of US\$600,000 (ongoing), first disbursement of US\$150,000 has been made, and the request for the second disbursement is expected soon.
- d. Yemen: Yemen's Survey of Trade in Services and Foreign Direct Investment for an amount of US\$290,744 (ongoing). First disbursement of US\$69,477 was made and an audit exercise of that amount is underway, which will clear the way for the second disbursement.
- e. UN-ESCWA: Survey of energy statistics of Egypt, Jordan, and Palestine for an amount of US\$421,897 (ongoing), of which 81% of the amount is disbursed.

In the latest 2014 STATCAP Annual Review prepared by DfID, which was published internationally, it stated that "Because of the good progress that IDB STATCAP has made it now has three ongoing projects set for delivery early to mid-2015 – it has been scored as an A – meets expectations".

Mechanisms for Financing Statistical Capacity Development

Name of Facility: GDDS Project for Anglophone Africa (AAf)

Where facility is hosted: Dual TFs at the IMF and at the World Bank

Facility Type: 2. Bilateral grant – Country focus, Regional focus, Thematic focus

URL: <http://www.imf.org/external/np/sec/pr/2010/pr10136.htm>

<http://www.imf.org/external/np/pp/eng/2008/032108a.pdf>

Notes:

This was a 4-year project that started in late 2001 and ended in 2006. Using the GDDS framework, assistance was offered to 15 countries that joined the project on a demand basis. Features of the project included:

- Improvements to macroeconomic/financial data (IMF) as well as socioeconomic and demographic data (World Bank)
- Small groups of countries working together
- Well-planned and focused activities
- All parties agreeing and committing to results
- Started with a kick-off workshop
- Goal of enhancing interactions among countries in the region

The amount contributed by DFID was \$8.6 million. The evaluation of the project is also available.

Mechanisms for Financing Statistical Capacity Development

Name of Facility: IMF Regional Technical Assistance Centers (RTACs)

Where facility is hosted: IMF

Facility Type: 3. Multilateral support in form of TA

URL: <http://www.imf.org/external/np/exr/facts/afritac.htm>

Notes:

Nine regional technical assistance centers provide Capacity Development (CD) for statistics.

The Pacific Financial Technical Assistance Center (PFTAC), established in Suva, Fiji, in 1993, now serves 16 Pacific island countries and territories, including the Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Timor-Leste, Tokelau, Tonga, Tuvalu, and Vanuatu. Its current program cycle is funded by the Asian Development Bank, Australia, the European Union, the IMF, Korea, New Zealand, and the host country Fiji.

The Caribbean Regional Technical Assistance Center (CARTAC) was established in Bridgetown, Barbados in 2001. It serves 20 Caribbean island countries and territories, including Anguilla, Antigua and Barbuda, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Bermuda, British Virgin Islands, Cayman Islands, Dominica, Grenada, Guyana, Haiti, Jamaica, Montserrat, St. Kitts and Nevis, St. Lucia, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, and Turks and Caicos. Its current program cycle is funded by Australia, Canada, the Caribbean Development Bank, the European Union, the IMF, the United Kingdom, the host country Barbados, and beneficiary countries.

The African Regional Technical Assistance Centers are part of the IMF's Africa Capacity-Building Initiative, launched in May 2002. Responding to calls from African leaders, including under the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD), the Initiative promotes strengthening the capacity of African countries to design and implement their poverty-reducing strategies, as well as to improve the coordination of capacity building in the Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP) process. The centers' activities take place in close cooperation with the African Development Bank and donor partners. This facilitates a coordinated design, implementation, and monitoring of ongoing technical assistance programs in member countries.

As part of the Initiative, five African Regional Technical Assistance Centers (AFRITACs) have been established. AFRITAC East was opened in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania, in 2002, and now serves seven countries in East Africa (Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Malawi, Rwanda, Tanzania, and Uganda). AFRITAC West—which opened in Bamako, Mali, in 2003 and moved to Abidjan, Côte d'Ivoire, in mid-2012—serves ten countries in West Africa (Benin, Burkina Faso, Côte d'Ivoire, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Senegal, and Togo). AFRITAC Central was opened in

Libreville, Gabon, in 2007, to serve countries in the CEMAC group (Gabon, Cameroon, Chad, Republic of Congo, Central African Republic, and Equatorial Guinea), plus Burundi and the Democratic Republic of Congo. AFRITAC South, based in Ebene, Mauritius, was opened in June 2011, to serve 13 countries in Southern Africa (Angola, Botswana, Comoros, Lesotho, Madagascar, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, Seychelles, South Africa, Swaziland, Zambia, and Zimbabwe). AFRITAC West 2, based in Accra, Ghana, started operations in December 2013, covering the non-francophone countries from the *Economic Community of West African States* (ECOWAS) that are not served by the current AFRITAC West: Cape Verde, The Gambia, Ghana, Liberia, Nigeria, and Sierra Leone.

The AFRITACs are financed by contributions from a number of donors, the IMF, and host and beneficiary countries. Current donors include the African Development Bank, Australia, Brazil, Canada, China, the European Investment Bank, the European Union, France, Germany, Italy, Kuwait, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Switzerland, and the United Kingdom.

The Middle East Regional Technical Assistance Center (METAC) was established in Beirut, Lebanon, in 2004 to serve ten countries/territories in the Middle East (Afghanistan, Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Libya, Sudan, Syria, West Bank and Gaza, and Yemen). METAC's main objective is to help strengthen capacity for effective macroeconomic and financial management in the region, and to support the region's integration into the world economy. A particular focus is to help post-conflict countries in the region achieve macroeconomic stability and develop basic institutions for policymaking. METAC is designed to enhance coordination among development partners and to promote effective implementation of economic initiatives within the Middle East region. METAC's current program cycle is financed by contributions from the European Investment Bank, the European Union, France, Germany, the IMF, Kuwait, Oman, the United States, the host country Lebanon, and beneficiary countries.

The Central America, Panama and the Dominican Republic Regional Technical Assistance Center (CAPTAC-DR) started operations in May 2009 in Guatemala City, Guatemala. It serves Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, and Panama. The Center's technical assistance is focused on financial sector supervision, tax and customs administration, medium-term expenditure frameworks and public financial management, money markets, and macroeconomic statistics. Improved institutions and increased regional integration are the objectives. The Center's first program cycle was funded by Spain, the European Union, Canada, Mexico, Germany, the Central American Bank for Economic Integration, the Inter-American Development Bank, the IMF, the host country Guatemala, and beneficiary countries. Fundraising for the second cycle—which commenced in July 2014—is still ongoing, with contributions by the European Union, Luxembourg, and Mexico and a firm pledge by the Inter-American Development Bank.

Mechanisms for Financing Statistical Capacity Development

Name of Facility: Global Trust Fund for the Food and Agriculture Organization

Where facility is hosted: Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)

Facility Type: 3. Multilateral support in form of TA

URL:

Notes:

FAO has developed a Multi-donor Global Trust Fund as the funding mechanism established to receive and manage funds received from donors, and to transfer the funds to the partners, who support the implementation of the Global strategy at global and regional levels.

FAO plays a dual role in the implementation of the Global Strategy. On the one hand, it acts as the Fund Administrator, and administers the funds contributed by the Resource Partners to implement the Global Strategy, and on the other hand it acts as implementing partner through the Global Office hosted by the FAO Statistics division. These two roles are clearly differentiated as they follow distinct reporting lines and an accountability framework within FAO between its functions as a Fund Administrator and its functions as a participating partner.

The Global Office plays a major coordination role to ensure the sound implementation of the program at all levels. The distinctive feature of this program is that all the products and services produced at the global level will be streamlined and adapted to the individual needs of each region. Thanks to this coordination, significant savings will be achieved on monitoring, reporting, advocacy and communication issues.

The total value of resources mobilized up to date amount to a total of about \$41 million from contributions from DFID and the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation, as well as a smaller contribution from Italian Development Cooperation. This leaves a funding gap of about \$42 million compared to the approved budget of the Action Plan.

In addition, the EC provided a €7.5 million contribution to AfDB to support the implementation of the GS in Africa.

Significant in kind and financial resources have also been provided by the Asian Development Bank to support the implementation of the GS in A&P.

Mechanisms for Financing Statistical Capacity Development

Name of Facility: Technical Cooperation Trust Fund Project Between the United Nations and China

Where facility is hosted: United Nations Statistical Division

Facility Type: 3. MDTF – country or region agency executed
(*Note-only one donor)

URL: http://unstats.un.org/unsd/China_UNSD_Project/

Notes:

In 2009, the Chinese Government set up a trust fund project at the United Nations, aimed at strengthening the statistical capacity in China and other developing countries in Asia, especially in the area of basic statistics. This project (from 2009 to May 2015), jointly executed by UNSD and the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) of China, helped China and other developing countries in Asia to develop a better understanding of international practices in a wide range of subject matter areas, including statistical classifications, service statistics, use of administrative data, energy and environment statistics and their relation to the system of environmental-economic accounting, national accounts, population statistics, and price statistics. In addition, the project enhanced further the knowledge transfer and the knowledge sharing among developing countries through South-South collaboration.

The project's expected accomplishments included (1) enhanced organization of National Statistical Systems and improved dissemination of data to policy makers and other users, and (2) increased capacity of the National Statistical Systems to produce better quality and more relevant data for policy makers and other users, especially in the areas of economic and environment statistics.

The project was financed by a \$4,000,000 contribution from China. A second phase of this project (2015-2019) is currently being implemented with an increased \$5,000,000 contribution from China. Within the overall objective of the project, special attention will be given to fields such as the organization of the national statistical system and application of modern technologies in statistical work and service to statistical users. .

Another arrangement was with the National Administration of Surveying, Mapping and Geoinformation of China for a \$4,000,000 project on geospatial information management in China and other developing countries. This project is scheduled for 2013-2017. The project focuses on enhancing the institutional and organizational framework of National Geospatial Information Systems in China and other developing countries to produce better quality and more relevant geospatial data for policy makers and other users. The activities implemented comprise regional workshops, provision of materials on practices in the implementation of

international standards, technical advisory missions, and exchange of staff among national geospatial information authorities and study visits. China's experiences are also shared with other developing countries.

Mechanisms for Financing Statistical Capacity Development

Name of Facility: Regular Program for Technical Cooperation (RPTC)

Where facility is hosted: United Nations Statistical Division

Facility Type: 3. MDTF – country or region agency executed

URL: http://www.un.org/esa/cdo/wp-content/uploads/2014/11/fascicle_2014_2015.pdf (page 21-22)

Notes:

With this programme UNSD supports national efforts in building and strengthening the national statistical and geospatial information capacity of developing countries, particularly the least developed countries and countries with economies in transition, to produce reliable and timely statistics and geospatial information for national policymakers and for other users at the national and international levels. The RPTC budget planning is on a biennium basis. The programme is implemented through: (a) advisory services, upon governments' requests, aimed at building sound national statistical and geospatial information systems of developing countries, which include solid institutional infrastructures, systematic data-collection activities, the compilation of aggregate macroeconomic and social statistics in accordance with global standards and norms, and a multichannel data dissemination system; (b) training workshops and seminars for developing countries in various areas of statistics, such as social and demographic statistics, including civil registration and vital statistics, gender statistics, national accounts, industrial statistics, international trade in services and tourism statistics, international trade and business registers, international economic classifications, environment statistics, environmental economic accounting, energy statistics, organization of national statistical systems, internationally agreed development goals indicators, and geographic information management; and (c) fellowships, study tours and on-the-job training for national statisticians and geospatial information experts from developing countries to upgrade and strengthen their knowledge and skills in the areas of statistics and geographic information management and to establish regional and international networks.

The RPTC's expected accomplishments are to work to enhance capacity of government statisticians and national statistical systems to routinely collect, compile, store, analyze and disseminate data in all fields of official statistics, including statistics related to the internationally agreed development goals, in accordance with international standards. The RPTC also works to enhance national capacity to produce and disseminate relevant cartographic and geospatial information in line with international standards.

The total budget for 2010-2011 was \$2.02 million. For 2012-2013, the budget was \$2.63 million. For 2014-2015, the budget is \$2.65 million.

Mechanisms for Financing Statistical Capacity Development

Name of Facility: Statistics for Results Facility Catalytic Fund (SRF-CF)

Where facility is hosted: World Bank

Facility Type: 4. Multi-Donor TF (MDTF) – country executed

URL: <http://www.worldbank.org/en/data/statistical-capacity-building/statistics-for-results-facility-catalytic-fund>

Notes:

The Statistics for Results Facility is a multi-donor initiative, managed by the World Bank, to support statistical development in developing countries. Along with its Catalytic Fund (SRF-CF), this initiative promotes statistical capacity building and supports better policy formulation and decision-making through improvements in the production, availability and use of official statistics. More specifically, the SRF-CF aims to:

- Stimulate support to the implementation of National Statistical Plans (National Strategies for the Development of Statistics (NSDS) or similar statistical development plans);
- Promote a system-wide approach in statistics at the country level;
- Promote stronger coordination and partnership between users and producers of statistics; and
- Deliver more efficient and effective aid and technical assistance for strengthening statistical systems and results measurement.

The SRF-CF was established for a pilot phase in 2009, with contributions from the United Kingdom and the Netherlands. As of 2014, eight countries have received SRF-CF grants.

Mechanisms for Financing Statistical Capacity Development

Name of Facility: ECASTAT Trust Fund

Where facility is hosted: World Bank

Facility Type: 4. MDTF – country or regional agency executed

URL: <http://www.worldbank.org/en/data/statistical-capacity-building/ecastat>

Notes:

ECASTAT is a programmatic regional trust fund established for assisting countries to improve their statistical systems, increase their capacity to produce reliable, timely and accurate data in line with internationally accepted methodologies and best practices that meet user needs, and inform decision-making process within the government and community. ECASTAT works closely with UNECE and CIS Statistical Committee for well-coordinated international efforts to improve statistics in the region.

ECASTAT's overall objective is to address the capacity and financial constraints of the statistical systems of the countries in the region. ECASTAT will support the long-term process of improving development outcomes by strengthening the production of reliable and relevant data on a timely basis for evidence-based decision making at all levels of government in Eastern Europe and the CIS region.

In particular, the ECASTAT aims to increase resources for implementing country-owned national statistical plans and strategies; explicitly link improvements in the statistical system to the needs of national and sectoral monitoring frameworks and promote improvements in the national dialogue and partnership between statistics users and statistical producers; deliver efficient and effective aid and technical assistance to strengthen statistical systems and results measurement through coordination and alignment of national statistical plans, capacity building activities and training; increase skills and competencies in statistics in the Eastern European and CIS region by supporting regional training of staff in statistical systems; support and develop the use of statistics throughout the region by making statistics and data more accessible to users.

ECASTAT was set up in 2012. It has only one donor – Russian Federation, who pledged 15 million donors. This fund supports country projects and regional activities. All projects are executed either by countries or regional agencies.

Mechanisms for Financing Statistical Capacity Development

Name of Facility: A Global Financing Facility in support of Every Woman Every Child (GFF)

Where facility is hosted: World Bank

Facility Type: 4. Multi-Donor TF (MDTF) – country executed

URL:

<http://www.worldbank.org/content/dam/Worldbank/document/HDN/Health/ConceptNote-AGlobalFinancingFacilitySupportEveryWomanEveryChild.pdf>

<https://www.worldbank.org/en/news/press-release/2014/09/25/development-partners-support-creation-global-financing-facility-women-children-health>

Notes:

The overall goal of the GFF is to contribute to the global efforts to end preventable maternal, newborn, child and adolescent deaths and improve the health and quality of life of women, adolescents and children. It is estimated that compared with current trends, an accelerated investment scenario would help prevent a total of 4 million maternal deaths, 107 million child deaths, and 21 million stillbirths between 2015 and 2030 in 74 high-burden countries.

The GFF is set to formally launch at the Financing for Development conference in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia from 13-16 July 2015. According to a World Bank press release on Sept 25, 2014, the initial donor commitments to the World Bank Group for the GFF include grants in the amounts of \$600 million from Norway and \$200 million from Canada.

The GFF has five objectives: 1. Finance national RMNCAH scale-up plans and measure results; 2. Support countries in the transition toward sustainable domestic financing of RMNCAH; 3. Finance the strengthening of civil registration and vital statistics systems; 4. Finance the development and deployment of global public goods essential to scale up; and 5. Contribute to a better-coordinated and streamlined RMNCAH financing architecture.

Mechanisms for Financing Statistical Capacity Development

Name of Facility: AfDB Statistical Capacity Building Trust Fund

Where facility is hosted: African Development Bank

Facility Type: 4. MDTF – host agency executed

URL:

Notes:

Contributions from Other Development Partners are made directly to the SCB funds and/or under co-financing arrangements at the country or regional levels. The major contributors are DFID, European Union (EU), Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation (BMGF), World Bank, and Governments of Korea, Japan and Netherlands, respectively. Also, mention should be made of contributions from Regional Member Countries made in kind financed from the budgetary expenditures for national statistical services.

Grants for activities in the Agricultural sector were received from the EU, DFID and the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundations.

Mechanisms for Financing Statistical Capacity Development

Name of Facility: Trust Fund for Statistical Capacity Building (TFSCB)

Where facility is hosted: World Bank

Facility Type: 4. MDTF – country executed and typology
5. MDTF -host agency executed

URL: <http://www.worldbank.org/en/data/statistical-capacity-building/trust-fund-for-statistical-capacity-building#1>

Notes:

The TFSCB, a multi-donor trust fund, aims to improve the capacity of developing countries to produce and use statistics with an overall objective of supporting effective decision making for development. The TFSCB works closely with the Partnership in Statistics for Development in the 21st Century (PARIS21) to advance coordinated international efforts to improve statistics globally. The TFSCB supports projects to strengthen national statistical systems in priority areas and develop statistical capacity in a sustainable manner, including openness and accessibility of data in line with the Open Data Initiative and innovative approaches to improve data collection.

The Trust Fund for Statistical Capacity Building (TFSCB) was established on April 13, 1999 to strengthen the capacity of statistical systems in developing countries. It is a global grant facility, administered by the Development Data Group of the World Bank on behalf of the contributing donors. TFSCB focuses on improving countries' capacity in the production, analysis, dissemination and use of timely statistics. In coordination with national programs and international initiatives, TFSCB provides a practical mechanism to achieve the vision of the Partnership for Statistics for Development for the 21st Century (PARIS21). It aspires to develop effective and efficient national statistical systems and to promote a culture of evidence-based decision making and implementation.

Consistent with the Busan Action Plan for Statistics (BAPS) and the needs of the post-2015 development agenda, TFSCB pays special attention to: improving production and use of gender statistics; advancing the data foundation for measuring sustainable development; experimenting with innovative approaches in gathering, producing and using data; and making government data more accessible.

It was supported by the UK, Canada, Netherlands, Germany, France, and Switzerland. At the moment it has one active donor, the UK, who contributed \$20 million to the TFSCB in 2013. In 2013, the Korean government pledged \$3 million over three years. TFSCB has provided funding for more than 200 projects in all regions of the world.

Mechanisms for Financing Statistical Capacity Development

Name of Facility: Open Data for Development (OD4D) Network

Where facility is hosted: International Development Research Centre (IDRC)

Facility Type: 5. Multi-donor trust fund -partnership support

URL: <http://od4d.net/>

Notes:

This fund is created to support innovations in open data initiatives around the developing world. The initial donors comprise of the International Development Research Centre (IDRC), UK's Department for International Development (DFID), the World Bank (WB), and Canada's Department of Foreign Affairs, Trade and Development (DFATD). The Fund, managed by IDRC, has firm commitments for a total value of \$6.8M (CDN) for the next 2 years.

The Fund builds on the OD4D program coordinated by IDRC, which is a platform for funding a diverse array of open data research and action. The OD4D program objectives for 2015-2016 are:

- To help developing country governments, entrepreneurs, and civil society create and implement national and global action plans to harness open data for development;
- To support national open data initiatives;
- To increase re-use of open data;
- To better understand the relationship between open data initiatives and socioeconomic development, informing the quality and reach of future open data initiatives.

The Open Data for Development network is already a global network, which includes important players in the open data community such as The Open Data Institute, Open Knowledge, and the World Wide Web Foundation, the Latin American Open Data Initiative and Caribbean Open Institute, as well as collaboration with the Open Data Working Group of the Open Government Partnership.

Other funders are welcome and encouraged to participate in the OD4D programme, either by adding resources to the Fund or to engage and align their efforts by joining the Donors' committee, established to coordinate efforts and create a space for exchange.

Mechanisms for Financing Statistical Capacity Development

Name of Facility: The Umbrella Facility for Gender Equality (UFGE)

Where facility is hosted: World Bank

Facility Type: 5. MDTF – host agency executed)

URL:<http://www.worldbank.org/content/dam/Worldbank/document/Gender/UFGE%20at%20a%20glance.pdf>

Notes:

The umbrella facility for gender equality (UFGE) is a multi-donor facility designed to strengthen awareness, knowledge, capacity for gender informed policymaking. The UFGE promotes results by equipping policy makers and development experts with data, knowledge, and evidence.

UFGE was set up in 2012, has 12 donors and about \$45m pledged so far. It will be operational until 2017. This is a MDTF to support the World Bank group activities so funds are allocated to the Bank's global practices. So far, 11 out of 14 Global Practices have received funds from UFGE.

UFGE has three priority areas and data is one of them. It is framed around support for data by serving as a catalyst for innovation and investment in frontier issues (e.g. voice and agency) and in areas with persistent data gaps.

Mechanisms for Financing Statistical Capacity Development

Name of Facility: Wealth Accounting and Valuation of Ecosystem Services (WAVE)
Multi-Donor Trust Fund

Where facility is hosted: World Bank

Facility Type: 4. MDTF – country executed

URL: <https://www.wavespartnership.org/sites/waves/files/images/WAVES-Annual-Report.pdf>

<https://www.wavespartnership.org/en>

Notes:

WAVE started in 2013 when countries signed a plan to conduct Natural Capital Accounting in their countries. The accounting framework is based on the System of Environmental and Economic Accounts (SEEA) approved by the United Nations Statistical Commission in 2013. The multi-donor trust fund was set up to assist the countries and researchers in developing WAVE.

A total of \$19 million has been pledged and \$9 million actually collected in 2014. Some of the donors' contributions included: Norway (\$1.3 million), Germany (\$1 million), The Netherlands (\$1 million), Denmark (.5 million), The EC (\$1.7 million), and Japan (\$1.6 million) plus founding donors UK (\$.8 million).

Mechanisms for Financing Statistical Capacity Development

Name of Facility: Living Standard Measurement Survey Program and Trust Fund Program

Where facility is hosted: World Bank

Facility Type: 5. MDTF – host agency executed)

URL:<http://econ.worldbank.org/WBSITE/EXTERNAL/EXTDEC/EXTRESEARCH/EXTLSMS/0,,contentMDK:23506656~pagePK:64168445~piPK:64168309~theSitePK:3358997,00.html>

Notes:

The Living Standards Measurement Study (LSMS) is a household survey program housed within the Surveys & Methods Unit of the World Bank's Development Research Group that provides technical assistance to national statistical offices (NSOs) in the design and implementation of multi-topic household surveys.

Since its inception in the early 1980s, the LSMS program has worked with dozens of statistics offices around the world: generating high-quality data, incorporating innovative technologies and improved survey methodologies, and building technical capacity. The LSMS team also provides technical support across the World Bank in the design and implementation of household surveys and in the measurement and monitoring of poverty.

The Living Standards Measurement Study - Integrated Surveys on Agriculture (LSMS-ISA) is a household survey project established with a grant from the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation and implemented by the LSMS team. Recognizing that existing agricultural data in the region suffers from inconsistent investment, institutional and sectoral isolation, and methodological weakness, the LSMS-ISA project collaborates with the national statistics offices of its eight partner countries in Sub-Saharan Africa to design and implement systems of multi-topic, nationally representative panel household surveys with a strong focus on agriculture. The primary objective of the project is to foster innovation and efficiency in statistical research on the links between agriculture and poverty reduction in the region.

Mechanisms for Financing Statistical Capacity Development

Name of Facility: IMF Statistics (STA) Department Multi-donor Trust Funds

Where facility is hosted: IMF

Facility Type: 5. MDTF – host agency executed

URL: <http://www.imf.org/external/np/sta/pdf/aglance.pdf>

Notes:

STA's capacity development has benefitted from a number of multi-donor trust funds, such as the South Sudan Trust Fund (financed by the EU and DFID) and the Managing Natural Resource Wealth Topical Trust Fund (financed by Australia, the EU, Kuwait, the Netherlands, Norway, Oman, and Switzerland). The South Sudan Trust Fund program includes TA in monetary, balance of payments, government finance, and national accounts statistics. Prior to the start of the South Sudan Trust Fund implementation, the Government of Belgium financed the long-term advisor for monetary and financial statistics in South Sudan.

The Managing Natural Resource Wealth Topical Trust Fund includes two modules for STA: (i) CD in national accounts statistics for Mozambique and Sierra Leone; and (ii) a research module for creating a template to collect data on government revenues from natural resources.

Under an EU-financed project, STA has cooperated with the IMF's Fiscal Affairs Department in enhancing fiscal reporting in Greece. The project resulted in Greece now providing reliable and timely monthly fiscal reports for the general government sector and complying with the EU's directive on fiscal reporting.

The Government of Kuwait fully funds and hosts the IMF-Middle East Center for Economics and Finance (CEF) and actively supports the delivery of STA training at the CEF. This facilitates the work of STA staff and experts in improving the ability of officials in the region to compile, disseminate, and analyze macroeconomic statistics.

Mechanisms for Financing Statistical Capacity Development

Name of Facility: UNECE Technical Cooperation

Where facility is hosted: UNECE

Facility Type: 5. MDTF – host agency executed

URL:http://www.unece.org/fileadmin/DAM/operact/Technical_Cooperation/Strategic_Framework-RPTC/SF_2014-2015/stat14-15.pdf

Notes:

To strengthen the national capacities of countries with economies in transition of the ECE region, with a special focus on countries in Eastern Europe, the Caucasus and Central Asia to implement effectively international standards and good practices in the production of economic, social, demographic and environmental statistics with a special emphasis on indicators for monitoring of sustainable development strategies and other internationally agreed development goals.

Advisory missions and training workshops will be conducted in response to requests for assistance to improve the statistical capacity of countries in Eastern and South-Eastern Europe, the South Caucasus and Central Asia in various areas, such as economic and business statistics, Millennium Development Goal indicators, demographic and social statistics, gender statistics, migration statistics, environment and sustainable development statistics. The activities will strongly rely on global assessments and will provide recommendations for the development of statistical capacities in countries in Eastern Europe, the Caucasus and Central Asia and South-Eastern Europe. One of the major expected accomplishments of the subprogramme is that countries systematically integrate those recommendations into their national strategies for the development of statistics to be developed by the World Bank, jointly with national statistical authorities and ECE. National strategies for the development of statistics will serve as a framework for international and bilateral assistance and to mobilize resources from the World Bank Trust Fund for Statistical Capacity Building.

Regular programme of technical cooperation resources will be complemented by Development Account resources, as well as extra budgetary resources. To ensure the effective delivery of its technical cooperation activities, the subprogramme will continue to forge partnerships with major international and bilateral partners in the sub region, in particular with the World Bank, Eurostat, CIS-STAT, the European Free Trade Association, OECD, UNFPA, UNICEF, UNDP, ILO and IMF.

Mechanisms for Financing Statistical Capacity Development

Name of Facility: Knowledge for Change Trust Fund (KCP)

Where facility is hosted: World Bank

Facility Type: 5. MDTF – host agency executed

URL:

<http://econ.worldbank.org/WBSITE/EXTERNAL/EXTDEC/EXTRESEARCH/EXTPROGRAMS/EXTKNOWLEDGEOFCHANGE/0,,contentMDK:23653738~pagePK:64168182~piPK:64168060~theSitePK:491543,00.html>

Notes:

KCP has been in operation since 2005. KCP III officially started in December 2014 with the signature of the Administration Agreement between the Bank and the Government of Norway. The Governments of Estonia, United Kingdom, and Canada followed and became official donors of KCP III. More donor countries are expected to follow.

One of the objectives of the KCP III is to Enhance research and data collection capacity in developing countries. KCP III will encourage the World Bank teams to work with researchers and data specialists from developing countries with the aim of improving research and data collection capacity. The size of the KCP in 2014 was about \$4.3 million providing grants to about 30 projects varying in size from \$50K to \$450K.

The KCP data focus is on the Bank's twin goals and innovation in data production, analysis, and dissemination and more specifically on:

- Improving the tools and guidelines for assessing open data readiness in client countries, and for supporting the implementation of open data policies;
- Improving survey capabilities by assessing and improving the design and implementation of all survey phases, including sampling, questionnaire design, data collection, editing, analysis and dissemination;
- Ensuring conceptual frameworks for economic statistics recognize the needs and limitations of low-capacity countries;
- Harmonizing and integrating data sources by developing and testing methods for reconciling data from multiple sources;
- Developing and testing of advanced methods of data analysis, including micro-modeling for ex-ante evaluations, and forecasting, and development of tools guidelines for making these methods more accessible to counterparts in client countries.

Mechanisms for Financing Statistical Capacity Development

Name of Facility: Korea Information and Communication Technology for Development (ICT4D) Trust Fund

Where facility is hosted: World Bank

Facility Type: 5. MDTF – host agency executed (*Note-only one donor)

URL: <http://www.worldbank.org/en/topic/ict/brief/the-korean-trust-fund-on-ict4d>

Notes:

Since 2008, Korea has provided support for ICT4D projects in the World Bank. The \$15 million trust fund, administered jointly by the ICT Sector Unit and infoDev, has supported activities that serve as inputs in the preparation of projects in three areas:

- Transformation Across Sectors: Using ICT - with a focus on mobile applications - to transform the efficiency and accountability of service delivery in various sectors and to track results (with an emphasis on food security, social services, and IT industry development).
- Green IT: Implementing “Green IT” solutions that improve the energy efficiency of electricity networks and urban infrastructure (including transport networks), or improve the climate resilience of agriculture and water resource management systems.
- Broadband Connectivity Infrastructure: Increasing access to affordable broadband infrastructure services through policy and regulatory interventions, and where needed, through catalytic public-private partnership investment, with a focus on mobile broadband.

Proposals are submitted periodically to the Korean Government for their review and approval.

Support through the trust fund has benefited several open data projects, including providing support for initiatives in Tanzania, Moldova, Georgia, and Nigeria.

Mechanisms for Financing Statistical Capacity Development

Name of Facility: Inter-American Development Bank Trust Funds

Where facility is hosted: Inter-American Development Bank

Facility Type: 5. MDTF – host agency executed

URL: <http://www.iadb.org/en/topics/government/institutional-capacity-strengthening-fund,9239.html> (ICSF);

<http://www.iadb.org/en/topics/government/special-program-for-institutional-development,8478.html> (SPID);

<http://www.iadb.org/en/annual-meeting/2012/annual-meeting-article,6405.html?amarticleid=9911> (KPC)

Notes:

Three major trust funds have contributed to the statistical capacity building projects of the IDB. Each of these funds finances activities in addition to statistical capacity building projects. China's Institutional Capacity Strengthening Fund (ICSF) was financed with a total of US\$75 million. The ICSF contributes to the strengthening of institutions, as well as to greater participation and inclusion of civil society and the private sector in shaping government policies and programs in Latin America and the Caribbean.

The Special Program for Institutional Development (SPID) is a multi-donor trust fund for which the donors are not publicly listed. The SPID finances activities that enable: (i) the generation of knowledge on innovative practices in institutional strengthening; (ii) the Bank's positioning to provide support to countries interested in designing and implementing innovative institutional reform strategies; (iii) the exchange of knowledge across the region; (iv) the Bank's policy dialogue with countries on institutional matters; and (v) the strengthening of the design and execution of Bank operations. One of several thematic areas for SPID is to work on statistical systems to enhance information management.

A third trust fund is the Public Capacity Building Korea Fund for Economic Development (KPC) financed by the Republic of Korea. The KPC can be valued as much as \$40 million. The fund is to strengthen public sector management in all fiscal related sectors including taxation, treasury, fiscal management, statistics, e-government (including procurement, customs service, and e-learning) as well as national planning and budgeting. Currently the KCP is providing support for the National Statistics Strategy in El Salvador, providing support for the use of the Tool for Assessing Statistical Capacity (TASC), and financing a program to strengthen the Citizen Security Observatory in Bolivia.

Mechanisms for Financing Statistical Capacity Development

Name of Facility: Inter-American Development Bank Statistical Capacity Program- Technical Cooperation

Where facility is hosted: Inter-American Development Bank

Facility Type: 5. MDTF – host agency executed

URL: <http://www.iadb.org/en/topics/regional-integration/what-is-the-regional-public-goods-program,2803.html> (RPG)

Notes:

Technical Cooperation activities for Statistical Capacity Building have totaled \$135.5 million from 1996 to 2014. These projects have been financed by the regular technical cooperation window and the IDB's Regional Public Goods Initiative (RPG). \$11 million has been dedicated to strengthening the NSS. \$30.3 million has been dedicated to censuses and surveys. \$19.1 million has been allocated to registers. \$75.1 million has been spent on information systems/derived statistics.

Mechanisms for Financing Statistical Capacity Development

Name of Facility: IHSN and ADP Program and Trust Fund

Where facility is hosted: World Bank

Facility Type: 5. MDTF – host agency executed;
7. Special development grants

URL: <http://www.ihsn.org/home/content/about/sponsors>
<http://adp.ihsn.org/node/205>

Notes:

The International Household Survey Network (IHSN) is an informal network of international agencies that operates solely on the basis of voluntary contributions—in kind or in cash—from its members.

The ADP supports data producers and users in developing countries by helping them make better use of existing data and aligning survey programs and statistical outputs to priority data needs. The ADP is focused on sample household surveys, which provide estimates of many key outcome indicators, as well as data needed for research and impact evaluation.

The IHSN/ADP benefit from in-kind contributions from its member agencies, and from the financial support of:

- The Department for International Development (DFID) of the United Kingdom. DFID sponsored a seconded staff with the IHSN Secretariat in 2008, and is sponsoring a trust fund (TF071804) executed by the World Bank. This trust fund, open to other sponsors, was established January 2012 to support the activities of the IHSN and ADP.
- The World Bank Development Grant facility, established in 2006 (DGF 401007-06 to 401012-06). This World Bank financial contribution is administered by the PARIS21 Secretariat.
- The Japan Policy and Human Resources Development (PHRD) Fund managed by the World Bank.
- The World Bank Development Grant Facility is the largest source of funding for the ADP through annual grants to the OECD/PARIS21 Secretariat. Since 2006, the World Bank has funded the ADP up to USD 25 million.

Mechanisms for Financing Statistical Capacity Development

Name of Facility: International Comparison Program –Trust Fund

Where facility is hosted: World Bank

Facility Type: 6. MDTF – host agency or partner executed

URL: Some information here

<http://siteresources.worldbank.org/ICPINT/Resources/270056-1183395201801/Summary-of-Results-and-Findings-of-the-2011-International-Comparison-Program.pdf>

Notes:

The 2011 Round of the International Comparison Program includes efforts to build statistical capacity, particularly for price statistics and systems of national accounts. The International Comparison Program (ICP) Trust Fund is a multi-donor trust fund where grants could be given to regional or country partners or to host agency units working on the project. This seems particularly adept for the nature of the ICP where a large global activity with many participants working simultaneously.

Donors include the United Kingdom's Department for International Development (DFID), Australian Agency for International Development (AusAID), International Monetary Fund (IMF), Islamic Development Bank, Norway's Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the United National Development Fund, and the World Bank. Regional donors generally focus on regional components of the projects. Some bilateral donors appear to have supported regional components of the program while others offered global support.

Mechanisms for Financing Statistical Capacity Development

Name of Facility: United Nations Special Programme for the Economies of Central Asia (SPECA) Programme Working Group on Statistics (PWGS)

Where facility is hosted: UNECE

Facility Type: 6. MDTF – host agency or partner executed

URL: <http://www.unece.org/statcoop/speca.html>

Notes:

The Project Working Group on Statistics (PWG on Statistics) is a subsidiary body within the governing structure of the Special Programme for the Economies of Central Asia (SPECA). The member countries of the Programme are Afghanistan, Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan. The United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE) and the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (UNESCAP) provide overall support to the Programme.

The PWG on statistics was set-up in Paris in 2006, following a decision of the SPECA Regional Advisory Committee on 27 May 2005 in Astana, recognizing that timely, reliable and internationally comparable statistics are crucial for the monitoring of economic and social reforms in SPECA member countries.

Funding

The costs of participation of National Representatives and experts in sessions of the PWG on Statistics shall, to the extent possible, be borne by the Government of the participating countries. In addition, the UNECE and UNESCAP shall support, within their available resources, the functioning and logistics of the PWG on Statistics. The PWG on Statistics shall also seek funds and technical assistance for its operations from multilateral and bilateral donors.

Mechanisms for Financing Statistical Capacity Development

Name of Facility: Development Grant Facility (DGF) Financing for Statistical Capacity Building

Where facility is hosted: World Bank

Facility Type: 7. Special Development Grants

URL:

<http://web.worldbank.org/WBSITE/EXTERNAL/DATASTATISTICS/SCBEXTERNAL/0,,print:Y~isCURL:Y~contentMDK:20781563~menuPK:2155158~pagePK:229544~piPK:229605~theSitePK:239427~isCURL:Y,00.html>

Notes:

The Development Grant Facility (DGF) is the World Bank's mechanism to provide direct grant support for innovative Global Partnership Programs that are of high value to client countries but cannot be supported adequately through regular country assistance operations or economic and sector work.

DGF is a special fund put together based on contributions from administrative budget and integrates grants for a variety of purposes to encourage innovation, catalyze partnerships, and broaden the scope of World Bank services. Each grant must have a Bank sponsor, be reviewed and prioritized within the organizations sectors and then considered against overall priorities.

DGF Financing for Statistical Capacity Building has been active since 2000 and has supported the creation and operation of PARIS21, general statistical capacity building, and the implementation of the Marrakech Action Plan for Statistics (MAPS).

2001-2003 DGF supported Paris21 in the amount of \$2.5 million over three years. From 2004 to 2008 DGF supported MAPS implementation contributing \$37.5 million. At the same time it supported UNESCO Institute for Statistics by providing \$8 million over 5 years. Since 2009 the DGF support for statistics in declining annually. It has disbursed only \$15 million over 6 years. The DGF support to PARIS21 and MAPS implementations ends in 2016.

Mechanisms for Financing Statistical Capacity Development

Name of Facility: United Nations Statistical Division Development Account (DA)

Where facility is hosted: United Nations Statistical Division

Facility Type: 7. Special development grants

URL: <http://www.un.org/esa/devaccount/>

Notes:

The DA is a capacity building fund of the UNSD. Its funds come from contributions to the UNSD budget. Current projects include a capacity building project for environmental statistics, a geospatial data project, an environmental-economic accounting project, and a project for the post-2015 Sustainable Development Goals. The current value of the ongoing projects under the DA is \$2.4 million. These projects are targeted at a broad range of middle and lower-income countries.

Mechanisms for Financing Statistical Capacity Development

Name of Facility: Eurostat

Where facility is hosted: European Commission

Facility Type: 7. Special development grants

URL:

Notes:

Eurostat does not manage any trust funds or participate in any trust funds. Eurostat as a DG of the European Commission participates in capacity building and technical assistance. It produces an annual survey of donors providing support in the enlargement, Eastern Europe, Caucasus and Central Asian Countries and Mongolia, as well as many Mediterranean countries.

In 2015, the EU funded €23.2 million to Enlargement Countries, €13 million for Eastern European countries, and €12.7 million for regional projects. Additionally, Eurostat will be implementing €7.5 million to a pan-African project supporting the establishment of the African Institute for Statistics.