

Aid For Statistics: An Inventory of Financial Instruments

Open Data Watch
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This study was conducted by the staff of Open Data Watch with the assistance from Development Initiatives

Acronyms

ADB – Asian Development Bank

AfDB – African Development Bank

BMGF – Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation

DFID – Department for International Development (United Kingdom)

EC – European Commission

FAO – Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

GODAN – Global Open Data for Agriculture and Nutrition

IDB – Inter-American Development Bank

IDRC – International Development Research Centre

IMF – International Monetary Fund

IsDB – Islamic Development Bank

UNECE – United Nations Economic Commission for Europe

UNESCAP – United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific

UNIDO – United Nations Industrial Development Organization

UNSD – United Nations Statistics Division

WB – World Bank

The Global Partnership for Sustainable Development Data's report on *The State of Development Data Funding 2016* (SDDF) outlines the need for increased funding to track the Sustainable Development Goals and follow the pledge to leave no one behind. The report highlights that each country bears responsibility to prioritize their data needs through their Sustainable Development Goal Roadmap or through planning documents such as National Strategies for the Development of Statistics.

To ensure that data are used and useful, countries must invest political and financial capital to sustain efforts to produce better data to track progress toward goals. The report highlights that while much of the responsibility for this lies with governments, international actors can support national efforts and priorities through effective channels to provide aid for statistics.

In 2015, Open Data Watch produced *Aid for Statistics: An Inventory of Financial Instruments*. The study drew on a survey sent to several multilateral donors asking them to describe the financing mechanisms they use to provide support aid for statistics. The study developed a typology of the mechanisms used to finance aid for statistics.

As background for *The State of Development Data Funding 2016*, Open Data Watch, with the assistance of Development Initiatives, has collected updates to the information reported by a number of donors in 2015. The 2016 survey is expanded to include additional multilateral donors and private foundations.

Based on the survey in 2016, the global total estimated funds for statistics amounted to \$327.85 million. About \$92 million of that total was from donors not included in the 2015 survey. Among donors for which data was collected for 2015 and 2016, the annual estimated contribution decreased from \$264 million in 2015 to \$236 million in 2016. This amounts to a 10% decrease in aid for statistics for this group of host agencies/donors.

Information from new donors added an additional \$91.99 million. While the survey does not include all donors for statistics, it covers nearly all of the major donors. This accounts for a global total of \$327.85 million, and suggests that aid levels are significantly below the level of need identified in *The State of Development Data Funding* between \$635 and \$685 million per year.

Estimates provided in the SDDF report suggest that donors should increase aid by approximately \$350 to \$450 million per year to meet the needs for the SDG data improvements and expansions mainly in 77 IDA-eligible countries. This is roughly comparable to the levels of aid donors have reported in this survey.

Findings

Tables 1 and 2 provides a comparison of estimated annual value by host agencies and by financial instruments. These agencies provide a variety of aid to statistics covering all seven categories in the typology. And there is a wide variation 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.

Table 1: 2015 and 2016 Comparison of Estimated Annual Value by Host Agencies¹

Host Agency/Donor	2015 \$ millions	2016 \$ millions
AfDB	\$20.00	\$20.00
EC	\$63.20	\$100.00
FAO	\$10.00	\$10.00
IDB	\$49.00	\$25.00
IDRC	\$2.50	\$2.50
IMF	\$26.05	\$15.20
IsDB	\$1.00	\$1.00
UNECE	\$1.50	\$1.50
UNSD	\$3.60	\$6.50
WB	\$87.35	\$54.16
<i>Subtotal</i>	<i>\$264.20</i>	<i>\$235.86</i>
ADB		\$3.80
GODAN		\$6.50
UNESCAP		\$1.00
UNFPA		\$63.00
UNIDO		\$1.49
BMGF		\$13.20
Hewlett		\$3.00
Total	\$264.20	\$327.85

¹ This year's report includes seven additional donors: ADB, GODAN, UNESCAP, UNFPA, UNIDO, BMGF, Hewlett Foundation

Table 2: 2015 and 2016 Comparison of Estimated Annual Value by Financial Instrument Type²

Mechanism	2015 \$ millions	2016 \$ millions
Multilateral lending - country focus	\$89.00	\$27.50
Bilateral grant – <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Country focus • Regional focus • Thematic focus 	\$8.10	\$108.80
Bilateral, multilateral, or organizational support <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In form of TA 	\$25.00	\$18.50
Multi-Donor TF (MDTF) – country executed	\$37.50	\$96.50
MDTF – host agency executed	\$36.05	\$54.14
MDTF – host agency or partner executed	\$1.50	\$3.48
Special development grants	\$67.05	\$18.93
Total	\$264.20	\$327.85

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.

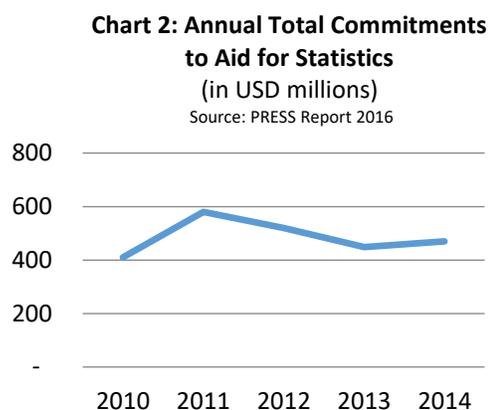
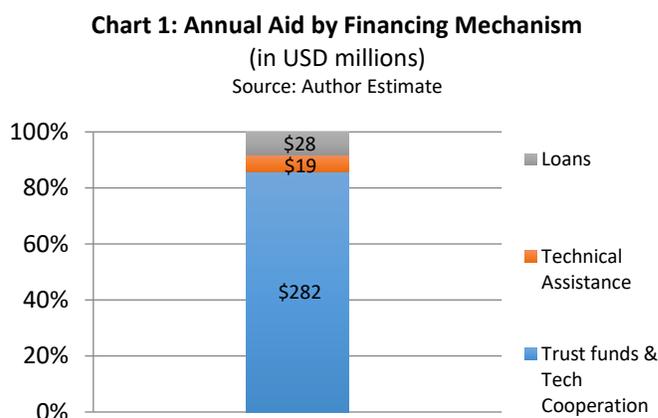
Data as the main pillar or one of the pillars of a trust fund: While a number of trust funds are exclusively designed to support statistical capacity building, others support a variety of work of which data are only one part. Global Financing Facility (GFF) is an example, where support for countries 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 statistical 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.

² The significant decrease in Type 1 is due to the reduction in estimated annual values for: Inter-American Development Bank Statistical Capacity Building Program and World Bank STATCAP Lending Facility; the significant increase in Type 2 is due to the inclusion of European Commission External Aid Instruments; the significant increase in Type 4 is due to the inclusion of UNFPA Evidence Based Policymaking; the significant decrease in Type 7 is due to the removal and reclassification of European Commission External Aid Instruments.

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



The financial instruments in this survey contribute an estimated \$328 million per year to fund aid for statistics. Chart 1 illustrates the distribution of these funds. Approximately 86 percent (\$282 million) goes to instruments for financing technical cooperation or other grant-based trust funds. Six percent (\$19 million) goes to provide technical assistance. The remaining eight percent (\$27.5 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 2016.³ The report estimates that donors committed \$470 million dollars to statistical capacity building projects in 2014. This suggests that approximately \$135 million dollars is contributed by mechanisms outside of this study, including multilateral and bilateral donors that did not report.

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 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

³ PARIS21, 2016, *Partner Report on Support to Statistics: PRESS 2016*.

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.

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; EC's support to External Aid Instruments
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 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, ECASAT
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, 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 and private foundation donations to NGOs	UN Development Account; the World Bank's Development Grant Facility; Gates and Hewlett support to NGOs

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 and the European Commission's support for external aid instruments 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 multiyear 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. Additionally, grants awarded to non-governmental organizations from private foundations – such as Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation and the William and Flora Hewlett Foundation – also fall under this type.

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

Instrument name	Type	Host Agency	Donors	Total funds	Est. Annual Value*
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; 4) SECO; 5) Belgium; 6) EC; 6) CEF: Kuwait	\$7.6	\$7.6
IMF Regional Technical Assistance Centers (RTACs)	3. Multilateral support in form of TA	IMF	1) Pacific Financial TA Center: Asian Development Bank, Australia, the European Union, the IMF, Korea, New Zealand, and the host country Fiji. 2) Caribbean Regional TA Center: Australia, Canada, the Caribbean Development Bank, the European Union, the United Kingdom, the host country Barbados, member countries, and the IMF. 3) African RTACs: African Development Bank, Australia, Brazil, Canada, China, the European Investment Bank, the European Union, France, Germany, the IMF, Italy, Kuwait, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Switzerland, and the United Kingdom, and contributions from host and beneficiary countries. 4) Middle East TA Center: the European Investment Bank, the European Union, France, Germany, the IMF, Kuwait, Oman, the United States, the host country Lebanon, and beneficiary countries; 5) Central America, Panama and Dominican Republic RTAC: European Union, Canada, Mexico, Luxembourg, the host country and member countries, and a firm pledge by the Inter-American Development Bank.	\$7	\$7
IMF Statistics Department Multi-donor Trust Funds	5. MDTF – host agency executed	IMF	SSTF: The EU and DFID STF: Arab Development Bank, Canada, and the UK MNRW: Australia, the EU, Kuwait, the Netherlands, Norway, Oman, and Switzerland	\$0.6	\$0.6

Instrument name	Type	Host Agency	Donors	Total funds	Est. Annual Value*
IDB Lending Program - Statistical Capacity Building	1. Multilateral lending - country focus 7. Special Development Grant	IDB	Inter-American Development Bank	\$707.2	\$20
IDB Multi-donor Trust Funds – Statistical Capacity Building	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 4) Canadian Fund for Universal Legal Identity in Latin America and the Caribbean	\$12	\$2.5
IDB Technical Cooperation Program – Statistical Capacity Development	4. MDTF – country executed 5. MDTF – host agency executed	IDB	Inter-American Development Bank	\$137.5	\$2.5
AfDB Statistical Capacity Building Program	1. Multilateral lending – country focus 5. MDTF - country focus	AfDB	1) AfDB: \$110, 2002-2016 2) ICP – Africa Fund: World Bank: \$3 in 2002 3. ACBF: \$1 in 2004 4) Korean Fund: \$0.74 in 2014 5) India: \$0.5 in 2002	\$140	\$15
AfDB Statistical Capacity Building Program Trust Fund	4. MDTF – country or region agency executed	AfDB	1) Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation- \$8 in 2013 2) DFID - \$8 in 2013 3) EU- \$10 in 2015	\$26	\$5
Technical Cooperation Trust Fund Projects Between United Nations and Country Governments	4. MDTF – country or region agency executed (*Note-only one donor)	UNSD	DFID-UK (2009-2015, Total \$7,016,870)* 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)* DFAT-Australia (2015-2019 – \$765,700 per year)* UNEP (Government of Norway (2014-2016, Total \$898,200)* UNWomen (Governments of Australia, Canada, Korea and USA (2012-2017, Total \$3,700,000))	\$26.8	\$4.5
Regular Program for Technical Cooperation (RPTC)	4. MDTF – country or	UNSD	United Nations	2010-11 \$2	\$1.4

Instrument name	Type	Host Agency	Donors	Total funds	Est. Annual Value*
	region agency executed			2012-14 \$2.6 2014-15 \$2.7 2016-17 \$2.8	
United Nations Development Account (DA)**	7. Special development grants	UNSD	United Nations	\$2.4 in 2015 \$1.9 in 2016	\$0.6
External Aid Instruments	2. Bilateral grant – Country focus, Regional focus, Thematic focus	EC, including DG Eurostat	European Union	\$100.9 (€92.49)	\$100
Islamic Development Bank STATCAP	2. Bilateral Grant – Regional focus	Islamic Development Bank	DFID	\$3.3	\$1
Technical Assistance Special Fund	3. Multilateral support in form of TA	ADB	ADB	\$23.4	\$1.5
Japan Fund for Poverty Reduction	5. MDTF – host agency executed	ADB	Japan	\$4.2	\$0.8
People’s Republic of China Regional Cooperation and Poverty	5. MDTF – host agency executed	ADB	People’s Republic of China	\$1.1	\$0.1
e-Asia and Knowledge Partnership Fund	5. MDTF – host agency executed	ADB	Republic of Korea	\$38.8	\$1
All other (Investment Climate, etc)	5. MDTF – host agency executed	ADB	Multi-donor	\$5.9	\$0.4

Instrument name	Type	Host Agency	Donors	Total funds	Est. Annual Value*
Regular Program for Technical Cooperation - Oman Enhanced industrial statistics system	6. MDTF – host agency or partner executed	UNIDO	UNIDO and Government of Oman	\$ 0.344	\$0.11
Regular Program for Technical Cooperation - 20 Years: Past & Future of UNIDO Statistics	5. MDTF - host agency executed	UNIDO	UNIDO (XP)	\$0.82 (€0.75)	\$0.55
Regular Program for Technical Cooperation - Improvement Industrial Statistics CIS Regional	4. MDTF – country executed	UNIDO	Russia	\$1.05	\$0.35
Regular Program for Technical Cooperation - Industrial statistics capacity building in Tanzania	6. MDTF – host agency or partner executed	UNIDO	Multi-donor	\$0.586	\$0.11
Regular Program for Technical Cooperation - Supporting the Enhancement of Industrial Statistics in the Lao PDR	6. MDTF – host agency or partner executed	UNIDO	Multi-donor	\$0.781	\$0.26
Regular Program for Technical Cooperation - Statistics for SDG Monitoring	5. MDTF – host agency executed	UNIDO	UNIDO	\$0.22 (€0.2)	\$0.11
Regional Program for Economic Statistics	5. MDTF – host agency executed	UNESCO P	DFID	\$2.2 (£1.5)	\$1.00
Global Open Data for Agriculture and Nutrition (GODAN)	5. MDTF – host agency executed	GODAN	DFID, US, Netherlands, FAO, Global Forum on Agricultural Research (GFAR), CABI, CGIAR Consortium, CTA, Open Data Institute	\$32.5	\$6.5
STATCAP Lending Facility ⁴	1. Multilateral lending - country focus	World Bank	World Bank	\$450	\$10
Statistics for Results Facility Catalytic Fund (SRF-CF) ⁵	4. Multi-Donor TF – country executed	World Bank	UK, Netherlands	\$85.8	\$5
ECASAT Trust Fund ⁶	4. Multi-Donor TF	World Bank	Russia	\$15	\$4

⁴ Program ended in 2014 but several projects are under implementation.

⁵ Scheduled to end in 2016.

⁶ Scheduled to end in 2018.

Instrument name	Type	Host Agency	Donors	Total funds	Est. Annual Value*
	- country or region agency executed				
Global Financing Facility in support of Every Woman Every Child (GFF)	4. Multi-Donor TF - country executed	World Bank	Norway, Canada	\$800	\$3
Trust Fund for Statistical Capacity Building (TFSCB)	4. MDTF- country or region agency executed 5. MDTF - host agency executed	World Bank	UK, South Korea	\$69.5	\$10
Knowledge for Change Trust Fund (KCP)	5. MDTF - host agency executed	World Bank	Norway, Estonia, UK, Canada, Finland	\$7.8	\$0.5
Umbrella Facility for Gender Equality (UFGE)	5 MDTF- Host Agency Executed	World Bank	Australia, Canada, Denmark, Finland, Germany, Iceland, Netherlands, Norway, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, UK, US	\$70.8	\$1.00
Wealth Accounting and the Valuation of Ecosystem Services (WAVES) Multi-Donor Trust Fund ⁷	5. MDTF - host agency executed	World Bank	Norway, Germany, UK, EC, Netherlands, Denmark, Japan, Switzerland, France	\$23.2	\$3
Living Standard Measurement Survey Program and Trust Fund Program	4. MDTF - country executed	World Bank	1) Gates Foundation: \$21.25 (executed by: Burkina Faso, Ethiopia, Malawi, Niger, Nigeria, Tanzania, and Uganda) 2) USAID- Mali: \$2 (executed by Mali) 3) USAID - MDTF: \$3.7 (executed by Malawi)	\$27	\$4
Living Standard Measurement Survey Program and Trust Fund Program	5. MDTF - host agency executed	World Bank	1) Gates Foundation: \$21.25 (BETF) 2) DFID: \$6.4 (BETF) 3) USAID- Mali: \$2.3 (BETF) 4) USAID - MDTF: \$1 (BETF)	\$31	\$7
Korean Information and Communication Technology (ICT4D) Trust Fund	5. MDTF- host agency executed	World Bank	Korea	\$15	\$1
International Household Survey Network and Accelerated Data Program Trust Fund	5. MDTF - host agency executed 7. Special Development Grants	World Bank	DFID, UK, World Bank	\$3.3	\$0.66

⁷ Scheduled to end in 2016.

Instrument name	Type	Host Agency	Donors	Total funds	Est. Annual Value*
International Comparison Program – Trust Fund	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	\$10	\$2
Development Grant Facility (DGF) Financing for Statistical Capacity Building ⁸	7. Special Development Grants	World Bank	World Bank	\$63	\$3
Open Data for Development (OD4D) Network	5. MDTF – host agency executed	IDRC	International Development Research Centre, DFID, World Bank, Global Affairs Canada	\$5.4	\$2.5
UNFPA Evidenced Based Policymaking	4. MDTF – thematic focus	UNFPA	UNFPA	\$567	\$63
Global Trust Fund for the Global Strategy to Improve Agricultural and Rural Statistics (GAO)	3. Multilateral support in form of TA	FAO	DFID, Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation, Italy	\$44	\$10
UNECE Technical Cooperation	5. MDTF – host agency executed	UNECE	UNECE	Less than \$1	\$1
UN Special Program for the Economies of Central Asia (SPECA) Program Working Group on Statistics (PWGS)	6. MDTF – host agency or partner executed	UNECE	UNECE, UNESCAP	\$1-\$1.5	\$0.5
Global Development, Global Health, and Global Policy & Advocacy Programs	2. Bilateral grant – Country focus, Regional focus, Thematic focus	Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation	Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation	\$0.711	\$0.2
Global Development, Global Health, and Global Policy & Advocacy Programs	5. MDTF – host agency executed	Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation	Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation	\$96.4	\$10

⁸ Scheduled to end in 2016.

Instrument name	Type	Host Agency	Donors	Total funds	Est. Annual Value*
Global Development, Global Health, and Global Policy & Advocacy Programs	7. Special development grants	Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation	Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation	\$15.2	\$3
Global Development and Population Program	5. MDTF – host agency executed	William and Flora Hewlett Foundation	William and Flora Hewlett Foundation	\$1.8	\$0.5
Global Development and Population Program	6. MDTF – host agency or partner executed	William and Flora Hewlett Foundation	William and Flora Hewlett Foundation	\$2.013	\$0.5
Global Development and Population Program	7. Special development grants	William and Flora Hewlett Foundation	William and Flora Hewlett Foundation	\$5.7	\$2

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

** Program on Statistics and Data under the 10th Tranche of the Development Account not included.

The financial instruments in this survey contribute an estimated \$328 million per year to fund aid for statistics.

Attachment 3: Bilateral Donors and Foundations-Based Summary Table of Mechanisms for Financing Statistical Capacity Development

Bilateral Donors and Foundations	Instrument Names	Host Agency
Canada	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. IMF Regional Technical Assistance Centers 2. IMF Statistics Department Multi-Donor Trust Funds 3. Inter-American Development Bank Multi-Donor Trust Funds 4. UNSD Technical Cooperation Trust Fund Projects Between UN and Country Governments 5. Global Financing Facility in Support of Every Woman Every Child (GFF) 6. Knowledge for Change Trust Fund (KCP) 7. Umbrella Facility for Gender Equality (UFGE) 8. Open Data for Development (OD4D) Network 	IMF, IDB, UNSD, World Bank, IDRC
DFID	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. IMF STA Bilateral Accounts 2. IMF Regional Technical Assistance Centers 3. IMF Statistics Department Multi-Donor Trust Funds 4. AfDB Statistical Capacity Building Trust Fund 5. UNSD Technical Cooperation Trust Fund Projects Between United Nations and Country Governments 6. Islamic Development Bank STATCAP 7. UNESCAP Regional Program for Economic Statistics 8. Global Open Data for Agricultural (GODAN) Initiative 9. World Bank Statistics for Results Catalytic Fund 10. World Bank Trust Fund for Statistical Capacity Building (TFSCB) 11. Knowledge for Change Trust Fund 12. Umbrella Facility for Gender Equality 13. Wealth Accounting and the Valuation of Ecosystem Services (WAVES) Multi-Donor Trust Fund 14. Living Standard Measurement Survey Program and TF Program 15. International Household Survey Network (IHSN) and Accelerated Data Program 16. International Comparison Program - Trust Fund 17. Open Data for Development (OD4D) Network 18. Global Trust Fund for the Global Strategy to Improve Agricultural and Rural Statistics 	IMF, AfDB, UNSD, IsDB, UNESCAP, GODAN, World Bank, IDRC, FAO
Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation	Global Development, Global Health, and Global Policy & Advocacy Programs	Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation
William and Flora Hewlett Foundation	Global Development and Population Programs	William and Flora Hewlett Foundation

Attachment 4: Inventory of Financial Mechanisms

Mechanisms for Financing Statistical Capacity Development

Name of Facility: IMF STA Bilateral Accounts

Where facility is hosted: IMF

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

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

Notes:

Japan is one of 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 2016, five Japanese funded regional and country-specific programs providing TA on monetary, balance of payments, government finance, and national accounts statistics as well as data dissemination support, concluded successfully and seven others are being implemented.

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

As a successor program, the United Kingdom Department for International Development (DFID) provides funding for a new Enhanced Data Dissemination Initiative (EDDI 2). This new five-year project to succeed the EDDI 1 was approved in April 2015. EDDI 2 has continued serving the needs of countries in Africa covered by the IMF's African Department. It also has expanded coverage to countries under the IMF's Middle East and Central Asia Department, including fragile states with substantial statistics TA needs that are currently unmet. Ten modules are used to provide TA to countries on monetary, balance of payments, government finance, and national accounts statistics, as well as data dissemination support.

The Netherlands has been funding STA's Financial Access Survey (FAS) since 2011, which is part of the "Access to Finance Project" launched at the World Bank-IMF Annual Meetings in Istanbul in October 2009. In 2013-15, The Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation also contributed to the FAS funding. The project aims at collecting internationally-comparable geographic and demographic data on access to basic consumer financial services worldwide through an annual survey.

Switzerland, through its State Secretariat for Economic Affairs (SECO) subaccount, has been funding country-specific projects providing TA on government finance, balance of payments, and real sector statistics.

Belgium has been funding country-specific projects providing TA on improving the collection, compilation, and dissemination of external sector statistics (ESS) and data dissemination (e-GGDS).

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 for countries in the region. 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: IMF Regional Technical Assistance Centers (RTACs)

Where facility is hosted: IMF

Instrument 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 currently provide Capacity Development (CD) for statistics, with an additional center expected to start operations in 2017.

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 United Kingdom, the host country Barbados, member countries, and the IMF.

The [African Regional Technical Assistance Centers \(AFRITACs\)](#) 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 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). Algeria, Morocco, Tunisia, and Djibouti joined the center in May 2016. 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'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 second program cycle—which commenced in July 2014—is supported by the European Union, Canada, Mexico, Luxembourg, the host country and member countries, and a firm pledge by the Inter-American Development Bank.

The [South Asia Regional Training and Technical Assistance Center \(SARTTAC\)](#) is expected to begin operations in 2017. This will be the first center that fully integrates training and technical assistance and is a model for our future capacity development work. Located in Delhi, India, SARTTAC is expected to become the focal point for planning, coordinating, and implementing the IMF's capacity development activities in the region. The Center will help address existing and forthcoming technical assistance needs in Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Maldives, Nepal, and Sri Lanka, combining these activities with customized training. India, the Republic of Korea, and Australia have already committed to contributing to SARTTAC.

Mechanisms for Financing Statistical Capacity Development

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

Where facility is hosted: IMF

Instrument 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), the Somalia Trust Fund (financed by the Arab Development Bank, Canada, and the UK), 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 a long-term advisor for monetary and financial statistics in South Sudan.

The Somalia Trust Fund program includes TA in national accounts and prices, government finance, monetary and financial, and balance of payments (including data on international reserves and external trade).

The Managing Natural Resource Wealth Topical Trust Fund includes three modules: (i) capacity development (CD) in national accounts statistics for a couple of countries in Africa which concluded in FY2016; (ii) a research module for developing and implementing a template to collect data on government revenues from natural resources; and (iii) a research module for developing a compilation guide on natural resources in macroeconomic statistic (national accounts).

Mechanisms for Financing Statistical Capacity Development

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

Where facility is hosted: Inter-American Development Bank

Instrument Type: 1. Multilateral lending - country focus
7. Special Development Grant

URL: <http://iadb.libguides.com/sistemasestadisticosnacionales>

Notes:

The IDB loaned a total of \$707.2 million for statistical capacity development from 1996-2015. These loans are financed by ordinary capital and the fund for special operations. \$88.2 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 loans are being prepared for Haiti and El Salvador. A loan to The Bahamas will begin in late 2016. Loans have ended recently or are in the final stages of execution in Paraguay, Suriname, Honduras, Venezuela, the Dominican Republic, and Barbados. These projects are managed according to general practices of the IDB.

Mechanisms for Financing Statistical Capacity Development

Name of Facility: Inter-American Development Bank Multi-donor Trust Funds – Statistical Capacity building

Where facility is hosted: Inter-American Development Bank

Instrument 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)

<http://www.iadb.org/en/topics/government/canadian-fund-for-universal-legal-identity-in-latin-america-and-the-caribbean-ccr,18207.html> (CCR)

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. The Institutional Capacity Strengthening Fund (ICSF) was financed in 2009 by China with a total contribution 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 ISCF made significant contributions to the development and implementation of the Tool for Assessing Statistical Capacity (TASC).

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's objective 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 addition of census microdata from Latin America and the Caribbean to the IPUMS-International project at the Minnesota Population Center, and for training statistical experts in Peru and Ecuador on topics such as e-learning, distance education, visualization of data and georeferencing of data.

A new trust fund, the Canadian Fund for Universal Legal Identity in Latin America and the Caribbean (CCR) will contribute to: (i) improve the implementation of gender-sensitive and

inclusive civil registry and legal identity policy frameworks by government institutions; (ii) improve the delivery of civil registration and legal identity services for vulnerable populations, particularly children; and (iii) increase the use of international standards in legal identity and civil registration among the Bank member countries.

Mechanisms for Financing Statistical Capacity Development

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

Where facility is hosted: Inter-American Development Bank

Instrument Type: 4. MDTF- country executed, 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 (both regional and country-focused) for statistical capacity building have totaled \$137.5 million from 1996 to 2015. These projects have been financed by the regular technical cooperation window and the IDB's Regional Public Goods Initiative (RPG). \$13 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: African Development Bank Statistical Capacity Building Program

Where facility is hosted: African Development Bank

Instrument Type: 1. Multilateral lending - country focus

5. MDTF – 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 coordinating 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's grant was US\$ 37.75 million to cover the period 2013 to 2014.

For SCB.4, the Bank's grant was US\$ 30.0 million to cover the period 2014 to 2016.

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 the 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 request from country. 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: African Development Bank Statistical Capacity Building Trust Fund

Where facility is hosted: African Development Bank

Instrument Type: 4. MDTF – country or region 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 the European Union (EU), DFID, and Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation (BMGF), 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: Technical Cooperation Trust Fund Projects Between the United Nations and Country Governments

Where facility is hosted: United Nations Statistical Division

Instrument Type: 4. MDTF – country or region agency executed

URL: <http://www.un.org/esa/cdo/projects/project-summary.html>
[http://unstats.un.org/unsd/China UNSD Project/](http://unstats.un.org/unsd/China_UNSD_Project/)

Notes:

UK-DFID Trust Fund Project on Improving the Collation, Availability and Dissemination of National Development Indicators, including the Millennium Development Goals Indicators

Improved and easier access to relevant statistics enables national policy makers to take informed decisions and properly monitor their effectiveness. With this project UNSD therefore initiated a process to improve national and global data dissemination in eleven selected developing countries (Burundi, Cambodia, Ghana, Laos, Liberia, Morocco, Palestine, Rwanda, Thailand, Uganda, and Vietnam). In the course of the project, the visibility of countries' national development indicators and the coherence among the indicators was improved, their knowledge was enhanced and the standards across the official national statistical system with the national statistical office as the focal point were promoted. These objectives were achieved through the implementation of activities comprising IT development, data research and analysis, expert group meetings and workshops, study tours and direct technical assistance through advisory services by experts. Each participating country at the end of the project possessed a centralized data platform for national development indicators and a metadata handbook for development indicators. The countries were also fully integrated into the UN data portal to identify possible discrepancies between national and international data. The project ended in 2015. Its total budget was US\$ 7,016,870. A new phase of the project is under discussion with the donor.

Trust Fund Projects with the Chinese Government

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 - a \$5,000,000 contribution from China. Within the overall objective of the project, special attention will be given to the fields such as the organization of the national statistical system, application of modern technologies in statistical work and service to statistical users.

Another arrangement was with the National Administration of Surveying, Mapping and Geoinformation (NASG) 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, exchange of staff among national geospatial information authorities and study visits. China's experiences are also shared with other developing countries.

Trust Fund Project with the Australian Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT) on Strengthening Disability Statistics in the Era of Post-2015 Development Agenda

The objective of the project is to enhance the capacity of national statistical offices to produce and disseminate good quality and fit-for-purpose statistics on disability for evidence-based policy making and monitoring. In so doing, this project will build on the work of the Washington Group, taking into account other initiatives on developing disability measurements. The specific project objectives include (i) formulation of international guidelines for measurement of disability taking into account existing measurement instruments, good national practices and country experiences and (ii) enhanced capacity of national statistical systems to collect and generate relevant and quality disability statistics based on international guidelines. The project was funded by a 4,000,000 AUS contribution from Australia (\$3,062,800).

Trust Fund Project on Advancing the System of Environmental-Economic Accounting (SEEA) Experimental Ecosystem Accounting

Developing capacity in countries is a key component to ensuring the sustained production of environmental-economic accounts. Capacity development falls under two broad categories: assistance in setting up the proper institutional framework comprising users and producers of data, and assistance at the technical level in implementing and having sustained production of environmental-economic accounts. The purpose of the project is to assist countries in efforts to advance the SEEA by initiating the testing of the SEEA

Experimental Ecosystem Accounting. The project aims at making an assessment of data availability and measurement practices and developing a program of work based on policy priorities. It will build capacity to develop national strategies for advancing the SEEA Experimental Ecosystem Accounting in response to policy needs for more comprehensive and accurate statistical information on ecosystems and its interaction with the economy. The project is expected to formulate the way forward on how to engage national, sub-regional, regional and international organizations and institutions in developing strategies for the testing of the SEEA Experimental Ecosystem Accounting, with the objective of strengthening the national statistical system in support of developing comparable ecosystem accounts for policy making. Mexico, Chile, South Africa, Mauritius, Bhutan, Indonesia, and Vietnam are the project countries. The project is funded by the Norway Government and jointly implemented by the UNSD and UNEP.

Evidence and Data for Gender Equality (EDGE) Joint Program

The Evidence and Data for Gender Equality (EDGE) Initiative is a new partnership that seeks to accelerate existing efforts to generate comparable gender indicators on education, employment, entrepreneurship and assets. This initiative was launched in May 2011 by the United States at the OECD Ministerial Session on Gender and Development and builds on the work of the United Nations Inter-Agency and Expert Group on Gender Statistics. Activities during this program include three elements: the development of a platform for international data and metadata compilation covering basic education, employment and health indicators; the development of standards and guidelines for entrepreneurship and assets indicators; and piloting data collection on entrepreneurship and assets in several countries. The goal is to improve the availability and quality of gender statistics at national and international level. In addition, the program informs about the progress achieved in gender equality and empowering women since the Fourth World Conference on Women in Beijing in 1995.

The EDGE program is co-managed by the UN Women and the UN Statistics Division. Drawing on its strong technical expertise and experience working with National Statistical Offices (NSOs), the UN Statistics Division undertakes the methodological work in preparation for the pilot surveys and provides the technical assistance to pilot countries (Fiji, Maldives, Mongolia, Georgia, Philippines, Mexico, South Africa, and Swaziland). UN Women, as the project's administrative agent, collaborates with UNSD staff and provides inputs based on its staff's expertise, in particular in the area of analysis and dissemination of results, the establishment of a close dialogue with policy makers and the organization of workshops. The program received contributions from the Governments of Australia, Canada, Korea and USA.

Mechanisms for Financing Statistical Capacity Development

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

Where facility is hosted: United Nations Statistical Division

Instrument Type: 4. MDTF – country or region agency executed

URL: http://www.un.org/esa/cdo/wp-content/uploads/2014/11/A_70_6-Sect.-23-RPTC-FINAL_Gdoc.pdf (page 20-22)

Notes:

With this program 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 program 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 and for 2016-2017, the budget is \$2.84 million.

Mechanisms for Financing Statistical Capacity Development

Name of Facility: United Nations Development Account (DA)

Where facility is hosted: United Nations Statistical Division

Instrument Type: 7. Special development grants

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

Notes:

The DA is a funding facility for capacity development projects of the economic and social entities of the United Nations Secretariat. Its funds come from the Secretariat's regular budget. Current projects implemented by UNSD include a capacity building project for green economy indicators, a project on environmental statistics and environmental-economic accounting, and a project for the post-2015 Sustainable Development Goals. The current value of the ongoing projects under the DA is \$1.9 million. A new Program on Statistics and Data under the 10th Tranche of the Development Account for \$10 million covering the 10 entities of the UN Secretariat (UNSD, UNEP, UNODC, UNCTAD, UNHABITAT, ECA, ECE, ECLAC, ESCAP and ESCWA) is expected to become operational in the second half of 2016. These projects are targeted at a broad range of middle and lower-income countries.

Mechanisms for Financing Statistical Capacity Development

Name of Facility: External Aid Instruments

Where facility is hosted: European Commission including DG Eurostat

Instrument Type: 2. Bilateral grant – country focus, regional focus, thematic focus

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 has an annual survey of donors providing support in the enlargement, Eastern Europe, Caucasus and Central Asian Countries and Mongolia, as well as the non-EU Mediterranean countries.

During 2016 implementation, Eurostat will continue with regard to the following multi-annual allocations: €7.79 million to Enlargement Countries for the implementation period 2014-2017, €13.1 million for Eastern European countries, €18 million for the non-EU Mediterranean (ENP South) countries, €46.1 million for regional projects, €7.5 million (for the period 2014-2019) to a pan-African project supporting the enhancement of Africa Union statistical capacity.

Mechanisms for Financing Statistical Capacity Development

Name of Facility: Islamic Development Bank STATCAP

Where facility is hosted: Islamic Development Bank

Instrument 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 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 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 the Palestine (and result was published with DFID and IDB acknowledged)
- 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 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 made and 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 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: Technical Assistance Special Fund

Where facility is hosted: Asian Development Bank

Instrument Type: 3. Multilateral support in form of TA

URL: <http://www.adb.org/site/funds/funds/technical-assistance-special-fund>

Notes:

ADB has no dedicated lending facility to finance statistical capacity building (SCB) programs. Its main internal source for statistical capacity building (SCB) activities is the Technical Assistance Special Fund (TASF). The Technical Assistance Special Fund (TASF) provides technical assistance grants to borrowing members to help prepare projects and undertake technical or policy studies. The TASF priorities are supporting technical assistance operations to improve the capabilities of ADB's developing member countries to formulate, design, implement, and operate development projects and sector lending. It also funds sectoral studies, surveys, workshops, seminars, and training including statistical capacity development on a regional and subregional basis.

TASF resources consist of regularized replenishments and direct voluntary contributions by members, allocations from the net income, and revenue from investments and other sources.

TASF has been the main source for financing statistics capacity building. To avail of the TASF funds for statistical capacity, ADB prepares a technical assistance paper explaining the purpose of the assistance, the issues, scope, activities, and implementation of the project, after consultation with the member country/countries and proposes for approval following fund procedures. The projects supported under TASF can be based on country request to ADB or to meet regional or international statistical programs such as the International Comparison Program. Depending on the amount being requested, the final approval is delegated to the Vice President, President or Board levels.

Mechanisms for Financing Statistical Capacity Development

Name of Facility: Japan Fund for Poverty Reduction

Where facility is hosted: Asian Development Bank

Instrument Type: 5. MDTF – host agency executed

URL: <http://www.adb.org/site/funds/funds/japan-fund-for-poverty-reduction>

Notes:

Japan established the Japan Fund for Poverty Reduction (JFPR) in May 2000 to provide grants for projects supporting poverty reduction and related social development activities that can add value to projects financed by ADB. In 2010, the JFPR expanded its scope of grant assistance to provide technical assistance (TA) grants in addition to project grants.

The JFPR provides TA grants financing to assist in:

- I. enhancing the capacity of executing agencies and other development partners, including implementing and operating projects;
- II. formulating and coordinating development strategies, plans, and programs; and undertaking studies related to sectors, policies, and issues;
- III. improving knowledge about development issues in Asia and the Pacific and fostering inclusive growth, environmentally sustainable growth, and regional cooperation and integration among DMCs; and
- IV. identifying, formulating, and preparing development projects.

All ADB DMCs are eligible for JFPR assistance. As of 31 December 2015, JFPR had funded \$501.5 million for 169 grant projects, and \$228.2 million for 198 technical assistance projects.

These funds support various development activities for which information is provided in the corresponding links and some might be tapped for statistical capacity building activities.

Mechanisms for Financing Statistical Capacity Development

Name of Facility: People's Republic of China Regional Cooperation and Poverty Reduction Fund

Where facility is hosted: Asian Development Bank

Instrument Type: 5. MDTF – host agency executed

URL: <http://www.adb.org/site/funds/funds/prc-regional-cooperation-and-poverty-reduction-fund>

Notes:

The People's Republic of China (PRC) Regional Cooperation and Poverty Reduction Fund was established in March 2005 to support the process of poverty reduction, regional cooperation and knowledge sharing for ADB developing member countries (DMCs) in Asia and the Pacific.

The objective of the Fund is to contribute to poverty reduction and economic and social development in DMCs in an accelerated manner and with tangible results. The key outputs of the Fund are:

- stronger ownership of DMCs in poverty reduction and the development process;
- increased sharing of knowledge and experience on poverty reduction and development across DMCs;
- good practices in poverty reduction and development through regional cooperation and country-specific activities;
- enhanced regional cooperation aimed at poverty reduction and development; and
- Innovation in poverty reduction and regional cooperation activities.

The Fund supports the following types of activities:

- institutional and capacity building for DMCs;
- innovative and demonstrative programs and projects;
- knowledge sharing including knowledge products, and human resources development; and
- dissemination, networking and cross-learning (e.g., workshops, conferences, publications, website development).

The Fund will finance TA operations and any other activities which may be agreed upon between the PRC and ADB. All ADB DMCs will be eligible for support. For the regional cooperation component, priority will be given to the Greater Mekong Subregion (GMS) and Central Asia Regional Economic Cooperation (CAREC). As of 31 December 2015, the Fund has provided \$30.2 million for 64 technical assistance projects.

These funds support various development activities for which information is provided in the corresponding links and some might be tapped for statistical capacity building activities.

Mechanisms for Financing Statistical Capacity Development

Name of Facility: e-Asia and Knowledge Partnership Fund

Where facility is hosted: Asian Development Bank

Instrument Type: 5. MDTF – host agency executed

URL: <http://www.adb.org/site/funds/funds/e-asia-and-knowledge-partnership-fund>

Notes:

The e-Asia and Knowledge Partnership Fund (EAKPF) was established in June 2006 by the Republic of Korea. It aims to bridge the digital divide and promote improved access to information and creating and sharing of knowledge through information and communications technology (ICT) in the Asia and Pacific region.

The fund aims to contribute to poverty reduction and the economic and social development in ADB's developing member countries (DMCs) through its two windows: the e-Asia program and the knowledge partnership program.

The e-Asia program aims to achieve the objectives by:

- strengthening the capacity of DMCs to achieve the targets of the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS) Plan of Action
- providing technical assistance (TA) for promoting information and communication technology (ICT) and bridging the digital divide, through national and regional e-strategies.

The knowledge partnership program aims to achieve the objectives by:

- strengthening the capacity of DMCs to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)
- facilitating the creation and sharing of experience, information, and knowledge in the Asia and Pacific region.

Projects from all ADB DMCs will be eligible for funding. As of 31 December 2015, the eAKPF has provided \$38.8 million for 81 technical assistance projects.

These funds support various development activities for which information is provided in the corresponding links and some might be tapped for statistical capacity building activities.

Mechanisms for Financing Statistical Capacity Development

Name of Facility: All other (Investment, Climate, etc)

Where facility is hosted: Asian Development Bank

Instrument Type: 5. MDTF – host agency executed

URL: <http://www.adb.org/site/funds/funds>

Notes:

Asian Development Bank administered trust funds and financing facilities for its projects are provided at the link above. By pooling resources through financing partnership facilities and trust funds, ADB's development partners deliver more benefits and achieve greater results. These umbrella facilities combine different forms of assistance, including grants, concessional loans, technical assistance, and knowledge provision, to support sectors with a central role in improving the lives of the poor and in promoting the long-term use of the benefits of cofinancing. Some might be tapped for statistical capacity building activities, further information is provided in the link above.

Mechanisms for Financing Statistical Capacity Development

Name of Facility: Regular Program for Technical Cooperation (RPTC) – Oman Enhanced Industrial Statistics System

Where facility is hosted: United Nations Industrial Development Organization

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

Notes:

With technical cooperation program UNIDO supports building and enhancing the national industrial statistical capacity in its member states, especially the least developed countries, in order to produce timely, accurate and internationally comparable industrial statistics to promote the evidence-based policy making.

The program is implemented through:

- a) advisory services, upon UNIDO member states' requests, aimed at building sound national statistical and systematic data-collection activities for the compilation of international comparable industrial statistics, a multichannel data dissemination system, and harmonizing statistical methods and standards related to industrial statistics;
- b) training workshops and seminars for developing countries in various areas of industrial statistics on sample survey methods, business register, international economic classifications, organization of national statistical systems, and internationally agreed development goals indicators; and
- c) study tours and on-the-job training for national statisticians from developing countries to upgrade and strengthen their knowledge and skills in the areas of industrial statistics to support evidence-based industrial development policy making.

Oman – Enhanced industrial statistics system

The objective of the project is to enhance and improve the statistical foundation of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry of Oman by implementing the recently adopted international standards of industrial statistics and modernizing the software system. This will allow the institution to produce timely and internationally comparable statistics relevant to industrial development policy. In turn this will enable the formulating and implementing consistent and viable industrial development policies at the government level and the provision of proper guidance and advisory services to manufacturers, potential investors and business community at large, which in turn will foster the sustainable industrial development and would contribute to the overall macro-economic growth and productivity increases under optimal resource allocation.

Main Outputs: Enhanced staff capacity; Statistical business register; Structural industrial statistics system complying with the international recommendations; A comprehensive list of the analytical indicators, relevant for industrial policy purposes that could be derived from the MCI database system and other relevant sources.

Mechanisms for Financing Statistical Capacity Development

Name of Facility: Regular Program for Technical Cooperation (RPTC) – 20 Years: Past and Future of UNIDO Statistics

Where facility is hosted: United Nations Industrial Development Organization

Instrument Type: 5. MDTF – host agency executed

Notes:

With technical cooperation program UNIDO supports building and enhancing the national industrial statistical capacity in its member states, especially the least developed countries, in order to produce timely, accurate and internationally comparable industrial statistics to promote the evidence-based policy making.

The program is implemented through:

- a) advisory services, upon UNIDO member states' requests, aimed at building sound national statistical and systematic data-collection activities for the compilation of international comparable industrial statistics, a multichannel data dissemination system, and harmonizing statistical methods and standards related to industrial statistics;
- b) training workshops and seminars for developing countries in various areas of industrial statistics on sample survey methods, business register, international economic classifications, organization of national statistical systems, and internationally agreed development goals indicators; and
- c) study tours and on-the-job training for national statisticians from developing countries to upgrade and strengthen their knowledge and skills in the areas of industrial statistics to support evidence-based industrial development policy making.

20 years: past and future UNIDO statistics

Main objective: The objective of the project is to enhance the relevance, quality and visibility of the UNIDO statistical products both among its data users and partners/data producers. The project will also enhance the interrelation with the national statistical offices and will extend the TA and capacity building activities of UNIDO in the area of industrial statistics.

Main Outputs: Conducting a seminar “20 years statistics in the service of the nations for industrialization”; Publication of seminar proceedings including country reports; Technical assistance/capacity building activities inspired/requested during the discussions at the seminar.

Donor and total budget: funded by UNIDO regular budget: EURO 75,000

Mechanisms for Financing Statistical Capacity Development

Name of Facility: Regular Program for Technical Cooperation (RPTC) – Improvement Industrial Statistics CIS Regional

Where facility is hosted: United Nations Industrial Development Organization

Instrument Type: 4. MDTF – country executed

Notes:

With technical cooperation program UNIDO supports building and enhancing the national industrial statistical capacity in its member states, especially the least developed countries, in order to produce timely, accurate and internationally comparable industrial statistics to promote the evidence-based policy making.

The program is implemented through:

- a) advisory services, upon UNIDO member states' requests, aimed at building sound national statistical and systematic data-collection activities for the compilation of international comparable industrial statistics, a multichannel data dissemination system, and harmonizing statistical methods and standards related to industrial statistics;
- b) training workshops and seminars for developing countries in various areas of industrial statistics on sample survey methods, business register, international economic classifications, organization of national statistical systems, and internationally agreed development goals indicators; and
- c) study tours and on-the-job training for national statisticians from developing countries to upgrade and strengthen their knowledge and skills in the areas of industrial statistics to support evidence-based industrial development policy making.

Improvement of industrial statistics and development of indicators of industrial performance for policy-relevant analysis in CIS countries

Improvement of industrial statistics and development of indicators of industrial performance for policy-relevant analysis in CIS countries.

The objective of the project is to improve the institutional capacity of CIS countries' NSOs by implementing the recently adopted international standards of industrial statistics in order to enable the NSOs of the region to produce timely and internationally comparable statistics relevant to industrial development policy. The project targets both data producers and data users. Data producers will learn the methods and procedures of harmonizing national industrial statistics with international standards. Users will get internationally comparable data essential for analysis of performance and other policy relevant topics.

Main outputs of the project are: introduction of international standards to industrial statistics in CIS countries; training the NSOs staff of the countries of the region; and

introduction of analytical performance indicators for the industrial sector in CIS countries aimed at facilitating policy-oriented statistical analysis.

Budget: US\$1,050,000; duration: October 2012-August 2016 (request for the extension until December 2017 was submitted); sources of funds: Russian Federation

Mechanisms for Financing Statistical Capacity Development

Name of Facility: Regular Program for Technical Cooperation (RPTC) – Industrial Statistics Capacity Building in Tanzania

Where facility is hosted: United Nations Industrial Development Organization

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

Notes:

With technical cooperation program UNIDO supports building and enhancing the national industrial statistical capacity in its member states, especially the least developed countries, in order to produce timely, accurate and internationally comparable industrial statistics to promote the evidence-based policy making.

The program is implemented through:

- a) advisory services, upon UNIDO member states' requests, aimed at building sound national statistical and systematic data-collection activities for the compilation of international comparable industrial statistics, a multichannel data dissemination system, and harmonizing statistical methods and standards related to industrial statistics;
- b) training workshops and seminars for developing countries in various areas of industrial statistics on sample survey methods, business register, international economic classifications, organization of national statistical systems, and internationally agreed development goals indicators; and
- c) study tours and on-the-job training for national statisticians from developing countries to upgrade and strengthen their knowledge and skills in the areas of industrial statistics to support evidence-based industrial development policy making.

Industrial statistics capacity building in Tanzania

The project of capacity building on industrial statistics in Tanzania is part of the One UN funded project in Tanzania starting in 2008. Along with other project components, the main aim of the project aims at "WEALTH CREATION, EMPLOYMENT AND ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT", with total budget slightly exceeding half million US dollars solely for industrial statistics component. Through the project, the statisticians of the country are trained with the survey techniques and updated with the latest international guidelines on industrial statistics.

These has been rewarded as Tanzania being able to conduct annual survey of industrial product even since, and promote the evidence-based policy making by providing timely and international comparable industrial statistics. Especially in 2013, the second issue of the statistical report of annual survey of industrial production has been published. The country's experience of producing index of industrial project has been filed and promoted to other developing countries as a good example to follow. More proudly, the country was able to publish the very first industrial competitiveness report in 2013 thanks to the improved

capacity of producing more timely and international comparable industrial statistics. Benefited from the enhanced capacity of industrial statistics, and in order to make long-term industrial development strategy, the country is encouraged to conduct industrial census in 2013 in order to fully understand the situation of industrial development in the country.

Since 2013, the technical assistance from UNIDO has been able to help the country to conduct the census as planned. Meanwhile, the regional project of industrial statistics capacity building is being extended to EAC countries to support the evidence-based industry policy making in the region. The budget of this program is \$586,000.

Mechanisms for Financing Statistical Capacity Development

Name of Facility: Regular Program for Technical Cooperation (RPTC) – Supporting the Enhancement of Industrial Statistics in the Lao PDR

Where facility is hosted: United Nations Industrial Development Organization

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

Notes:

With technical cooperation program UNIDO supports building and enhancing the national industrial statistical capacity in its member states, especially the least developed countries, in order to produce timely, accurate and internationally comparable industrial statistics to promote the evidence-based policy making.

The program is implemented through:

- a) advisory services, upon UNIDO member states' requests, aimed at building sound national statistical and systematic data-collection activities for the compilation of international comparable industrial statistics, a multichannel data dissemination system, and harmonizing statistical methods and standards related to industrial statistics;
- b) training workshops and seminars for developing countries in various areas of industrial statistics on sample survey methods, business register, international economic classifications, organization of national statistical systems, and internationally agreed development goals indicators; and
- c) study tours and on-the-job training for national statisticians from developing countries to upgrade and strengthen their knowledge and skills in the areas of industrial statistics to support evidence-based industrial development policy making.

Supporting the enhancement of industrial statistics in the Lao PDR

The project aims at enhancing Lao institutional capacity of conducting regular industrial survey to produce industrial statistics for policy-oriented empirical analysis on the country's manufacturing sector and data-user services by creating an integrated statistical system. Ultimately and internationally, the project addresses MDG1 (Eradicate worldwide absolute poverty and hunger) through sustainable industrial development, and MDG8 (Develop a global partnership for development) through enhancement of the country's technical capabilities in consistent and viable policy formulation for its industrial development.

At the end of the project, the target staff members of DOIH are expected to be fully updated with the latest international guidelines and standards of industrial statistics, and the best practice of industrial statistics so that they will be able to produce industrial statistics by their own through annual industrial survey. On the other hand, DOIH in MOIC will also be expected to get hold of the theory of sustainable industrial development and hence consistent approach to the country analysis, which is the basis of systematic formulation of integrated development policies and strategies. Consequently, they will be capable in the

identification and development of required statistical indicators and methods.

This project has been funded by EIF (Enhanced Integrated Framework) for a duration of 3 years with that amount of USD781,100. The in-kind contribution by the Government of Lao PDR will be USD171,720.

Mechanisms for Financing Statistical Capacity Development

Name of Facility: Regular Program for Technical Cooperation (RPTC) – Statistics for SDG Monitoring

Where facility is hosted: United Nations Industrial Development Organization

Instrument Type: 5. MDTF – host agency executed

Notes:

With technical cooperation program UNIDO supports building and enhancing the national industrial statistical capacity in its member states, especially the least developed countries, in order to produce timely, accurate and internationally comparable industrial statistics to promote the evidence-based policy making.

The program is implemented through:

- a) advisory services, upon UNIDO member states' requests, aimed at building sound national statistical and systematic data-collection activities for the compilation of international comparable industrial statistics, a multichannel data dissemination system, and harmonizing statistical methods and standards related to industrial statistics;
- b) training workshops and seminars for developing countries in various areas of industrial statistics on sample survey methods, business register, international economic classifications, organization of national statistical systems, and internationally agreed development goals indicators; and
- c) study tours and on-the-job training for national statisticians from developing countries to upgrade and strengthen their knowledge and skills in the areas of industrial statistics to support evidence-based industrial development policy making.

Statistics for SDG Monitoring

The process of formulation of post-MDG agenda has been gradually shifted from political negotiations to development of the indicator framework for monitoring. The role of statistics in this process is indispensable. Decisions on development of statistical framework will be taken in the course of inter-governmental and inter-agency negotiations throughout the year of 2015. In these negotiations UNIDO needs to assure the member-states and other international agencies that it can supply the data directly or assist member states to compile the statistics that are essential for monitoring goals, target and indicators under its responsibility. To this end the Organization needs to have a new strategy that is fit for the purpose of statistics maintained in UNIDO, especially given its current and extended future mandate. The long-term strategy may include strengthening the technical capacity of Statistics and improving its technical assistance and indicator monitoring capacity. The current project is primarily aimed to support Statistics Unit with immediately needed resources for developing indicator framework and enhancing its cooperation with the national statistics offices and with UN and other international agencies. The project also envisages development of methodology and preliminary compilation of possible indicators related to SDG, particularly Goal 9. The budget for this project is €200,000 (USD 220,000).

Mechanisms for Financing Statistical Capacity Development

Name of Facility: Regional Program for Economic Statistics

Where facility is hosted: UNESCAP

Instrument Type: 5. MDTF – Host agency executed

URL: <https://devtracker.dfid.gov.uk/projects/GB-1-204933/>

Notes:

DFID funding to UNESCAP's Regional Program for Economic Statistics is part of DFID's Economic Statistics Program. The purpose of the Economic Statistics Program is to improve the quality and availability of economic statistics by strengthening the capacity of national statistics systems. Benefitting a range of users globally, allowing for the design of better economic development policies; enhancing the accountability of policies; improving the functioning of international capital markets; as well as more robust analysis of economic growth. The program is aligned with the UK's priorities for the post 2015 development agenda, including the "Golden Thread" and the importance of a Data Revolution.

What support will the UK provide?

The UK will provide £8 million over 5 years (2015/16 – 2019/20) to improve the quality and availability of economic statistics by strengthening the capacity of national statistics systems. This will benefit a range of users globally, allowing for the design of better economic development policies; enhancing the accountability and transparency; improving the functioning of international capital markets; as well as more robust analysis of economic growth.

- £6.2m will be disbursed to the International Monetary Fund (IMF) for the second phase of their **Enhanced Data Dissemination Initiative (EDDI2)**.
- £1.5m will go to the UN Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (UNESCAP) for the second phase of the **Regional Program for Economic Statistics** which will support 9 countries in South Asia to implement their own action plans for economic statistics, focusing on improving national accounts and business registers as well as developing training materials on economic statistics.

The program is aligned with the UK's priorities for the post 2015 development agenda, including the "Golden Thread" and the importance of a Data Revolution. In particular, it will strengthen the capacity of national statistics systems and contribute to building open economies, societies and governments.

Mechanisms for Financing Statistical Capacity Development

Name of Facility: Global Open Data for Agriculture and Nutrition (GODAN) Initiative

Where facility is hosted: GODAN

Instrument Type: 5. MDTF – Host agency executed

URL: <http://www.godan.info/about>

<http://www.godan.info/pages/resources-and-financing>

Notes:

GODAN supports the proactive sharing of open data to make information about agriculture and nutrition available, accessible and usable to deal with the urgent challenge of ensuring world food security. It is a rapidly growing group, currently with over 317 partners from national governments, non-governmental, international and private sector organisations that have committed to a joint Statement of Purpose.

The initiative focuses on building high-level support among governments, policymakers, international organizations and business. GODAN promotes collaboration to harness the growing volume of data generated by new technologies to solve long-standing problems and to benefit farmers and the health of consumers. We encourage collaboration and cooperation between stakeholders in the sector.

The GODAN Secretariat has an estimated five-year budget of \$6.5 million, with equivalent of around five staff full time employees. Primary donors supporting the Secretariat with both in-kind and financial resources are: the US Government, DFID, Government of the Netherlands, Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO), Global Forum on Agricultural Research (GFAR), CABI, CGIAR Consortium, CTA, and the Open Data Institute.

Mechanisms for Financing Statistical Capacity Development

Name of Facility: STATCAP Lending Facility

Where facility is hosted: World Bank

Instrument 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. Additionally, the facility is closed for new projects.

Mechanisms for Financing Statistical Capacity Development

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

Where facility is hosted: World Bank

Instrument 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 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. The total funds for SRF-CF are \$85.8 million. As of 2015, 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

Instrument 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 dollars. 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

Instrument 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:

- I. Finance national RMNCAH scale-up plans and measure results
- II. Support countries in the transition toward sustainable domestic financing of RMNCAH
- III. Finance the strengthening of civil registration and vital statistics systems
- IV. Finance the development and deployment of global public goods essential to scale up
- V. Contribute to a better-coordinated and streamlined RMNCAH financing architecture

Mechanisms for Financing Statistical Capacity Development

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

Where facility is hosted: World Bank

Instrument Type: 4. MDTF – country executed and regional agency executed

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 two active donors, the UK who contributed \$20 million to the TFSCB in 2013 and committed GBP 16 million in 2015. In 2015, the Korean government committed \$3 million, disbursed equally 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: Knowledge for Change Trust Fund (KCP)

Where facility is hosted: World Bank

Instrument Type: 5. MDTF – host agency executed

URL:

<http://econ.worldbank.org/WBSITE/EXTERNAL/EXTDEC/EXTRESEARCH/EXTPROGRAMS/EXTKNOWLEDGECHANGE/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, Canada, and Finland 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 2015 was about \$7.8 million providing grants to about 30 projects varying in size from \$50,000 to \$450,000.

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: Umbrella Facility for Gender Equality (UFGE)

Where facility is hosted: World Bank

Instrument Type: 5. MDTF – host agency executed

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

<http://www->

wds.worldbank.org/external/default/WDSContentServer/WDSP/IB/2015/11/18/090224b0831c9f8e/2_0/Rendered/PDF/Partnering0for00program0report02015.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 13 donors and about \$70.8m 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.

According to *Partnering for Equality: World Bank Annual Gender Trust Funds Program Report's* UFGE Grant List, \$1,000,000 of the funding is granted to gender-informed mobile phone surveys in Africa, which consists of collection of high-frequency welfare statistics surveys using mobile phones. This will yield a large number of gender disaggregated panel data on standard household information. \$100,000 of the funding is granted to Gender-Dimensions of Collective Forest Tenure Reform in China, which consists of an expansion of an annual survey on forest tenure among 3,500 households in seven provinces, to better understand women's access to and de facto control over forestland and their participation in decision making. In-depth case studies and interviews will complement the survey. \$220,000 of the funding is granted to Life in Transition Survey III in Europe and Central Asia, which consists of an inclusion of new module on gender and assets and improved quality of sampling to better capture female respondents and intra-household dynamics in the third round of the EBRD and World Bank Life in Transition Survey. \$120,000 is granted to Understanding Agency by Measuring Women's Perception on Exclusion and Discrimination in Bolivia, which consists of perception survey on violence against women, workplace discrimination and exclusion, with a focus on indigenous groups. \$200,000 is granted to Morocco Urban Transport Program Gender Survey, which consists of household survey in three urban agglomerations to help strengthen social and economic inclusion of women by providing urban planners and policymakers with an evidence base to create smarter and more user-friendly transport systems.

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 (WAVES) Multi-Donor Trust Fund

Where facility is hosted: World Bank

Instrument Type: 4. MDTF – country executed

URL:

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

[https://www.wavespartnership.org/sites/waves/files/kc/WAVES Annual Report 2016 6.6.16.pdf](https://www.wavespartnership.org/sites/waves/files/kc/WAVES%20Annual%20Report%202016%206.6.16.pdf)

Notes:

WAVES 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 WAVES.

As of March 31, 2016, donor pledges totaled US\$ 23,241,850 from nine donors, of which US\$20,259,595 (87 percent) has been received to date. Some of the donors' contributions included: Norway (\$3 million), Germany (\$2.3 million), The Netherlands (\$2.8 million), Denmark (\$1.7 million), The EC (\$3.1 million), Japan (\$3 million), Switzerland (\$2.5 million), France (\$1.1 million) plus founding donors UK (\$3.7 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

Instrument Type: 4. MDTF – country 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.

Donors for LSMS include: USAID, and the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation:

- USAID –MDTF is contributing \$4.7 million for data collection, methodological experiments, and dissemination; furthermore, the \$3.7 is executed by Malawi. The closing date for this funding is November 2022.
- USAID – Mali is contributing \$4.3 million for the LSMS-ISA survey in Mali, where \$2 million is executed by Mali. The closing date for this funding is August 2016.
- The Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation is a major contributor to funding data collection for LSMS-ISA surveys: \$42.5 million, where \$21.25 is executed by eight recipient countries in Africa: Burkina Faso, Ethiopia, Malawi, Niger, Nigeria, Tanzania, and Uganda. The closing date for this funding is August 2020.

Mechanisms for Financing Statistical Capacity Development

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

Where facility is hosted: World Bank

Instrument 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:

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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.

Donors for LSMS include: DFID, USAID, and the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation:

- DFID is contributing \$6.4 million, where the entire funding is a bank-executed trust fund (BETF), for methodological experiments on agricultural productivity. The closing date for this funding is August 2017.
- USAID –MDTF is contributing \$4.7 million for data collection, methodological experiments, and dissemination. \$1 million of the funding is BETF. The closing date for this funding is November 2022.
- USAID – Mali is contributing \$4.3 million for the LSMS-ISA survey in Mali, where \$2.3 million of the funding is BETF. The closing date for this funding is August 2016.
- The Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation is a major contributor to funding data collection for LSMS-ISA surveys: \$42.5 million, where \$21.25 million is a bank executed trust fund (BETF).

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

Instrument 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:

- e-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: International Household Survey Network and Accelerated Data Program and Trust Fund

Where facility is hosted: World Bank

Instrument 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 Trust Fund will close in December 2017.
- The World Bank Development Grant facility, established in 2006 (DGF 401007-06 to 401012-06). The World Bank Development Grant Facility was 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. The DGF has been abolished and the funding of ADP through PARIS21 stopped in December 2015.

Mechanisms for Financing Statistical Capacity Development

Name of Facility: International Comparison Program –Trust Fund

Where facility is hosted: World Bank

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

URL: <http://siteresources.worldbank.org/ICPEXT/Resources/ICP-2011-report.pdf>

Notes:

The International Comparison Program (ICP) includes efforts to build statistical capacity, particularly for price statistics and systems of national accounts. The 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, which is a large global activity with many participants working simultaneously.

Donors to date included 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 supported regional components of the program while others offered global support. The funding for this program is \$10 million.

Mechanisms for Financing Statistical Capacity Development

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

Where facility is hosted: World Bank

Instrument 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 is 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: Open Data for Development (OD4D) Network

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

Instrument Type: 5. Multi-donor trust fund – host agency executed

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 Global Affairs Canada. The Fund, managed by MDTF, 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 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 program, 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 of exchange.

Mechanisms for Financing Statistical Capacity Development

Name of Facility: UNFPA Evidenced Based Policymaking

Where facility is hosted: UNFPA

Instrument Type: 4. MDTF – Thematic Focus

URL:

Notes:

UNFPA's commitment to statistical capacity building and its work with NSOs and other stakeholders to strengthen national data systems is strongly reflected in the Fund's current strategic plan, corporate vision on data for development and engagement with global, regional and national partners.

UNFPA's contributions to statistical capacity building focuses on strengthening capacities in 1) Data production and dissemination, 2) Population data analysis, 3) Data and policies, and 4) Monitoring and evaluation. These contributions may fall under the range of other programs that UNFPA participates in including sexual and reproductive health, adolescents and youth, and gender equality. Major ongoing initiatives include investments in the 2020 census round; national and sub-national analysis of population and health trends; and capacity development for SDG monitoring, civil registration and vital statistics, registry data, registry-based census, small area estimation, and sub-national mapping. These activities operate in parallel with UNFPA's core implementation programs in sexual and reproductive health, health system strengthening, commodity security, and youth development including health, empowerment, education, and employment

UNFPA works with many supporters of statistical capacity and data collection, including the UN Statistics Division, the UN Population Division, UNICEF, the World Bank, PARIS21, UN Global Pulse, the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development Data, bilateral donors, and a wide range of centers of excellence and universities. Further, programs are delivered through a network of implementing partners, which included governments, NGOs, academic institutions, UN agencies, intergovernmental institutions not part of the UN system and UNFPA country offices. UNFPA is also one of the global leads in statistical capacity building for the 2030 Agenda under Sustainable Development Goal 17.

UNFPA is a decentralized organization that delivers capacity building efforts through its country presence and local partners. Headquartered in New York, UNFPA works in 155 countries and areas throughout the world, through 123 country offices, six regional offices, three sub-regional offices and six liaison offices.

Since beginning full reporting to the PARIS21 Partner Report on Support to Statistics (PRESS) in 2011, UNFPA has always been in the top three to five funders of statistical capacity development in the world. Reporting to Paris21's PRESS report indicates that funding for statistics is primarily grant based. Between 2007 and 2015, UNFPA committed \$206 million through parallel financing, \$157 million through pooled or joint financing, \$105 million was not co-financed, \$73 million through a mixture of parallel financing and joint or

pooled financing, and an additional \$26 million through other mixtures of these financing arrangements.

UNFPA lists donors to its trust funds but does not provide data on donors to data-related trust funds.

Mechanisms for Financing Statistical Capacity Development

Name of Facility: Global Trust Fund for the Global Strategy to Improve Agricultural and Rural Statistics

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

Instrument Type: 3. Multilateral support in form of TA

URL: <http://gsars.org/en/>

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 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 \$44 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 \$41 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: UNECE Technical Cooperation

Where facility is hosted: UNECE

Instrument 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](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 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 subprogram 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 program 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 subprogram will continue to forge partnerships with major international and bilateral partners in the subregion, 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: United Nations Special Program for the Economies of Central Asia (SPECA) Program Working Group on Statistics (PWGS)

Where facility is hosted: UNECE

Instrument 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 Program for the Economies of Central Asia (SPECA). The member countries of the Program 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 Program.

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: Global Development, Global Health, and Global Policy & Advocacy Programs

Where facility is hosted: Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation

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

URL: <http://www.gatesfoundation.org/How-We-Work/Quick-Links/Grants-Database#q/k=data>

Notes:

The Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation's [Grant Database](#) has over 1000 entries. The following grants pertain to the Foundation's Global Development, Global Health, and Global Policy & Advocacy programs awarded in 2015 and 2016. The sum of the two awarded grants amount to \$711,241.

Center for Disease Control and Prevention: The purpose of this grant is to conduct an assessment at WHO regional and HQ levels to identify the best approach for strengthening the WHO regional level data system for routine and measles immunization data. This grant was awarded in November 2015, with the award of \$174,000, and a term of 12 months.

URL: <http://www.gatesfoundation.org/How-We-Work/Quick-Links/Grants-Database/Grants/2015/11/OPP1140176>

Office of the President and Cabinet, Malawi: The purpose of this grant is to strengthen the Government of Malawi ability to collect, analyze, and use data to improve health sector planning, performance management, and service delivery. The grant was awarded in November 2015, with the award of \$537,241, and a term of 12 months.

URL: <http://www.gatesfoundation.org/How-We-Work/Quick-Links/Grants-Database/Grants/2015/11/OPP1145318>

Although not included in this summary, Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation also contributed to IMF Statistics Department (STA) Financial Access Survey, African Development Bank Statistical Capacity Building Trust Fund, and the World Bank Living Standard Measurement Survey Program and Trust Fund Program, and FAO's Global Trust Fund for the Global Strategy to Improve Agricultural and Rural Statistics.

Mechanisms for Financing Statistical Capacity Development

Name of Facility: Global Development, Global Health, and Global Policy & Advocacy Programs

Where facility is hosted: Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation

Instrument Type: 5. MDTF – host agency executed

URL: <http://www.gatesfoundation.org/How-We-Work/Quick-Links/Grants-Database#q/k=data>

Notes:

The Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation's [Grant Database](#) has over 1000 entries. The following grants pertain to the Foundation's Global Development, Global Health, and Global Policy & Advocacy programs awarded in 2015 and 2016. The sum of the six awarded grants amount to \$96,413,471.

United States Fund for UNICEF: The purpose of this grant is to contribute to women's, children's and adolescents' health by collecting, synthesizing, analyzing and reporting on the best available data on coverage of effective health and nutrition interventions across the continuum of care and key coverage determinants; and supporting the use of these data to increase accountability and improve policies and programs in low and middle income countries. The grant was awarded in May 2016, with the award of \$10,000,000, and a term of 49 months.

URL: <http://www.gatesfoundation.org/How-We-Work/Quick-Links/Grants-Database/Grants/2016/05/OPP1148933>

United States Fund for UNICEF: The purpose of this grant is to provide high quality data and analysis for ensuring accountability on meeting the health Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), particularly child nutrition and child mortality. The grant was awarded in October 2015, with the award of \$2,863,471, and a term of 27 months.

URL: <http://www.gatesfoundation.org/How-We-Work/Quick-Links/Grants-Database/Grants/2015/10/OPP1135440>

United States Fund for UNICEF: The purpose of this grant is to strengthen UNICEF's institutional capacity to leverage the full data continuum to improve decision-making for children. The grant was awarded in October 2015, with the award of \$2,000,000, and a term of 37 months.

URL: <http://www.gatesfoundation.org/How-We-Work/Quick-Links/Grants-Database/Grants/2015/10/OPP1138715>

World Health Organization: The purpose of this grant is to establish a coherent and unified monitoring framework for water and sanitation in order to improve data collection and analysis and support informed country decision-making. The grant was awarded in October 2015, with the award of \$1,250,000, and a term of 37 months.

URL: <http://www.gatesfoundation.org/How-We-Work/Quick-Links/Grants-Database/Grants/2015/10/OPP1126262>

World Bank: The purpose of this grant is to collect data on the key drivers of activities which affect international remittance flows and to measure the impact on those countries. The grant was awarded in April 2015, with the award of \$300,000, and a term of 8 months. URL: <http://www.gatesfoundation.org/How-We-Work/Quick-Links/Grants-Database/Grants/2015/04/OPP1130621>

UN Women: The Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation will commit \$80 million over the next three years to close gender data gaps and help accelerate progress for women and girls around the world. The Gates Foundation's new \$80 million commitment will support efforts that:

- Fill critical gender data gaps, including knowing how much time women and girls spend on unpaid work around the world, and what implications this has on their life chances and choices, such as completing education, getting jobs or starting businesses.
- Improve the accuracy and reliability of data collection, which can reveal at a large scale who owns assets like land, property or credit.
- Equip decision makers with more timely and clearer evidence about programs and interventions that are working and those that are not, so they can be redesigned quickly and more effectively.
- Support civil society in holding leaders to account for the commitments they've made to women and girls, helping maintain the political will to achieve gender equality.
- Amplify and strengthen organizations and platforms that keep gender equality at the center of global and national development efforts.

URL: <http://www.gatesfoundation.org/Media-Center/Press-Releases/2016/05/Gates-Foundation-Announces-80-Mill-Doll-Comm-Closing-Gender-Data-Gaps-Acc-Progress-for-Women-Girls>

Although not included in this summary, the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation also contributed to IMF Statistics Department (STA) Financial Access Survey, African Development Bank Statistical Capacity Building Trust Fund, and the World Bank Living Standard Measurement Survey Program and Trust Fund Program, and FAO's Global Trust Fund for the Global Strategy to Improve Agricultural and Rural Statistics.

Mechanisms for Financing Statistical Capacity Development

Name of Facility: Global Development, Global Health, and Global Policy & Advocacy Programs

Where facility is hosted: Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation

Instrument Type: 7. Special development grant

URL: <http://www.gatesfoundation.org/How-We-Work/Quick-Links/Grants-Database#q/k=data>

Notes:

The Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation's [Grant Database](#) has over 1000 entries. The following grants pertain to the Foundation's Global Development, Global Health, and Global Policy & Advocacy programs awarded in 2015 and 2016. The sum of the ten awarded grants amount to \$15,177,655.

TechnoServe, Inc.: The purpose of this grant is to test new methods for collecting outcome data associated with improving smallholder agricultural productivity. The grant was awarded in November 2015, with the award of \$1,649,542, and a term of 26 months.

URL: <http://www.gatesfoundation.org/How-We-Work/Quick-Links/Grants-Database/Grants/2015/11/OPP1134830>

PATH: The purpose of this grant is to improve health outcomes by strengthening national health information systems and data use in key countries, building evidence of data systems and use practices that improve health outcomes. The grant was awarded in November 2015, with a grant of \$2,500,000, and a term of 15 months.

URL: <http://www.gatesfoundation.org/How-We-Work/Quick-Links/Grants-Database/Grants/2015/11/OPP1140103>

Center for Budget and Governance Accountability: The purpose of this grant is to facilitate the availability of government budget data in the public domain in such a manner that policymakers, researchers, civil society organizations, journalists and common citizens get free, easy and timely access. The grant was awarded in October 2015, with a grant of \$400,569, with a term of 36 months.

URL: <http://www.gatesfoundation.org/How-We-Work/Quick-Links/Grants-Database/Grants/2015/10/OPP1137257>

Vital Wave: The purpose of this grant is to improve health outcomes by strengthening national health information systems and data use in key countries. The grant was awarded in October 2015, with a grant of \$2,497,483, and a term of 13 months.

URL: <http://www.gatesfoundation.org/How-We-Work/Quick-Links/Grants-Database/Grants/2015/10/OPP1140107>

Cooper/Smith: The purpose of this grant is to improve the Government of Malawi's HIV/AIDS data systems and use to improve the quality and efficiency of its HIV/AIDS response. The grant was awarded in October 2015, with a grant of \$3,631,238, and a term of 48 months.

URL: <http://www.gatesfoundation.org/How-We-Work/Quick-Links/Grants-Database/Grants/2015/10/OPP1134992>

Spatial Development International: The purpose of this grant is to increase the efficiency and reduce the cost of collecting data related to financial services in developing countries by using geosocial data mining, analysis and modeling to map the location of financial activities (touch points). The grant was awarded in October 2015, with a grant of \$100,000, and a term of 19 months.

URL: <http://www.gatesfoundation.org/How-We-Work/Quick-Links/Grants-Database/Grants/2015/10/OPP1140466>

Stanford University: The purpose of this grant is to improve the system for generating, sharing and acting upon data and information in the social sector. The grant was awarded in October 2015, with a grant of \$1,952,175, and a term of 35 months.

URL: <http://www.gatesfoundation.org/How-We-Work/Quick-Links/Grants-Database/Grants/2015/10/OPP1128301>

Center for Global Development: The purpose of this grant is to improve the international development agenda and institutions for efficient and inclusive development by helping to accelerate the pace at which private sector investments incorporate the poor, multilateral development bank reform includes inclusive and effective development in recipient countries, international players take action to make progress towards implementing and financing global goals, and data – open, big and core country data – becomes mainstream in the development dialogue and is improved in the context of the post-2015 data revolution. The grant was awarded in September 2015, with a grant of \$1,646,648, and a term of 24 months.

URL: <http://www.gatesfoundation.org/How-We-Work/Quick-Links/Grants-Database/Grants/2015/09/OPP1132697>

University of Washington Foundation: The purpose of this grant is to support an open access, digital data capture platform for the benefit of the international development community. The grant was awarded in August 2015, with a grant of \$600,000, and a term of 25 months.

URL: <http://www.gatesfoundation.org/How-We-Work/Quick-Links/Grants-Database/Grants/2015/08/OPP1132099>

Carleton University: The purpose of this grant is to leverage open data and big data for development. The grant was awarded in July 2015, with a grant of \$200,000, and a term of 13 months.

URL: <http://www.gatesfoundation.org/How-We-Work/Quick-Links/Grants-Database/Grants/2015/07/OPP1132745>

Although not included in this summary, the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation also contributed to IMF Statistics Department (STA) Financial Access Survey, African Development Bank Statistical Capacity Building Trust Fund, and the World Bank Living

Standard Measurement Survey Program and Trust Fund Program, and FAO's Global Trust Fund for the Global Strategy to Improve Agricultural and Rural Statistics.

Mechanisms for Financing Statistical Capacity Development

Name of Facility: Global Development and Population Program

Where facility is hosted: William and Flora Hewlett Foundation

Instrument Type: 5. MDTF – host agency executed

URL:

http://www.hewlett.org/grants/search?order=field_date_of_award&sort=desc&keywords=&year=&term_node_tid_depth_1=All&program_id=149

Notes:

The William and Flora Hewlett Foundation's Grant Database has over 800 grants for its Global Development and Population program. The following information includes awarded grants from 2015 and 2016. The sum of the two awarded grants amount to \$1,800,000.

United Nations Foundation: The grant's purpose is for the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development Data. The date of award was on March 21, 2016, with the award of \$1,600,000, and the term of 36 months.

The United Nations Foundation serves as the institutional host of the recently established Global Partnership for Sustainable Development Data. The Global Partnership brings together governments, private sector, civil society, and international institutions to harness new and traditional sources of data to better understand and address development challenges. This grant provides programmatic and operational support for the Global Partnership, with an emphasis on the strategy, governance, and operational activities required during the critical start-up phase to establish strong leadership, effective decision making, and clear actions toward the ultimate goal of filling development data gaps and making data more open, accessible, and usable by decision makers and citizens.

URL: <http://www.hewlett.org/grants/24540/united-nations-foundation>

United States Fund for UNICEF: The purpose of this grant is to support the Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey. The date of award was on November 16, 2015, with the award of \$200,000, and the term of 12 months.

This grant will support the development of new modules designed to gather nationally representative, household-level data on children's early learning and parental participation in their education under an established survey program called the Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey. The information gathered will permit policymakers and service providers in developing countries, donors, and civil society to better understand progress related to the equitable learning 2030 Sustainable Development Goals.

URL: <http://www.hewlett.org/grants/24180/united-states-fund-unicef>

Mechanisms for Financing Statistical Capacity Development

Name of Facility: Global Development and Population Program

Where facility is hosted: William and Flora Hewlett Foundation

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

URL:

http://www.hewlett.org/grants/search?order=field_date_of_award&sort=desc&keywords=&year=&term_node_tid_depth_1=All&program_id=149

Notes:

The William and Flora Hewlett Foundation's Grant Database has over 800 grants for its Global Development and Population program. The following information includes awarded grants from 2015 and 2016. The sum of the three awarded grants amount to \$2,013,000.

Columbia University: The purpose of this grant is to provide support for the Sustainable Development Solutions Network's data thematic group. The date of award was on November 16, 2015, with the award of \$500,000, and the term of 24 months. This grant will support the creation of a thematic group on data for sustainable development within the United Nations Sustainable Development Solutions Network, based in the Earth Institute at Columbia University. The group of data experts from diverse sectors will identify information innovations for achieving and measuring progress toward the 2030 Sustainable Development Goals. It will provide technical support to national and regional hubs of the Network so that developing country governments can design improved monitoring systems that are relevant to the 2030 Sustainable Development Goals.

URL: <http://www.hewlett.org/grants/24137/columbia-university>

World Bank: The purpose of this grant is for a project on gender data. The date of award was on March 16, 2015, with the award of \$300,000, and the term of 42 months.

This project is part of a new partnership between the World Bank, Data2X, the International Labor Organization, and the Food and Agricultural Organization. The partnership supports the implementation of the new international statistical standards for measuring men's and women's employment and work, which were adopted by the 19th International Conference of Labor Statisticians. In particular, the project seeks to develop ways to adapt household surveys to measure unpaid work, and then to apply those new methods in at least two countries. Improving measurement of unpaid work will advance a comprehensive understanding of women's economic contributions, particularly where subsistence agriculture is prevalent.

URL: <http://www.hewlett.org/grants/23632/world-bank>

UN Foundation: The purpose of this grant is for the continuation of Data2X, including big data pilots. The date of award was on March 16, 2015, with the award of \$1,213,000, and the term of 16 months.

This supplement supports big data pilots and partnership building activities of Data2X, a project to improve global gender data by connecting gender experts with large producers of data and organizations that establish data standards. With this grant, Data2X would expand its capacity as a coordinating body and platform for the execution of each of its six gender data partnerships, ranging from improved civil registration and vital statistics to better measurement of work and labor force participation. The Data2X secretariat, hosted at the United Nation Foundation, will technically guide and administer the work, which is intended to improve the availability, quality, and use of gender data for decision-making, as a part of the post-2015 framework and beyond.

URL: <http://www.hewlett.org/grants/23580/united-nations-foundation>

Mechanisms for Financing Statistical Capacity Development

Name of Facility: Global Development and Population Program

Where facility is hosted: William and Flora Hewlett Foundation

Instrument Type: 7. Special development grants

URL:

http://www.hewlett.org/grants/search?order=field_date_of_award&sort=desc&keywords=&year=&term_node_tid_depth_1=All&program_id=149

Notes:

The William and Flora Hewlett Foundation's Grant Database has over 800 grants for its Global Development and Population program. The following information includes awarded grants from 2015 and 2016. The sum of the twelve awarded grants amount to \$5,665,000.

University of California, Los Angeles: The purpose of this grant is for a database and analysis of policies affecting women's economic empowerment. The date of award was on March 21, 2015, with the award of \$750,000, and the term of 15 months.

This grant will support the WORLD Policy Analysis Center to improve the quantity and quality of comparative policy data on laws and policies affecting women's economic empowerment, equality, and population health, establishing a baseline for the sustainable development goal related to gender equality. The data, analyses of policies and outcomes, and rich infographics will be featured on WORLD's user-friendly Web platform to engage and inform its users—government leaders, citizens, civil society, and researchers around the world.

URL: <http://www.hewlett.org/grants/24618/university-california-los-angeles>

Civicus: The purpose of the grant is for testing new sources of data to monitor the 2030 Sustainable Development Goals. The date of award was on November 16, 2015, with the award of \$625,000, and the term of 16 months.

Through this grant, the Civicus will contribute to discussions on monitoring and measuring the 2030 Sustainable Development Goals through three related activities. First, Civicus will conduct pilots in Tanzania and Kenya to identify ways in which nontraditional sources of data can be used to measure the goal on gender equality. Second, Civicus will work to facilitate discussions among members of civil society to contribute to data collection, harness new kinds of data, and coordinate monitoring and accountability efforts. Finally, Civicus will participate in the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development Data, supporting the launch, participating in the coordinating and planning team, and commencing the rollout of a civil society outreach plan for the Partnership.

URL: <http://www.hewlett.org/grants/24208/civicus-world-alliance-citizen-participation-inc>

College of William and Mary: The purpose of the grant is for the Aid Data program. The date of award was on November 16, 2015, with the award of \$600,000, during the term of 16 months.

This supplemental grant to William and Mary will support AidData's mission to make development finance more transparent, accountable, and effective. AidData is building on

its core competencies of data production, visualization, and analysis to take a more proactive role in data uptake, influence, and impact. Under this grant, AidData will advance three strategic initiatives: (1) the development and diffusion of geospatial impact evaluation methods, (2) a 2016 survey of developing country policymakers and practitioners, and (3) tracking of all types of financial flows for the 2030 Sustainable Development Goals.

URL: <http://www.hewlett.org/grants/24107/college-william-and-mary>

The World Justice Project: The purpose of the grant is for the Open Government Index Report. The date of award was on November 16, 2015, with the award of \$350,000, and the term of 24 months.

This grant will support the second edition of the Open Government Index Report. This index provides primary data on the experiences and perceptions of citizens in more than 100 countries on four dimensions of open government: publicized laws and government data, right to information, right to petition and citizen participation, and complaint mechanisms.

URL: <http://www.hewlett.org/grants/24231/world-justice-project>

Open Data Watch: The purpose of the grant is for general operating support. The date of award was on November 16, 2015, with the award of \$1,100,000, and the term of 36 months.

Open Data Watch supports countries to realize the full potential of their national statistical systems by providing open access to high-quality statistics. The organization measures the openness of statistics, monitors progress, and offers ways to achieve open data, including for low capacity countries. It is a key contributor to the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development Data. During this period, Open Data Watch plans to develop guidelines and an interactive toolkit for governments to incorporate open data in their national statistical development strategies. It will also develop the Open Data Inventory, a publicly available assessment of the coverage and openness of official statistical systems.

URL: <http://www.hewlett.org/grants/24102/open-data-watch>

Innovations for Poverty Action: The purpose of the grant is for the Budget Transparency Initiative project in Uganda. The date of award was on September 24, 2015, with the award of \$300,000, and the term of 15 months.

In collaboration with the Ugandan Ministry of Finance, the Ugandan think tank ACODE, and the Overseas Development Institute, Innovations for Poverty Action has launched the Budget Transparency Initiative. The Initiative will make location-specific budget allocation and expenditure data publicly available at the national level. The Initiative will also support local councilors and group leaders to monitor government spending and to provide feedback on the quality of public services. The project is designed to strengthen the accountability of local officials with respect to the quality of public services.

URL: <http://www.hewlett.org/grants/24061/innovations-poverty-action>

ActionAid UK: The purpose of the grant is for the Bretton Woods Project. The date of award was on July 13, 2015, with the award of \$260,000, and the term of 24 months. This grant will monitor the impact and implementation of international financial institutions' macroeconomic policy to examine how it is currently developed with respect to gender analysis, and where gaps in analysis and data exist. Through work with civil society and targeted advocacy directed at international financial institutions and other multilateral institutions, this grant will seek to push for policy changes regarding the incorporation of a gender perspective into macroeconomic policymaking.

URL: <http://www.hewlett.org/grants/23890/actionaid-uk>

MIT: The purpose of the grant is for support of a project to develop an executive-level big data for development course. The date of award was on July 13, 2015, with the award of \$500,000, and the term of 24 months.

This grant to the MIT Media Lab and its Data-Pop Alliance initiative will support the development and delivery of a knowledge and capacity building program on big data and development for professionals involved in development work and policymaking in the Global South. A series of training and training of trainer workshops will be co-developed and co-delivered with partners in Colombia, Kenya, Rwanda, and Senegal. The grant will also support the development of an online library of key resources and materials on big data, including a toolkit to support the training.

URL: <http://www.hewlett.org/grants/23925/massachusetts-institute-technology>

Result for Development Institute: The purpose of the grant is for support of the creation of Government Data Alliance. The date of award was on July 13, 2015, with the award of \$400,000, and the term of 18 months.

This grant will allow the Results for Development Institute to develop the Governance Data Alliance, which will facilitate coordination and knowledge-sharing among producers of data about governance, collect and analyze data to enhance the understanding of target governance data users' needs, and develop mechanisms to ensure that governance data producers are responsive to these needs. The Governance Data Alliance's ultimate goal is to improve the availability, quality, and use of governance data.

URL: <http://www.hewlett.org/grants/23839/results-development-institute>

Open Data Watch: The purpose of the grant is for support to develop resources to inform the Post-2015 Data Revolution conservation. The date of award was on April 1, 2015, with the award of \$50,000, and the term of 4 months.

URL: <http://www.hewlett.org/grants/23608/open-data-watch>

The Education Partnership Centre: The purpose of the grant is for planning phase of a civil-society assessment of learning in Nigeria. The grant was awarded on March 16, 2015, with the award of \$220,000, and the term of 18 months.

The Education Partnership Centre is a consulting firm based in Lagos, Nigeria, that designs, implements, and evaluates education programs. This grant, which is complemented by support from the John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation, would support a pilot

test of a citizen-led assessment of children's learning in Nigeria using the ASER and Uwezo model. The Education Partnership would develop and test survey instruments, collect learning data through a household survey, and develop a strategy for communicating results to parents, communities, civil society, the private sector, and policymakers in Nigeria. The aim is to encourage action for improving children's participation in school and learning outcomes. The Education Partnership would also develop a five-year plan for launching a national citizen-led assessment of learning.

URL: <http://www.hewlett.org/grants/23512/education-partnership-centre>

Open Data Watch: The purpose of this grant is for general operating support. The grant was awarded on March 16, 2015, with the award of \$510,000, and the term of 8 months. Open Data Watch supports countries to realize the full potential of their national statistical systems by providing open access to high-quality statistics. The organization measures the openness of statistical data, monitors progress, and offers ways to achieve open data, including for low capacity countries. During this grant period, Open Data Watch plans to develop detailed guidelines and an interactive toolkit for governments to incorporate open data in their national statistical development strategies. It would also develop the Open Data Inventory, which would provide a publically available assessment of the coverage and openness of official statistical systems.

URL: <http://www.hewlett.org/grants/23516/open-data-watch>

Attachment 5: Bilateral Donors and Foundations-Based Inventory of Financial Mechanisms Mechanisms for Financing Statistical Capacity Development

Donor: Global Affairs Canada

Notes:

In this report, Global Affairs Canada has provided funding to the following eight financial instruments:

IMF Regional Technical Assistance Center: Global Affairs Canada has provided funding for the Caribbean Regional Technical Assistance Center (CARTAC), African Regional Technical Assistance Centers (AFRITAC), and Central America, Panama, and Dominican Republic Regional Technical Assistance Centers (CAPTAC-DR).

- CARTAC: Canada provided funding to phases III and IV of CARTAC. The maximum funding for phases III and IV was \$25 million and \$20 million CAD, respectively.
- AFRITAC: Canada provided funding for phase III of AFRITAC, with the maximum funding of \$10 million CAD.
- CAPTAC-DR: Canada provided funding for CAPTAC-DR, with a maximum contribution of \$5 million CAD.

URL: <http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/cidaweb/cpo.nsf/vLUWebProjEn/6501454B177556B4852573AA003C9ED9?openDocument#h2results>
<http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/cidaweb/cpo.nsf/vLUWebProjEn/4A2F00122794E74D85257F18003DDE7A?openDocument#h2results>
<http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/cidaweb/cpo.nsf/vLUWebProjEn/AF5E632FC63F5C2B85257E8D00382E1D?openDocument>
<http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/cidaweb/cpo.nsf/vWebCCEn/3746DE69AA06268F85257CE00036BDCE>

IMF Statistics Department Multi-Donor Trust Fund: Global Affairs Canada provides funding to the Somalia Trust Fund program, which includes TA in national accounts and prices, government finance, monetary and financial, and balance of payments (including data on international reserves and external trade).

IDB Multi-Donor Trust Funds: Global Affairs Canada provides funding to the Canadian Fund for Legal Identity in Latin America and Caribbean. The objective of this fund is to improve the protection and of the rights of children and other vulnerable individuals such as women and indigenous peoples, in Latin America and the Caribbean, by contributing to increasing the number of children registered and by strengthening the institutional capacity of national registrars.

URL: <http://www.iadb.org/en/topics/government/canadian-fund-for-universal-legal-identity-in-latin-america-and-the-caribbean-ccr,18207.html>

UNSD Technical Cooperation Trust Fund Projects Between UN and Country

Governments: Global Affairs Canada provides funding to the Evidence and Data for Gender Equality (EDGE) Joint Program. The Evidence and Data for Gender Equality (EDGE) Initiative is a new partnership that seeks to accelerate existing efforts to generate comparable gender indicators on education, employment, entrepreneurship and assets. The project aims to improve the availability and use of sex-disaggregated data related to health, education, employment, entrepreneurship, and assets. Canada has a maximum contribution of \$1 million CAD.

URL: <http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/cidaweb/cpo.nsf/vLUWebProjEn/8949BD8F2FE5C28285257F65003E1DE2?openDocument>

Global Financing Facility in Support of Every Woman Every Child (GFF): The Global Financing Facility (GFF) is a multi-donor financing platform that provides country-led, sustainable financing to end preventable maternal, newborn, and child deaths. The GFF finances national reproductive, maternal, newborn and child health (RMNCH) plans, supports countries in the transition towards sustainable domestic financing of RMNCH, finances the strengthening of civil registration and vital statistics (CRVS) systems, finances the development and deployment of global public goods, and contributes to a coordinated financing for RMNCH. Canada has a maximum contribution of \$200 million CAD.

URL: <http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/cidaweb/cpo.nsf/vLUWebProjEn/0C33DCAE9A1CE1F085257EA20035A95F?openDocument>

Knowledge for Change Trust Fund (KCP): 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, Canada, and Finland followed and became official donors of KCP III. Canada has pledged \$200,000 CAD.

Umbrella Facility for Gender Equality (UFGE): 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. Canada has pledged \$152,633 USD.

URL: http://www-wds.worldbank.org/external/default/WDSContentServer/WDSP/IB/2015/11/18/090224b0831c9f8e/2_0/Rendered/PDF/Partnering0for00program0report02015.pdf

Open Data for Development (OD4D) Network: 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 Global Affairs Canada. The

Fund, managed by MDTF, has firm commitments for a total value of \$6.8M (CDN) for the next 2 years.

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

Attachment 5: Donor-Based Inventory of Financial Mechanisms Mechanisms for Financing Statistical Capacity Development

Donor: United Kingdom - Department for International Development (DFID)

Notes:

In this report, the Department for International Development (DFID) has provided funding to the following eighteen financial instruments:

IMF STA Bilateral Accounts: DFID funding for STA Bilateral Accounts are for the first and second phases of the Enhanced Data Dissemination Initiative.

Enhanced Data Dissemination Initiative 1: DFID will provide a contribution of £4.9million. The funding will be provided over a five-year period from April 2010 to March 2015.

Enhanced Data Dissemination Initiative 2: DFID funding to EDDI 2 is part of DFID's Economic Statistics Program. £6.2m will be disbursed to the International Monetary Fund (IMF) for the second phase of their **Enhanced Data Dissemination Initiative** (EDDI2). Building on the successes and lessons of the previous phase, EDDI2 will provide technical assistance and training to national statistical systems on macroeconomic statistics; with a new focus on improving source data, the use of Open Data Platforms and will expand into more fragile states. A total of 44 countries will be supported of which 21 are DFID focus countries.

URL: <https://devtracker.dfid.gov.uk/projects/GB-1-200829>

<https://devtracker.dfid.gov.uk/projects/GB-1-204933>

IMF Regional Technical Assistance Centers (RTACs): In this financial instrument, DFID provides funding for the African Regional Technical Assistance Centers (AFRITACs). The AFRITACs are IMF regional technical assistance (TA) centres. The program under which these AFRITACs were established was a collaborative venture between the IMF, recipient countries and bilateral and multilateral donors, in two funding cycles. Following a generally positive independent evaluation of the AFRITACs in 2009, the IMF decided to expand the program, by increasing the scope and scale of the activities of the existing centres and establishing new ones (South and Anglophone West 2). The UK agreed to support AFRITAC South in addition to its existing support to AFRITAC East. There are five AFRITACs: AFRITAC East, AFRITAC West, AFRITAC West 2, AFRITAC Central, AFRITAC, South.

DFID provides funding to South AFRITAC and East AFRITAC:

- **Support to South AFRITAC:** The UK is providing up to £7 million over a 5-year period from December 2010. The International Monetary Fund (IMF) Africa Regional Technical Assistance Centres (AFRITACs) provide technical advice and assistance in core macroeconomic and financial management areas. AFRITAC South (AFS) serves 13 countries in Southern Africa (Angola, Botswana, Comoros, Lesotho, Madagascar, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, Seychelles, South Africa, Swaziland, Zambia, and Zimbabwe).

- Support to East AFRITAC: DFID is providing up to £11 million over a five year period (2009-2014) to fund the International Monetary Fund's Regional Technical Assistance Centre for East Africa (AFE). This represents approximately 35% of the US\$50million program budget for AFE. AFE provides demand driven technical assistance and training on financial and economic management to the governments of Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Malawi, Rwanda, Tanzania and Uganda, together with assistance on regional issues.

URL: <https://devtracker.dfid.gov.uk/projects/GB-1-201614>
<https://devtracker.dfid.gov.uk/projects/GB-1-201389>

IMF Statistics Department Multi-Donor Trust Funds: In this trust fund, DFID, along with EU, provides funding for the South Sudan Trust Fund. Beginning August 2012, DFID is providing £7.1 million over a three year period to a set of programs that aim to improve economic governance in South Sudan. These programs were the Capacity Building Trust Fund phase II extension (CBTF IIe), the International Monetary Fund South Sudan Trust Fund on Macroeconomic Policies and Statistics (IMF TF), and the World Bank High Frequency South Sudan Survey (HFSSS), together supported by a small fragility response fund.

This 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 a long-term advisor for monetary and financial statistics in South Sudan.

URL: <http://www.imf.org/external/np/sta/pdf/aglance.pdf>
<https://devtracker.dfid.gov.uk/projects/GB-1-203597/>

African Development Bank Statistical Capacity Building Trust Fund: 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 the European Union (EU), DFID, and Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation (BMGF), respectively. In 2013, DFID provided \$8 million.

UNSD Technical Cooperation Trust Funds Projects Between United Nations and Country Governments: In this trust fund, DFID provided funding for the project on Improving the Collation, Availability, and Dissemination of National Development Indicators, Including the Millennium Development Goals Indicators.

This project responded to a request from the Inter Agency Expert Group on the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) for the UN Statistics Division (UNSD) and its international partners to improve the coherence of national and international data for MDG monitoring and to improve understanding of why differences occur. It worked in 11 countries to improve the coherence of national development indicators, improve accessibility of indicators through national data platforms, and to build statistical & IT capacity. DFID provided a contribution of \$7,016,870 (£4.2m) from Dec 2009 to Jun 2015 and was the only funder.

The following countries were covered by the project⁹: Burundi, Cambodia, Ghana, Lao PDR, Liberia, Morocco, Occupied Palestinian Territories, Rwanda, Thailand, Uganda and Viet Nam. The project worked with National Statistics Offices as well as Ministries of Education and Health in these countries to:

- Establish national data platforms to collate and disseminate data
- Develop an international website '[UN Countrydata](#)' linked to national platforms
- Automate data and metadata¹⁰ exchange between CountryData and national platforms using Statistical Data and Metadata Exchange (SDMX) (i.e. a set of standards for exchanging data and metadata in machine readable format).
- Use metadata to provide an explanation for the discrepancies between the national and international data.

URL: http://iati.dfid.gov.uk/iati_documents/5007491.odt

Islamic Development Bank STATCAP: 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 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.

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

UNESCAP Regional Program for Economic Statistics: The UK will provide £1.5m for the second phase of the **Regional Program for Economic Statistics** which will support 9 countries in South Asia to implement their own action plans for economic statistics, focusing on improving national accounts and business registers as well as developing training materials on economic statistics.

URL: <https://devtracker.dfid.gov.uk/projects/GB-1-204933/>

Global Open Data for Agriculture and Nutrition Initiative: The UK will provide funding of up to £4.8 million over five years (November 2014-October 2019) in support of the Global Open Data for Agriculture and Nutrition (GODAN) initiative. This was officially launched by the Secretary of State at the Open Government Partnership (OGP) Summit in October 2013, but activities to date have largely been in development of a voluntary strategic alliance of 100+ public and private sector partners.

URL: <https://devtracker.dfid.gov.uk/projects/GB-1-203202>

World Bank Statistics for Results Catalytic Fund: 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

⁹ Tanzania and Kenya were originally included in the project but were dropped due to lack of commitment. They were replaced by Ghana and Palestinian Territories.

¹⁰ Metadata is information that describes other data e.g. who collected the data, how it was collected etc

statistical capacity building and supports better policy formulation and decision-making through improvements in the production, availability and use of official statistics. The United Kingdom (DFID) and the Netherlands have contributed to the SRF-CF. As of May 2016, donors' pledged contributions amounted to USD 85.8 million, of which USD 79.0 million (GBP 50 million) from DFID and USD 6.8 million (Euro 5.25 million) from the Netherlands, were received.

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

World Bank Trust Fund for Statistical Capacity Building (TFSCB): 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. It was supported by the UK, Canada, Netherlands, Germany, France, and Switzerland. The UK contributed \$20 million to the TFSCB in 2013 and committed GBP 16 million in 2015.

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

Knowledge for Change Trust Fund: 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. The United Kingdom pledged \$2,357,700 for KCP III.

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

Umbrella Facility for Gender Equality: 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. The United Kingdom pledged \$18,399,080.

URL: http://www-wds.worldbank.org/external/default/WDSContentServer/WDSP/IB/2015/11/18/090224b0831c9f8e/2_0/Rendered/PDF/Partnering0for00program0report02015.pdf

Wealth Accounting and the Valuation of Ecosystem Services (WAVES) Multi-Donor Trust Fund: WAVES 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 WAVES. DFID pledged \$3,747,540.

URL: https://www.wavespartnership.org/sites/waves/files/kc/WAVES%20Annual%20Report%202016_6.6.16.pdf

Living Standard Measurement Survey Program and TF Program: 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. DFID is contributing \$6.4 million USD for the purpose of methodological experiments on agricultural productivity. The closing date for this funding is August 2017.

International Household Survey Network (IHSN) and Accelerated Data Program Trust Fund: 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 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 Trust Fund will close in December 2017.

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

International Comparison Program – Trust Fund: The International Comparison Program (ICP) includes efforts to build statistical capacity, particularly for price statistics and systems of national accounts. Donors to date included 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. DFID currently provides £4.9 million over a 7 year period from August 2010 to June 2017.

URL: <https://devtracker.dfid.gov.uk/projects/GB-1-200806>

Open Data for Development (OD4D) Network: 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 Global Affairs Canada. The Fund, managed by MDTF, has firm commitments for a total value of \$6.8M (CDN) for the next 2 years.

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

Global Trust Fund for the Global Strategy to Improve Agricultural and Rural Statistics: 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. DFID support will include: identifying and addressing capacity needs, improving institutional governance and coordination, providing technical assistance and appropriate training, and undertaking and disseminating relevant research. DFID will provide: £16,000,000.

URL: <http://r4d.dfid.gov.uk/Project/61106/Default.aspx>

Attachment 5: Donor-Based Inventory of Financial Mechanisms Mechanisms for Financing Statistical Capacity Development

Donor: Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation

Notes:

The Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation's [Grant Database](#) has over 1000 entries. Although Attachment 4: Inventory of Financial Mechanisms provides detailed information on awarded grants from 2015 and 2016, this section provides a brief list of relevant awarded grantees:

- Center for Disease Control and Prevention
- Office of the President and Cabinet, Malawi,
- United States Fund for UNICEF
- World Health Organization
- World Bank
- UN Women
- PATH
- TechnoServe, Inc.
- Center for Budget and Governance Accountability
- Vital Wave
- Cooper/Smith
- Spatial Development International
- Stanford University
- Center for Global Development
- University of Washington Foundation
- Carleton University

Attachment 5: Donor-Based Inventory of Financial Mechanisms Mechanisms for Financing Statistical Capacity Development

Donor: William and Flora Hewlett Foundation

Notes:

The William and Flora Hewlett Foundation's Grant Database has over 800 grants for its Global Development and Population program. Although Attachment 4: Inventory of Financial Mechanisms provides detailed information on awarded grants from 2015 and 2016, this section provides a brief list of relevant awarded grantees:

- United Nations Foundation
- United States Fund for UNICEF
- Columbia University
- World Bank
- University of California, Los Angeles
- Civicus
- College of William and Mary
- The World Justice Project
- Open Data Watch
- Innovations for Poverty Action
- ActionAid UK
- MIT
- Results for Development Institute
- The Education Partnership Centre