
Statistics for Results Facility

Catalytic Fund
Annual Report
May 2019

SRF Administration Unit
Development Economics Data Group



Acronyms and Abbreviations

AfDB	African Development Bank
AFRISTAT	African Statistics Observatory
ALCS	Afghanistan Living Conditions Survey
ANSD	National Agency for Statistics and Demography (Senegal)
CAPI	Computer-Assisted Personal Interview
CIDA	Canadian International Development Agency
COFOG	Classification of Functions of Government
COICOP	Classification of Individual Consumption according to Purpose
COPNI	Classification of Purposes on Non-Profit Institutions
CPC	Central Product Classification
CPI	Consumer Price Index
CRVS	Civil Registration and Vital Statistics
CSA	Central Statistical Agency of Ethiopia
CSO	Central Statistical Office of Afghanistan
CSPRO	Census and Survey Processing System
DANIDA	Danish International Development Agency
DfID	Department for International Development (UK)
DFATD	Department of Foreign Affairs, Trade, and Development (formerly CIDA)
DQAF	Data Quality Assurance Framework
DRC	Democratic Republic of the Congo
EICV	<i>Enquête intégrale sur les conditions de vie des ménages</i> (Household Survey, Rwanda)
ENSAE	National School of Statistics and Economic Analysis (Senegal)
ENSEA	<i>Ecole Nationale Supérieure de Statistique et d'Economie Appliquée</i> (Abidjan)
ESMF	Environmental and Social Management Framework
EU	European Union
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GIMPA	Ghana Institute of Management and Public Administration
GIS	Geographic Information System
GIZ	German International Cooperation Agency
GLSS	Ghana Living Standard Survey
GNI	Gross National Income
GOPA	German consulting firm (twining partner for Lao PDR)
GPS	Geographical Positioning System
GSDP	Ghana Statistical Development Plan
GSS	Ghana Statistical Service
IBES	Integrated Business Establishment Survey
IBEX	International Business Exchange Program
ICC	Index of Construction Costs (Senegal)
ICR	Implementation Completion Report
ICT	Information and Communications Technology
IDA	International Development Association
ILO	International Labor Organization
IFORD	Institute of Demographic Training and Research (Yaoundé)
IMF	International Monetary Fund
IMIS	Institute for the Management of Information Systems
INS	National Institute of Statistics (DRC)
IPPSE	Services Production Price Index (Senegal)
ISE	<i>Ingenieur Statisticien-Economiste</i> (MA equivalent)

ITS	<i>Ingenieur Travaux Statistiques</i> (BA equivalent)
JICA	Japan International Cooperation Agency
KOICA	Korean International Cooperation Agency
LFS	Labor Force Survey
L2A	Listening to Africa
LECS	Lao Survey of Economic Conditions
LSB	Lao Statistics Bureau
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MDA	Ministries, Departments, Agencies
MICS	Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey
NADA	National Data Archive
NBS	National Bureau of Statistics of Nigeria
NISR	National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda
NPG	National Partnership Group
NPoPC	National Population Commission (Nigeria)
NSDS	National Strategy for the Development of Statistics
NSIA	National Statistics and Information Authority
NSO	National Statistical Office
NSS	National Statistical System
PDO	Project Development Objectives
PIU	Project Implementation Unit
PPI	Producer Price Index
SDC	Swiss Development Cooperation
SDDS	Special Data Dissemination Standard
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
SDMX	Statistical Data and Metadata Exchange
SNA	System of National Accounts
SQL	Structures Query Language
SPSS	Statistical Package for the Social Sciences
SRF	Statistics for Results Facility
SRF-CF	Statistics for Results Facility – Catalytic Fund
SSA/SSB	State Statistical Agency/Bureau (Nigeria)
STATA	Data Analysis and Statistical Software for Professionals
TSA	Tourism Satellite Account
UNDP	United Nations Development Program
UNESCO	United Nations Education, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNFPA	United Nations Fund for Population Activities
UNICEF	United Nations Children Fund
UNSIAP	United Nations Statistical Institute for Asia and Pacific
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
USS	User Satisfaction Survey
WB	World Bank
WHO	World Health Organization
WFP	World Food Program

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Highlights

This is the tenth annual report on the Statistics for Results Facility Catalytic Fund (SRF-CF), a multi-donor supported initiative, which became operational in 2009. Its main objective is to increase the capacity of developing countries in formulating policies and decision-making for development through sustained improvement in the production, availability and use of quality statistics in participating countries. This report summarizes the progress made over the period (May 2018 through April 2019) in the pilot projects of the SRF -CF.

Since its inception, the SRF has supported nine projects:

- Nigeria, Rwanda, Lao PDR, Ghana, and Senegal successfully completed and fully disbursed their project;
- the first Afghanistan project closed without fully disbursing, with the subsequent technical assistance project nearly completed.
- Listening to Africa (L2A), successfully completed project activities.
- Ethiopia fully disbursed its initial grant and is completing activities with additional financing; and
- Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) continues project implementation;

In March 2017, the SRF-CF Trust Fund was extended for two years to December 2019 to allow for the completion of activities in ongoing projects and give additional time to utilize remaining SRF funds, which were allocated to Ethiopia (USD 5 million), Ghana (USD 4.5 million) and Senegal (USD 1 million). The table below presents key specifics of these projects.

Key Details of the SRF Pilot Projects, as of End-April 2019

Country	Amount (USD m)	Effectiveness Date	Closing Date	Disbursement Rate (%)
Afghanistan *	14	March 2011	February 2016	30.0
Afghanistan	0.55	July 2016	July 2019	92.9
DRC	11.8	January 2015	June 2019	77.8
Ethiopia **	15.5	June 2014	September 2019	89.7
Ghana **	14.5	May 2014	June 2019	100.0
Lao PDR	8	July 2013	February 2018	99.8
L2A	1.8	May 2014	December 2017	100.0
Nigeria	10	June 2011	February 2014	97.7
Rwanda	10	June 2012	June 2015	99.8
Senegal	3.2	July 2014	July 2019	95.0

*The undisbursed funds (USD 9.8 million) from this closed project were re-allocated to other countries.
**The original grants of USD 10 million each for Ethiopia and Ghana were fully disbursed before additional financing became effective in early 2018.

Progress in SRF projects suggests that, overall, statistical capacity is improving, data is becoming more accessible, and awareness of the importance of statistics is growing in SRF countries. This is particularly striking in Nigeria and Rwanda, where the completed projects successfully met their targets, generally achieved their objectives, and garnered further support from World Bank operations. In the Lao PDR,

considerable progress in human resource development and IT activities was made, with positive support from the twinning partner. In Ghana, the project has made significant strides in carrying out activities, including a sensitive buyout and redeployment program for statistical staff, data production and dissemination, and considerable investment in capacity building activities. In Ethiopia, the SRF project has contributed to modernizing the organizational, human, and physical infrastructure of the statistical system, while in Senegal, products, such as a quarterly labor force survey and the producer price index for services, have rendered Senegal as a pioneer in statistical development in Africa and have qualified it to subscribe to the IMF's SDDS. The L2A initiative has shown the cost-effectiveness of mobile phone surveys, as well as the potential use of survey results in policy dialogue and decision-making in volatile and high-risk environments.

The SRF-CF is based on the following principles: system-wide approach for statistical development, improved collaboration among key stakeholders, and a potential catalytic effect for increased support to statistics. In this regard, the SRF projects have fared well. All countries have: an ongoing National Strategy for Statistical Development (except for the DRC), a national partnership group that meets regularly or as occasions warrant, and several have attracted additional funding sources for support to statistics. Annex 1 presents details on these points.

As the SRF-CF Trust Fund closes at the end of 2019, a Final Evaluation is currently under preparation and is expected by end-November 2019. The main objective of the evaluation is to inform the donor community on future statistical capacity building programs by drawing lessons from the holistic approach of the SRF model. It will cover all countries and focus on two country case studies, Ethiopia and Ghana, and will assess the following areas: relevance, effectiveness, impact, and sustainability. Three international experts have been recruited to carry out the evaluation.

Progress over the past year

The main achievements of the past year, starting with the more advanced projects are presented below.

- **Lao PDR:** The project, closed in February 2018, benefitted greatly from the support of the twinning partner (GOPA) since July 2015. The twinning arrangement provided the Lao Statistics Bureau (LSB) with a rich source of timely technical expertise in a variety of statistical and IT areas and smoothed the way to project implementation. On data development, **the main outputs included the re-benchmarking of GDP and rebasing of the CPI, leading to improved data production.** Regarding capacity building, the project supported the development of a long-term Human Resources Development Strategy for the Lao Bureau of Statistics (LSB), the preparation of an ICT modernization plan, and a variety of training activities linked to both macroeconomic statistics and IT skills. **On the institutional front, a major contribution of the project was the modernizing of the Lao statistical system, by equipping the new LSB building (financed by the government) and its Data Center with modern ICT infrastructure and providing related-IT training to LSB staff.** These improvements are reflected in the results of the second user satisfaction survey in 2017, which found that 85% of users were satisfied with official statistics, as compared to 80% in 2014.

The project's Implementation Completion Report (ICR), prepared by the World Bank in September 2018, rated overall outcome as moderately satisfactory, principally due to slow progress in

launching the LSB web portal and thus in improving data access online. The ICR recommends that the absorptive capacity of a country, especially in project management, be closely considered during project design, and that to improve the collection of source data from administrative sources, greater focus be placed on organizational and operational changes (unlike macroeconomic data which can rely on international standards).

- **Ghana:** The USD 10 million SRF project, jointly implemented with an IDA credit of USD 30 million, closed in December 2018. The project made visible strides in the areas of institutional reform, including a buyout and deployment program for statistical staff, and on human resource development. In fact, the reorganization of the Ghana Statistical Service (GSS) has resulted in a lean institution, down to 336 staff from 530 at beginning of project. In addition, capacity building activities have contributed to strengthening the GSS with higher caliber staff that are delivering improved products. Thus far, 85 staff of the GSS are pursuing master's degree programs in economics, statistics, demography and other relevant studies (of which 24 women), while most staff have participated in many hands-on courses in economic modeling, demographic analysis, sampling techniques, survey methods, data management, information technology, and other areas. **All these training activities are showing results, as shown by the fact that most MDAs are undertaking data collection initiatives for their respective sectors with minimal use of consultants and that GSS staff are writing reports previously prepared by external experts.** The Resource and Data Center, established to serve as a one-stop center to request and provide data, is addressing the data needs of a broad range of data users. Regarding data development, the project has supported a variety of socio-economic data production and dissemination activities. These include the rebasing of GDP and CPI; a post-census cartographic update and digitization of the enumeration area maps; the Integrated Business Establishment Survey (IBES), including the production of a business register; a Labor Force Survey; the digitalization of births and deaths records from 2009-2012; the 2017/18 school census; and a report on the causes of maternal deaths. An additional grant of USD 4.5 million, operational in 2018, supported a household survey (MICS), an agricultural survey, and sensitization and training on the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG).
- **Ethiopia:** The project has contributed to **modernizing the infrastructure of the Central Statistical Agency (CSA)** through the construction of six branch offices and refurbishing them with furniture and IT equipment. An IT training room is also functional at the CSA new building for training of CSA staff on basic computer skills. To strengthen data development capabilities, over 4100 staff from the CSA and public agencies (MDA) have participated in local training (such as statistical awareness, sampling techniques, and statistical software), while over 175 staff of the national statistical system (NSS) have benefited from overseas training and experience-sharing activities abroad. The project has also supported 51 CSA staff for a second degree. The introduction of the CAPI method to data collection has not only speeded up data collection and processing, but also reduced survey costs. The original grant of USD 10 million is fully disbursed, while the additional financing of USD 5.5 million is nearly three-fourth disbursed. The latter supports the further development of a business register, the upgrading of agriculture statistics, and the rebasing of the

Consumer Price Index and national accounts, as well as the construction of two CSA branch offices, equipped with IT capabilities and training rooms.

- **Senegal:** The initial SRF grant of USD 2.2 million achieved most of its objectives. SRF activities introduced the quarterly Labor Force Survey (LFS), the construction cost index, the producer price index for services, and tourism surveys. **A quarterly LFS was the last requirement for Senegal's eligibility to the IMF SDDS status, which it got in November 2017. In addition, Senegal is currently the only sub-Saharan country, other than South Africa, to produce a quarterly LFS and a pioneer in the production and dissemination of a producer price index for services.** Project support to the National School of Statistics and Economic Analysis (ENSAE) has strengthened teaching capacity and several of its graduates are working in various ministries and international organizations. The project also financed training sessions for third year students on international monetary economics and micro modelling, purchased statistics books for ENSAE students and the school's library, and set up a language laboratory for English. Its objective of increasing the presence of women at the ENSAE faced some difficulties in that ENSAE students need a solid base in science education, an area not often frequented by girls in high school, and in that ENSAE has a very limited number of spaces for new students. Over the last three school years, 29 women graduated from ENSAE, representing roughly six percent of average total enrollment. The additional SRF financing of USD 1 million supported the cartography of the agriculture enterprise census, a light poverty survey, the extension of the construction cost index to other regions and products, and improvements in administrative data. Difficulties in coordination with line ministries resulted in delays for improvements in other administrative data, such as crime statistics, the demography of enterprises, labor statistics and civil service yearbooks.
- **Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC):** The project was restructured in May 2017, reallocating funds from the cartography exercise of the population census to the demolition and reconstruction of the INS building and the enterprise census. The construction of the INS building is nearly complete. The cartography of the population census, postponed due to political and security difficulties, was incorporated into the ongoing IDA operation, Statistics Development Project¹, with financial and technical support from the African Development Bank (AfDB) and the UNFPA. Under the statistical production and dissemination component, the SRF project is supporting an enterprise census, whose fieldwork will be completed by June 2019. This is a large undertaking, requiring the training of roughly 1700 enumerators, plus supervisors for a period of 12 days, after which fieldwork commences. Prior to restructuring, the project also supported the preparatory stages of the population and housing census, including the pilot census cartography, development of its methodology, training and deployment of field teams, and the pilot report. Dissemination activities, including the development of the INS website, are ongoing. As of end-2018, eight statistical products are online, with plans to add more products, such as consumer prices indices, national accounts, and GDP input-output tables. **The project has made considerable progress in increasing the technical capacity of the INS.** The two-year undergraduate program in statistics at the Ecole Nationale Supérieure de Statistique et

¹ The Statistical Development Project of USD 32 million became operational in June 2016 and will close in 2020.

d’Economie Appliquée (ENSEA) in Abidjan included 23 Congolese students, five of whom were women. All students successfully completed the program, eight of whom are continuing their studies to become Statistics Engineers. The remaining 15 have joined the INS on a contractual basis, 14 of whom are working on the Poverty Survey in Kinshasa (under the Statistics Development Project) and one on UNICEF’s Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey in Lubumbashi. Project support for the preparation of Congolese students for the competitive entrance exam to ENSEA in 2016 and 2018 has also been success – out of 88 candidates, six students passed the exam in 2017, as compared to none in the previous five years, and 3 others passed to enter the IFORD/Yaoundé for demographic studies. Out of these six students, one was admitted to a master’s degree program in statistics and the remaining to a bachelor’s degree in statistics.

- **Afghanistan:** The implementation of the World Bank-executed Technical Assistance project of USD 0.55 million, operational since July 2016, has faced delays, mainly due to difficulties in getting qualified international experts to go to Afghanistan (both in getting clearance and willingness to go), ongoing security issues, and changes in the organizational structure and staff. In mid-2017, a new President General was appointed to the Central Statistical Office (CSO), who has shown a keen interest in reforming the CSO and has requested support in helping transition the CSO into a more modern, capable institution. This forward-looking attitude has fostered a cooperative working relationship with the project team, allowing it to strengthen donor coordination and rationalize a broader engagement and greater trust with the CSO. The project supports improvements in the national accounts and the updating of the CSO website, as well as training in statistical analysis for CSO staff. A well-received institutional assessment, undertaken by the World Bank with the support of donors, is serving as the basis to inform the institutional reform agenda that would contribute to moving the CSO towards a modern, capable and reliable statistical agency; to set a strategic plan of activities; to renew engagements and funding to continue the household survey and national accounts improvements; and to operationalize the CSO’s Statistical Master Plan. **These institutional reforms have led to the recruitment of 150 additional staff and an increased budgetary allocation to statistics.** As part of these reforms, the CSO has been re-named as the National Statistics and Information Authority (NSIA).

The SRF Results Framework in Annex 2 presents the latest data on country achievements. To put a more “human face” to the impact of SRF projects, a true story of Kodjo – the boy who loved Math and knows that he can “make the data talk” – is narrated in the box below.



The Boy Who Loved Math: The Story of Kodjo, ENSAE Graduate

Born in Kouvé, a small village in Togo, 27-year-old Kodjo has already led an extraordinary life, with signs of impressive accomplishments to come. He lost his mother at a very young age and was taken in by his grandmother, the matriarch of the family who instilled in him and her own six children the rich value of an education. In his last year of lower secondary school, Kodjo missed a statistics class—12 years later, he’s more than fulfilled his promise to himself to make this up by completing a 6-year program in 2018, earning statistics and economic engineering degrees at ENSAE-Senegal – one of three statistics schools in Africa. Supported by his family and a 2-year tuition scholarship from the United Nations Development Program, Kodjo studied statistics and economics six days per week. His resilient spirit adapted to this schedule by learning to cook for himself, playing soccer on Sundays, and never losing touch with his family back home. In his last years at ENSAE, Kodjo noted his appreciation for the improved facilities and IT equipment provided by ENSAE, specifically a diverse library and courses to improve his English language and his skills on a variety of data management software – made possible by a grant from the Statistics for Results Facility (SRF) with DFID/UK funding. He also benefitted from personalized attention from professors skilled in their field, many of whom had undertaken missions and studied abroad in other countries. These experiences helped him find a close mentor who he has since relied on for recommendations and career advice.

After graduating, Kodjo hoped to work with his NSO, but no positions were available. Around this time, another opportunity opened for Kodjo – an internship program in the Africa Region of the World Bank for graduates of African statistical schools. Kodjo was accepted and is currently working to harmonize household survey data from 47 countries in Sub-Saharan Africa, a key step to analyze the impact of poverty across the region. He is also contributing to a note on urban and rural poverty in Sub-Saharan Africa. The World Bank hopes to disseminate the data in these countries and encourage their public use to inform policy, enrich academic studies, and boost shared prosperity.

In the fall of 2019, Kodjo will head to Montreal University to pursue his doctoral degree in a five-year economics program, complete with dissertation. There he’ll have the opportunity to specialize in either macroeconomics or microeconomics and serve as a teaching or research assistant as part of his prestigious scholarship. His ultimate dream is to one day return home and put his technical skills to work by informing evidence-based decision-making in Togo—because “where there is data, I know that I can make the data talk.”

I. Introduction

1. The Statistics for Results Facility (SRF) is a multi-donor supported initiative, funded by the United Kingdom and the Netherlands and managed by the World Bank, to strengthen statistical capacity in poor countries and act as a catalyst in mobilizing new finance from other sources. The ultimate objective of the SRF and of the Catalytic Fund (SRF-CF) is to support better policy formulation and decision-making through sustained improvement in the production, availability and use of official statistics. It places a strong focus on statistical capacity building.
2. The SRF strongly promotes support to a country's National Strategy for the Development of Statistics (NSDS), which provides the basis for strengthening a national statistical system, focusing on strategic issues and coordination within the entire statistical system and among development partners.
3. This is the tenth annual report issued by the SRF-CF, which became operational in 2009. The report presents developments in the Trust Fund, as well as progress of project activities over the period May 2018-April 2019 and future project activities.

II. Country Progress with SRF-CF Pilot Phase

Overview

4. Since February 2010, the SRF Council has allocated SRF-CF grants to pilot projects in Afghanistan, Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), Ethiopia, Ghana, Lao PDR, Nigeria, Rwanda, and Senegal. In July 2016, the SRF-CF approved a small Technical Assistance grant to Afghanistan to continue the work of the earlier project. The SRF also supported an innovative project, *Listening to Africa* (L2A), which aimed at piloting the use of cell

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phones to gather high frequency household level data in a number of African countries. As of May 2019, five projects were completed (Ghana, Lao PDR, Nigeria, Rwanda, and Senegal), another closed (Afghanistan), and the remaining two are completing implementation, as presented in Table 1. For

information purposes, Annexes 3-6 present the key project outputs by component of closed projects in Afghanistan, Lao PDR, Nigeria and Rwanda.

5. In all countries, the action plan of the NSDS is the basis for SRF projects. In general, the projects place considerable emphasis on institutional strengthening, including capacity building activities, and data development in official statistics, including sector statistics. As recommended by the SRF Charter, all countries have in place a national partnership group that meets regularly or as necessary.

Project Updates since May 2018

6. This section highlights achievements made in the pilot projects. Country Results Frameworks reflect the latest information from project supervision missions (Annexes 9-14). Annex 2 presents the overall SRF Results Framework.

Afghanistan (US\$ 0.55 million)

7. The implementation of the World Bank-executed Technical Assistance project, operational since July 2016, has progressed slowly, but successfully, mainly due to difficulties in getting qualified international experts to go to Afghanistan (both in getting clearance and willingness to go), ongoing security issues, and changes in the organizational structure and staff at the National Statistics and Information Authority (NSIA, formerly the Central Statistics Organization). Consequently, the closing date of the project was extended by six months to July 2019.

8. As of April 2019, project activities were nearly completed. It should be noted that the revised GDP estimates have not yet been released due to a disagreement on GDP growth rates resulting from the rebasing exercise between the government and the World Bank. Table 2 presents key achievements of the TA project.

Component	Achievements
Improving compilation of methodology of national accounts	<p>Business Establishment Survey (BES), Standard Integrated Government Tax Administration System (SIFTAS) and the Afghanistan Financial Management Information System data integrated into National Account compilation methodology.</p> <p>Opium-related economy covered in more detail, based on data from the MCN/UNODC (Ministry of Counter-Narcotics and United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime) opium surveys.</p> <p>Rebasing of national accounts to base year 2016, in compliance with international standards and the 2008 SNA. Revising NSIA’s methodology for calculating GDP to improve the coverage of economic activities and align it with the SNA 2008. A sources and methods guidebook will be finalized by end-June 2019.</p> <p>Staff in National Accounts Department trained in calculation of revised GDP estimates. Data should be released by June 2019.</p>

Improving data reporting templates and strengthening on-line data accessibility	Updating of NSIA website with user-friendly statistics through standardized Excel reporting templates, enabling users to extract data (i.e. on national accounts) in easy-to-use data tables. Creation of data dashboard for the release of indicators from the Living Condition Survey (ALCS) data. Completed in April 2018.
Improving staff capacity in data analysis and report writing	Four 2-week training modules on data analysis through STATA for 20 NSIA staff Institutional assessment of the NSIA, used as the base for institutional reforms at the NSIA, which has led to the recruitment of 150 additional staff and an increase in government budget to statistics Data analysis training provided to 20 NSIA staff; report writing is on hold
Other activities	Capacity building activities to provide data on poverty and other socio-economic outcomes, based on the ALCS.

9. An institutional assessment of the NSIA, undertaken by the World Bank and supported by all donors to statistics, aimed at: (i) assessing and documenting the achievements of the NSIA in the last 10 years, including the successful implementation of the Living Conditions Survey (ALCS) and other surveys; (ii) identifying current technical and institutional capacity gaps; and (iii) identifying ways to provide improved support to NSIA in a coordinated manner. The assessment was well-received by both the NSIA and donors, both of whom have shown significant interest in its recommendations. It was used as the base to inform the institutional reform agenda at NSIA. As a result, NSIA changed its institutional structure (largely based on the recommendations of the institutional assessment) and was able to request more budget from the government and to hire 150 new technical staff. NSIA is on its way towards a more modern, capable and reliable statistical agency.

10. SRF support has allowed continued engagement with the NSIA, which has led to increased support on multiple fronts: (i) support for the design of the next round of the ALCS; (ii) broader engagement on national accounts and macroeconomic statistics; and (iii) support to the NSIA’s mandate on geospatial data coordination and program monitoring. This support has allowed the NSIA to respond to its increased mandate, regarding: (i) the provision of a geospatial information system; (ii) the coordination of the data agenda on creating an early warning system for drought and famine; and (iii) the coordination of efforts to switch to an improved payment system for Afghan civil servants.

11. Donor Coordination Meetings, during which donors coordinate their activities and funding for the NSIA have greatly increased coordination among donors. A few examples: UNICEF is supporting the NSIA in its data depository role, as part of the institutional reforms; and the IMF will provide TA to establish a comparable series (last 10-15 years) for the national accounts, following the GDP rebasing. On the other hand, coordination and collaboration among the NSIA and other line ministries for data consolidation and dissemination is not very smooth due to a lack of trust and heavy hierarchical procedures.

Democratic Republic of the Congo – DRC (US\$ 11.8 million)

12. The SRF project, operational since January 2015, aims to strengthen capacity of the National Institute of Statistics to generate and disseminate statistics. Project implementation has moved slowly, mainly due to the political situation, civil unrests, and very weak organizational and technical capacity at the National Statistical Institute (INS). The SRF project attempts to address the weakness in the national statistical system by focusing on three critical areas: strengthening technical capacity of INS staff, improving the non-technical environment of the INS, and data development.

13. The project was restructured in May 2017, reallocating funds from the cartography exercise of the population census to the demolition and reconstruction of the INS building and the enterprise census. The cartography of the population census, postponed due to political and security difficulties, was incorporated into the ongoing IDA operation, Statistics Development Project², with financial and technical support from the African Development Bank (AfDB) and the UNFPA. The closing date of the project was extended to June 2019. Table 3 presents project achievements by components, with respective budget amounts.

Table 3: DRC – Achievements by Components, as of May 2019	
<p><i>Increasing the technical capacity of the National Statistical Institute (INS) (USD 1.25 million):</i></p> <p>Formal training: study in degree-granting regional institutions On-the-job and thematic training in statistics for NSS staff (including survey data collection, quality control and analysis and national accounting tools).</p>	<p>23 students (of which 5 women) completed ENSEA 2-year program. 8 continuing for Statistics Engineering degree</p> <p>202 (44 female) INS staff received technical training with ENSEA in 2016, including courses on national accounts, demographic methodologies, priced indices, survey practices, intro to econometrics, and a variety of statistical packages.</p>
<p><i>Strengthening the non-technical environment (USD 6.79 million):</i></p> <p>Management training for INS staff in fiduciary issues and other managerial areas, such as work planning, human resource management, leadership, project management and fiduciary concepts; fiduciary training, with IT equipment and on-site technical assistance. Demolition and construction of a new INS building</p>	<p>INS institutional and organizational roadmap developed</p> <p>4 INS staff trained in Financial Management</p> <p>Recruitment of firm to modernize INS accounting and Financial Management</p> <p>New INS building: nearly completed</p>
<p><i>Statistical production and dissemination (USD 3.76 million):</i></p> <p>Support to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● population census cartography exercise (pilot phase only) ● pilot enterprise census; ● data archiving training and tools ● the development of a statistical dissemination policy. 	<p>Population census (pilot phase): support to cartography, methodology development, training of field teams</p> <p>Pilot enterprise census: completed</p> <p>Development of data dissemination and archiving policy: available. Preparing roadmap to implement policy.</p>

² The Statistical Development Project of USD 32 million became operational in June 2016 and will close in 2020.

14. **The project has made considerable progress in increasing the technical capacity of the INS.** The two-year undergraduate program in statistics at the Ecole Nationale Supérieure de Statistique et d’Economie Appliquée (ENSEA) in Abidjan included 23 Congolese students, five of whom were women. All students successfully completed the program, eight of whom are continuing their studies to become Statistics Engineers. The remaining 15 have joined the INS on a contractual basis, 14 of whom are working on the Poverty Survey in Kinshasa (under the World Bank’s Statistics Development Project) and one on UNICEF’s Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey in Lubumbashi. Project support for the preparation of Congolese students for the competitive entrance exam to ENSEA has proved particularly successful – out of 88 candidates, six students passed the exam in 2017, as compared to none in the previous five years, and 3 others passed to enter the IFORD/Yaoundé for demographic studies. Out of these six students, one was admitted to a master’s degree program in statistics and the remaining to a bachelor’s degree in statistics. Regarding on-the-job and thematic training, the project signed a partnership contract with ENSEA to provide continuous statistical training for 100 INS staff per year through end-2018 (Table 4). As of 2018, 202 persons, of which 44 women, received practical training. The project has also partnered with ENSEA in the training of Congolese students in Kinshasa, Goma, and Lubumbashi.

Training Module	Students		TOTAL
	M	F	
Introduction to SPSS and STATA software	26	2	28
Introduction to R software	11	3	14
Introduction to econometrics	19	2	21
Preparation of economic/statistics reports	16	4	20
Monitoring and evaluation of statistical activities	17	7	24
Calculation of indices, including external trade and industrial production indices	14	4	18
Survey practices	7	5	12
CSPRO (CAPI version)	18	6	24
National Accounts	19	5	24
Introduction to demographic methods	12	6	18
TOTAL	158	44	202

15. The revised component, strengthening the non-technical environment, mainly finances the demolition and construction of INS facilities. The old building was demolished, and the construction of a new INS building is nearly complete; reception of the building by INS occurred in April 2019. Remaining activities include a drainage channel, connection of system network to internet network of previous INS building, preparation of a maintenance manual, and training of INS staff in maintenance. The inauguration of the building is planned for early-June 2019. Furnishing and equipping of IT system in the new building is foreseen by the IDA project. This activity has been delayed, however, since roughly 400 tablets,

provided for the enterprise census by the IDA project, have disappeared. The World Bank has stopped any disbursements for IT equipment to the new building and is waiting for a Government resolution of the issue. Discussions on this issue are ongoing, but it is hoped that a decision will be taken during the inauguration of the new building, to be attended by high-level government officials.

16. The project is also attempting to strengthen the management and fiduciary capacity at the INS. In this regard, the INS institutional and organizational assessment roadmap was developed. Four INS staff are being trained in financial management by the experts of the Project Implementation Unit, and a firm was recruited to modernize INS accounting and financial management. Activities are expected to be completed before end of project.

17. Under the statistical production and dissemination component, the SRF project is supporting an enterprise census, whose fieldwork will be completed by June 2019. This is a large undertaking, requiring the training of roughly 1700 enumerators, plus supervisors for a period of 12 days, after which fieldwork commences. Dissemination activities, including the development of the INS website, are ongoing. As of end-2018, eight statistical products are online, with plans to add more products, such as consumer prices indices, national accounts, and GDP input-output tables. The project has supported the preliminary stages of the population and housing census, including census cartography, development of its methodology, training and deployment of field teams, and the pilot report.

18. The complementarities between the SRF project and the IDA project, closing in December 2020, are worth noting. The IDA operation mainly finances statistical production. It will partly finance the cartography of the population census, the enterprise census (equipment and fieldwork), the agricultural census, and the household surveys. It will also continue the capacity building activities of the SRF project, namely the undergraduate program, the preparation of students for the entrance exam at ENSEA, and practical training of INS staff with ENSEA.

19. Meetings of the Statistics Thematic Group organized and presided by the African Development Bank, are held twice a year, depending on the need of the Group. The October 2018 meeting, with participation from the World Bank, and UN agencies (UNFPA, UNDP, UNICEF, and WFP), focused principally on the World Bank mid-term review mission of both the SRF project and IDA's Statistical Development Project. (Other members of the Group include DFID, Belgium, the European Union, Japan). The biggest issue discussed was the 3-year delay in carrying out the cartography exercise for the population census, the largest activity of the IDA project. To address this concern, the Group recommended that development partners adopt a collective approach in the dialogue with government on the population census.

Ethiopia (USD 10 million, plus USD 5.5 million)

20. SRF support aims at building the organizational, human, and physical capacity of the Central Statistical Agency (CSA) to produce and disseminate reliable, accessible, and timely statistics. Its key objective is to modernize the CSA's institutional and data development capabilities and infrastructure at headquarters and select branch offices, as well as improving data management skills of key line ministries and agencies (MDA) in the national statistical system.

21. The original USD 10 million grant, operational since May 2014, was fully disbursed, with a satisfactory rating, while about three-fourths of the additional grant of USD 5.5 million is disbursed. The project closing date was extended to September 2019, to allow the completion of the construction and furnishing of two CSA branch offices. The uncertain security situation led to construction delays, but at present there are no security problems in the two areas. Table 5 summarizes the main achievements of the project by components.

Table 5: Ethiopia – SRF Project Achievements, by Components, as of April 2019	
Components	Achievements
<p><i>Organizational and infrastructure capacity development in the NSS (USD4.9 million + 2.3 million)</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • organizational strengthening; • physical infrastructure (construction and furnishing of 4 branch offices of CSA); • IT infrastructure, systems and tools for data production and management (including data center, video conferencing equipment and infrastructure, and new survey technology and institutional management tools) <p><i>Additional financing activities</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • training of CSA staff in survey design and data collection using IT tools, change management, IT, and organizational development; • guide training function at CSA to support sector-wide training courses; • expand the IT network of branch offices, including computer equipment to support automated data collection and quicker dissemination; • the construction of 2 CSA branch offices equipped with IT infrastructure and training rooms. 	<p>Construction and furnishing of 4 regional branch offices (Mekele, Hawassa, Bahirdar, and Ambo), equipped with modern IT infrastructure and training rooms: fully functional, equipped with on-site computer rooms with servers and modern data collection tools and supported with training and video conferencing facilities.</p> <p>Training courses on CSPRO and STATA for CSA staff at HQ (89) and branch offices (25)</p> <p>Improved execution rate of annual statistical release calendar (67%)</p> <p>New CSA headquarters building operational, with IT equipment and office furniture.</p> <p>Construction of conference hall at CSA HQ: 99% complete</p> <p>Training center at CSA HQ: completed, but needs to be equipped with video conference capabilities; center is operational for training on basic computer skills; installation of sound system: ongoing</p> <p>Modernization of data collection by introducing IT survey tools: completed</p> <p>Construction of 2 new branch offices (Dessie and Adama): nearly complete</p>
<p><i>Statistical data development and management (USD 1.5 million +2.8 million)</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • development of business statistics; • development of mining, energy, construction and transport sector statistics; • support to agriculture census 2014-15; • improving coverage and quality of the annual agricultural sample survey; • planning and compilation of vital statistics. <p><i>Additional financing activities</i></p>	<p>Development of National Business Register: first phase completed and second phase 60% complete</p> <p>5 agricultural staff received experience-sharing on fishery statistics and 5 staff were trained abroad on agricultural methodology statistics. Manual for irrigation survey methodology was developed by CSA. 2064 tablets and 331 solar panels procured to digitalize agricultural survey.</p> <p>Support to pilot population survey and ongoing population census (solar panels and 236 tablets). 18 CSA staff trained on web GIS application and 5 visited</p>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • next phase of the business register (compilation of basic statistics and the development of an IT database) • preparation of agriculture sampling frame, data extracted from the population census; • preparatory activities for next Household Consumption and Expenditure Survey; • rebasing of CPI and updating basket; • strengthening national accounts methodology and rebasing accounts to 2015/16 in line with international standards. 	<p>best practice country to learn about post-enumeration survey for population census.</p> <p>Support to 2016 household consumption survey, and time use survey (gender-related analysis): completed.</p> <p>Rebasing of CPI, based on household survey, and by updating consumption basket.</p> <p>Rebasing of national accounts from 2010/11-2015/16, in line with international standards</p> <p>Training on software for agriculture sample survey and modernization of cartography and GIS systems and GPS data logging.</p> <p>Knowledge-sharing activities on vital statistics.</p> <p>Support to development of NSDS2 (TA, experience-sharing field visits)</p>
<p><i>Statistical methodology standards and data quality assurance, and information dissemination (USD 1.9 million +0.4 million)</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • statistical methodology, standards and data quality assurance in the NSS • information dissemination (including development of user satisfaction index, upgrades to CSA library and open web portal, and publication of statistical reports). • training for procurement, financial management, M&E, and fiduciary requirements. 	<p>Introduction of quality assurance standards for NSS</p> <p>Training (through Woreda Net) of CSA and NSS staff to raise statistical awareness on CSA’s major activities and to build capacity in data quality and sampling techniques (2763 staff)</p> <p>Second User Satisfaction Survey (2017): completed</p> <p>Third User Satisfaction Survey (2019): planned for mid-2019;</p> <p>Design and development of CSA website: completed; final report submitted to project unit</p>

22. The CSA’s in-house staff training program has included 4145 staff from CSA and NSS, as well as from Ministries, Departments, and Agencies (MDAs) in a variety of statistical and project management areas. Statistical awareness training through video conferencing has been particularly effective to reach branch offices and regional MDAs. More than 2700 persons have participated in the nationwide woreda-net video conference courses in three different rounds. Pilot distance training courses on sampling techniques and agricultural survey methods took place for about 170 staff of the CSA and branch offices, who provided positive feedback on the usefulness and relevance of the training. In preparation for the inauguration of the new branch offices during the summer of 2017, CSA staff of these offices received training on modern IT tools. The project also supported overseas training and experience-sharing activities for nearly 177 staff from the CSA and NSS. The project has also provided annual support to 51 CSA staff for a second degree. Annex 7 presents details of in-house and overseas training, as well as experience-sharing activities.

23. To address the large-scale upgrade in data production and related capacity building, as called for by the NSDS2³, the World Bank, under the Enhancing Shared Prosperity through Equitable Services (ESPES) project, is providing USD20 million to ensure continuity in statistical development once the SRF project is completed. Specifically, this funding will support data production and dissemination, including increasing the frequency of the main poverty survey to every three years; economic and business statistics to improve source data for national accounts; the preparation of the agricultural sample census; and the development of revised data access and dissemination policies to improve public access to microdata and create awareness of availability, value, and use of data. It will also aim to improve statistical and physical infrastructure, including the development of a frame of geographic enumeration areas for the survey system, the design of training curricula to upgrade further the skills of CSA technical staff, and the upgrade of ICT infrastructure (including improvement of CSA website and branch office connectivity). In addition to these activities, the project will support the implementation of the population census (date not yet announced), along with the UNFPA, USAID/US Bureau of the Census, UNICEF, the Italian Development Cooperation/Italian National Institute of Statistics, and possibly Norway. This project is a good example of the catalytic effect and donor collaboration promoted by the SRF-CF.

24. The CSA held a meeting of the National Partnership Group (NPG) in mid-December 2018 for nearly 20 development partners, of which roughly one-third attended. The meeting focused on the achievements, challenges, and lessons learned from the SRF project, as well as financing gaps in CSA's program. The Head of the CSA stated that the Ethiopian government is very committed to statistical activities and allocates funds for statistical activities and for operational purposes, but the CSA still relies on partners' assistance for capacity building activities and data development. At present, there is a need for technical support in the areas of commercial farming, fishery, and horticulture and in generating data as part of the business registration phase, begun under the SRF project.

Ghana (USD 10 million, plus additional USD 4.5 million)

25. The SRF grants for Ghana of USD 10 million and USD 4.5 million and an IDA credit of USD 30 million, supporting the implementation of the Ghana Statistical Development Program, have been fully disbursed. A project Implementation Completion Report is expected by June 2019. Table 6 presents the components and main achievements of the SRF-funded project and Annex 8 presents details of all training activities supported by the SRF project. Since the two operations are complementary, the project achievements reflect the efforts of both operations.

³ The NSDS2, covering the period 2015-2020, serves as a road map for the statistical activities underpinning the Second Growth and Transformation Plan and to meet data needs for monitoring the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG). It identified several data needs and methodological improvements, of which the SRF project supports business statistics.

Table 6: Ghana – SRF Project Achievements, by Components, as of December 2018

Components	Achievements
<p><i>Institutional reform and organizational change (USD 2.1 million, actual)</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • training and redeployment capacity building program; • staff buyout program 	<p>New Statistics Bill approved by Parliament and Cabinet in September 2018⁴</p> <p>New organizational structure of the GSS in place</p> <p>Number of GSS staff reduced from 530 to 336.</p> <p>Sponsored 85 staff of the GSS (24 females) to pursue Master’s degree courses in economics, statistics/math, demography, geography, sociology, GIS, IT/computer science: 53 have completed degree; 32 expected to graduate in 2019. Six other staff received support for sampling course at Michigan State University</p> <p>28 staff integrated into Local Government Service in the Statistics Unit of municipal and district assemblies, constituting the core of statistics units in these services</p> <p>Buyout program complete, with 54 staff separated from the GSS</p>
<p><i>Enhancing capacity (USD 4.3 million, actual)</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • investment in physical infrastructure and equipment: improving ICT connectivity, establishing resource and data center, improving management information systems (enhanced data collection tools); • ICT skills training; upgrading physical infrastructure of GSS headquarters, regional offices, and statistical units in MDAs) 	<p>Physical infrastructure (ICT software and equipment, vehicles and office machinery and furnishings) to about 20 offices at MDAs and GSS, IT infrastructure and internet connectivity in all regional offices of the GSS: completed. This support has led to increased production, improved quality of data collection, and better data management and data transfers among stakeholders.</p> <p>Establishment of the GSS data center, which serves as a one-stop center to request and provide data to a broad range of data users. Since the establishment of this center, data requests have increased and being addressed in a timely manner.</p> <p>10 regional mobile registration centers for the Births and Deaths Registry and transportation for data collection for some MDAs.</p>
<p><i>Data production and dissemination (USD 3.6 million, actual)</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • data development and management (e.g., the Labor 	<p>IBES (Phase 2): data on all 31,000 establishments; summary report released September 2017; Comprehensive Report: published. Results published and used for preparation of GDP rebasing</p>

⁴ The revised Statistics Bill consolidates all laws on statistics in Ghana into one that encompasses the whole NSS. It stresses the independence of the GSS and its role in the coordination of the NSS, as well as clearly defining the role of the Government Statistician and the Governing Board of the GSS. As part of the Government’s Decentralization Program and the integration of statistics into the Local Government System, the Bill includes a clear provision for the establishment of a Statistics Department in each of the District Assemblies. The Bill also highlights the need for the adherence of the 10-year periodicity for conducting censuses and ensuring available resources for its implementation.

<p>Force Survey, Integrated Business Enterprise Survey and possibly an Industrial and Business Employment Survey);</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • improving economic statistics, including national accounts, producer price index, consumer price index; • communication (creation of a dissemination and resource hub within GSS; strengthening GSS and line ministry public relations and communications functions; training on communications and dissemination of statistics; outreach programs to non-statistical stakeholders; improving official statistics website; release calendar and dissemination policy). 	<p>Business Register, useful frame for economic surveys to improve national accounts estimates: available</p> <p>Annual Labor Force Survey: completed; report issued March 2017 – released 15 months after data collection; found on GSS website</p> <p>Ghana Living Standard Survey 7: support to CAPI method for data collection: report expected by May 2018</p> <p>Poverty Profile Report, based on results of Living Standards Survey (GLSS-7): available on GSS website. Report includes national and regional poverty indices.</p> <p>CPI rebasing: support to data collection; release of new series awaiting further validation by Government Statistician and IMF</p> <p>GDP rebasing: base year for Supply and Use Tables updated from 2006 to 2013 and rebasing of administrative data for economic sectors completed and released in September 2018. Rebased quarterly GDP estimates available on GSS website</p> <p>Communication and dissemination policy: shared among GSS directors and MDA coordinators; publication of release calendar on GSS website periodically updated; statistical reports on GSS website; and use of radio and television talk shows to present statistical results</p> <p>Since 2014, African Statistics Day has been celebrated annually to sensitize the public, including market women, on importance of data</p> <p>BY MDAs:</p> <p>Ministry of Education: 2017/18 Annual School Census: completed. 2016/17 ASC for all 216 districts: completed</p> <p>Ministry of Health: 2014/2015 Maternal Deaths Survey in 50 districts; follow-up survey to identify linkages of previous survey findings with conditions in health institutions in endemic areas: report released in June 2017</p> <p>GSS and Birth and Deaths Registry: updating of 30 Community Population Registers with demographic data (birth, death, marriage, and migration) and establishing another 39 Community Population Registers: (data collection: completed)</p> <p>Digitization of two million Births and Deaths registration records: completed by 2018</p> <p>Ministry of Lands and Natural Resources: database systems on forest products and customary lands monitored to ascertain whether data are being updated: done; data collection exercise on state acquired lands and large-scale acquisitions by investors in 50 towns across Ghana: ongoing</p> <p>Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Protection: MIS developed; nationwide assessment of Gender Statistics: completed, final report disseminated in June 2018</p> <p>Ministry of Employment and Labour Relations: LMIS established and online. To facilitate regional piloting of system, training being provided for labor officers and employment centers being connected with</p>
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	<p>internet. Annual Statistical Reports for 2014-2016, using administrative data: disseminated.</p> <p>Ministry of Food and Agriculture: pilot application of CAPI for data collection on 2015/16 major and minor cropping season: report released in March 2017</p> <p>Ministry of Trade and Industry: Price Build-up Survey: report June 2018 Preparation of 2015-17 Trade Bulletin, based on administrative data from GCNet and GSS: done</p>
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26. Achievements from the additional financing of USD 4.5 million, all of which were allocated to data production and dissemination, are presented in Table 7.

Table 7: Ghana – SRF Project Achievements, Additional Financing, as of December 2018	
Components	Achievements
Census of Agriculture (USD 2.6 million): survey instrument design; acquisition of data collection tools, training field workers; data collection and analysis; preparation and dissemination of survey report	Preparatory phase of Agriculture Census (completed), providing sample frame for future agriculture surveys. 2018 agriculture census: fieldwork completed; data processing, analysis, and report writing ongoing with support from government of Ghana
Annual School Census (USD 0.4 million): printing data collection instrument; training field workers; data collection, analysis and dissemination; updating software for data collection at district level; retrieving and verifying data at district level; and preparation and dissemination of report	2017/18 Annual School Census report: disseminated; 2016/17 Annual School Census for all 216 districts, including data collection in all pre-tertiary levels, data capture, collation, analysis, report preparation; and the publication of the School Statistical Yearbook and report preparation: completed
Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (USD1.4 million): household selection; training field workers, acquisition of goods for data collection; data collection and analysis; and preparation and dissemination of survey report	Survey report: disseminated and available on website. Specific findings on adolescence, child discipline, child labor and child health.
SDGs (USD0.1 million): sensitization of heads of ministries and departments on SDGs; training to staff of MDAs and GSS on collection and analysis of data on SDGs.	

27. As part of the institutional reform component, a second National Statistical Development Strategy (NSDSII – 2018-2022) was developed with wide stakeholder consultation (over 16 ministries, departments and agencies) and approved by the GSS Board of Governors. The NSDSII is publicly available on the GSS website. A new Statistics Bill was approved by Parliament in September 2018.

28. Capacity building activities for GSS and MDA statistical units have focused on improving the professional skills of staff on data collection, analysis and reporting. By April 2019, 85 staff of GSS were sponsored to upgrade to master’s degree level, of which 53 have completed the program and the remaining 32 are expected to graduate in 2019. Graduates of these programs are required to work five years with the GSS upon completion of their studies. An additional 5 staff were trained on sampling

methods at Michigan State University. This support has increased the proportion of professional staff in GSS from 39% at beginning of project to 74% at project closing in December 2018, while at the MDA Statistical Units, from 65% to nearly 80%. A series of training on data collection, editing and validation, analysis and report preparation (including data collection methodology, statistical analysis and demographic analysis software for data analysis, Geographic Information System, M&E, research methodology and presentation and dissemination tools) are showing results, as shown by the fact that **most MDAs are now undertaking data collection initiatives for their respective sectors with minimal use of consultants; GSS staff trained in survey methodology, sampling design and data analysis did all the sampling work for the GLSS7 and the User Satisfaction Survey; and finance staff of MDAs are generating financial management reports, using the Ghana Integrated Financial Management Information System (GIFMS).**

29. The third (end-project) User Satisfaction Survey was conducted in February 2018 and the results issued in June 2018. A total of 903 users from government, business, academia, media, international agencies, and civil society were selected, with a response rate of over 95%. Overall user satisfaction with official statistics with respect to timeliness, relevance, frequency of publication and style of presentation increased to 94.5% from 82% in 2016 and 78% in 2012.

30. The catalytic effect of the SRF/IDA project is evident in several ways. To continue ongoing efforts with the GSS, the World Bank is preparing a new regional statistics project for Ghana, Sierra Leone and Liberia, entitled Statistical Capacity Enhancement Program-for-Results. Its objective is to strengthen capacity of the three NSOs to produce key, harmonized economic and social statistics and to enhance data dissemination. The USD 96 million project, of which USD 25 million is allocated to Ghana, is under preparation. Development partners have aligned with national priorities, reflected in additional resources being allocated to statistical activities (such as USD 900,000 for the Global Fund for Malaria Survey in 2016 and 1.8 million Euros from the EU and USD 200,000 from the UNFPA for the Maternal Health Survey in 2017). The Working Group on Data of the National Development Commission acts as the national partnership group in Ghana. The Group generally meets every three months and development partners are invited by the National Development Commission. Development partners supporting statistics include the World Bank, DFID, DANIDA, DFATD (formerly CIDA), JICA, KOICA, EU, and the UN system). Increased cooperation is also visible between the GSS and other MDA, resulting in prompt responses to data requests from the GSS.

Lao PDR (USD 8 million)

31. The SRF project in the Lao PDR (LAOSTAT) was fully disbursed and closed as planned in February 2018. Annex 4 presents key project achievements by component.

32. The recruitment of a twinning partner and a project technical advisor in July 2015 greatly improved project implementation and performance.⁵ The twinning arrangement provided the Lao Bureau of Statistics (LSB) with a rich source of timely technical expertise in a variety of areas and facilitated project planning and budgeting, reduced procurement time in recruiting experts, strengthened the

⁵ The Lao Statistical Bureau selected GOPA as twinning partner, in joint venture with ISTAT (Italian Statistical Institute) and Teched Consulting Services (German firm).

implementation capacity of LSB staff, and assisted in project monitoring. The construction of a new building for LSB (financed by the government) brought together staff under one roof (previously in three different locations). This clearly improved coordination among units and facilitated the management of staff. **The development of the Human Resource Strategy and Institutional Framework, prepared with the support of the twinning partner, contributed to modernizing the LSB by introducing a more “Western approach” to work habits and management style, leading to a visible change in work culture.** Table 8 highlights some key changes within the NSS before and after LAOSTAT.

Table 8: LAOSTAT – What Changed		
	Before LAOSTAT	After LAOSTAT
LSB working environment	3 different locations Stat departments were practically working in isolation, with frequent duplications of financial, IT, and administrative tasks	New building reunited all departments in one location. Departments more focused on core function/business and cooperating among each other Plans and strategies of LAOSTAT used as reference documents
Information Technology	Staff had very limited or no access to internet If available, no common servers, so data scattered on hard disks of personal laptops	New IT system fully functional LSB staff have PC and/or laptop, common servers to store data, access to internet, etc. Less reliance on paper-based internal processes
Cooperation within NSS	Difficult between LSB and other ministries	Data exchange on national accounts input has been institutionalized between LSB and Ministry of Finance Improved cooperation and data access for environment statistics, a new statistical domain within NSS
Dissemination	LSB considered data users only government and intentional organizations	With dissemination strategy and training on dissemination, LSB more open to include general public as users.

33. The Implementation Completion Report (ICR), completed in September 2018, rated overall outcome as moderately satisfactory. It found that the project nearly achieved the first development objective of producing reliable and timely macroeconomic and poverty statistics in accordance with international standards. **With the support of the SRF project, (i) the Bureau of Statistics (LSB) is now able to estimate GDP for actual and projected economic growth; (ii) data collection from surveys has improved with the use of enhanced questionnaires and methodologies and the use of digital survey technology; and (iii) data collection from administrative sources is becoming more efficient because of improved coordination and communication between the LSB and sector statistic agencies.** The project partially achieved its second objective of disseminating macroeconomic and poverty statistics in response to user needs. The latter was mainly due to slow progress in improving online data access of economic

and poverty statistics, because of delays in launching the LSB web portal. The LSB is in the process of consolidating and streamlining three data dissemination websites to increase efficiency and improve online dissemination.

34. The ICR drew the following key lessons and recommendations from the project:

- a. **For better project results, project design should consider the country's absorptive capacity.** The twinning arrangement proved very useful assistance during project implementation, but its procurement was very cumbersome in relation to the weak procurement capacity of the Statistics Bureau. LSB's weak capacity also led to delays in translating technical recommendations and action plans financed by the project into results. An example of this was the centralization and launching of the web portal, a main public domain channel to disseminate statistics online.
- b. **While adopting international standards is straightforward for macroeconomic and poverty statistics, this is not the case for collecting source data with quality and timeliness from administrative sources.** Future support needs to focus on organizational and operational changes to improve data quality from administrative sources.
- c. **The selection of the Statistical Capacity Indicator (SCI) as a project development objectives indicator to measure the national statistical system's impact on data sources, frequency, and accessibility was not appropriate.** The SCI, a complex indicator, cannot be attributed to a specific project directly, but is useful for monitoring trends within a country over time and for comparing statistical capacity among various countries.
- d. **Further support to the LSB is strongly recommended.** To build on SRF activities related to ICT infrastructure, support is needed for maintenance and upgrades of ICT components; specialized skills in data migration and system integration with other offices are highly required; and institutional commitments to activate, maintain, and update the web portal for stronger data dissemination.

Senegal (USD 2.2 million, plus additional USD 1 million)

35. The Senegal SRF project was designed in line with the recommendations of Senegal's NSDS 2014-2019 and in the context of its long-term economic and social development plan. It aimed at improving data production in the areas of employment, tourism, construction, and services and strengthen the capacity of the National Statistics and Demography Agency (ANSD) and key MDAs for the production and dissemination of reliable and relevant data. The original activities of the USD 2.2 million grant were completed, and project objectives achieved. Building on the success of these achievements, the SRF-CF Council approved an additional USD 1 million in March 2017 to strengthen further the production of statistics. Difficulties in coordination with line ministries resulted in delays for improvements in other administrative data, such as crime statistics, the demography of enterprises, labor statistics and civil

service yearbooks. The project disbursed roughly 95% of its funds (much of undisbursed funds due to exchange rate fluctuations). An Implementation Completion Report (ICR) is expected by July 2019.

36. In January 2019, the ANSD organized a multi-stakeholder workshop to present the achievements and challenges of the SRF project and to make recommendations on the design and implementation of future statistics project in Senegal. The workshop gained high visibility and was launched by a representative of the Ministry of Finance and Economy and presided by the ANSD. Overall, the workshop considered the project a success in terms of establishing credible indicators to improve the efficiency of public policies (especially the construction price index, the services production price index, and labor force survey). In addition, the employment survey of modern businesses, coupled with the labor force survey, provides a profile of labor demand in terms of training and professional requirements, highlighting the gaps between demand and supply of labor. **The production of the quarterly labor force survey contributed to Senegal qualifying for Special Data Dissemination Standard (SDDS) status with the IMF in November 2017.**⁶ The project also strengthened the capacity and visibility of the ENSAE as a viable statistical school in Africa. A number of its graduates are employed in various ministerial departments and international organizations. The project strongly encouraged access of girls to ENSAE, but female participation remains low due to the small pool of girls in science education courses (the key source of ENSAE students). Table 9 present project achievements by component.

Table 9: Senegal - SRF Project Achievements, by Component, as of April 2019	
Component	Achievements
<i>Production of statistics</i> Methodology and production of the Services Production Price Index – IPPSE (to track price movements of supply and demand for services)	Baseline survey completed. 6 set of quarterly data on IPPSE. Senegal is a pioneer in the production and dissemination of this indicator at the sub-regional level.
Methodology and production of a monthly Construction Price Index (ICC)	Baseline indices for the four most common types of construction and a note on the Indices of Construction Costs (ICC) are available. Training of ANSD staff on methodology completed. Quarterly data on ICC in 2016 and 1 quarter for 2017: completed Extension of geographical coverage and scope of construction index to national level: completed
Production of a quarterly Labor Force Survey (LFS)	Baseline survey report available on ANSD’s website. 3 Quarterly LFS achieved in 2016 and corresponding analytical reports available in ANSD website; four quarters of 2017 and first quarter of 2018: finalized Senegal is currently only sub-Saharan country to produce this survey, other than South Africa.
Introduction of Satellite Tourism Accounts into national accounts	Tourism surveys on demand and supply: basic data collection needed for Satellite Tourism Account: finalized Report on demand supply of tourism sectors and Tables 1, 5, and 7 for TSA

⁶ The SDDS is a standard that requires eligible countries to provide the IMF with timely data on key macroeconomic variables and their monetary and financial situation on a voluntary basis. The objective of the SDDS is to facilitate the monitoring of international investors and to contribute positively to the pursuit of sound and transparent economic policies.

National Employment survey of the Formal Sector	Database on employment of modern enterprises and indicators to measure employment of modern enterprises: available
Light Pilot Poverty Survey	Methodology to establish a bridge between the results of the 2011 poverty survey and those of the 2018 household survey, resulting in new aggregate for household consumption: completed
Agriculture census cartography	Production of agriculture census enumeration maps Update of database of agricultural households of 2013 census: available
Improving the enterprise sample frame	Framework and detailed action plan for matching companies registered in National Directory of Companies and Associations (RNEA) with those from other sources): completed Interconnection of information systems associated with management of RNEA (to facilitate permanent updating of RNEA): completed
Computerization of trade register (giving one national identification number to each enterprise)	Set-up of IT infrastructure for computerization. Nearly half of archives of enterprises in Dakar over 2005-2010 computerized
Improvement of administrative data	Higher-level education statistical yearbooks: 2015/16 completed; 2016/17 ongoing. Justice statistics: harmonized format for data collection on offenses, litigations, victims: completed
Improved access to microdata and ANSD website	Anonymized microdata are accessible on ANSD website
ENSAE-Senegal training Support the overall teaching capacity of ENSAE by strengthening capacity of trainers	Training sessions for ENSAE students: (i) on international monetary economics by a macroeconomist from AFRISTAT, and (ii) on micro modeling by a professor from ENSEA-Abidjan. For ENSAE: 4 study/research tours for teachers. Pedagogic documents; IT equipment/software on statistics (SPSS, STATA). 14 classrooms equipped with video projectors and projection screens; 3 meeting rooms equipped with projection screens. Multi-lingual laboratory Mini-bus purchased for internship activities 2 workshops to promote stronger network among African Statistical Schools 4 teaching missions for professors and managers to other African statistical schools
Facilitating the enrollment of women	29 women graduates for 2013/2014-2015/2016 school years, representing between 3-8% of total enrollment 35 girls enrolled in ENSAE from baseline of 12 10 laptops given to girls upon enrolment to ENSAE.
Reinforcing bilingualism (French and English) of students/teachers	Multi-language laboratory at ANSD, with appropriate equipment. 90% of ENSAE students attained high level fluency in English at end of training
Project coordination	Baseline USS completed in 2015. Second USS for 2016: 90% satisfaction rate (results published in June 2017) 10 staff received high-level training on project financial management and procurement. Improved ANSD website by providing servers for an IT platform to help users access microdata

37. Achievements since May 2018 include: the baseline employment survey of modern businesses; the interconnection of information systems associated with the management of the National Directory of Companies and Associations (RNEA); the computerization of the trade register, whose objective is to give one National Identification Number to each enterprise; the extension of the geographical coverage of the construction cost index to national level; the continuation of monthly data collection to produce a nationwide Construction Cost Index; completion of data quality check of the light Poverty Survey; production of higher education statistical yearbooks for 2015/16 and 2016/17; establishment of a harmonized platform for data collection of justice statistics; and the introduction of an IT platform to improve access to microdata from the ANSD website.

38. The overall supervision of NSDS implementation is the responsibility of the National Statistics Council, chaired annually by the Prime Minister and assisted by the multi-sector Technical Committee of Statistical Programs (CTPS), with ANSD as secretariat. This annual meeting is also the occasion to approve the working plan of the National Statistics System. Government support to statistics appears to be increasing, as reflected by its important contributions to recent activities, such as the first 2013 enterprise census, the rebasing of the GDP, and the progressive recruitment of young statisticians in line ministries. The Government has also assumed ownership of SRF activities by funding the quarterly labor force survey and the IPPSE.

39. In 2015, ANSD conducted a baseline User Satisfaction Survey, concluding that two-thirds of users are satisfied with official statistics. A second user satisfaction survey, covering 293 stakeholders from both public, private, and international agencies, was launched in 2016, with a 91% response rate. The key results, published in June 2017 and available on the ANSD website, suggest a significant improvement in user satisfaction with official statistics, as regard their quality (86%), their use (95%), and the frequency of publications (83%). The survey also found that demographic statistics and national accounts data are those most frequently used; that 60% of participants were satisfied with access to official statistics; and that nearly two-thirds of users found the ANSD website accessible and intuitive. Areas requiring improvements include access to metadata, knowledge of methodologies used; and knowledge of the statistics release calendar.

40. The Working Group on Statistics of the Statistical Master Plan, co-chaired by the AfDB and the UNFPA, has met regularly. Other key development partners are the World Bank, the EU, USAID, and UN agencies (FAO, ILO, UNDP, UNFPA, and WFP). The Group acts as a forum for discussion on statistical activities (e.g., the user satisfaction survey and GDP rebasing, quarterly labor force surveys, and coordination of the NSS) and an advocacy group to raise funds for statistical development.

III. Financial Status of the Catalytic Fund

41. The United Kingdom (DfID) and the Netherlands have contributed to the SRF-CF. As of end-April 2019, 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.

42. Committed expenditures as of end-April 2019 for the eight SRF pilot countries and the L2A project, including additional grant allocations to three countries, project preparation and supervision, in-country

donor statisticians (the SRF-CF funded the statisticians in Nigeria and DRC), and SRF Administration, are estimated at USD 87.1 million, of which USD 80.3 million have been disbursed, equivalent to over 92%.

43. Table 10 presents a breakdown of the financial situation of the SRF as of end-April 2019.

Table 10: SRF–CF Financial Situation – End-April 2019 (USD million)		
	Pledged/Committed	Received/Disbursed
Total Contributions (including investment income)		88.7
<i>Contributions</i>	85.8	85.8
UK/DFID	79.0	79.0
Netherlands	6.8	6.8
<i>Investment income</i>		2.9
Expenditures	87.1	80.3
SRF Grants	79.3	74.9
Project Preparation	0.8	0.8
Project Supervision	2.0	1.9
Donor Statisticians	0.9	0.9
SRF Administration	3.8	1.4
Administration fee	0.4	0.4

IV. Summary Status of SRF Projects

44. Table 11 presents the key project stages and responsible staff of the nine projects, as of end-April 2019.

Table 11: SRF Key Project Stages and Responsible Staff, as of end-April 2019

Project Name	SRF Amount (US\$ mill)	World Bank Task Team Leader	In-country statistician (Financier)	Key Project Stages	Comments
Afghanistan: Strengthening the National Statistical System Project	14	Mohammad Omar Joya	Caroline Hoy (DfID)	Allocation approval: February 18, 2010 Project Approval: Oct 2010 Effectiveness: March 2011 Closing: February 29, 2016 ICR: August 2016 (expected)	CLOSED
Afghanistan:	0.55	Christina Wieser		Project approval: July 2016 Effectiveness: August 2016 Closing: July 2019	
DRC: Strengthening the Statistical System Project	11.8	Yele Maweki	Abdoullahi Beidou (till April 2015)	Allocation approval: November 23, 2010 Project approval: March 2014 Effectiveness: January 2015 Closing: June 2019	
Ethiopia	15.5	Tom Bundervoet Waleed H. Malik Eyasu Tsehaye		Allocation approval: January 2013 Project Approval: May 2014 Effectiveness: January 2014 Closing: September 2019	Includes additional financing of USD 5.5 million
Ghana: Statistical Development Project	14.5	Smile Kwawukume Ayago Esmubancha Wambile Senait Kassa Yifru		Allocation approval: February 3, 2010 Project Approval: August 2011 Effectiveness: April 2014 Closing: December 2018	Includes additional financing of USD 4.5 million
Lao PDR: Strengthening the National Statistical System Project	8	Somneuk Davading		Allocation approval: September 2011 Project approval: April 2013 Effectiveness: July 2013 Closing: February 2018	CLOSED
Listening to Africa: High Frequency Welfare Statistics Using Mobile Phones	1.8	Andrew Dabalen	Alvin Etang Ndip (WB)	Allocation approval: March 2013 Concept Note Approval: June 2013 Effectiveness: May 2014 Closing: December 2017	CLOSED Pilot countries: Malawi, Senegal, Madagascar, and Togo (Lomé)
Nigeria: Statistics Development Project	10	John Ngwafon	Alain Gaugris (WB)	Allocation approval: November 23, 2010 Project Approval: May 2011 Effectiveness: June 2011 Closing: February 28, 2014 ICR: January 30, 2015	CLOSED
Rwanda: Statistics for Results Project	10	Tom Bundervoet		Allocation approval: February 18, 2010 Project Approval: December 2011 Effectiveness: June 2012 Closing: June 30, 2015 ICR: December 10, 2015	CLOSED
Senegal: Statistics for Results Facility Project	3.2	Djibril Ndoye		Allocation approval: September 2011 Project approval/signing: May 2014 Effectiveness: July 2014 Closing: July 2019	Includes additional financing of USD 1 million

ANNEX 1: Snapshot of Key Elements of SRF Projects, by Country

	Afghanistan	DRC	Ethiopia	Ghana	Lao PDR	Nigeria	Rwanda	Senegal
NSDS	ANSP 2010-2014 NSDS 2016-2020	NSDS 2013-2017	NSDS1 2009/10-2013/14 NSDS2 2015-2020	GSDP 2009-2013 NSDSII 2018-2022	NSDS1 2010-2020 NSDS2 2016-2025	NSDS1 2010-2014	NSDS1 2009-2014 NSDS2 2014/15-2018/19	NSDS1 2 008-2013 NSDS2 2014-2019 NSDS3 2019-2013 planned
Data development	National accounts rebasing Improvements in data reporting templates Website improvements	Population pilot census cartography Pilot enterprise census Data archiving and dissemination	Business register Support to agriculture sample survey, household consumption survey, irrigation household sample survey, time use survey (gender-related analysis)	Labor force survey Integrated business enterprise survey Business register Standard Living Survey 7 GDP rebasing CPI rebasing Annual School Census Births and Deaths Registry	GDP rebasing CPI rebasing Balance of payments: International Investment Position survey Poverty profile Adaptation of internationally accepted standards and methodologies	Standards and methodologies for the production of: GDP, poverty statistics, CPI, water and sanitation statistics, population census and collection of migration and vital statistics	2012 population census Pilot ag. Survey DHS Business survey CPI National accounts Standards on data quality Administrative statistics Open data portal	Price index for production of services Construction cost indices Quarterly labor force survey Tourism satellite account Administrative data (higher education, labor, civil service, justice)
Capacity building	On-the-job training on data analysis, trade statistics, poverty estimates	Undergraduate program in statistics at ENSEA Thematic courses with ENSEA On-the-job training	Training on poverty data analysis; data quality standards, national accounts sampling techniques, basic computer skills, statistical programs	Master's degree program in different fields Hands-on training (e.g., economic stats, analysis and modeling Improved ICT connectivity among GSS regional offices to dissemination of statistics	Human Resources Strategy and Training Plan Specific training on basic statistics, macro statistics, ICT	Training on survey data management, demographic techniques, compilation of sector statistics (price indices, agriculture, environment), and IT	Harmonized data collection tools in five sectors Hand-on/on-the-job training Short thematic courses Long-term program Training center for government officials	ENSAE support: Training on international monetary economics and micro modeling Multi-language laboratory at ANSD for French/English classes Facilitate enrollment of women Library expansion

	Afghanistan	DRC	Ethiopia	Ghana	Lao PDR	Nigeria	Rwanda	Senegal
Technical assistance	In-country statistician (DfID) Twinning partner (GIZ) 2013-2016	In-country statistician until April 2014	Business Register expert	In-country statistician until end-2013 (DFID)	Twinning partner (GOPA), July 2015-Feb 2018	In-country donor statistician until Feb 2014		
National Partnership Group	Statistics Task Force	Statistics Thematic Group	National Partnership Group	M&E Sector Working Group	Statistical Working Group	Development Partners' Statistics and M&E Group	Statistics Steering Committee/NPG	Working Group on Statistical Master Plan
Catalytic effect		Japan: contribution of digital equipment for census IDA operation: ongoing	IDA USD 20m for data production and dissemination and additional funding for population census in 2018, Under Enhancing Shared Prosperity through Equitable Services project	IDA USD 25m on Statistical Capacity Enhancement (under preparation) EU 1.8m Euros and UNFPA USD 0.2m for Maternal Health Survey EU USD 0.9 million for Global Fund for Malaria Survey	Korea: USD 4.5 million to LSB Luxembourg: USD 1 million for environmental statistics and capacity building		AfDB support to living conditions survey Statistical component in IDA Public Governance operation	Government funding quarterly labor force surveys and Services Production Price Index
User satisfaction survey	Sept. 2011 May-June 2014 Sept 2015	Not planned	Mid-2015 2017 2018: planned	April 2012 (MDTF) Mid-2016 Early 2018	March 2014 Late 2017	July-Oct 2011 Feb 2014	July-Sept 2012 Dec 2014-Mar 2015	Mid-2015 2016
User outreach	Workshops for users of statistics		Infographics competition in 2017 for students	Resource and data center to request and provide data to broad range of data users		Training for journalists on use of statistics	Training of journalists; annual inter-university infographics competition	

ANNEX 2: SRF –Generic Results Framework, by pilot country

Narrative	Indicator	Country	Baseline	Milestone 1	Milestone 2	Target	Comment
Adoption of program-based approach for supporting statistical development in grant-recipient countries	1. Existence of National Partnership Group where implementation and status of national statistical development plan status is monitored (additional information to be provided: frequency of meetings, composition and “decision-making” level of meeting participants)	Afghanistan	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Donor Coordination Meetings, chaired by CSO, meets quarterly.
		DRC	Yes			Yes	Statistics Thematic Group meets regularly.
		Ethiopia	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	CSA meets on a one-to-one basis with development partners on a periodic basis; National Partnership Group ensures that statistical stakeholders are informed on project progress
		Ghana	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	The Working Group on Data of the National Development Commission (NDC), composed of government officials and development partners, meets quarterly, with development partners invited by the NDC.
		Lao PDR	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Statistical Working Group meets semi-annually.
		Nigeria	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Monitoring and Evaluation Support Group on Statistical Development (development partners) met regularly
		Rwanda	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Statistics Steering Committee/National Partnership Group meets quarterly and is engaged in activities of basket fund. It includes representatives from government, development partners and civil society.
		Senegal	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Working Group on Statistics of the Statistical Master Plan meets quarterly, with participation of about 70% of donors that support statistics.
Source: Minutes of Partnership Group; progress reports; supervision reports							
Increase financial resources for statistical systems	2. Trends in donor funding for statistics (yearly)	Afghanistan					Large potential increase in donor engagement. Continues to receive donor funding for large surveys, such as household surveys and socio-demographic surveys.
		DRC					AfDB and UNFPA supporting cartography of population census; UNICEF: MICS; UNESCO: 2015 School Yearbook
		Ethiopia					Support from IDA of USD 20 million for stat development. Support to population census from IDA, UNFPA, USAID/US Census Bureau, UNICEF, Italian Development Corporation/ISTAT, and possibly Norway.
		Ghana				Up	New World Bank project, Statistical Capacity Enhancement, under preparation for roughly USD 25 million. Support increasing, mainly in the form of technical assistance from UN agencies.
		Lao PDR					Korea Stats support of USD 4.5 million to LSB Luxembourg granted USD 1 million for collection of environmental statistics and capacity building (2017) Vietnam and Netherlands potential new partners

Narrative	Indicator	Country	Baseline	Milestone 1	Milestone 2	Target	Comment
		Nigeria		Up	Up	Up	
		Rwanda		Up	Up	Up	DfID funding through 2017-18; proposed EU Euro 10 million for 2016-20.
		Senegal					
Source: NPG reports and interviews with key stakeholders							
	3. Proportion of budget for national statistical system (or NSO) covered by domestic resources, yearly (%)	Afghanistan					Domestic resources are limited in Afghanistan. Almost all development budget and about half of recurrent budget funded by foreign grants. While government budget funds CSO recurrent expenditures, donor finance major household surveys.
		DRC					Government covers salaries of INS, production of CPI, and vehicles for population census
		Ethiopia					Government finances all recurrent spending and some routine surveys (e.g., agriculture); and partial funding for other surveys, relying on partners for any financial gap
		Ghana					Government finances routine data collection activities; partly funds surveys in collaboration with development partners
		Lao PDR					Government financed new LSB building; supported Social Indicator Survey in 2017 and Sixth Household Survey in 2018. Agriculture census planned for 2019. Recurrent budget steadily increasing since 2016
		Nigeria					Very difficult to measure because the budget allocated to statistics usually different from the budget released for statistics.
		Rwanda	41	26	28		Recurrent spending is funded by government; all major household surveys directly financed by donors through non-discretionary grants. Decrease in government contribution (in relative terms) reflects additional donor contribution.
		Senegal					Government increasing support, as reflected in contributions to 2013 enterprise census, rebasing of GDP and recruitment of young statisticians in line ministries. It will continue to fund quarterly LFS and IPPSE
Source: Analysis of existing documentation on support and budgets							
Improved response of statistical system to national and sector needs	4. % of users satisfied with official statistics	Afghanistan	62			77	Baseline: 2011. Second survey: May 2014 not methodologically comparable to first. Final survey: Sept 2015
		DRC					USS not envisaged
		Ethiopia	77	91		90	Baseline: mid-2015; second: 2017; third planned for 2019
		Ghana	40	82	94.5	90	Baseline 2011; second survey mid-2016; third survey 2017
		Lao PDR	80		85	60	Baseline: March 2014; second: late 2017

Narrative	Indicator	Country	Baseline	Milestone 1	Milestone 2	Target	Comment
		Nigeria	15.61			20	Baseline: 2011; second: 2014, but results not received by Bank
		Rwanda	51			66	Baseline: July/Sept 2012; second: Dec 2014-Mar 2015
		Senegal	67		88	85	Baseline: mid-2015; second: 2017.
Source: User satisfaction survey							
Improved dialogue and partnership between statistics users and producers	5. Existence of mechanism for users and producers of data (if possible, indicate frequency of meetings)	Afghanistan	No			Yes	With arrival of new head of CSO, mandate is to continue reforms and modernize statistical system. This holds greater hope to improve dialogue between users and producers of data.
		DRC	No		No	Yes	
		Ethiopia			Yes	Yes	Statistical stakeholders are actively involved in specific activities, such as the NSDS process.
		Ghana			Yes	Yes	Technical Committee for Statistical Development Plan, composed of directors of statistics, research and information management directorates of ministries, meets monthly.
		Lao PDR	Random and infrequent meetings	Producer-user annual conference	Data user-producer forum organized annually	Regular	Data user-producer dialogue established and functional
		Nigeria	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	The National Consultative Committee for Statistics (NCCS) meets twice yearly.
		Rwanda		Yes		Yes	Quarterly steering committee meetings and stakeholder dialogue
		Senegal					Group exists for NSDS under National Statistics Council
Source: Reports of NPG and NSO and interviews with key stakeholders							
6. Number of events or programs designed to increase the capacity to analyze and use statistics		Afghanistan		1	3		Open data development events and workshops for users of statistics. Training modules on data analysis for selected CSO staff; technical assistance on national accounts; and IT assistance on data platform for Living Conditions Survey
		DRC					23 students (5 women) successfully completed 2-year formal program at ENSEA, eight continuing studies to become Statistics Engineers and remaining are working at INS; preparation of Congolese students for competitive entrance exam of ENSEA proved particularly successful – six students passed the exam in 2017, as compared to none in the previous five years, and four continuing demographic studies at IFORD/Yaoundé. Statistical training for INS staff by ENSEA through 2018.

Narrative	Indicator	Country	Baseline	Milestone 1	Milestone 2	Target	Comment
		Ethiopia					Statistics Week in August 2017 for statisticians and journalists, including National Infographic Competition, training for local media representatives and 2-day workshop on CSA communication strategy. Conference Hall at CSA HQ facilitates video-conferencing training (through Woreda Net) for CSA and NSS staff to raise statistical awareness has been particularly effective to reach branch offices and regional MDAs.
		Ghana					Increased demand for statistics and Resource and Data Center promptly responds to data request. Media training prior to dissemination of statistical reports; Interest in data dissemination at sub-national level growing, as reflected in dissemination of 216 district census reports. Since 2014, African Statistics Day has been celebrated annually to sensitize the public, including market women, on importance of data.
		Lao PDR					Launch workshop with mass media on 2015 population census Development of 10 applied statistics textbooks and an English-Lao Dictionary for all universities/colleges
		Nigeria					Project included training for journalists.
		Rwanda	6	9	15	23	Project included training of journalists, an annual inter-university infographics competition to stimulate students' awareness of the availability and accessibility of statistical data and promote use of data for research and policy purposes.
		Senegal					End-of project workshop, launched by representative of MinFin, held in Jan 2019 for main stakeholders to present project results and assess project strengths and weaknesses.
	Source: Reports of NPG and NSO and interviews with key stakeholders						
Delivering more effective aid	7. Proportion of support to statistics by development partners that is aligned with the national priorities identified in the national statistical development plan						
		Afghanistan	90	90	90	90	Baseline 2009; Target 2016
		DRC	80	80	80	80	Baseline 2015; Target 2019
		Ethiopia	75	85	85	85	Baseline 2014; Target 2019
		Ghana	90	90	90	95	Baseline 2014; Target 2018
		Lao PDR	65	75	80	80	Baseline 2014; Target 2017
		Nigeria	90	95	95	95	Baseline 2009; Target 2014
		Rwanda	95	95	95	95	Baseline 2011; Target 2015
		Senegal	80	85	90	95	Baseline 2014; Target 2018

Narrative	Indicator	Country	Baseline	Milestone 1	Milestone 2	Target	Comment		
	Source: Survey of donor activities by Partnership Group or NSO or through bilateral meetings								
Capacity (skills) building	8. Number of people trained under the SRF grant by categories (government staff vs. other data users), type of training (formal degrees, professional training, other), and in areas trained (management, ICT, statistical areas)	Afghanistan	NA	99 (35) (64)	197 (35: 2 women) (64) (33) (15) (50)	NA	REFERS TO FIRST SRF GRANT <i>NB: Numbers are annually cumulative</i> Formal University degree Professional training Technical courses Study tours to other NSOs On-the-job training by twinning partner		
		DRC	10 (30) 0 (0)	140 (28) 0 (0)	202 (44) 23 (5)	991 (28) 23 (5)	Technical training Of which women Graduates (formal training) Of which women (%)		
		Ethiopia	Ongoing needs assessment in CSA and MDA	Recommendations of needs assessment approved	4145 CSA and MDA staff: local training	50% Implemented	Organizational training program (annually) in: organizational change and strategic planning; management and IT; statistical topics See Annex 6 for details		
					177 CSA/NSS staff: overseas training and experience sharing	70% implemented	Training in specialized quality assurance topics, including EDQAF, poverty data analysis, national accounts, agricultural statistics, web GIS application		
					51 CSA staff: support for a second degree				
		Ghana			13 66 224 677 17	85 6 68 321 720 19	70	Master's Degree in statistics-related programs (24 female) Training on sampling methods at Michigan State University Technical training in basic statistics Technical training in data collection/analysis Training in ITC of statistics Study tour See Annex 7 for details – numbers are cumulative	
					Lao PDR		1075 115	1781	Over 1000 staff of LSB and SMA trained Training since 2014 cover basic statistics, economic statistics, statistical analysis, data management and IT Study tours – experience sharing
					Nigeria	350	350	1150	1150
		Rwanda	70	116	132		Capacity building plan for July 2013-June 2018 focuses on hands-on and on-the-job training and short thematic courses for NISR staff. Training center at NISR will provide skills		

Narrative	Indicator	Country	Baseline	Milestone 1	Milestone 2	Target	Comment
							training on data analysis and other practical courses to government officials in the NSS.
		Senegal	NA 12 NA	Install lab 12 5	15 35 5	30 35 5	90% students rated "good" in English Women enrolled at ENSAE Number of trainers trained
Source: Project supervision reports							
Finance from the SRF-CF and from other development partners	9. Catalytic Fund project disbursement rates (%)	Afghanistan		17.5 (3/13)	30	100	Milestone 2 reflects disbursements as of mid-May 2019.
		Afghanistan TA			91.6	100	
		DRC			77.8	100	
		Ethiopia		10.9 (4/15)	95.9	100	
		Ghana		20 (4/15)	100.0	100	
		Lao PDR		5 (3/14))	99.8	100	
		Nigeria		20	98	100	
		Rwanda		56.3	99.8	100	
		Senegal		14.8 (4/15)	95.0	100	

ANNEX 3: AFGHANISTAN Strengthening the National Statistical System Project, Outputs by Components

Component	Outputs
Institutional improvement and capacity development	<p>Improved CSO website (easier access and regular updates) in English and local languages</p> <p>Web dissemination strategy</p> <p>Outreach events in 7 provinces to raise awareness for statistics</p> <p>2 high-level Open Data events, with representatives of government, donor community, civil society, and private sector</p> <p>Digitized Human Resources database</p> <p>Library for the Statistical Training Center</p> <p>Undergraduate qualification program for 35 CSO staff (including 2 women) at local private universit</p> <p>Technical courses on national accounts, industrial classification systems, and data analysis techniques for social statistical surveys</p> <p>Training on computer skills, English language proficiency, and mathematics (64 staff)</p> <p>South-South Knowledge Exchange program to Tajikistan and Bhutan</p> <p>2 study tours to NSO of Malaysia and Thailand for 15 mid-level CSO staff</p> <p>Training on report writing with Indian Statistical Institute</p> <p>On-the-job training by experts of twinning partner on national accounts, survey design, data analysis, and data quality systems</p>
Capacity improvement in data collection and analysis	<p>Improved compilation methodology and data sources for GDP</p> <p>Development of methodology for quarterly GDP estimates</p> <p>Methodological improvements in national accounts expected to be reflected in GDP when it is rebased</p> <p>Expanded coverage of price statistics to all provinces and rebasing the CPI</p> <p>Implementation of a Business Establishment Survey</p>
Administrative data systems and other statistics from line ministries	<p>MoU with several line ministries for regular data reporting</p> <p>Workshops on data collection and reporting of administrative data</p>
Improvement of ICT infrastructure	<p>Modernized basic ICT infrastructure in CSO (computing equipment; internet facility in CSO and 34 provincial offices; software packages for GIS and SPSS)</p> <p>Statistical Data Center – technical specifications and bidding document prepared</p>

ANNEX 4: Lao PDR Strengthening the National Statistical System Project, Outputs by Components

Component	Key Achievements
<p>Strengthening Macroeconomic and Poverty Data Development and Management: (\$3.13 million)</p> <p>Ensures the generation and dissemination of macroeconomic and poverty statistics and services which can respond to the needs of the planning, monitoring and evaluation of national development programs.</p>	<p>National accounts: GDP rebase (2012 base year), with new Supply/Use Tables and GDP benchmark; new data time series for 2012-2016 launched -- March 2017.</p> <p>Price Statistics: New CPI basket: updated and expanded to 495 items, covering whole country – May 2017. New CPI questionnaire design for tablets – November 2017; training in December 2017; and pilot survey by January 2018.</p> <p>Balance of Payments statistics: first International Investment Position (IIP) survey for 2014-15; finalization of baseline survey – May 2017. Bank of Laos started to introduce BMP6, based on the International Investment Position (IIP) survey.</p> <p>Macro Framework and Modeling: development of macroeconomic framework and forecasting tool, with support from IMF/WB experts; the framework updated on quarterly basis – December 2016.</p> <p>Household surveys and Poverty: poverty profile report 2015 from the fifth household survey available; poverty mapping disseminated; poverty-related analytical capacity building on using STATA and SPSS software (using data from 2015 population and household census); revision of LECS6 questionnaire for 2017/18 survey completed.</p> <p>Adaptation of internationally accepted standards and methodologies: ISIC, ISCO, CPC, and COICOP adapted and adopted to local language.</p> <p>Microdata documentation and dissemination (Living Conditions Survey 4-5, population census 2005)</p> <p>National training on Government Financial Statistics Manual (63 participants)</p> <p>Study tour on energy and mining statistics management in Japan (Ministry of Industry and Commerce) for 6 top management officers</p> <p>Study tour on macroeconomic statistics in Thailand (National Social Economic Development Committee) – 18 participants</p> <p>Knowledge exchange visit to Bank of Thailand on balance of payments, monetary statistics, and data management by Bank of Laos</p>
<p>Improving policies and strengthening implementation capacity: (\$1.16 million)</p> <p>Supports activities including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • strengthening the institutional capacity of LBS and SMA’s Statistical Units to implement the data development component 	<p>Statistics Law and NSDS 2016-2025: approval of amended Statistical Law and updated NSDS by National Assembly and government – May 2017</p> <p>Human Resources Strategy and Training Plan for LSB: 2015</p> <p>Long-term Institutional Capacity Building Action Plan (2017-2025) for LSB: May 2017</p> <p>Statistical curricula at University: development of 10 applied statistics textbooks and an English-Lao Dictionary for all universities and colleges in Laos; training on how to integrate in existing curriculum.</p> <p>GDP Manual: completed and training for officials from provincial statistical offices – November 2016</p> <p>Training (over 1000 persons of LSB and SMA trained):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Basic statistics training for provinces and districts (44 participants)

Component	Key Achievements
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> enforcing policy and regulations on statistics and eliminating duplication of responsibilities between LBS and SMAs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Applied village database training for provinces and districts (70 technical staff) On Manual for Collection of Industry Data prepared by the Ministry of Industry and Commerce (171 participants) Study tour to Japan on data compilation and analysis for CPI, PPI, and GNI (1 participant) Training on Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI) in Vietnam, using digital solution to collect CPI data (6 participants); two 1-week hands-on training for developing a new CPI questionnaire for tablets; final questionnaire and pilot survey expected during July- September 2016 (12 LBS staff) Study tour to Thailand on using IT system management to improve Balance of Payments, monetary statistics and data warehousing (4 technical staff from Bank of Laos) Leadership training on Organization Development tools (100 high-level managers) Study tour to Thai Statistic Centre on human resources and data management (12 middle management officers)
<p>Improving data sharing and access: (\$2.68 million)</p> <p>ensuring appropriate data sharing and access to information, backed by adequate physical infrastructure and equipment.</p>	<p>ICT Plan: developed and being implemented.</p> <p>Dissemination Strategy: completed and being implemented</p> <p>ICT Infrastructure: full installation of network systems: data center, server room, and PC work stations and system configuration: completed; IT system training for LBS staff and pilot provinces on Linux and Windows operating system and data analysis applications, like STATA, Arc GIS, web portal and security management - September 2017- February 2018.</p> <p>User Satisfaction Survey: survey tool developed; first survey conducted in 2014, with overall satisfaction rate of 80%, and the second (end-project) survey was completed in June 2017, with overall satisfaction rate of 85%.</p> <p>Data Sharing and Access: training on android application development for tablet and smart phone; on data dissemination strategy: completed</p> <p>LSB web portal: improved</p> <p>Launch of 2015 population census results to mass media (75 participants)</p> <p>Training on basic data analysis (using MS Access) – 26 participants; installation and website development</p> <p>Training in graphic and publication design (10 participants)</p>
<p>Supporting LAOSTAT Project Management (\$0.8 million)</p> <p>Finances goods, consultants' services, training and incremental operating costs including secretarial support to the LAOSTAT Project Steering Committee (PSC) and the Statistical Working Group (SWG)</p>	<p>Twinning Arrangement: LSB and twinning consulting TA teams working closely to ensure full implementation.</p>

ANNEX 5: NIGERIA SRF Project, Outputs by Component⁷

Component ⁸	National Bureau of Statistics (NBS)	National Population Commission (NPOPC)	Comments
1. Organizational, Institutional and Human Resource Development			
1.1 Organizational and Institutional Development at NBS (US\$1.41m)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Procurement of office furniture for 6 SSAs - Consultancy for the design of State Statistical Master Plan (SSMP) for Bauchi, Edo and Kaduna - Procurement of overhead tank for Anambra SBS - Consultancy for development of an Abridged Version of the NSDS - Consultancy for the development of Code of Conduct - 3 meetings of National Consultative Committee on Statistics - Workshop on survey management for NBS staff and 6 State Statistical Agencies (SSA) - Consultancy for the review and update of the Compendium of Statistical Terms - Consultancy in office of the Statistician General on various areas of statistical operations 		<p>The working environment significantly improved in all participating states -- verified by the ICR mission in the field, to the extent possible.</p> <p>The SSMPs drafted by state governments and in some cases approved.</p> <p>The adopted Code of Conduct serves as a guide for the SSAs/SBSs.</p>
1.2 Human Resource Development and Management (NBS: US\$0.62m; NPOPC: US\$0.85m)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Training on methodologies for surveys/census and data management (including analysis and reporting) - Training on project management, target setting, M&E - Training on human resources management for NBS, MDAs and 6 SSAs - Training on project management, financial management and procurement for NBS PIU staff - Training on leadership and management skills for MDS, SSAs, and NBS staff - Training on management of sector statistics on 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Training in Oracle Database Management System (45 cartographers) - Training in Demographic techniques at Obafemi Awolowo University (20 trainers) - Training in demographic techniques & analysis (100 staff) - Consultancy in design and analysis of complex survey data (50 staff) - Workshop on report writing (vital registration report) - In-house training workshop on design 	<p>A vast domestic training program (more than thousand participants overall) was conducted for both federal and state institutions, with a very positive feedback from the SSAs/SBSs, requesting in some cases longer courses, repetition of basics, and inclusion of new topical training.</p>

⁷ Source: Nigeria Implementation Completion and Results Report for Statistical Development Project, January 30, 2015.

⁸ The amount for each sub-component represents the actual amount spent for NBS and the budgeted amount for NPOPC.

Component ⁸	National Bureau of Statistics (NBS)	National Population Commission (NPOC)	Comments
	SQL Database Platform - Training on management of State Statistical Yearbook on SQL Database Platform - Training on compilation of agricultural statistics - Training on compilation of environment statistics - Training on effective communication	and analysis of complex sample survey data (50 staff) - Training on project management, procurement and financial management (project team/staff) - Training in research methodology, population dynamics, gender issues, reproductive health and population coordination (45 staff) - Training in planning and M&E (40 staff) - Procurement specialist to support Project Implementation Task Team - Training consultant on project management, procurement/FM	
2. Statistical Framework and Information Technology			
2.1 Roll-out of Statistical Template at SSAs (US\$0.35m)	- Consultancy for development of e-template for management of statistical yearbooks - Stakeholders Forum on the MDAs - Consultancy for design of sector statistics strategy for 18 MDAs - Consultancy for computerization of Computer Center in Ondo State Purchase of computer software (for all pilot states) - Consultancy for upgrading and re-engineering of NBS website		
2.2 Information Technology at NBS (US\$1.24m)	- Workshop on User Satisfaction Baseline Survey at national level and in 6 states - Training on application of Microsoft Office in statistical production - Training of MDAs and SSAs staff on SPSS for data analysis and interpretation - Training on computation and compilation of national accounts		The USS conducted and its results disseminated for the first time on NSS operations.

Component ⁸	National Bureau of Statistics (NBS)	National Population Commission (NPOPC)	Comments
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Training on methodology for computation of price statistics and CPI - Training of field officers (supervisors and enumerators) on the use of CAPI - Training in E-accounting for accounting staff of NBS, MDAs and 6 SSAs - Procurement of ICT hardware, other than computers (scanners, projectors, cameras, etc.) - SPSS License Renewal - Consultancy for design and implementation of NBS on-line research data portal - Consultancy for maintenance of NBS website - Consultancy on annual maintenance of research Data Portal 		
<p>2.3 Pilot Phase of Electronic Birth and Deaths Registration Centers at NPOPC (US\$1.87m)</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mobile birth and death registration centers - Security devices for mobile registration centers - Pilot phase networking implementation - Motorcycles for data collection - Training on data processing - Consultant for capacity building on writing codes for scanners - Consultant installation of mini-GIS laboratories in 6 state offices - Consultant training on Oracle Spatial Database Management - Consultant training on GIS using ArcGIS 100 - Consultant training on research methodology - Consultant training on planning, M&E 	<p>The local staff in participating states demonstrated their performance in GIS laboratories. They stressed that the established centers also accommodate requests from non-participating states, which do not have similar facilities.</p>

Component ⁸	National Bureau of Statistics (NBS)	National Population Commission (NPOPC)	Comments
2.4 Data Development, Management and Dissemination (NBS: US\$1.03m; NPOPC: US\$1.53m)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Transport for supervision of data collection (1 per State and 2 for NBS) - Motorcycles for data collectors - Laptop computers for State Statistical Offices - Desktop computers - Printing of backlog of State Statistical Yearbooks for 2007-2010 - Other printing (sector outputs from MDAs and local governments) - Data dissemination tools (Robocalls, SMS) - Consultancy on harmonization of methodology for production of NBS integrating publications - Consultancy for upgrading of NBS Library to e-Library 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - GIS equipment in 6 states - Desktop computers and other hardware (NPOPC, 6 states (including MDAs, zonal offices and LGA offices)) - Server hardware and software for internet solutions - Training in GIS using ArcGIS 10 and Spatial Database Management System (148 cartographers) - Capacity building in writing CODES for scanner - Capacity building in CSPro (15 staff) - Vital registration program review workshop 	To the extent possible, the ICR mission witnessed the procured equipment in use in the state statistical offices and NPOPC state branches.
3. Project Management, Monitoring and Evaluation, and Statistical Communication (M&E)			
3.1 Project Management and M&E at NBS (US\$0.27m)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Adverts in print and electronic media - Monitoring and supervision of SRF-CF project - Courtesy visit to selected states and MDAs for sensitization on NSDS - Operating costs of Project Unit - External Auditor 		
3.2 Statistical Communication at NBS (US\$0.3m)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Statistical communication in 6 State Statistical Offices Consultancy on Audio Visual documentary of NSS 		
3.3 Project Management and M&E at NPOPC (US\$0.3m)		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Operating costs and M&E 	

ANNEX 6: RWANDA – Achievements by Components

Project component	Achievements
Data development and management	<p>2012 Population and Housing Census: results disseminated April 2014</p> <p>Pilot National Agricultural Survey: results April 2014; to be conducted annually</p> <p>Fourth Integrated Household Living Conditions Survey (EICV4): Oct. 2014</p> <p>Fifth Demographic and Health Survey: 2014/2015 – key findings available</p> <p>First Integrated Business Enterprise Survey and Second Establishment census: July 2014</p> <p>Consumer Price Index: published on 10th of each month</p> <p>Rebasing of National Accounts to 2011 base year: completed and methodology upgraded to SNA2008 standards – June 2014</p> <p>Adherence to standards on data quality: (i) classification of Government data according to GFS 2001 manual: completed; (ii) Balance of Payment Manual version 6: 85% implemented; (iii) trade statistics now using SITC</p> <p>Strengthening of administrative statistics: NISR pilot-tested a Civil Registration and Vital Statistics system throughout the country. Analysis of results of the pilot underway; these results will serve as the basis for the national CRVS system.</p>
Information dissemination and services to users	<p>Annual release calendar: execution rate around 80%</p> <p>Deployment of pro-active data dissemination (e.g., SDMX, Rapid-SMS); Rapid-SMS allows subscribers to request any indicator through their mobile phones.</p> <p>Internet-based data dissemination channels (NADA, IMIS, DevInfo): up-to-date; micro data 2013 agricultural survey and 10% of 2012 population census: available by June 2015.</p> <p>Statistical Data Portal: data from surveys and censuses of NISR are available to the public, except for administrative data from agencies and ministries.</p> <p>3 outreach workshops to promote awareness of the existence of open micro data</p> <p>Enhancement of use of IT survey tools, e-learning, and infographics</p> <p>High-level press conference for public on Africa Statistics Day (2013), hosted by Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning)</p> <p>User satisfaction survey: baseline (July-Sept 2012); second (Dec 2014-Mar 2015).</p>
Coordination of National Statistical System	<p>Completion of NSDS1 (2009-2014)</p> <p>Approval of NSDS2 (2014/15-2018/19) in September 2014</p> <p>Statistical information dissemination policy approved and NSS information published in respective statistical yearbooks</p> <p>Knowledge sharing with good practice locations on organizational structure for NSS: a study trip to Mexico and one of the EU accession countries (under consideration)</p>
Capacity development (human and physical)	<p>Development of and training in harmonized data collection tools to local staff in 5 sectors: health, education, agriculture, population and macroeconomic/finance</p> <p>Capacity building plan (July 2013-June 2018) approved by Statistics Steering Committee; hands-on/on-the-job training, thematic course, profile upgrading, long-term programs.</p> <p>Training Center at NISR for government officials in NSS: architectural model completed; construction of Center supported by IDA’s Public Sector Governance Program-for-Results. Procurement of computers and application software to all sectors.</p>

ANNEX 7: ETHIOPIA – Training Activities

Ethiopia SRF Project – Training Activities		
Training Area	No. of Participants	Agency of Participants
IN-HOUSE TRAINING	4196	
Statistical awareness training through video conference (using Woreda Net ⁹)	2763	CSA branch offices & MDAs
Basic computer training	530	CSA & branch offices
Sampling techniques	80	CSA & branch offices
Cyspro training	114	CSA and branch offices
STATA and SPSS software	125	CSA & branch offices
Training on finance, procurement, audit, property administration	248	CSA, branch offices, & regional sector bureaus
Training on safety & maintenance	53	CSA & branch offices
Training on leadership & change management	26	CSA & National Planning Commission (NPC)
Agricultural survey methods	91	CSA and branch offices
MSc study in local universities	51	CSA and branch offices
Statistical communication	11	CSA
IBEX for financial officers	67	CSA and branch offices
IBEX and auditing for auditors	38	CSA and branch offices
OVERSEAS TRAINING	96	
Poverty data analysis (Thailand)	10	CSA (8) & NPC (2)
Data quality & standards	5	CSA
National accounts	18	NPC
Agricultural statistics	5	CSA
Web GIS application	18	CSA
Advanced project management	4	CSA
World Bank Financial & Procurement Management	10	CSA & Project Implementation Unit
Field operation and management	26	Branch manager
EXPERIENCE-SHARING ACTIVITIES	81	
Vital statistics and civil registration	7	CSA
Data management & other statistical areas	10	CSA & Vital Events Registration Agency (VERA)
NSDS II design (Rwanda, Malawi, Indonesia)	11	CSA
Data center IT-related areas	9	CSA
GIS-GPS field application	5	CSA
User Satisfaction Survey	5	CSA
Experience-sharing on fast track office construction methods (Tanzania)	3	CSA
Experience-sharing on Korean statistics	10	CSA & VERA
Experience-sharing on fishery statistics	5	CSA

⁹ Woreda Net is a video-conference-based national learning network under the National Data Center of the Ministry of Information, Communication, and Technology.

Post-enumeration survey (population census)	9	CSA
Experience-sharing on Thailand statistics	5	CSA (4) and NPC (1)
Experience-sharing on Mexico statistics	2	CSA

ANNEX 8: GHANA Capacity Building Activities, 2014-2018

No	Training Activity	Date of training	Place of training	Number of Participants		
				Male	Female	Total
1	Monitoring and Evaluation in GIMPA	14 Jun - 6 Sept 2014	Ghana	2	0	2
2	Monitoring and Evaluation in SETYM International, Canada	11-29 Aug 2014	Canada	0	1	1
3	Macroeconomic Analysis	15-23 Sept 2014	Gambia	2	0	2
4	Economics of Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services	20-22 Sept 2014	UK	1	0	1
5	Modelling & forecasting for Policy Analysis	6-10 Oct 2014	Nigeria	2	0	2
6	Android Mobile Application Development	13-17 Oct 2014	Ghana	6	1	7
7	Statistics for Policymaking - Identifying Macroeconomic and Vulnerabilities	17-19 Oct 2014	USA	1	0	1
8	Performance Management	29 Oct.-28 Nov 2014	Ghana	291	133	424
9	UN Statistics Commission (46th Session)	26 Feb. -5 Mar 2015	USA	1	1	2
10	Microsoft Lync, outlook and SharePoint (3 sessions)	15 Mar-10Apr 2015	Ghana	266	51	317
11	Exports and Imports Data and computation of Terms of Trade Index	29 Mar – 3 Apr 2015	Ghana	22	5	27
12	Economic Census in the US Bureau of Census	2-16 Apr 2015	USA	2	0	2
13	Basic Statistics	12-18 Apr. 2015	Ghana	34	2	36
14	Poverty Mapping	19 Apr-2 May 2015	Ghana	15	6	21
15	Computer Assisted Personal Interview (CAPI)-CsPro Android for intermediate Users - in the US Census Bureau	15-26 Jun 2015	USA	2	1	3
16	Demographic analysis software (spectrum, q-five, mortpack and other demographic spreadsheets)	10-23 May 2015	Ghana	14	2	16
17	Basic Statistics, Econometrics and Research Methods	11-15 May 2015	Nigeria	2	0	2
18	Data management and statistical analysis using STATA/SPSS	26 May to 6 Jun 2015	Ghana	18	2	20
19	Research methodology and report writing, Data management and survey research methods	-1 Jun-24 Jul 2015	Ghana	10	1	11
20	Survey Program for Sampling Statisticians at the Michigan University Summer Institute	1 Jul-28 Aug 2015	USA	1	1	2
21	Computer Application in Accounting, Auditing and Financial Management	6-14 Jul 2015	Nigeria	1	0	1
22	Making Corporate Boards More Effective. (GSS Governing Board Members)	22-25 Jul 2015	USA	4	1	5
23	Specialized Report Writing Skills and Presentation Techniques	27 Jul-4 Aug 2015	Nigeria	0	1	1
24	SDGs side event of the UN General Assembly and forum on Global Partnership for Sustainable Development	23-29 Sept 2015	USA	1	1	2
25	Civil Registration - Birth & Death Registration (study tour)	3-17 Oct 2015	UK	5	1	6
26	African Symposium on Statistical Development	19-29 Nov 2015	Gabon	3	0	3
27	7th International African Population Conference	30 Nov - 4 Dec 2015	South Africa	1	0	1
28	Trade Ministers Forum	2-4 Dec 2015	Gambia	1	0	1
29	Fundamentals of Macroeconomic Analysis	7-19 Feb 2016	Nigeria	2	0	2
30	UN Statistics Commission (47th Session)	3-12 Mar 2016	USA	2	1	3
31	Techniques of Economic Analysis, Monetary Policy and Fiscal Analysis	6-18 Mar 2016	Gambia	2	0	2
32	Management Information System (Min Land & Natural Resources)	28 Mar-1 Apr. 2016	Ghana	20	5	25
33	Statistical Methods (MLNR)	11-15Apr 2016	Ghana	18	4	22

No	Training Activity	Date of training	Place of training	Number of Participants		
				Male	Female	Total
34	Human Resource Management	11-22 Apr 2016	Ghana	2	4	6
35	Microsoft Excel	17-31 May 2016	Ghana	100	50	150
36	Annual Government Forum on Electronic Identity in Africa (ID4Africa)	23-26 May 2016	Rwanda	2	0	2
37	Collaborative program with Statistics Norway	28 May-3 Jun 2016	Norway	5	0	5
38	Sampling Program for Survey Statisticians	30 May-30 Jun 2016	Ann Arbor USA	1	1	2
39	Multiple Imputation in Practice & Multi-Level Analysis of Survey Data	25 Jun-23 Jul 2016	Ann Arbor USA	0	1	1
40	Data Analysis software – SPSS Training (Ministry of Health)	26 Jun-3 Jul 2016	Ghana	22	7	29
41	System Administrators training (Min Employment & Labor Relations)	Jul-Oct 2016	Ghana	1	1	2
42	Public Financial Management: Budgeting, Planning and Performance	9-21 Jul 2016	Sierra Leone	1	0	1
43	30th Contemporary Public Administration Management Seminar	12-27 Jul 2016	Israel	1	0	1
44	Data Quality Management (Min Health Data Managers)	10-12 Aug 2016	Ghana	1	1	2
45	Data collection methodology (Min Land & Natural Resources)	24-26 Aug 2016	Ghana	18	6	24
46	Economic and Financial Report Writing Skills and Presentation Techniques	3-14 Sept 2016	Gambia	1	0	1
47	Financial Programming and Policies	19-30 Sept 2016	Ghana	2	0	2
48	Goods and Equipment Procurement Management and Consultants	3-28 Oct 2016	Ghana	2	0	2
49	Cognos Impromptu software (Min Trade & Industry/GSS)	30 Oct-4 Nov 2016; 15-21 Jan 2017	Ghana	21	7	28
50	12 th African Symposium on Statistics Development	1-5 Nov 2016	Tunisia	4	0	4
51	West Africa Monetary Zone Trade Ministers Forum	1-5 Nov 2016	Liberia	2	0	2
52	Modelling & forecasting for Policy Analysis	6-19 Nov 2016	Nigeria	1	1	2
53	Project Management, Monitoring and Evaluation	7-18 Nov 2016	Ghana	10	4	14
54	Financial Management Course for Project Accountants	13-25 Nov 2016	Kenya	1	0	1
55	Fundamentals of Economic Statistics	19-26 Nov 2016	Gambia	1	0	1
56	First UN World Data Forum	13-20 Jan 2017	South Africa	6	0	6
57	West African Monetary Zone Meeting	5-11 Feb 2017	Liberia	1	0	1
58	First Technical Meeting on Human Settlements Indicators for SDGs	12-18 Feb 2017	Kenya	1	0	1
59	Ghana Integrate Financial Management System (GIFMIS), (GSS)	22-24 Feb 2017	Ghana	25	6	31
60	Methodology, data management (Min Gender & Social Protection)	Feb-Mar 2017	Ghana	10	13	25
61	Sensitization on Data Quality Reporting (Min Land & Natural Resources)	1-3 Mar 2017	Ghana	30	17	47
62	UN Statistics Commission (48 th Session)	1-11 Mar 2017	USA	3	0	3
63	61 st Session of the Commission on Status of Women (Min Gender & Social Protection)	12-25 Mar 2017	USA	0	1	1
64	Training in Web Mapping (Min Land & Natural Resources)	27 Mar-9 Apr 2017	Ghana	8	2	10
65	Use of Ghana Open Data Initiative and of Community Information Centres (Min of Communication)	22 March, 2016	Ghana			64
66	Data management and Survey Research Methods	1 June-24 July 2015	Ghana	9	1	10
67	Demographic Analysis	27 April-8 May, 2016	Ghana	14	2	16
68	Human Resource Management (Human Resource Directorate of GSS)	9-20 May 2016	Ghana	2	4	6

No	Training Activity	Date of training	Place of training	Number of Participants		
				Male	Female	Total
69	Management Information Systems (Research, Statistics and Management Information Directorate and Units of Min. Lands and natural Resources, MLNR)	28 March-1 April, 2016	Ghana	20	5	25
70	Statistical Methods (MLNR)	11-15 April 2016	Ghana	18	4	22
71	Gender Statistics for regional directors of Dept. of Gender and selected staff of MDAs	February 2016	Ghana			42
72	Survey Methodology & Sampling Design and Advanced Data Analysis	30 May-25 July 2016	USA	1	2	3
73	Microsoft Excel for participating MDA and GSS regional staff	14 Sept-2 Oct 2015	Ghana			105
74	Sampling Programme for Survey Statisticians (Min of Trade and Industry)	29 May-29 July 2017	USA	2	0	2
75	Supply and Use Table	5-8 February 2018	Ethiopia	1	0	1
76	IT Audit, Information Security and Risk Insights	14-17 June 2017	Ghana	1	1	2
77	Government Finance Statistics compilation	18-30 June 2017	Nigeria	1	1	2
78	Robust Statistics	29 June-9 July 2017	Australia	1	1	2
79	Demographic Analysis	8-22 July 2017	USA	2	0	2
80	Public Relations and Events Management	20-26 July 2017	South Africa	0	2	2
81	1 st Geospatial Technologies Summer School	20 Aug-1 Sept 2017	Ghana	2	0	2
82	Econometric Methods for Policy Analysis	3-15 Sept 2017	Nigeria	1	1	2
83	Modelling and Forecasting for Policy Analysis	17-22 Sept 2017	Nigeria	1	0	1
84	Monetary Policy	2-13 Oct 2017	Ghana	1	1	2
85	Data for Development Festival	13-23 March 2018	UK	1	1	2
86	49 th Session of UN Statistical Commission	1-11 March 2018	USA	1	1	2
87	IT Disaster Recovery Planning	23 Feb-1 March 2018	UAE	3	-	3

ANNEX 9: AFGHANISTAN Results Framework – Strengthening Statistical Capacity Technical Assistance

Activity	Output/result	Verifications
Improving the compilation methodology, classifications, and sources for national accounts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Business Establishment Survey and the Afghanistan Financial Management Information System data integrated into National Account compilation methodology 	CSO confirmation of use of new methodology in preparation of 2016 National Accounts
Improving data reporting templates and strengthening online accessibility of national account and other economic statistics data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National Account data available in extractable formats from CSO website Three data reporting templates produced for significant economic statistics datasets 	CSO website TA outputs
Initial needs assessment and foundational work towards production and publication of a Producer Price Index (PPI)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Needs assessment for PPI production completed 	TA outputs
Improving staff capacity in data analysis and report writing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data analysis training provided to 20 CSO staff and report writing to 5 CSO staff Data analysis provided to 10 staff from other ministries 	Attendance records

ANNEX 10: DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO Results Framework -- Catalytic Project to Strengthen the National Statistical Institute – Revised after Project Restructuring

Project development objective (PDO): To strengthen the capacity of INS to generate and disseminate statistical information.								
PDO indicators	Baseline	Cumulative target values					Frequency	Responsibility
		YR 1	YR 2	YR 3	YR 4	YR 5		
Completion rate of activities required before fieldwork for cartography of population census (validation of methodology; training and deployment of field teams; pilot cartography; validation of cartography report) (%)	0	0	0	80	100	100	Annual	INS DG's office and Department of General Statistics (DSG)
Execution rate of activities required for a Master business sample frame for enterprise census (preparatory works; pilot census; definition of maps for enumeration areas; communication campaign; purchase of equipment and office supplies; identification phase of enumeration areas); enumerations; data processing & report; creation of master sample frame for business survey) (%)	0	0	0	40	70	80	Annual	INS Department for Economic Analysis (DSE)
Statistical products available on the INS web site (e.g., CPI, poverty indices, national accounts, input-output tables)	0	0	0	0	8	10	Quarterly	Departments responsible for IT and for documentation within INS
Intermediate Results								
Increasing INS technical capacity								
Number of new INS staff with formal degree in Statistics, demography, IT	0				15	15	Annual	INS training department (CFP)
Technical training session beneficiaries: students prepared for exam ITS <i>Ingenieur Travaux Statistiques</i> (ITS) (BA equivalent) and <i>Ingenieur Statisticien-Economiste</i> (ISE) (MA equivalent) (80) and INS agents who benefitted from thematic and practical training (100)	0				202	180	Quarterly	INS training department (CFP)
Technical training session beneficiaries: women (%)	0				44	15	Quarterly	INS training department (CFP)
Graduates financed by the project (scholarship recipients)	0	0	0	0	23	23	Annual	INS training department (CFP)
Graduates financed by the project, of which women (%)	0	0	0	0	5	15	Annual	INS training department (CFP)
Number ITS and ISE (equivalent to Bachelor of Arts and Master of Arts) beneficiaries trained for admission into regional schools of statistics	0	0	0	6	9	16		INS training department (CFP)
Strengthening the non-technical environment								
Unqualified annual audit reports	0	0	0	0	2	2	Annual	INS Administration & Finance Dir.
Execution rate of demolition and reconstruction works of INS (%)	0	0	0	10	90	100	Annual	INS Administration & Finance Dir.
Statistical production and dissemination								
Dissemination policy designed and approved	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Annual	INS and SRF project

ANNEX 11: ETHIOPIA: Results Framework -- Statistics for Results Project

Revised after Additional Financing

Project Development Objective (PDO): The objective of the Project is to enhance the capacity of the CSA at the organizational, human, and physical levels in order to produce and disseminate reliable, accessible, and timely statistics.								
Expected PDO Level Results	Indicators	Baseline May 2014	Cumulative Target Values**			Frequency	Data Source/ Methodology	Responsibility for Data Collection
			Dec 2017	Oct 2018	Jun 2019			
Result One: Data Quality: The CSA applies internationally-accepted statistical techniques and ICT applications in the collection, compilation and authenticity verification of data, and carries out key pilot MDAs and validation for data sources and statistical products.	1) Key NSS members who have applied the EDQAF manual	0	50	3	5	Annual	Metadata as published on CSA and MDAs website.	CSA and key MDAs
	2) Percentage of users who are satisfied with official statistics methodologies as determined by the user satisfaction survey	0	94	94	97	Annual	User Satisfaction Survey	CSA
Result Two: Timeliness: Timeliness of publication of key statistics in line with national standards as agreed upon by CSA and MDAs.	Execution rate of annual statistical release calendar (%)	0	67	67	75	Annual	CSA Release Calendar. Annual Review Reports	CSA.
Result Three: Data Access: Data readily available to users through Open Data Portal and	Percentage of users who are satisfied with the accessibility of official statistics as determined by the user satisfaction survey. (%)	0	88	88	94	Annual	User Satisfaction Survey	CSA
INTERMEDIATE RESULTS								
Intermediate Result (Component One): Organizational Strengthening and Infrastructure Development in NSS								
Intermediate Result One: Full and timely implementation of organizational training program at CSA headquarters, branch offices and at the NSS members in areas of Organizational Change, Strategic Planning Management and IT	Number of staff from CSA and MDAs trained annually on areas of organizational management, IT, and statistics (female)	0	985 (405)	1147 (488)	1525 (534)	Annual	Annual Training Plans Performance reports	CSA Head and key MDAs

Results	Indicators	Baseline	Cumulative Target Values**			Frequency	Data Source/ Methodology	Responsibility for Data Collection
			Dec 2017	Oct 2018	Jun 2019			
Intermediate Result Two: four branch offices and training center at Headquarters constructed and made operational	Number of new CSA branch office buildings that are operational	0	3	4	6	Bi-annual	PIU progress report and disbursement report	CSA (PIU)
	Conference Hall and a training center established and operational at HQ	N	N	N	Y	Bi-annual	PIU progress report	CSA
Intermediate Result Three: Establish Video Conference (VC) center	Number of VC centers established and operational	0	0	4	8	Bi-annual	Project progress reports	CSA/ PIU
Intermediate Result (Component Two): Statistical Data Development and Management								
Intermediate Result One: Full and timely implementation of surveys and statistical tasks identified in the project work plans for FY13-18, including those related to business statistics; mining, energy, transport and construction; agriculture census support, agriculture sample survey; and vital statistics.	Number of surveys directly supported by the project	0	3	3	6	Annual	Project progress reports	CSA
	Number of people trained on areas of statistical data production	0	234	377	387	Annual	Project progress reports	CSA
Intermediate Result (Component Three Sub-Component 3.1): Statistical Methodology, Standards and Data Quality Assurance								
Intermediate Result One: Number of CSA and NSS staff trained in specialized quality assurance topics including EDQAF, survey methods, poverty mapping techniques, national accounts, and gender analysis of household surveys.	Number of CSA and MDAs staff trained in specialized quality assurance topics, including EDQAF survey methods, poverty mapping techniques, gender analysis of household surveys (female)	0	2863 (698)	2863 (698)	2944 (765)	Bi-annual	Planning and progress reports	CSA and MDAs
Intermediate Result (Component Three Sub-component 3.2): Information Dissemination and User Services								
Intermediate Result One: User satisfaction survey conducted	Number of user satisfaction reports	0	2	2	3	Annual	User Satisfaction	CSA

Results	Indicators	Baseline	Cumulative Target Values**			Frequency	Data Source/ Methodology	Responsibility for Data Collection
			Dec 2017	Oct 2018	Jun 2019			
							Survey document	
Intermediate Result Two: User friendly CSA website with adequate server capacity established	User-friendly CSA website established	N	N	N	Y	-	CSA website	CSA/ IT directorate
Intermediate Result (Component Four): Monitoring and Evaluation								
Intermediate Result one: IDA approved Audit Report submitted six months after the end of every FY	Number of audit reports produced	0	2	3	4	Annual	Audit Reports	CSA, Finance and Administration, PIU
Intermediate result two: CSA project coordination team and PIU established	Quality and timeliness in decision making and project coordination	N	Y	Y	Y	Once	Annual	Progress reports
Intermediate result three: support provided for NSDS2 development	Finalized NSDS II	N	Y	Y	Y	Annual	NSDS II document	CSA
Intermediate result four: Implementation of project evaluation at mid-term & end of project	Number of project evaluation reports produced	0	1	1	2	Annual	Evaluation reports	CSA

ANNEX 12: GHANA Results Framework – Statistics Development Project

Revised after Additional Financing

	Baseline	Cumulative target values		Frequency	Data Source/ Methodology	Responsible for data collection	Description (indicator definition, etc.)
		Actual 2018	Target				
Project Development Objective (PDO): To strengthen the National Statistical System in the production and dissemination of timely and robust statistics, relevant for evidence-based policy-making and other uses.							
PDO Level Results Indicators							
Relevance (%) User satisfaction with statistical products and services of the NSS (disaggregated by GSS, MDA, products)	40 (2011)	94.5	90	Baseline, mid-term, end-of-project	User satisfaction survey	GSS	USS covers internationally recognized elements of statistical quality
Overall quality Statistical Capacity overall score and Disaggregated by:	64 (2011)	71.1	70	Annual	WB Statistical Capacity Indicator	WB	Internationally recognized indicator
(a) Methodology	50	60	65				
(b) Source data	50	60	65				
(c) Periodicity & timeliness	92	93.3	92				
Dissemination of timely and robust statistics Number of months between end of data collection and release of main report for household surveys				Annual	Review of implementation of census and survey plan	GSS	Number of months elapsed between end of data collection and release of data for LFS does not exist but introduced in year 1 of project. GLSS is not an annual survey.
• Annual School Census	3 (2011)	1	1				
• GLSS	18 (2006)	8	6				
• Labor Force Survey	0 (2013)	3	3				

	Baseline	Cumulative target values		Frequency	Data Source/ Methodology	Responsible for data collection	Description (indicator definition, etc.)
		Actual 2018	Target				
Economic statistics produced in accordance with internationally recommended duration of base year (rebased within last 5 years) for CPI and for GDP	N	Y	Y				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consumer Price Index Gross Domestic Product 	N (2002) N (2011)	N Y	Y Y				
INTERMEDIATE RESULTS							
Intermediate Result (Component One): institutional Reform and Organizational Change							
<i>Intermediate Result Indicator One:</i> % of staff with professional qualifications: GSS	39 (2011)	71.4	70	Annual	Review of staffing profile in GSS and MDA statistical units	GSS and MDAs	Staff with at least Bachelor's degree in related discipline
<i>Intermediate Result Indicator Two:</i> % of MDA statistical unit staff with professional qualification	65 (2011)	79.4	70				
<i>Intermediate Result Indicator Three:</i> Number of staff (full-time equivalent) employed by GSS	532 (2011)	336	350				
Intermediate Result (Component Two): Enhancing Capacity							
<i>Intermediate Result Indicator One (sub-component 2a):</i> Number of persons trained (for a period of two months and above)	50 (2011)	85	70	Annual	Review of staffing profile in GSS/MDA stat units	GSS and MDAs	
<i>Intermediate Result Indicator Two (sub-component 2b):</i> Use of master sampling frame based on updated cartographic maps for household surveys	N (2011)	Y	Y	Annual	Review of implementation of census and survey plan	GSS	
<i>Intermediate Result Indicator Three (sub-component 2c):</i> MDA and regional statistics offices fully equipped and operational with computers, essential equipment and furniture and ICT connectivity (No.)	10 (2011)	20	20	Annual	Review as part of project implementation progress reports	GSS and MDAs	Basic equipment includes desk, chair, computer, access to printer photocopier, and internet connection. Refers

	Baseline	Cumulative target values		Frequency	Data Source/ Methodology	Responsible for data collection	Description (indicator definition, etc.)
		Actual 2018	Target				
							to 10+10 regional offices
Intermediate Result (Component Three): Data Production and Dissemination							
<i>Intermediate Result Indicator One (sub-component 3a):</i> Economic statistics produced in accordance with internationally accepted standards, including rebased within last 5 years: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Producer Price Index</i> • <i>Supply and Use Tables</i> 	N (2011) N (2011)	Y Y	Y Y	Annual	Review of quality of economic statistics (supported through IMF EDDI program)	GSS	These statistics to be rebased every 5 years.
<i>Intermediate Result Indicator Two (sub-component 3b):</i> Communications and Dissemination Policy adopted by NSS Technical Committee	N (2011)	Y	Y	Annual (until adopted)	Review of minutes of NSS technical committee meetings	GSS	
<i>Intermediate Results indicator Three (sub-component 3b):</i> Production and publication of a statistics release calendar on GSS website (<i>new since June 2016</i>)	N (2015)	Y	Y				

ANNEX 13: LAO PDR Results Framework -- Strengthening the National Statistical System Project (LAOSTAT)

Indicators	Baseline (2012)	Cumulative Target Values		Data source/ Methodology	Responsibility for Data Collection
		Current	Target		
Project development objective (PDO): To improve the capacity of the national statistical system to produce and disseminate reliable and timely macroeconomic and poverty statistics in accordance with international standards and in response to user needs.					
PDO Level Results Indicators					
Indicator one: User satisfaction with macroeconomic and poverty statistical products and services of the NSS (disaggregated by LSB and SMA) improved (%)	49 3/14		78 2/18	Baseline user survey	LSB
Indicator two: Macroeconomic and poverty-related statistical capacity score improved and disaggregated: (a) Methodology (b) Source data (c) Periodicity & timeliness	50 50 74	50 60 83	65 65 85		WB
Indicator three: Comprehensive macroeconomic framework is developed and used by government for policy-making and planning process	None	Developed and used by GOL	Used by GOL		BBS
Intermediate Results					
Indicator one: Macroeconomic statistics produced in line with internationally accepted standards.	Poor	Completed. Quality improved	Improved quality	Implementation reports	LSB
Indicator two: Social and demographic statistics (particularly household and poverty data, including sex-disaggregated data) are produced in line with internationally accepted standards	Poor	Completed. Quality improved	Improved quality	Implementation reports	LSB/SMA
Indicator three: Internationally accepted standards, classifications and methodologies in macroeconomic and poverty-related data collection, compilation, and validation are in place.	Poor	Completed. New standards and methodologies used	Improved standards and methodologies used		LSB
Indicator four: Interagency coordination mechanism	Unclear	Completed. Interagency coordination carried out periodically through established coordination mechanisms and implementation of amended Statistics Law.	Well-established and functional	NSDS progress reports	LSB

Indicator five: Human resource management strategy is in place and LSB and MDA staff trained and maintain their skills	No strategy Training in place	HR strategy approved by LBS; institutional capacity building plan approved by LBS Nov. 2017	Strategy & training program in place	Implementation reports	LSB/MDA
Indicator six: Data user-producer dialogue established and functional	Random & infrequent	Data user-producer forum organized regularly – last in June and October 2017	Regular	Implementation reports	LSB/Statistical Working Group
Indicator seven: Dissemination strategy is developed and implemented	No strategy	Strategy and plan approved by LBS	Strategy in place	Implementation reports	LBS
Indicator eight: IT plan for LSB and SMA is developed and implemented	None	ICT strategy and action plan completed. Implementation at HQ and 2 pilot provinces near completion	Plans in place & implemented	Implementation reports	LBS/SMA
Indicator nine: LSB web portal improved with increased number of data available	Weak	Portal improved with more data available. Needs further upgrade/redesign	Portal improved		LSB
Indicator ten: IT staff trained, and their skills retained	Limited skills	IT skills of LSB staff strengthened	Skills learned and applied		LSB/SMA

ANNEX 14: SENEGAL Results Framework -- Statistics for Results Project,
Revised after Additional Financing

PDO Level Results Indicators*	Unit of Measure	Baseline	Cumulative Target Values**			Frequency	Data Source/ Methodology	Responsibility for Data Collection	Description
			YR 1	YR2	Jan 2019				
Project Development Objective (PDO): To better inform public and private sector decision-makers by filling statistical gaps in the areas of employment, tourism, construction and services, as identified in the NSDS, as well as build capacity for the production and dissemination of reliable and relevant data.									
User satisfaction with project outputs:	Average % across 4 data sets	ND	baseline survey conducted	90	80	Annual	User satisfaction survey	ANSD	
INTERMEDIATE RESULTS									
Intermediate Result (Component One): Production of Statistics									
Intermediate Result (Sub-component One): Service Production Price Index									
Service Price Production Price Index SPPI	Index	NA		Y (Apr 2017)	Y	Annual	ANSD	ANSD	See AFRISTAT
Price Index for Production of services	Index	NA		Y (Apr 2017)	Y				
Intermediate Result (Sub - component Two): Construction Cost statistics									
Construction Cost Index (ICC)	Index	NA		Y (Apr 2017)	Y	Annual	ANSD	ANSD	See AFRISTAT
Prices Cost Construction Index available at national level and 5 big zones	Index	NA		Y (Oct 2017)	Y				
Intermediate Result (Sub-component Three): Employment and labor market conditions Statistics									
Quarter Labor Force Surveys	Data Base & Index	NA		Y (Apr 2017)	Y	Quarterly	ANSD	ANSD	NA
Intermediate Result (Sub-component Four): Tourism Satellite Account									
Tourism Satellite Account	Data base	NA		N (partial) (Apr 2017)	Y	Annual	Ministry of Tourism and Air Transport	Ministry of Tourism and Air Transport	NA
Intermediate Result (Component Two): ENSAE–Senegal & Training									
Students fluent in English (Level 3)	%	8	15	90 (Jan 2019)	90	Annual	ENSAE	ENSAE	NA

PDO Level Results Indicators*	Unit of Measure	Baseline	Cumulative Target Values**			Frequency	Data Source/ Methodology	Responsibility for Data Collection	Description
			YR 1	YR2	Jan 2019				
Number of women statisticians enrolled in ENSAE	Number	12	12	35	35	Annual	ENSAE	ENSAE	NA
Intermediate Result: Additional Financing Activities									
Cartography data of agricultural enterprises are available		N		Y (Jan 2019)	Y		Ministry of Agriculture		
Employment Survey is implemented		N		Y (Jan 2019)	Y				
Enterprise sample frame RNEA is regularly updated		N		Y (Jan 2019))	Y				
Co-dependent systems of RNEA are interconnected		N		Y (Jan 2019)	Y				
Trade Register is computerized		N		Y (Jan 2019)	Y				
Light Poverty Survey is implemented		N		Y (Jan 2019)	Y				
Updated data on high education school are accessible		N		Y (Jan 2019)	Y				
Gap recorded on administrative labor statistics for 2012-16 is filled		N		Y (Jan 2019)	Y				
Yearbooks on number of civil servants, by categories, gender, wage bill, age pyramid are produced		N		N	N				
Report of study on demography of enterprises is elaborated		N		N	Y				
Statistics on crime and delinquency are available		N		N	N				
Anonymized microdata accessible on ANSD website		N		Y (Jan 2019)	Y				
ANSD's administrative and financial unit has strong capacity on procurement and financial management of Bank project		N		Y (Jan 2019)	Y				