

TRUST FUND FOR STATISTICAL CAPACITY BUILDING:

ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT (APRIL 1, 2017 – MARCH 31, 2018)

TFSCB ADMINISTRATION UNIT



DEVELOPMENT DATA GROUP
THE WORLD BANK

MAY 2018

List of abbreviations and acronyms

AP	TFSCB Advisory Panel
BAPS	Busan Action Plan for Statistics
DFID	Department for International Development, United Kingdom
GPSDD	Global Partnership for Sustainable Development Data
GRM	Grant Reporting and Monitoring application
HLP	High-Level Panel
ISR	Interim Status and Results report
IHSN	International Household Network
NSDS	National Strategy for the Development of Statistics
SCB	Statistical Capacity Building
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
SRF	Statistics for Results Facility
TFSCB	Trust Fund for Statistical Capacity Building
TTL	Task Team Leader

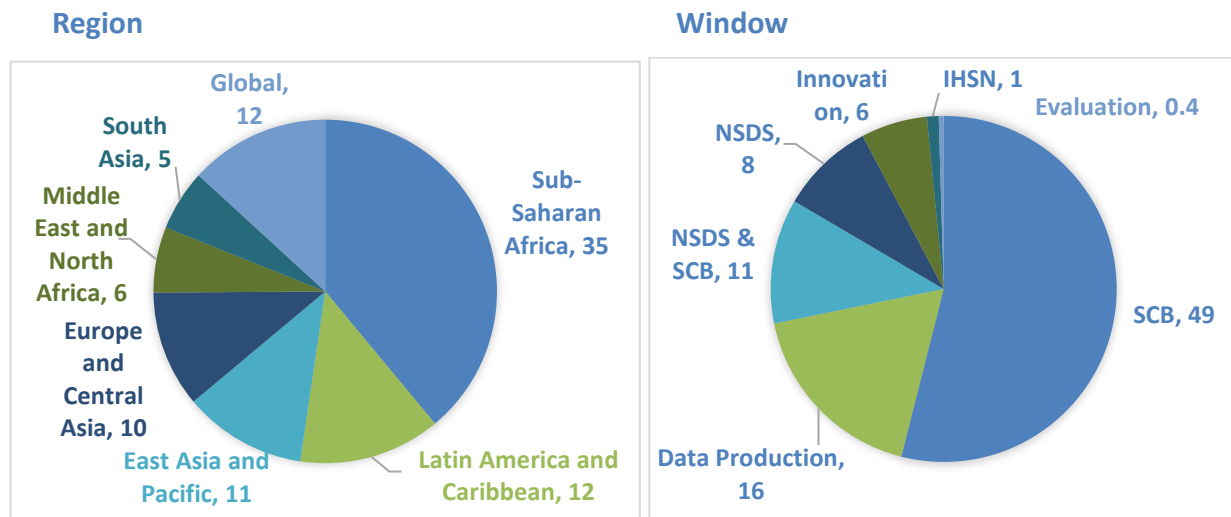
**TRUST FUND FOR STATISTICAL CAPACITY BUILDING
PROGRESS REPORT APRIL 2018**

HIGHLIGHTS

The Trust Fund for Statistical Capacity Building (TFSCB), a multi-donor trust fund, was established in 1999 by the Development Data Group of the World Bank to strengthen the capacity of statistical systems in low- and middle-income countries, and to support the preparation of National Strategies for the Development of Statistics (NSDS). In recent years, the TFSCB has expanded its support to meet emerging demands for data under the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and its 17 Goals (SDGs) and the accompanying “data revolution”. Specifically, the TFSCB has launched a new window for “Data Production” (in Fall 2015) and another for “Innovation in Development Data” (in Fall 2016).

Since its inception (TFSCB I to III), a total of 368 projects have been approved, totaling \$93 million. Of these, 112 projects are active or soon to be active, and the rest have been completed. The TFSCB supports all regions, but the largest financial amount has been to projects within Sub-Saharan Africa. Although the Statistical Capacity Building projects have received the largest share of funding over the period of 2000-18, Data Production and Innovation windows have attracted more funding in recent years.

Share of project commitment and disbursements by region and window, TFSCB I – III (2000-2018, millions of US Dollars)



TFSCB III has/is supporting 251 projects, totaling \$72 million. Of these, 112 projects are active or in the process of activation, and 139 projects have been completed. The largest support (\$35 million, 39 percent of total) goes to Sub-Saharan Africa. Between April 1, 2017 and March 31 2018, the TFSCB made strong progress in all its activity windows. In total, funding for 31 projects were approved in the three calls for

proposals in the period (Spring 2017, Fall 2017, and Spring 2018), totaling US\$9 million - 12 for Innovation, 1 for Data Production, 10 for Statistical Capacity Building, 3 for NSDS, 2 for a combination of NSDS and Statistical Capacity Building activities, 2 for Open Data, and 1 supporting the International Household Survey Network (IHSN).

In addition to building statistical capacity, the TFSCB raises awareness of the importance of statistics within countries and highlights the weaknesses of national statistical systems. As a result, many large scale statistical capacity building projects with IDA/IBRD funding have been prepared and implemented (or are being implemented), totaling over US\$1 billion in FY17 and FY18. Almost all were originally supported by TFSCB through NSDS or SCB projects, indicating TFSCB's strong catalytic role and impact. The World Bank's Independent Evaluation Group (IEG) conducted an Evaluation of World Bank Support for Data and Statistical Capacity and launched the report "Data for Development" in 2017. The TFSCB was highlighted as an effective tool by which to foster and boost national data production. The TFSCB has successfully stayed effective and relevant for 19 years by incorporating new priorities in the program.

Given its track record, the TFSCB remains well-placed to continue acting as a catalyst for developing national statistical systems, filling key data gaps for monitoring progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals, and testing innovative approaches in development data. The TFSCB plans to continue this role for the remaining of 2 years until the closing date of 2020, or beyond this date should an extension be agreed.

Box 1: The TFSCB is making an impact across the globe

The “**Rural Accessibility Mapping**” project from the Innovation window has developed an open-source and web-based analytical tool. The platform simulates the shortest paths from villages (or population centers) to different points of interest (POIs), and outputs accessibility indicators (defined as the percentage of villagers that can access the nearest POI in a set amount of time). It uses data from multiple sources including Open Street Map and Mapillary – a source of street-level imagery. The accessibility indicator, produced before and after road rehabilitation/upgrade projects, can be used to determine the impact of a given intervention. More details are available at <https://developmentseed.org/projects/ram/>, and the source code and documentation behind the tool are available at <http://ruralaccess.info>. The tool has already been re-used in countries including **Lao PDR**.

The “**Smart water Monitoring and Alert with Rainfall measurement from Telecommunication networks**” project from the Innovation window tests the use of signal variations between cell phone towers during periods of rain to produce high-resolution estimates of rainfall in **Morocco and Cameroon** where no such measures currently exist. Preliminary results show that this technique performs well, and is as an example of “frugal innovation” where, rather than relying on new and costly weather instrumentation, existing information from telecoms companies are harnessed. Challenges remain in ensuring the successful uptake of data for intended applications, such as hydrological modelling.

The **Myanmar Poverty and Living Conditions Survey** was completed on December 10, 2017 with TFSCB support. This is the first time that a 12-month survey data collection has been undertaken in the country, and the first time the Central Statistical Organization has conducted an LSMS style survey. Despite the difficult logistic conditions faced due to a lengthy monsoon season (see photo below), the survey proceeded as planned. The support included developing an integrated survey instrument and a new master sample frame, as well as providing assistance with data processing, training of survey staff, and data analysis.

TFSCB also supported the **Zimbabwe National Statistics Agency (ZIMSTAT)** in implementing the **Agricultural Productivity Module (APM)** of the **Poverty Income Consumption and Expenditure Survey (PICES 2017)**. This was the first time household level data on agriculture and welfare was collected using the same instrument. The survey was designed in collaboration with the Ministry of Agriculture and Mechanization and Irrigation Development (MAMID), fostering important institutional linkages for evidence-based policy making. Data collection (post-planting (March-June) and post-harvesting (August-November)) was completed in 2017.



1. Introduction

The Trust Fund for Statistical Capacity Building (TFSCB), a multi-donor trust fund, was established in 1999 by the Development Data Group of the World Bank to strengthen the capacity of statistical systems in low- and middle-income countries, and to support the preparation of National Strategies for the Development of Statistics (NSDS). It is coordinated with the work of the Partnership in Statistics for Development in the 21st Century (PARIS21), donors, and the wider statistical community as part of the worldwide effort to strengthen the evidence base for decision-making at all levels.

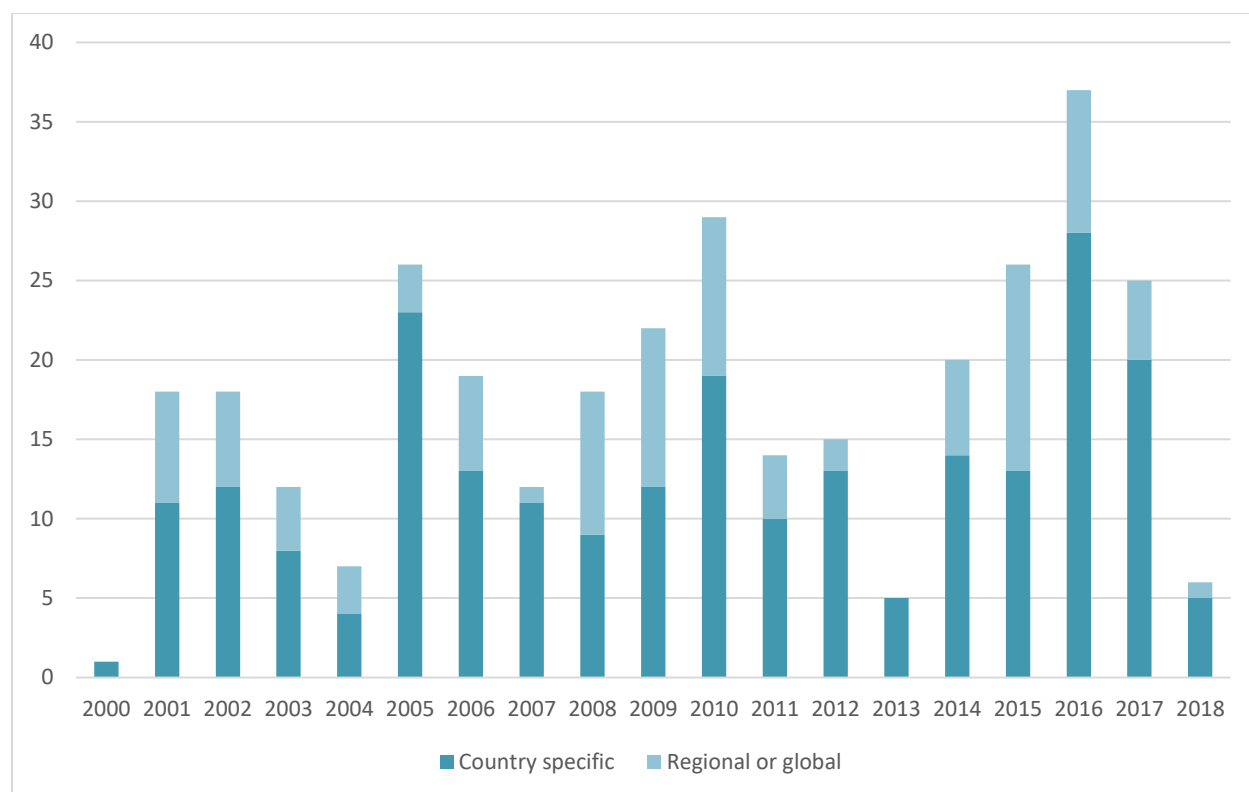
The TFSCB has become a long-standing mechanism to effectively and efficiently support national statistical systems by making the countries' needs visible, providing targeted financial and technical assistance, focusing on results, catalyzing increases in financing for statistics, and promoting a culture of evidence-based decision making.

In recent years, the TFSCB has expanded its support to meet emerging demands for data in the framework of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and "data revolution". Specifically, the TFSCB launched a (pilot) window for "Data Production" in Fall 2015 providing support for data production activities with technical and financial assistance. It also launched, a (pilot) window for "Innovation in Development Data" in Fall 2016, in order to test if innovations in technology and approaches to data production, dissemination, and use in developing countries produce results, and provide useful lessons for future public use.

Since its inception, TFSCB has supported low and middle-income countries in all regions. In total, 368 projects have been approved, totaling \$91 million. Of these, 112 projects are active or soon to be active, with the remainder already completed.

With the TFSCB's flexible approach in supporting Statistical Capacity Building, it continues to grow and stay relevant in the changing statistical eco-system, focusing on providing effective support to countries to improve National Statistical Systems and generating innovative statistical knowledge and data.

Figure 1 shows the number of project approvals for each year since 2000, distinguishing between country-specific and regional or global projects. It should be noted that changes from year to year are more likely to reflect the level of available funds as much as any underlying changes in demand. The low amount in 2013 reflects the limited funds availability at the time, rather than a lack of demand, while the increases in 2015 and 2016 reflect the introduction of the pilot Data Production window and the pilot Innovation window respectively.

Figure 1: Number of Projects by Calendar Year of Approval

TFSCB supports all regions, with the largest amount going to Sub-Saharan Africa. The largest share has been allocated to Statistical Capacity Building projects, accounting for over half of the total allocation (\$49 million). It should be noted, however, that the Data Production and the Innovation windows have claimed the largest shares in more recent years.

Table 1: Project Commitments and Disbursements by Region and Type of Project from, TFSCB I - III (2000-2018, millions of US Dollars)

	SCB ¹	Data Production	NSDS & SCB	NSDS	Innovation	IHSN	Evaluation	Total	Share
Sub-Saharan Africa	14	9.8	4.9	2.7	2.9	1	0	35	39%
Latin America and Caribbean	9	0.1	1.3	1.5	0.3	0	0	12	13%
Europe and Central Asia	6	1.1	1.7	1.4	0.5	0	0	11	12%
East Asia and Pacific	7	0.8	1.4	1.1	0.1	0	0	10	11%
Middle East and North Africa	2	2.4	0.8	0.4	0.0	0	0	6	6%
South Asia	1	1.8	0.4	0.8	0.8	0	0	5	6%
Global	10	0.2	0.0	0.1	1.0	0	0.4	12	13%
Total	49	16	11	8	6	1	0.4	91	

1. Includes Open Data and Workshop and Seminars

Figure 2: Project Commitments and Disbursements by Region and Type of Project from, TFSCB I - III (2000-2018, millions of US Dollars)

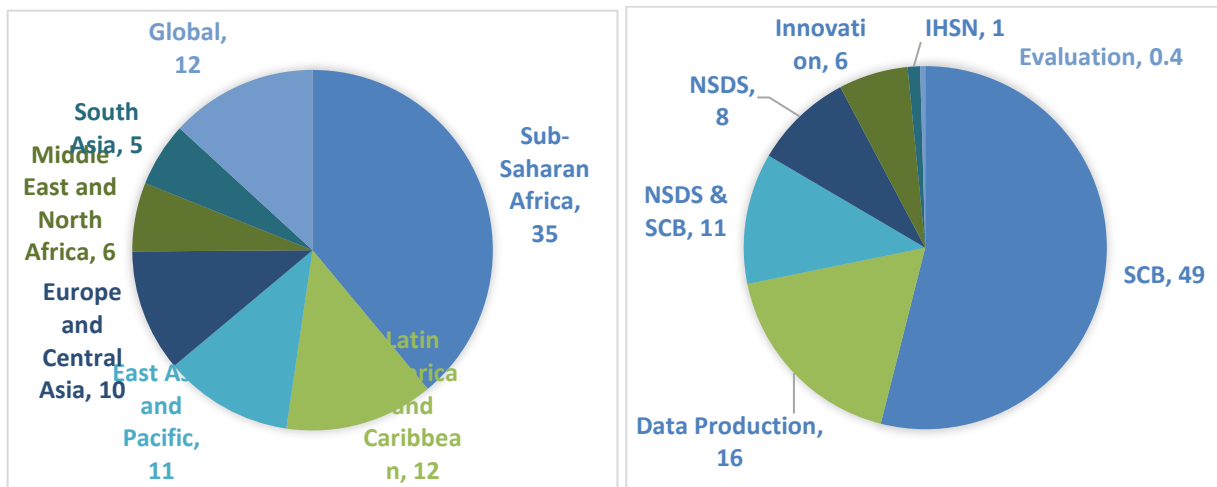
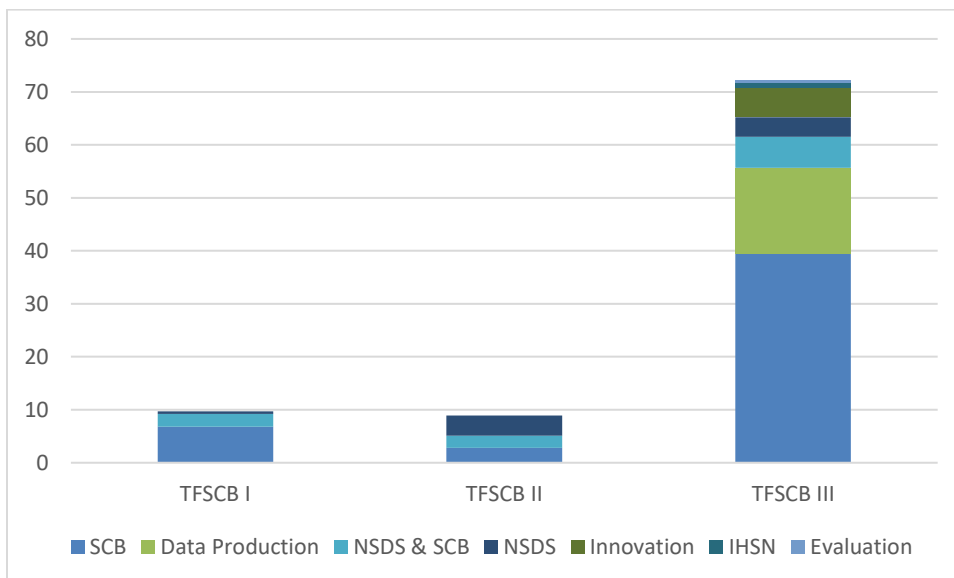


Figure 3 shows the expansion of the TFSCB program. TFSCB III far exceeds the previous two in terms of funding and different types of projects. This reflects the changing global needs for statistics and introduction of new pilot windows to address them.

Figure 3: Project commitment and disbursements by type of projects, (2000-2018, millions of US Dollars)



2. Progress in the period

Between April 1, 2017 and March 31, 2018, the TFSCB made strong progress in all windows of Data Production, Innovation in Development Data, Statistical Capacity Building (SCB), and National Strategy for Development of Statistics (NSDS). In total, 31 projects were approved in the three calls for proposals in the period (Spring 2017, Fall 2017, and Spring 2018), totaling \$9 million. The 31 approved projects consist of 12 for Innovation, 1 for Data Production, 10 for statistical capacity building, 3 for NSDS, 2 for a combination of NSDS and Statistical Capacity Building activities, 2 for Open Data, and 1 International Household Survey Network (IHSN) project. As of end March 2018, there are 112 active and pending projects. Based on review of individual progress reports, the vast majority of the active projects are making successful progress and producing results.

In addition to building statistical capacity, the TFSCB raises awareness of the importance of statistics and highlights the weaknesses of statistical systems among member countries. As a result, large scale statistical capacity building projects with IDA/IBRD funding have been prepared and implemented (or are being implemented), totaling over US\$ 1 billion in FY17 and FY18. Almost all of these were originally supported by TFSCB through NSDS or SCB projects, indicating TFSCB's strong catalytic role and impact.

The World Bank's Independent Evaluation Group (IEG) conducted an Evaluation of World Bank Support for Data and Statistical Capacity and launched "Data for Development" in 2017. This report mentioned that World Bank has taken a prominent leadership role in global data partnerships and TFSCB was highlighted as effectively fostering country's data production.

2.1. Data Production

The Data Production window, launched in Fall 2015 to support data production in key areas to help monitor progress towards SDGs and national development targets, has made significant progress and had considerable impact. Since the launch, 40 "data deprived" and "vulnerable to data deprivation" countries have benefitted from financial and/or technical support under this window, totaling US\$16 million. Twelve countries received both technical assistance and financial support for data production/surveys, 24 countries received technical assistance only (of which, Nigeria was extended and approved in the period), and the rest received financial support for data production/surveys only. Technical assistance was allocated about US\$6 million (representing 29 percent of the program).

All regions are benefiting: 21 countries in Africa, 2 in East Asia and Pacific: (EAP), 4 in Europe and Central Asia (ECA), 2 in Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC), 6 in Middle East and North Africa (MENA), and 5 in Special Administrative Region. Ten countries (Armenia, Bhutan, Djibouti, Iraq, Kosovo, Myanmar, Namibia, Sao Tome and Principe, West Bank and Gaza, Zimbabwe) have already completed their data collection, and data from the Palestinian expenditure and consumption survey are already available. Data collection in the remaining countries is either

ongoing or planned for later in 2018, and their datasets will be made available within 12 months after completing data collection.

The new surveys will provide rich datasets as public goods for evidence-based decision making and monitoring of national and global goals. Data disaggregated by sex, age, and geography is usually possible, opening doors for detailed and focused analyses and monitoring. About half of the surveys also included disability questions, mostly drawn from the harmonized Washington Group questions, which will produce valuable information in this data-poor area. In addition, some projects incorporated a gender perspective in their data collection. For example, the Malawi Fourth Integrated Household Survey (IHS4) piloted a new approach in gender-sensitive respondent selection and questionnaire design to improve availability and quality of within-household, individual-level data collection related to employment, ownership of, and rights to physical and financial assets, as well as food security.

The TFSCB Data Production window also supported the use of Computer Assisted Personal Interview (CAPI) systems in several countries, including eight West African Economic and Monetary Union (WAEMU) countries. CAPI technology can significantly reduce the time lag between data collection and data analysis, dramatically improve data quality, and reduce survey costs. In addition, CAPI technology also provides the ability to integrate household survey data with GPS coordinates, sensor data, time stamps, and audio/video recordings, opening up new and greater possibilities of tackling innovative, policy-relevant questions. Tablets procured under TFSCB grants and used to implement CAPI system belong to countries, and are reused for the subsequent surveys.

The Data Production window was particularly powerful in its approach to combine financial support with technical assistance. This approach worked especially well in “data deprived” and low statistical capacity countries, by not only producing new datasets, but also having a lasting impact on statistical capacity of national statistical systems. In addition, TFSCB’s Data Production support prompted countries to plan for future rounds of surveys – proving TFSCB’s catalytic role. For example, Sao Tome Principe recently implemented a household survey funded by TFSCB, allowing for an update of their poverty statistics (the last survey was in 2010). The Government has already secured funding for the next household survey in 2020 through an IDA lending operation. The next survey will build on the experience and improved knowledge from the current survey supported by TFSCB. In addition, most of the surveys in the other countries were co-funded by the countries and/or other partners, suggesting ownership of the project – another evidence of TFSCB’s catalytic role and sustainability.

2.2. Innovation in Development Data

In Fall 2016, the TFSCB launched a pilot window for “Innovation in Development Data”. An overarching aim of the Innovation window is to generate learning about what works and what doesn’t in specific projects, and more broadly, learning about the process of development data innovation financing itself. The window finances improvements in the way development data are

produced, managed, and used. It finances both innovations in technology and methods, as well as innovations in approach - encouraging collaboration between new actors to solve challenges related to development data.

To date, 31 innovation projects have been funded, ranging in amounts from around US\$50,000 to US\$250,000. There have been three rounds of funding. A seed round of five projects was funded in Spring 2016 (prior to the launch of the Innovation window). In Fall 2016, "Round 1" called for proposals thematically related to the SDGs, and 14 applications (US\$2.4 million) were funded. In Fall 2017 "Round 2" called for proposals under the themes "Leave No One Behind" and "The Environment", and 12 projects, totaling US\$2.5 million, have been identified and are under preparation. Building on the lessons learned from the first round, narrower themes and a more streamlined review and selection process were implemented in the second round. A total of over 600 proposals representing every SDG, and every geographic region of the world, were received across both rounds, indicating a huge level of interest in this area of innovation.

Rounds 1 and 2 were run in close collaboration with the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development Data (GPSDD) who helped to design the call for proposals, promoted the calls for proposals to a broad external network of potential applicants, and were part of the review and selection process. For Round 1, the GPSDD have also been closely involved in monitoring project implementation

Despite the experimental nature of the projects funded, progress has been steady with encouraging results. For example, to date, nine out of the 14 projects from Round 1 have resulted in data or methods which allow data to be produced faster, more cheaply, at a higher resolution or granularity, or where there were no data before.

In March 2018, the GPSDD hosted a day-long learning session, focusing on selected Round 1 projects, ahead of the "Data for Development Festival" in Bristol, UK. Project leads shared experiences from their work and reflections on the Innovation window. A few common ideas emerged:

- The nature and modality of the funding has been well received. The TFSCB Innovation window appears to be the only funding source willing to finance riskier projects related to development data. The flexibility of funding linked to milestones and deliverables, as opposed to fixed disbursement dates, was also appreciated given the levels of uncertainty in some projects.
- The window appears to encourage systemic innovation. Funded projects were required to open their data (subject to privacy considerations) and develop open source tools. This allows new innovations to be developed on the back of the existing innovations. This also ensured that all collaborators in an operational project bought into the open approach. However, there were examples of users and governments resisting openness, in one instance, citing concerns about data quality.

- There remains a longer-term challenge of not being fully aware of if / when the final users will incorporate new approaches into their toolkits / decision-making process. For example, one of the projects results in new rainfall data which can feed into hydrological models for predicting events such as floods. But low technical capacity among users may limit uptake of the data and methods for these purposes.

Projects are still at an early stage of implementation, and many of the final data, results and methods are not yet published. However a selection of early results are highlighted below.

The **“Rural Accessibility Mapping”** project from Round 1 has successfully resulted in an open-source and web-based analytical tool developed by the Transport & ICT Global Practice of the World Bank Group. The platform simulates the shortest paths from villages (or population centers) to different points of interest (POIs) and outputs accessibility indicators (defined as the percentage of villagers that can access the nearest POI in a set amount of time). It uses data from multiple sources including Open Street Map and Mapillary – a source of street-level imagery. The accessibility indicator, produced before and after road rehabilitation/upgrade projects, can be used to determine the impact of a given intervention. More details are available at <https://developmentseed.org/projects/ram/>, and the source code and documentation behind the tool are available at <http://ruralaccess.info>. The tool has already been re-used in other countries including Lao PDR.

The **“Internet of Things (IoT) Based Data Collection and Usage Capacity in Government Agencies”** project from Round 1 recognized that IoT is still poorly understood by governments and businesses, including statistical agencies that are still grappling with methods to access, collect, disseminate/share, and use this data. A report of the project’s findings was well received: it provided a repository of knowledge on proven and tested IOT applications for a variety of infrastructure elements that are critical to the effective functioning of businesses in a city environment and that successfully demonstrated better outcomes on safety, reliability, regulatory burden reduction and costs. The work has initiated a series of IoT projects in Thailand and Malaysia, and talks are in progress with the Philippines and Vietnam. Further details are at <http://blogs.worldbank.org/psd/internet-things-hype-reality>

The **“Smart water Monitoring and Alert with Rainfall measurement from Telecommunication networks”** project from Round 1 seeks to operationalize a technique for using signal variations between cell phone towers during rainfall to produce high-resolution estimates of rainfall where no such measures currently exist in countries such as Morocco and Cameroon. Preliminary results show the technique performing well as an example of “frugal innovation” where, rather than relying on new and costly weather instrumentation, existing information from telecoms companies are used. Challenges remain in ensuring the successful uptake of data for intended applications such as hydrological modelling.

The **“Machine Learning for Predicting Defaulter Risk in mHealth Systems”** project from Round 1 aims to identify those mothers living with HIV who are at highest risk of missing an appointment within Southern African and Indian health systems. It combines records from already deployed mHealth applications with artificial intelligence and machine learning techniques. The trained

model, when tested with unknown patients, correctly classified patients as a defaulter or non-defaulter 75 percent of the time. Such “risk scores” for patients based on this model have the potential to help frontline worker focus their efforts on the cases that are at the most at risk of falling out of treatment programs.

2.3. Statistical Capacity Building (SCB) and National Strategy for the Development of Statistics (NSDS)

In this reporting period, 18 projects - ten Statistical Capacity Building (SCB) projects, three NSDS projects, two NSDS and Statistical Capacity Building combined projects, two Open Data projects, and one International Household Survey Network (IHSN) - were approved under this window, totaling US\$6 million. The Spring 2018 window took place earlier than usual, therefore three windows (Spring 2017, Fall 2017, and Spring 2018) are all included in this report.

In general, the number of applications continues to be high, resulting in tougher competition among applicants and the improved quality of successful applications. Due to TFSCB's tight budget at the time, the Fall 2017 window did not have an open call for SCB proposals, but was limited to re-submission of the SCB projects from the Spring 2017 window.

The International Household Survey Network (IHSN – www.ihsn.org), a highly regarded program established in 2004, is a network of international agencies (not a legal entity) established as a mechanism to improve the availability, accessibility, and quality of survey data within low- and middle-income countries, and to encourage the analysis and use of these data by national and international development decision-makers, the research community, and other stakeholders. In order to expand the impact to support the SDGs, the TFSCB approved financing for the IHSN to pursue some critical coordination and collaboration activities by the network. The main focus for the IHSN going forward will be data integration, including continuous support for access to microdata, and extending this to other types and sources of data (e.g., geospatial and administrative datasets), developing analytical and methodological tools and methods, and increasing capacity to implement them, and providing inputs to standards for the international community.

During the reporting period, active projects have made great progress to meet project development objectives. For example, the Dominican Republic successfully upgraded its Education Management Information System (EMIS) with new data validation mechanisms, made its data open to users, and ensured it was regularly updated, and trained a group of education staff at all levels in data analysis.

3. Administration and Finance

3.1. Contributions and Financial Status of TFSCB

The financial status of the TFSCB as of March 31, 2018 is shown in Table 3. Of the US\$80 million provided to TFSCB III from donor contributions, from investment income and from transfers from TFSCB I and II, US\$79 million has been allocated or committed, leaving \$1.4 million available for new projects. Additional contributions totaling US\$5.8 million from DFID and Ireland are expected in 2018, which will increase the amount of resources for new project financing to \$7 million in the coming year. Discussion with potential new donors are ongoing.

Table 2: TFSCB III Financial Status (Millions of US Dollars)

A	Donor contribution and Investment income	\$	80
B	Total allocation	\$	79
B1	Project allocation	\$	72
	o/w active/pending	\$	41
	o/w closed	\$	31
B2	Refunded to donors	\$	2
B3	TFSCB oversight, proposal review, reporting & monitoring	\$	3
B4	TFSCB project supervision	\$	0.3
B5	Administration fee (2%)	\$	1.5
C	Unallocated available funds (C=A-B)	\$	1.4

3.2. Monitoring Project Performance

Supervision of projects is managed and funded mostly by the World Bank country units. The assessment of the Task Team Leaders (TTLs) and management responsible for the projects - undertaken through the World Bank's Grant Reporting and Monitoring application (GRM) and Implementation Status and Results report (ISR) - indicates that majority of projects have successfully carried out the planned activities and have achieved, or are likely to achieve, the intended objectives.

3.3. Management of TFSCB

In the period, a couple of new activities took place to ensure the effective management of the TFSCB. First, the TFSCB conducted a mini-evaluation of the Open Data projects to take stock of the progress and lessons learned from the previous projects, with the intent of informing new directions, if needed. The mini-evaluation confirmed the benefit the Open Data projects to countries and suggested continuation of support in this area. The mini-evaluation also provided useful lessons from the previous projects including the critical role of political will and demands for data, and the need for smooth transition from Open Data Readiness Assessment (ODRA) to implementation in order to maintain the momentum. Second, the TFSCB clarified and streamlined the selection process for the innovation projects to make sure the roles of the Internal Management Committee (IMC) are well defined. Criteria for the innovation projects were also formulated, and are well aligned with other TFSCB windows and projects. These criteria and the selection process will be used for the next Innovation window.

The TFSCB is managed efficiently and cost-effectively. Three hundred and sixty-eight projects have been approved and managed by a small TFSCB Administration unit and the IMC, with less than 10 percent of the total TFSCB budget. This means over 90 percent of the budget flows to projects.

4. Future Directions

The TFSCB has stayed effective and relevant for 19 years by incorporating new priorities in its program. Given its effective track record, the TFSCB remains well-placed to act as a catalyst for supporting the development of countries' statistical systems and data ecosystems, helping to fill key data gaps for the SDGs, and test innovative approaches in development data. Results and lessons from the Data Production window and Innovation for Development Data window, and mini-evaluation of the Open Data projects provide useful information going forward.

With the closing date of the TFSCB approaching (December 31, 2020), a decision will need to be made in regards to either planning for the completion or continuation of the Program.

ANNEX 1

Active or Pending TFSCB Projects as of end-March 2017

Country / Region	Project Name	Financed Amount (\$) ¹	Status	Project Type	Window
Sub-Saharan Africa					
Angola	Targeting Water Subsidies Based on New Data Generation Technologies	\$ 250,000	Active	Innovation	Fall 2017
Benin	Statistical Capacity Building Project	\$ 264,040	Active	SCB	Fall 2014
Cabo Verde	NSDS preparation grant	\$ 70,000	Active	NSDS	Non-Window
Central African Republic	Statistical Capacity Building Project	\$ 494,000	Active	SCB	Spring 2016
Chad	Data Collection and Capacity Building in Chad	\$ 1,500,000	Active	Data Production	2016
Cote d'Ivoire & Global	Data2X - Filling Gender Data Gaps in SDGs	\$ 100,000	Active	Innovation	2015
Cote d'Ivoire & Senegal	Open Algorithms for NSOs.	\$ 45,000	Active	Innovation	2015
Democratic Republic of the Congo, Malawi	Building a Data Collaborative to support SDGs on Health and WASH	\$ 198,206	Active	Innovation	Fall 2016
Ethiopia	Supporting Open Data Initiative	\$ 300,000	Active	Open Data	Spring 2015
Guinea	Technical assistance for household and enterprise data collection	\$ 100,000	Pending	SCB	Spring 2018
Guinea, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Liberia, Cote d'Ivoire, Ghana	Estimating and Mapping Off-grid Populations	\$ 250,000	Pending	Innovation	Fall 2017
Kenya	Catalyzing Data-driven Market-based Solutions to Small Holder Farmer Fertilizer Uptake	\$ 145,076	Active	Innovation	Fall 2016

Kenya	Open Data for Business and Entrepreneurship	\$ 310,000	Pending	Open Data	Fall 2017
Kenya, Tanzania, Uganda	Digital Farm	\$ 249,930	Pending	Innovation	Fall 2017
Liberia	Agricultural Recall Survey	\$ 500,000	Active	SCB	Spring 2015
Malawi	Armyworm Research Using Remote-sensing Methods	\$ 29,717	Pending	Innovation	Fall 2017
Mauritius	Mauritius Statistical Capacity Building Project	\$ 350,000	Active	SCB	Fall 2016
Namibia	Collection, Analysis and Dissemination of Household Survey Data in Namibia	\$ 500,000	Active	Data Production	2016
Niger, Mali, Burkina Faso	Scaleup of the Pastoral Early Warning System in the Sahel	\$ 249,412	Pending	Innovation	Fall 2017
Nigeria	Conflict Monitoring System in Nigeria	\$ 400,000	Pending	SCB	Fall 2015
Sao Tome and Principe	Household Budget Survey	\$ 600,000	Active	Data Production	2016
Senegal	Data Roadmaps Toolbox	\$ 110,000	Completed	Innovation	2015
Sierra Leone	Support for 2016 Sierra Leone Integrated Household Survey	\$ 1,388,801	Active	Data Production	2015
Sierra Leone, Tanzania	Digital Roads for SDG Data - API Highways	\$ 55,000	Completed	Innovation	2015
Somalia	Statistical Capacity Building Project	\$ 500,000	Active	NSDS	Spring 2014
Somalia & Kenya	Children on the Move: Using Satellite Data Analysis in Conflict/Famine-Affected Areas	\$ 250,000	Pending	Innovation	Fall 2017
Sudan	"Leaving No One Behind": Building Data Literacy in a Fragile State	\$ 95,000	Pending	SCB	Spring 2017
Sudan	Statistical Capacity Building Project	\$ 500,000	Active	SCB	Non-Window
Sudan	Statistical capacity building project	\$ 500,000	Pending	SCB	Spring 2018

Tanzania	Mainland Household Budget Survey	\$ 2,300,000	Active	Data Production	2016
Tanzania	Unlocking Renewable Energy Financing with Data Analytics	\$ 150,000	Completed	Innovation	Fall 2016
Tanzania, Uganda	Bridging Development and Emergency Data Gaps for the Refugee Crisis	\$ 250,000	Pending	Innovation	Fall 2017
Nigeria	Technical Assistance to the National Bureau of Statistics	\$ 280,042	Active	Data Production	non-window
Uganda	Measuring Crop Yields from Space	\$ 100,000	Completed	Innovation	Fall 2016
Uganda	Wetlands Monitoring with Earth Observation Data	\$ 249,656	Active	Innovation	Fall 2016
Zimbabwe	Household Survey Module on Agricultural Productivity	\$ 800,000	Active	Data Production	2016
Southern Africa	Statistical Capacity Building in SACU Region	\$ 470,000	Active	SCB	Fall 2014
Regional	UNECA - Creating a Trade in Value-Added Database for Africa	\$ 497,500	Pending	SCB	Spring 2016
Regional	Improving Statistics for Sustainable Agriculture	\$ 442,000	Active	SCB	Fall 2014
Regional	Regional Program of Cancer Registries	\$ 499,980	Active	SCB	Fall 2016
Regional	Sustainable Training Initiative for Household Surveys in Africa	\$ 300,000	Active	SCB	Fall 2017
Regional (Comoros, Madagascar, Mauritius and Seychelles)	Improving Fisheries Statistics in the South West Indian Ocean	\$ 500,000	Pending	SCB	Fall 2016
East Asia and Pacific					
China	Capacity Building and Supporting Program for Open Data Initiatives in China	\$ 100,000	Pending	Open Data	Fall 2014
Indonesia	Public Procurement Statistics Capacity Building in Indonesia	\$ 297,200	Active	SCB	Spring 2016

Mongolia	NSO Capacity Enhancement	\$ 480,000	Active	SCB	Fall 2014
Myanmar	Survey on Household Living Conditions	\$ 670,000	Active	Data Production	2016
New Caledonia, Wallis and Futuna, Vanuatu	Assessing Forest Functionality to Provide Water Services	\$ 170,735	Pending	Innovation	Fall 2017
Pacific Islands	Improving Data Dissemination and Use in Pacific Island Countries	\$ 500,000	Active	SCB	Spring 2017
Philippines, Indonesia, Thailand, Malaysia	Mapping Night Time Fishing Activity	\$ 60,000	Active	Innovation	Fall 2016
Thailand (migrants from Cambodia, Myanmar, Laos PDR, and Vietnam	Use of Big Data and Weak-Signal Analysis to Counter Human Trafficking and Illegal, Unreported, Unregulated (IUU) Fishing	\$ 250,000	Active	Innovation	Fall 2016
Vietnam	Modernizing Production of Statistics in Vietnam	\$ 350,000	Pending	NSDS & SCB	Spring 2017
Vietnam	Open Data Technical Assistance for Digital Vietnam	\$ 150,000	Active	Open Data	Fall 2016
Vietnam	Logistics Statistical System	\$ 498,460	Pending	SCB	Fall 2015
Europe and Central Asia					
Albania	Developing a National Strategy for the Development of Statistics in Albania	\$ 133,200	Pending	NSDS	Spring 2017
Armenia	Strengthening Armenia's Integrated Living Conditions Survey	\$ 200,000	Active	Data Production	2016
Azerbaijan	National Strategy for the Development of Statistics for 2018-2030, Including Detailed Institution, Human and ICT	\$ 250,000	Pending	NSDS & SCB	Spring 2016

	Capacity Building Plans for 2018-2022 Project				
Bosnia and Herzegovina	EU-SILC Survey for Bosnia and Herzegovina	\$ 246,210	Pending	Data Production	2016
Kazakhstan	IoT Based Data Collection and Usage Capacity in Government Agencies	\$ 120,000	Completed	Innovation	Fall 2016
Kosovo	TFSCB Grant for Kosovo Statistics	\$ 281,269	Active	SCB	Spring 2016
Kyrgyz Republic	Implementing Open Data Action Plan for the Kyrgyz Republic	\$ 450,000	Active	Open Data	Spring 2015
Moldova	Skill Data Capacity Building Project	\$ 300,000	Active	SCB	Fall 2014
Serbia	Implementation of the Open Data Action Plan in Serbia	\$ 305,340	Active	Open Data	Spring 2016
Turkmenistan	TFSB - Development of a National Welfare Monitoring System	\$ 328,210	Active	SCB	Fall 2015
Ukraine	Statistical Methodology Development and Capacity Building in Conditions of Armed Conflict in Ukraine	\$ 454,900	Pending	SCB	Fall 2016
Ukraine	Strengthening Evidence-Based Policymaking with Education Statistics and Analysis	\$ 340,000	Active	SCB	Spring 2016
Regional	Developing statistical capacity in national accounts, price statistics and purchasing power parities in the CIS region	\$ 390,000	Active	SCB	Fall 2014
Latin America and Caribbean					
Argentina	Open Data Readiness Assessment	\$ 99,860	Active	Open Data	Spring 2016
Colombia, Senegal	Open Algorithms Project - OPAL	\$ 110,000	Completed	Innovation	2015
Costa Rica	Integrated System of Household survey	\$ 385,402	Active	SCB	Fall 2016

Dominican Republic	Strengthening the Capacity to Produce and Use Quality Education Statistics	\$ 500,000	Active	SCB	Fall 2016
Ecuador	Participatory Mapping to Support Sustainable Energy for All in the Amazon	\$ 209,000	Pending	Innovation	Fall 2017
Guatemala	Building Statistical Capacities in the Ministry of Education	\$ 300,000	Pending	SCB	Spring 2017
Haiti	Statistical Capacity Building in Education	\$ 500,000	Active	SCB	Spring 2015
Haiti	Trust Fund for Statistical Capacity Building -ACTN III	\$ 440,000	Active	SCB	Fall 2016
Honduras	Supporting Cost of Living Measurements	\$ 490,677	Pending	SCB	Spring 2017
Nicaragua	Capacity Building on Health Statistics Information	\$ 212,000	Active	SCB	Spring 2014
Panama	An Integrated National Health Statistics System in Panama	\$ 290,000	Pending	SCB	Spring 2014
Peru	Building Higher Standards for the National Statistical System	\$ 300,000	Pending	NSDS & SCB	Spring 2017
Caribbean	Energy Statistics Capacity Enhancement in the Caribbean	\$ 500,000	Active	SCB	Spring 2015
Caribbean	Organization of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS) Statistical Capacity Building and Implementation of the OECS Regional Strategy for the Development of Statistics (RSDS)	\$ 450,000	Active	NSDS & SCB	Spring 2016
OECS Countries	Measuring the Economic Impact of Tourism in the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS): Developing a Harmonized Framework for	\$ 400,000	Active	SCB	Spring 2015

	Collecting and Reporting Tourism Market Intelligence Data				
Regional	Harmonization of Price Statistics & National Accounts in LAC Countries and Supporting the Estimation of PPP Time Series	\$ 414,700	Active	SCB	Fall 2015
Middle East and North Africa					
Djibouti	Djibouti Household Survey 2017	\$ 500,000	Active	Data Production	2016
Djibouti	National Strategy for Development Statistics (NSDS) and Strengthening National Account Production	\$ 420,510	Active	NSDS & SCB	Fall 2016
Egypt, Arab Rep.	Support to Preparation of Egypt's First National Strategy for the Development of Statistics	\$ 159,420	Pending	NSDS	Non-Window
Iraq	SWIFT Iraq CSO Project	\$ 400,000	Active	Data Production	2016
Iraq	SWIFT KRSO Kurdistan-Iraq	\$ 200,000	Active	Data Production	Non-Window
Lebanon	MoPH Statistical Capacity Building	\$ 383,150	Active	SCB	Spring 2016
Morocco	Piloting income data collection in Morocco	\$ 400,000	Pending	SCB	Spring 20158
West Bank and Gaza	Palestinian Expenditure Consumption Survey Project (Palestine PECS 2016/17)	\$ 700,000	Active	Data Production	2016
South Asia					
Bangladesh	Climate Change Mitigation Strategies for Dhaka	\$ 83,331	Pending	Innovation	Fall 2017
Bhutan	BLSS Economic Census	\$ 680,000	Active	Data Production	2016
India	Leveraging Informal Waste Ecosystem for Better Management of Post-consumer	\$ 194,933	Active	Innovation	Fall 2016

	Recyclable Waste in Urban India A Case Study in Chennai				
Nepal	Supporting Equitable Disaster Recovery through Mapping	\$ 249,820	Pending	Innovation	Fall 2017
Sri Lanka	Dynamic Census	\$ 43,800	Active	Innovation	Fall 2016
Global					
India, South Africa	Predictive Analytics to Assess Defaulter Risk at Point of Care	\$ 249,474	Active	Innovation	Fall 2016
Cameroon, Morocco	Smart Water Monitoring and Alert with Rainfall Measurement from Telecommunications Networks	\$ 250,073	Active	Innovation	Fall 2016
Colombia, Senegal	Rural Accessibility Mapping	\$ 105,000	Completed	Innovation	Fall 2016
Cote d'Ivoire & Global	Cloud for Development: Secure Data Depository and Analytical Environment for Developing Countries	\$ 125,000	Active	Innovation	Fall 2016
Kenya & India	Geomapping Barriers to Urban Service Access in Older Age (Kenya&India)	\$ 250,000	Pending	Innovation	Fall 2017
Global:	Building capacity to streamline development of national Education Accounts	\$ 300,000	Active	SCB	Spring 2017
Global:	Implementation of 2020 Census Program	\$ 299,600	Active	SCB	Fall 2014
Global:	Integrating gender into National Statistical Systems to improve availability and quality of gender statistics	\$ 400,000	Active	SCB	Fall 2014
Global:	International Statistical Institute (ISI) for supporting developing countries' participation in conferences,	\$ 300,000	Pending	SCB	Fall 2016

	workshops and short course				
Global:	Open Data literacy e-learning program	\$ 274,500	Active	Open Data	Spring 2014
Global:	Support for Implementation of Open Data in Developing Countries (2)	\$ 450,000	Active	Open Data	Spring 2015
Global:	Support for Open Data Implementation	\$ 488,400	Active	Open Data	Fall 2017
Global:	Supporting the Implementation of the Scaling-up Initiative for Statistical Capacity Building	\$ 455,000	Active	SCB	2008
Global:	The Harmonization of Price Statistics and National Accounts Activities and Production of Biennial PPP Estimates in Western Asia	\$ 388,410	Active	SCB	Fall 2014
Global:	Training Course on Measuring Violent Conflict in Micro-Level Surveys	\$ 264,740	Active	SCB	Spring 2017
Global:	Workshops and Seminars	\$ 600,000	Active	Workshop and seminars	2010
Global	International Household Survey Network (IHSN)	\$ 1,000,000	Active	IHSN	Fall 2018

Notes

^{1/} The committed amount is shown.

"NSDS" indicates projects for the preparation of a National Strategy for the Development of Statistics. "SCB" denotes statistical capacity building projects. "NSDS & SCB" are projects combining these two types of activities.