DevInfo Implementation Review 2005

The Survey

DevInfo is a powerful database system which monitors progress towards the Millennium Development Goals. It generates tables, graphs and maps for reports and presentations. The database maintains indicators by time periods and geographic areas to monitor commitments to sustained human development. DevInfo is a cost-effective solution for addressing the MDG monitoring requirements at national level. The system is available at no cost to all Member States and UN agencies. The technology is distributed royalty-free. The product branding and packaging have been designed for broad ownership with the option to customize the package to country-specific requirements.

Following the successful deployment of ChildInfo (the predecessor to DevInfo) in more than 80 countries over the last ten years, an assessment in 2002 concluded that ChildInfo, with certain modifications, would be an appropriate tool to support the monitoring of progress towards the MDGs at country level. In this context, the UNICEF Executive Director proposed to the UN Secretary General that UNICEF provide a modified version of ChildInfo, called DevInfo, to all UN Country Teams (UNCTs) to support MDG monitoring at the country level. The members of UN Development Group (UNDG) subsequently endorsed this initiative and

appointed UNICEF as the lead agency to implement the DevInfo initiative.

This is a report on a survey that was conducted in 2005 on the extent of implementation of DevInfo by countries. The survey covered three areas. **DevInfo for Strategic Monitoring.** Questions in this section related to the introduction of DevInfo to countries and the institutional arrangements made to establish and update the database. **Status of DevInfo Implementation** This section enquired about the status of customization of DevInfo to meet country-specific requirements and the use of DevInfo in monitoring progress towards the MDGs. **UN Joint Programme for DevInfo Implementation** Questions in this section related to the development of a UN joint programme in support of DevInfo activities.

For more information, please visit
www.devinfo.org
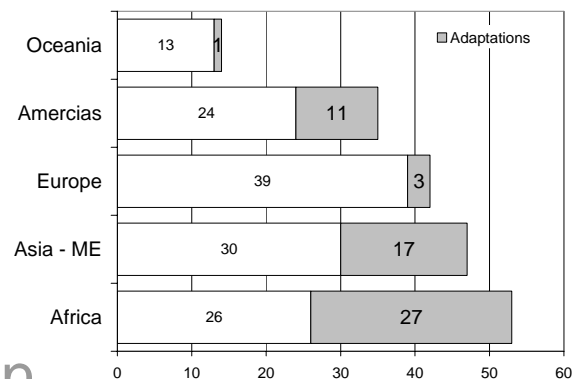
Status of DevInfo Implementation

DevInfo Implementation	Africa	Asia	Europe	Latin America	Oceania	Total
Member States That Responded to Survey	27	27	8	18	-	80
Introduction of UN Country Team to DevInfo	24	22	8	13	-	67
Introduction of National Partners to DevInfo	21	24	6	15	-	66
National Adaptations of DevInfo	27	17	3	11	1	59
Use of DevInfo in Monitoring MDGs	21	16	4	8	-	49
DevInfo Annual Training Plan	16	15	5	7	-	43
Persons Trained in DevInfo User Module	1212	1134	92	808	-	3246
Persons Trained in DevInfo Database Administration Module	469	402	80	73	-	1024

DevInfo for Strategic Monitoring

A1. Has the UN country team been introduced to DevInfo?

Of the 80 countries that responded to the review, UN country teams were introduced to DevInfo in 67 countries. While three countries did not respond to this question, respondents from nine countries reported that their UN country teams had not been introduced to DevInfo. Four of these have proposed a date for meeting with the UN country team for introducing DevInfo to them. El Salvador reported that they do not plan to implement DevInfo in the near future.

Yes	Not Yet	Proposed Date	No Plans to Implement DI this time	N/A	Total
67	5 (Indonesia, Iraq, Jordan, Sri Lanka, Guyana)	4 (Nicaragua, Central African Republic, Sao Tome e Principe, Swaziland	1 (El Salvador)	3 (Georgia, Bolivia, Panama)	80

A2. If applicable, describe how the UN country team has provided support to the implementation of DevInfo in your country/organizational setting?

The type of support from the UN country teams in implementation of DevInfo ranges from initial support in project formulation to support for activities within the countries in implementation of DevInfo or capacity building of the staff responsible for managing the databases. The main support has been in the area of orientation and training to the UN and government staff. In some cases the UN teams have also supported in advocacy initiatives to strengthen use of DevInfo in monitoring development goals at the national as well as international levels. Other support included initiating discussions and formation of groups for implementation of DevInfo. Out of the 80 countries reviewed, 15 countries did not answer this question.

	Support from UN Country Teams	Countries
1	Project formulation	20
2	Funds for activities in the country	18
3	Equipment	7
4	Training and orientation	38
5	Human resources	6
6	Others	15
7	No response	15

UN Country Team Support

Afghanistan
A slideshow was presented to the UNCT that initiated a series of meetings in Kabul by the concerned agencies. This resulted in the first DevInfo Training of Trainers for 30 participants from UN agencies and government counterparts. During these meetings, DevInfo was scheduled to be launched in the country in late July or early August.

Albania
UNFPA has supported INSTAT in the initial stages with USD 20,000 for equipment. UNICEF has contributed by sponsoring the first DevInfo training (Geneva 2004). A UNDP DevInfo project was formulated in cooperation with the UN Country Team.

Algeria
UNICEF has led the implementation of DevInfo in Algeria working closely with government counterparts. However in 2005, the UNCT indicated its intent to support this project in the country. A joint action plan will be elaborated in 2006 to ensure the use of the database by the UN, the government and civil society. In addition, the UN in Algeria worked out its CCA with a detailed matrix of indicators. These indicators will be assembled in a DevInfo database. The technical details will be defined within the UN.

Angola
DevInfo has been adopted by all UN Agencies to monitor the UNDAF indicators for Angola. The M&E officers of each UN Agency have been trained on DevInfo user and database administration modules.

Argentina
UNICEF Argentina has made efforts in dissemination of the program to its counterparts, and has been actively participating in the presentations of the program.

Armenia
There is a working group, which has been created to lay-out the plan of actions for DevInfo capacity building for PRSP monitoring and reporting. UNICEF, UNDP, UNFPA and WFP are suggested to be a part of the working group.

Azerbaijan
The actual implementation has not started yet. The UN has not been fully supportive of the initiative and, despite the willingness of national partners, there was a technical problem in terms of Azerbaijani language support in DevInfo v 4.0. Now that this issue has been resolved and all Azerbaijani characters have been integrated into DevInfo 5.0, we are waiting for the new version to start the implementation in the country.

Belize
The UN and particularly UNICEF has supported the training of officials, advocacy work, the modernization of the national data collection and reporting system and the purchase of computers to support DevInfo work.

Benin
ChildInfo training of key partners in late 2001; advocacy and development of socio-economic UN system (for the CCA/UN system) and national data base: adoption by the National Statistic Council of BeninInfo as the national socioeconomic database. BenInfo is used to monitor MDG indicators with UN collaboration. UNICEF Cotonou office has been chosen to locate the Regional ChildInfo training centre where many training sessions have been organized for national counterparts and partners in West and Central Africa.

Bhutan
UNICEF as focal agency for DevInfo is coordinating in the implementation of DevInfo (DevInfo is instituted at National Statistical Bureau). Of late, there is positive development within the UN System. And I have been told that UNDP is interested to fund the DevInfo training/workshops to be conducted for participants from various agencies. We are hopeful that other UN agencies would be interested to further support and strengthen the DevInfo implementation plans/ programmes including the capacity building for the DevInfo team.

Bolivia
In Bolivia the UNCT counts on the support of a Technical Committee and a Subcommittee of Monitoring and Evaluation is supporting the implementation of DevInfo in Bolivia. During the last two years, five civil employees of the system of NNUU (two UNICEF, one UNDP, one UNFPA, one OPS/OMS) and four civil employees of the government (three from National Institute of Statistics, one from Unit of Analysis of Social Policies and Economics) participated in DevInfo training.

Bulgaria
The process is led by UNICEF. The joint plan for the implementation of DevInfo is to be discussed at the next UNCT meeting.

Burkina Faso
Committee for Database under formation.

Burundi
The UN Country Team facilitates training on DevInfo for the government, NGOs, UN partners. It contributes to updating the DevInfo database. Burundi Info was launched by the country team in November 2004, the day of commemoration of the African Statistics Day.

Cambodia
UNICEF has provided funding and personnel to implement and oversee administration of CAMInfo, which is managed by the National Institute of Statistics. Funding is directed towards staff salaries, training costs and other resources like phone, electricity, paper, etc. Project is also financially supported by another donor organization (GTZ).

Central African Republic
We are just beginning the process. M. Dieng from UNICEF was invited to participate in the DevInfo training held in Bamako in September 2005. A training session for the UN focal points (training of trainers) will be held on 11-12 November 2005.

Chile
The process of the implementation of DevInfo in the country has not been defined.

Colombia
The UN has supported sending civil employees for training and is interested in using the program for objectives of its mission.

Costa Rica
A letter of understanding with the government (social authority) for its implementation at national and regional level has been signed. Two main databases were created: social MDGs and Plans and Programs. (for more information the UNICEF office has made a systematization of the process of implementation via cooperation of UNICEF with the Ministry of National Planning and Economics.

Dominican Republic
The UNCT has been kept informed of all developments regarding the introduction of DevInfo over the past two years. This year it approved the creation of the Inter-Agency Statistics Group to follow up and coordinate interagency initiatives related to statistics, including DevInfo. The UNCT members made available funding for DevInfo training for the statistics focal points from the respective agencies. UNICEF has continued to play the lead role in the introduction and management of DevInfo.

Ecuador
In December 2005, two days of meetings were planned (one with personnel of the System of NNUU and another one with counterparts) in which there was a presentation of DevInfo. The objective was to generate interest and to sensitize the participants on the user-friendliness and advantages of the tool. For these meetings, we counted on the participation of Panama. A presentation was made on the experience of Costa Rica on the use of the system. This activity was financed by the Office of the Resident Coordinator. For 2006, the implementation of DevInfo is planned.

El Salvador
UNICEF been has involved in concrete actions for the implementation of the software with counterparts both within the governmental and NGOs.

Eritrea
After an orientation on DevInfo (which was given by UNICEF) the UN Country Team approved the proposal for converting the CCA/UNDAF database into DevInfo. UN agencies have also sent staff for training on DevInfo.

Ethiopia
By giving financial support to for training

Georgia
A UN Statistics group was recently established and DevInfo is a part of its tasks.

Ghana
The UN Country Team helped in all preparations before and during the official launch

Guatemala
Personnel of the Team of the Report of Human Development of UNDP Guatemala received training in Panama and at the moment they are the one who have made use of the DevInfo program—presenting/ displaying statistical of the Report of Human Development in DevInfo format.

Guinea
The Government through the Ministry of Planning expressed the will to create a technical team on DevInfo made up of sectors and the UN. A letter was addressed to UNICEF Guinea for this purpose.

Honduras
Five trainings for different Secretaries of State have been organized.

India
By providing technical and financial support to the Central Statistical Organization (CSO) of the Government of India to own, update and operate DevInfo India.

Indonesia
The introduction of DevInfo to UN Country Team is scheduled on Wednesday, 19 October 2005

Iran
Except UNDP, all UN exCom agencies sent participants to the DevInfo Roll-out workshop for the government. The workshop was opened by the OIC-RC (WFP).

Jamaica
A proposal is being prepared for a Secretariat of three persons to manage JamStats implementation including training, website development and indicator documentation. This is to be submitted to the UN Country Team for their support. For 2005 there was support for – training, production of advocacy material, reproduction of JamStats CDs/folders, JamStats 1.2 launch.

Kenya
UNICEF introduced the software to the department and has continued to support financially, through TAs, equipments and workshops. 1. Two workshops conducted for staff in various UN agencies and government counterparts for DevInfo User and Data Admin Modules. 2. One workshop conducted for TOT in DevInfo for staff in UN agencies.

Kosovo
The UN Country Team has supported training of two UNCT DevInfo focal points in DevInfo software (one from UNDP and one from UNICEF) and one focal point from the Statistical Office of Kosovo (SOK). The UN DevInfo focal points have in turn introduced DevInfo to UNDP and UNICEF staff as well as to staff of the SOK. The UNDP DevInfo focal point also conducted a training of journalists in DevInfo. An MoU between

UNICEF; UNDP; SOK and the Ministry of Public Services has been recently signed for further training of staff of SOK and the Ministry in using DevInfo user and data administration modules in order to use DevInfo for the pilot registration of population.

Kyrgyzstan
UNICEF organized DevInfo trainings, supports the development of national databases. Implementing agency has been provided with a server and two computer workstations.

Laos
DevInfo is part of the National Human Development Report project, a project implemented by the National Statistics Center. UNDP, UNICEF and UNFPA have signed a Memorandum of Understanding on March 2004 to support the adaptation of DevInfo in Laos.

Macedonia
A decision was taken in February 2006 that UNDP and UNICEF will jointly support the SSO to implement DevInfo.

Madagascar
Financing of the training workshops (UNDP / UNICEF) – technical support by the focal point (UNICEF) as trainer and person responsible for the installation of the national database.

Malawi
By providing technical and financial support to the National Statistical Office (NSO) of the government, to own, update and operate MASEDA, the Malawi version of DevInfo.

Mauritania
Support in the form of technical training of the managers of DevInfo, participation in workshops (Cotonou, Dakar and Turin), purchase of data-processing equipment, training to the team for deployment at the national level.

Moldova
1. Through advocacy with the State Bureau of Statistics and the Ministry of Economy and Trade - the coordinating agency for PRSP and MDG reporting. 2.Through inclusion into the Joint UNDP-UNICEF Programme on Support to Strategic Policy Formulation and M&E of PRSP and MDG of a separate output/outcome on DevInfo. 3. Through facilitating the organization of the briefing/orientation meetings on DevInfo for UN staff.

Mongolia
UN Theme Group for MDG supports introduction of DevInfo for monitoring of MDGs in Mongolia. UNTG for MDG reports its activities to UNCT. Heads of agencies of UNCT also support DevInfo as an important monitoring tool for MDG and poverty reduction and include support in the RCs work plan. UNRC office and UNICE will fund participants of two officials from the NSO and UNICEF to attend the DevInfo training in Bangkok, Thailand on 26-20 Jan 2006.

Myanmar
The UNCT Monitoring & Evaluation Theme Group officially adopted the DevInfo System (renamed MyaInfo) as a common UN database to monitor the progress of MDGs, to assess and track vulnerability and as basis for contingency planning for emergency preparedness and response. The DevInfo/MyaInfo Orientation Training, User's Training and DevInfo Database Administration Training was provided to Programme Managers and DevInfo Focal persons among all the UN agencies by global trainer from the DevInfo Support Group mainly funded by UNICEF.

Nepal
The Inter-Agency Task Force on Poverty Monitoring functions as a forum for sharing information on poverty monitoring and identifying areas of cooperation in order to build synergies and avoid duplication of efforts in the support of HMG/Nepal in the area of poverty monitoring. Through this team, Nepal Info, the customized version for Nepal, was then handed over to the Central Bureau of Statistics, which was already leading the ChildInfo database in the country with UNICEF's support.

Niger
UNICEF oriented all the agencies of the United Nations in Niger on DevInfo. The UN Country Team decided to set up UN/government DevInfo Task Force; the Coordinator Resident supports the use of DevInfo in Niger.

Pakistan
UNICEF took the lead in organizing user training within Pakistan as well as developing a national database. Other UN agencies participated in the in-country training. A few people from different UN agencies participated in regional trainings for users and trainers. UNICEF introduced DevInfo and the new database to the government, donors, and other development agencies such as the Asian Development Bank.

Panama
Providing information, qualification and training of facilitators.

Paraguay
An agreement of the government was signed with the agencies of United Nations. The General Direction of Statistics and Census is responsible for the implementation. In the framework of this agreement United Nations bought the necessary equipment to initiate the uploading of data, as well as to support other necessary activities for the collection of the data. A focal point has been assigned to provide guidance on updating the database.

Peru
The UNCT and the OPS decided, in October of 2004, to work jointly in the development of a database of indicators for the pursuit of the goals of the millennium using DevInfo. Five agencies signed an agreement and contributed the budget that allowed to contract a consultant and to buy the necessary equipment.

Rwanda
It has been only four months that I was appointed here in Rwanda to coordinate the implementation of Rwanda DevInfo. Unfortunately it has been an abrupt change. 1- Creation of the National Institute of the Statistics of Rwanda (INSR) which replaced old the Management of the Statistics of the MINECOFIN with change of the leaders. Thus re-orientation was needed for the new leaders. 2- Reconfiguration of the administrative chart of the country which will pass from ten provinces to five areas (while waiting for the validation by Parliament). Our team is primarily focused on 1- Sensitizing the various actors (government and other partners) for the use of tools like DevInfo essential to monitoring in general, and the MDGs in particular, with the data showing the real position of the country. 2- In partnership with the government and all the partners concerned, the installation of the tools and guidelines (MoU and other documents of administration). 3- The training of the future administrators (focal points of the NSO, and implementation already started in certain agencies of the UN like UNICEF, UNDP).

Sao Tome e Principe
It is still not formed.

Swaziland
Provided resources to conduct a training of CSO staff in the use of DevInfo and also to run a string of sensitization workshops on the use of DevInfo to government, UNCT, NGOs and private sector.

Syria
The implementation has not yet started. MOU has to be signed.

Tanzania
DevInfo in Tanzania has been adopted and is known as TSED (Tanzania social economic database) which is one of units in National Bureau of Statistics (NBS). NBS get support from UNDP (to support local activities and provide equipment), DFID (to support funding of the Database Manager for 4 years) and UNICEF (contributions to global funds for DevInfo Support Group technical assistance) as donors but also get support from government through Poverty Eradication Unit in Vice President's Office. TSED is the database for monitoring poverty.

Thailand
The joint programme on improving MDG monitoring capacity at the provincial and national level (UNICEF, UNDP, WB) depends on good existing collaboration between these agencies already during the preparation of the first Thai MDG-report. As the report concluded that a lot of effort was needed to improve data quality and data availability, a joint effort from UN-agencies to work on that was a logical step. UNICEF is playing a leading role in this area using DevInfo.

Timor-Leste
1. Orientation and advocacy; 2.Study visit to countries in the region where DevInfo has been successfully implemented; 3. Technical support (including support to acquire essential human resources to initiate the start-up phase); 4. Support to trainings

Tunisia
A technical committee was established in 2001 for implementation of DevInfo in the country with participation by the UN Country Team, including programme and IT focal points from each agency.

Uganda
UNICEF and UNDP have supported the customization, developing and regular updating of the database (UgandaInfo) since 2002. UNICEF has also supported training of government and NGO development partners in administration and use of Ugandainfo. UNDP has funded training on Statistical Literacy on MDGs using UgandaInfo. Uganda CensusInfo was launched with census data up to parish level with support from UNICEF.

Uzbekistan
UNCT co-financed training in October 2004. After this DevInfo was put on hold since RC was concerned that the quality of data should improve first.

Vietnam
UN Country Team has established a UN working group, working under the framework of a common Memorandum of Understanding. This has helped UN agencies to roll-out DevInfo successfully in Vietnam and the official launch was on 25 May 2005. UN agencies have initiated steps to strengthen government capacity in monitoring national priorities with DevInfo.

Yemen
The UNCT plans to introduce DevInfo as a tool for CCA/UNDAF monitoring.

Zambia
DevInfo and the Zambia adaptation of the database were presented to UNCT and MDG Task Force. A DevInfo ToT has been conducted in Lusaka in September 2005.

Zimbabwe
UNICEF and UNFPA have provided both technical and financial support. They have supported the Central Statistical Office (CSO) who are the custodians of the database in various ways: March 2000 – CSO staff trained on ChildInfo courtesy of UNICEF; March 2004 – CSO staff trained on DevInfo, courtesy of UNICEF; August 2004 – CSO staff further trained in DevInfo in Kenya by UNFPA; November 2004 – Line ministries staff together with more CSO staff trained in DevInfo, courtesy of UNICEF and UNFPA; November 2004 - Inter-ministerial Taskforce formed; June 2004 - National Stakeholder Workshop held to select national indicators courtesy of UNFPA; May 2005 - Procurement of three computers and a color printer for Zimbabwe Statistics Database (ZIMDAT) which is the Zimbabwe customized version, courtesy UNFPA; June 2005 - Recruitment of a three-member DevInfo technical team for a period of three years courtesy of UNICEF; 21 September 2005 - ZIMDAT launched courtesy of UNICEF and UNFPA.

National Partners

A3. Has DevInfo been introduced to national partners?

DevInfo has been introduced to national partners in 66 countries. Three countries did not respond to this question. In 11 countries DevInfo has not yet been introduced to national partners. Out of these 11 countries, dates for meeting with national partners have already been proposed in six countries.

Yes	Not Yet	Proposed Date	N/A	Total
66	5 (Ethiopia, Jordan, Sao Tome and Principe, Somalia, Venezuela)	6 (Bulgaria, Central African Republic, Nicaragua, Republic of Moldova, Sri Lanka, Swaziland)	3 (Chad, Georgia, Panama)	80

A4. Name of key national partner implementing DevInfo

The key national partners for implementation of DevInfo have been the National Institutes of Statistics in most of the countries that responded. Other key ministries have included: Ministry of Planning, Ministry of Finance and Economics, Ministry of Health. Seven of the 80 respondents did not answer this question – Ethiopia, Jordan, Somalia, Venezuela, Guyana, Egypt and Georgia.

National Partners

Afghanistan	Central Statistics Office
Albania	National Institute of Statistics (INSTAT)
Algeria	Office National des Statistiques
Angola	Ministry of the Planning
Argentina	National institute Statistics and Census. Statistical direction of the Province of San Juan. Multilateral Cosejo of Social Policies of the Province of Missions
Armenia	Ministry of Finance and Economy
Azerbaijan	Not finally identified yet, but it is probably going to be the State Statistics Committee
Belize	Central Statistical Office
Benin	National institute of the Statistics and the Economic Analysis (INSAE)
Bhutan	National Statistical Bureau
Bolivia	National institute of Statistic - INE
Bosnia and Herzegovina	EPPU, State Agency for Statistics
Bulgaria	National statistical institute
Burkina Faso	Idani Boubacar et Maxime Bonkoungou
Burundi	Bureau National of Statistique (ISTEEBU)
Cambodia	National Institute of Statistics, Ministry of Planning
Central African Republic	Central office of the Census
Chad	DJEKAOUYO PHILIPPE
Chile	MIDEPLAN - Ministry of Planning
China	The National Bureau of Statistics, Government of China
Colombia	National department of Planning
Costa Rica	Social Advice of Government, Ministry of Planning and Policy Economics. Regional Advice of Development, Municipalities (Local Governments)
Dominican Republic	National Statistics Office,Education Ministry, National Planning Office, Presidential Commission for MDG´s, Youth Ministry, PARME
Ecuador	Technical secretariat of the Social Front / Secretariat Objective of Development of the Millennium
El Salvador	Initially and as ChildInfo software were adopted by the National Direction of Statistics and Census (DIGESTYC)
Eritrea	National Statistics Office
Ghana	Ghana Statistical Service & National Development Planning Commission
Guatemala	Secretariat of Planning and Programming of the Presidency and the Institute of Statistics
Guinea	Ministry for the Plan in relation to IUNIEF
Guyana	No implementation started yet
Honduras	Secretaries of State
India	Central Statistical Organization (CSO)
Indonesia	Ministry of Health (MoH)
Iran	Statistical Center of Iran (SCI) under the Management and Planning Organization (MPO) of Iran
Iraq	Central Organization for Statistics and Information Technology / Ministry of Development Cooperation
Jamaica	Statistical Institute of Jamaica/ Planning Institute of Jamaica
Kenya	Central Bureau of Statistics

Kosovo	Statistical Office of Kosovo and Ministry of Public Services
Kyrgyzstan	National Statistics Committee of the Kyrgyz Republic. (NSC)
Laos	National Statistics Center , Committee for Planning and Investment
Macedonia	State Statistical Office
Madagascar	National institute of Statistics
Malawi	National Statistical Office (NSO)
Mauritania	National office of Statistics (NSO)
Moldova	Ministry of Economy and Trade in cooperation with State Bureau of Statistics
Mongolia	National Statistical Office of Mongolia
Mozambique	National Institute of Statistics (INE)
Myanmar	Dept. of Health Planning
Nepal	National Planning Commission and Central Bureau of Statistics
Nicaragua	INEC
Niger	Mr. BEIDOU, General Manager of the national Institute of the Statistics
Pakistan	Planning Commission, PRSP Secretariat and the Center for Poverty Reduction and Income Distribution
Panama	UNICEF-TACRO
Paraguay	General Direction of Statistics and Census
Peru	At the moment, key is no a national partner, in the future must be the INEI.
Romania	The National Institute for Statistics
Russia	ROSSTAT
Rwanda	National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda
Sao Tome e Principe	UN and or Governo
Sri Lanka	Department of Census & Statistics
Swaziland	Swaziland Central Statistical Office
Syria	Central Bureau of Statistics / Deputy Director of Computer Directorate
Tajikistan	PRSP and National Statistic Committee
Tanzania	National Bureau of Statistics
Thailand	National Statistics Office (NSO) and Ministry of Public Health (MoPH)
Timor-Leste	National Statistics Directorate under the Ministry of Planning and Finance
Tunisia	CNS, the National Council of the Statistics
Turkmenistan	national Institute of State Statistics
Uganda	Uganda Bureau of Statistics (UBOS)
Uzbekistan	State Statistical Committee (to be confirmed) SSC was trained
Vietnam	National Statistics Office, line ministries as Ministry of Planning and Investment, Ministry of Labour and Social Invalids, Ministry of Education and Training
Yemen	Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation, Central Statistical Organization
Zambia	Central Statistical Office (CSO)
Zimbabwe	Central Statistical Office

Human Resources

A5. Describe the human resources provided to support database administration (Number of persons—Full-time/ Post titles)

Support of human resources of about 270 persons has been made available for database administration of DevInfo in 54 countries out of the 80 responding countries. Sixty-three of these persons work on a full-time basis on DevInfo database management. One hundred twenty-five are engaged in database management on a part-time basis. Information provided by the respondents regarding 82 staff members (in seven countries) does not specify clearly whether they are full-time or part-time staff members— Kyrgyzstan, Niger, Russia, Sri Lanka, Swaziland, Timor-Leste, Turkmenistan. Human resources for database administration are yet to be finalized in 12 countries—Armenia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Central African Republic, Colombia, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Guinea, Iraq, Jamaica, Macedonia, Panama and Tajikistan. Of the 80 countries that responded, ten have not answered this question—Azerbaijan, Chad, Egypt, El Salvador, Georgia, Guyana, Jordan, Paraguay, Syria and Uzbekistan. Respondents from four countries mentioned that there were no human resources designated to database management in their countries—Indonesia, Iran, Sao Tome e Principe and Somalia.

	Description	
1	Number of Full-time staff	63
2	Number of Part-time staff	125
3	Other staff (not clear full-time or part-time)	82
4	**Total human resources**	**270**
5	No response	10
6	Countries where human resource is yet to be finalized	12
7	No human resource support available	4

Human Resources

Afghanistan
One person in Central statistic office (full-time); One technical person from each UN agencies—17 people in total.

Albania
Database is still in the process of development and for this there are three part-time persons from partners and one full-time person (UNDP) involved. More advanced technical support is offered from other UNDP projects.

Algeria
The persons in charge of the base of DevInfo data are civil servants of the National Office of Statistics. They allocated part of their time to setting up DevInfo in Algeria. Five people are mainly involved: Director of Population (not focal), an engineer in statistics (administrator of the database), Deputy Director (supervisor of the administration of the database), two data processing specialists.

Angola
Full-time UN staff member in Resident Coordinator's Unit; two government officials assigned responsibility for DevInfo (along with many other tasks).

Argentina
Province of San Juan, six people (two full-time: programme director and main assistant, two junior assistants, one economist, a social worker). Province of Missions, four people. (four part-time: two technical advisers, two technicians of the Direction of Provincial Statistics).

Armenia
The DevInfo implementation process has just been started in Armenia. A full-time senior analyst from the Ministry of Finance, Department of PRSP Coordination and Monitoring, would be the administrator of DevInfo in Armenia. There also will be focal points in the line ministries.

Belize
No full-time posts. Ten persons

Benin
One engineer data processing specialist; one statistician; one assistant (all full-time)

Bhutan
There is one full-time Data Administrator at the National Statistical Bureau.

Bolivia
UNICEF supported during 2005 a technical consult and an IT consultant for the construction of the database of socio-demographic indicators, both full-time assignments.

Bosnia and Herzegovina
We are in a phase of developing implementation plan and roll out of DevInfo in the country. At this stage, DevInfo had been introduced to UNCT and national partners and we had identified national partners for the implementation. Negotiations are on-going on the development of the work plan.

Bulgaria
One person from the NSI (part-time) and four additional collaborators from the NSI; UNICEF focal point dedicates 10-20% time to DevInfo

Burkina Faso
Voluntary administrator for the database.

Burundi
One assistant monitoring & evaluation focal point (UNICEF) part-time; three staff at statistical office.

Cambodia
Ten full-time staff from the National Institute of Statistics: six data entry officers, three supervisors, one manager.- Technical Assistant to NIS (three days per week, Australian Youth Ambassador).

Central African Republic
We are at the beginning of the process. A technical committee will be set up involving UN focal points, government counterparts focusing on M&E officers.

Chile
The implementation of DevInfo in the country has not yet been defined.

China
One staffs each from both UNICEF and the government. Part-time. UNICEF: Senior Programme Assistant, Social Policy Section, UNICEF China office. Government: Vice Section Chief, Monitoring Section, National Bureau of Statistics.

Colombia
The project will be defined completely in 2006. Para municipalities and government departments will delegate one person each for handling DevInfo.

Costa Rica
Two people full-time (one assigned to social databases and another one from the Ministry of National Planning and Political Economica to administer the MDG database).

Dominican Republic
The national databases to be imported to DevInfo have been identified, but have not been created. The following staff will serve initially as database administrators once database operators have been selected for the task of inputting all the data: One from UNDP and one from UNICEF.

Eritrea
In UNICEF one person, part-time: Programme Assistant Monitoring and Evaluation.

Ethiopia
None full-time, but two programmers and two data entry clerks, two data quality assurance clerks also participated. Recommend: three full-time personnel (for administration & data entry) are necessary.

Ghana
We have one full-time national database administrator and two assistants.

Guatemala
One person of the team of statistics of the Project of the Report of Human Development (UNDP, part-time). For the construction of the databases external personnel for data entry have been hired.

Guinea
Nothing for the moment. However, some needs were expressed at UNICEF by an official letter.

Honduras
Ten persons (part-time). Four days training (for statistics and informatics) was organized from 17 to 20 October 2005 - user and database administration training.

India
One DevInfo Manager (part-time). One Technical Supervisor (part-time).

Indonesia
Neither within UNICEF office nor MoH. There are no staff fully dedicated to manage DevInfo.

Iran
None. One to be supported for the customization of DevInfo as of Dec 2005 for an assignment of a few weeks.

Iraq
Action plan to be designed/ developed after planned-for TOT.

Jamaica
One statistician is assigned part-time to update the database at the Statistical Institute with support from IT. The project proposal being prepared outlines three persons (Administrator/Manager, Research Assistant and Clerical Assistant) full-time for 30 months.

Kenya
UNICEF has a link person to our department and has finalized plans to bring on a consultant to help in updating our database.

Kosovo
Three people, part-time: 1) Mytaher Haskuka (UNDP), Programme Analyst. 2) Arijeta Gjikolli (UNICEF), Program Assistant. 3) Blerim Behrami (SOK), IT manager

Kyrgyzstan
Four persons (NSC employees) are involved in DevInfo database administration: Deputy Head of NSC Computing center, Head of Programming Division, two programmers.

Laos
One National Junior Statistician- part-time (20% time). One National Statistician- part-time (10 % time). One International Database Management Specialist (full-time). One IUV communication specialist (20% time)

Macedonia
Not yet decided

Madagascar
Eight database administrators from INSTAT and other ministries work only during the workshops for updating the database.

Malawi
One Database Manager (full-time). One Demographer (part-time). One IT Assistant (part-time). One Data Entry Assistant (part-time).

Mauritania
The database is under the responsibility of the Director for the Demographic and Social Statistics who is assisted by one statistical engineer and two other support persons.

Moldova
One full-time person in the Ministry of Economy and Trade assigned to work on DevInfo implementation. The person works in the Department on Macroeconomic Policy Analysis and Programme Development. At the State Bureau of Statistics, there is a focal point responsible for DevInfo issues.

Mongolia
Two staff in NSO, half-time (technical officers for database management).

Mozambique
Three staff are working full-time in INE to support ESDEM (national adaptation of DevInfo) database administration and management. The staff is supported with UNICEF funds.

Myanmar
Database administration is currently undertaken by two consultants (one international and one national) in collaboration with some staff members from UN agencies who have been trained in database administration

Nepal
Two full-time data entry clerks at Central Bureau of Statistics. One full-time statistical officer in Central Bureau of Statistics, as Nepal Info Focal person. One full-time Deputy Director in Central Bureau of Statistics, as the overall Supervisor of the Nepal Info activity.

Nicaragua
One person full-time, with the position of Analyst.

Niger
UNICEF: one person full-time; DevInfo Assistant Data Base Manager since October 2005; INS: the Head of Statistical Department of Coordination to the INS; the 12 focal points DevInfo in the technical Ministries; 16 departmental and regional directors of Community Development.

Pakistan
One officer in the Planning Commission and one researcher in the UNDP-funded CRPRID. UNICEF contracted a national data management institution for this task. The institution has devoted two professional people for this task on part-time basis.

Panama
At present, in the phase of selection of the projects to do institutional arrangements.

Peru
One consultant contracted full-time, specialist in handling of social indicators and with ample experience of work in institutions of government and the UN system. Coordinator of the DevInfo in Peru

Romania
Three staff, part-time.

Russia
Azam Buzurukov, Evgeny Rastokin (part-time).

Rwanda
National/Rwanda DevInfo Administrator: one person (full-time); one focal point by agency of NAKED, the IMF and the World Bank (in the course of nomination) = 13 (part-time); one focal point by government department + three with INSR; five focal points by partners (ONGs) Total of 39 people at the national level named or in the course of nomination.

Sri Lanka
Sri Lanka consists of 25 administrative districts. For each district there is a Statistical Unit headed by the Deputy Director/Senior Statistician. Statistical officer of the Department has been attached to the Divisional Secretariat of the Districts. Statistical Staff of the each District maintain the Divisional level database under the direction of Field Operation Division. As a head of the Field Operation Division, I have to organize training programmes to District Statistical Staff to develop their technical skills. .

Swaziland
CSO IT Manager, Statistician, Assistant Statistician, data capture clerks.

Tajikistan
We are just starting to setup national database.

Tanzania
As the database manager contract has come to an end the National Bureau of Statistics has three people working full-time on maintaining the database and providing the technical support needed by the focal points in the sector ministries.

Thailand
Human resources provided to support database administration: -Before the first phase implementation at NSO, UNICEF Thailand DevInfo focal point provided ToT training for both NSO and MOPH staff. Phase II onwards, the trained trainers were effectively provided training and provided technical support to provincial statistics offices utilizing DevInfo. . -Formally, two main technical assistants were assigned to function as database administrators. These administrators also work closely with the technical support team consisting with other 10 NSO staff at national and provincial level. They have created a web board for supporting database administration, as well as other technical

problems facing by provincial offices. . -The three pilot provinces function as regional technical focal points for their neighboring provinces in each region with assisting from the Bangkok based technical team. The peers to peers support is playing crucial role for DevInfo implementation in Thailand using different communication channels.

Timor-Leste
Four persons in the DevInfo lab based in the NSD: one international consultant (DB manager), two nationals seconded to NSD by UNICEF and UNDP to be absorbed in the government civil service system in 2006 (DB assistants), one NSD staff (national DevInfo focal point

Tunisia
Two people, the focal points part-time from UNDP for the administration of the database. To update the database, about 6 months full-time of two trainee engineers from the National Statistics School (ESSAIT) of Tunis.

Turkmenistan
One person at central level.

Uganda
Two staff of the UBOS. Full-time UBOS staff but not full-time on database administration.

Venezuela
Three people half-time, two analysts in systems and a coordinator of the National Institute of Statistics.

Vietnam
UNICEF: four persons. - one Assistant Project Officer (part-time). - one Database Assistant (full-time). - two project assistants (TF members). . GSO: 10 persons as technical experts in Social and Environmental Dept.

Yemen
MOPIC has assigned the IT unit within the ministry to support DevInfo database administration for PRSP/MDGS monitoring. The unit consists of three full-time staff, including Assistant Deputy Minister and the Director of the unit. . CSO assigned two DevInfo focal points to provide technical support for the database. Two full-time staff (Assistant Deputy Minister and the Director of Mapping department) are functional currently.

Zambia
Five persons are responsible for the database administration. All are part-time. They are UNICEF M&E Officer, Planning Officer of Ministry of Health, Senior Statistician of Ministry of Education, Senior Statistician of Central Statistical Office, GIS Specialist of the Central Statistical Office.

Zimbabwe
Three contract statisticians, three-year contract renewed annually according to performance.

Infrastructure

A6. Describe the infrastructure dedicated to support database administration, including number of computers, specifications, office space and budget.

Most of the responses to this question included infrastructure support in the form of computers made available to the DevInfo implementation team. In 19 countries the issue of infrastructure support has not been addressed. Twelve respondents have not answered this question—Argentina Azerbaijan Bangladesh Bulgaria Chad Egypt Georgia Jordan Russia Syria Uzbekistan. Information on the budget support has been given by only a few respondents. The office space designated for database administration also varies from a desk within an office to two dedicated rooms.

Infrastructure

Afghanistan
One server, one screen, five external CD writers, one laptop, five computers, one color printer, four UPS, one MS Windows XP, one MS Office XP and 8 flash disks.

Albania
Three computers (CPU 1,7 GHz, RAM 256MB, HDD 40GB) one office and a budget for database establishment and DevInfo customization as part of the UNDP project, but there is no specific budget for database administration.

Algeria
Two computers (Pentium IV), one color laser jet printer, three UPS, one server and various software and accessories. Financial resources: USD 21,000 in 2003; USD 31,000 in 2004; USD 12,000 in 2005.

Belize
UNICEF donated 10 computers for DevInfo.

Benin
Two computers (Pentium IV, one desktop, one laptop), two offices

Bhutan
One computer is already procured through UNICEF support. There is a plan to procure a server for the web-enabled version of DevInfo.

Bolivia
The consultants work in the facilities of the INE in two offices, each one with a computer (Pentium IV). The budget by UNICEF for DevInfo activities in 2005 is USD 4,900.

Bosnia and Herzegovina
Still under planning phase

Burkina Faso
Desktop offered by the UNICEF

Burundi
One computer (Pentium III, BoS), one laptop (Pentium III, Office of Statistics), one color printer (Laser HP 4600, BoS), ten GPS (BoS), one computer (Pentium 4, UNICEF), one laptop (Pentium 4, UNICEF), one plotter (HP 800, UNICEF). Currently out of order, one color printer (HP 45005 GPS).

Cambodia
Training room with 12 computers, three laptops, manager's office - USD 40,000 per annum.

Central African Republic
To support the database administration, new infrastructure will be put into place. Computers will be dedicated for that purpose with a central database over a network.

China
One computer used for DevInfo, which is also for all other activities (HP Compaq Pentium IV 3.2GHz, 512MB, 40G HD, 128MB Display adapter). No specific budget; about USD 7000 has been spent in 2005 in database administration activities (basically map updates).

Colombia
It will be defined in 2006. OIM donated 24 computers to the government for use in monitoring.

Costa Rica
Two computers with the technical specifications required by the software, both equipments are financed by UNICEF. The offices are those of the same counterparts. Annual budget for implementation at national and regional level USD 35,000.

Dominican Republic
The Interagency Statistics Group will identify funds within each agency designated for DevInfo. UNICEF has already assigned funds for the project. Other agencies have pledged funds for 2006.

El Salvador
ChildInfo was supported with a laptop and one desktop.

Eritrea
One computer and one laptop.

Ethiopia
No infrastructure here but it is important.

Ghana
We have two offices dedicated for GhanaInfo. We have six computers (4 desktops and 2 laptops).

Guatemala
There is no special infrastructure or office, because there is no one working full-time .

Guinea
Nothing for the moment.

Guyana
No implementation yet

Honduras
Ten computers (Pentium IV, 256 RAM, 80 GB hard disk); office space: space to enable 20 people for training, two per computer.

India
There is no specific infrastructure for DevInfo but the existing infrastructure was used for DevInfo activities. Both the number of computers and the office space in the CSO, Govt. of India are adequate enough.

Indonesia
No specific infrastructure has been dedicated to DevInfo. The application of DevInfo within UNICEF office is using the existing computers in the office. The same situation is with the MoH.

Iran
Not available: the SCI established the working group within the agency, however the work has not been initiated yet, as of now.

Iraq
To be determined

Jamaica
No dedicated infrastructure at present.

Kenya
UNICEF procured 6 computers (Pentium IV) and two printers for the NSO HQ office.

Kosovo
Currently focal points use their own office resources and planning on the above is under finalization.

Kyrgyzstan
One server (Intel Xeon 3.4 GHz) and two workstations (Pentium IV).

Laos
One laptop, one desktop, software, printer, furniture, office space (in kind). Annual budget USD 8,700.

Macedonia
Not yet decided

Madagascar
One computer with printer at INSTAT

Malawi
Fifteen computers (Pentium IV), one laptop, one printer, one fax machine, one photocopier, adequate office at NSO.

Mauritania
One computer allocated to the database, second computer on order for regional/sectoral use.

Moldova
The infrastructure issue has not been entirely addressed yet.

Mongolia
Fifteen computers (40GB, 256 RAM, MS Windows XP) Office space: 16 m2.

Mozambique
Three computers, three color printers and three flash drives.

Myanmar
Two computers (Pentium IV) and a work place at the UNDP building.

Nepal
Central Bureau of Statistics (CBS) is leading NepalInfo activity. From 2005-06 NepalInfo activity is also incorporated in their regular programme which is reflected in their yearly work plan. The Social Section at CBS has a room with four computers (two Pentium II and 2 Pentium IV) for NepalInfo activities. Activities such as data entry, production of CD-ROM, printing of

manuals, dissemination and training workshops and training CBS staff on data administration are supported by UNICEF. Total expenditure in 2005 (Jan-Dec 2005) is USD 12,358.

Nicaragua
Currently one computer. Later DevInfo will be implemented in MoW with computers of the technicians of MoW Department of Socio-Demography and Economic Statistics.

Niger
Thirty computers (Pentium IV, 40 GB); 20 color printers (HP 6500); 10 printers (HP 2300) were bought and provided by UNICEF to the government focal points. Additional computers are used in the UN agencies where DevInfo is installed.

Pakistan
Nothing exclusive but sharing the available resources One computer (Pentium IV) hosted within the PME Section of UNICEF.

Panama
That will be determined after starting the project pilot.

Paraguay
One server, and one work station were acquired and two persons were hired to take charge of compiling data.

Peru
One computer (HP9500 Pentium IV, MS Windows XP). An office dedicated to the project. The budget of 2005 was USD 28,000.

Romania
Three computers (Pentium I, 512 k RAM, 80 GB).

Rwanda
For the moment the UNICEF provided four computers dedicated for DevInfo. But a technical meeting is scheduled soon for discussion and development of the programme/budget for the year 2006 which will see the participation of all the parties concerned.

Sri Lanka
Three computers in each District Statistical Office- 232 Divisional Secretariats in Sri Lanka.

Swaziland
Two computers and office space.

Tanzania
TSED is a unit in NBS, with three full-time staff, who are working as the secretariat to the steering committee of TSED. The committee has two people from UNICEF, UNDP and all the 14 participating sector ministries where each ministry was provided with one computer set and printer for TSED data. The annual budget is about USD 180,000.

Thailand
Infrastructure dedicated to support database administration: about 20 computers at the NSO central and about 150 computers (2 computers per province) at provincial PSO have DevInfo software installed and used. Although DevInfo software was installed in many computers both in central and provincial offices, no specific computers assigned for supporting DevInfo administration. The computers, therefore, are used for other tasks of organization, including DevInfo. UNICEF provided financial support for training and monitoring activities, not computers. The government counterparts have a strong capacity to support their own infrastructure.

Timor-Leste
DevInfo lab located in the NSD equipped with three computers, one printer and one scanner was provided by UNDP as per specifications in the DevInfo guidelines. Total cost: USD 8,050

Tunisia
Computers were installed for DevInfo Tunisia in all the agencies which have a focal point for DevInfo.

Turkmenistan
No separate office space. UNICEF supported the procurement of six computers, one for the national level and one in each of five regions.

Uganda

One computer, adequate office space. About USD 40,000 in 2004.

Venezuela
Three computers (Pentium IV) without a specific budget for the implementation of DevInfo.

Vietnam
Each Database Administrator has one computer with maximum IT requirements. In addition to the individual working space of the Database Administrators, UNICEF has one spare desk for DevInfo. VietInfo is installed in every computer of UNICEF and GSO (SED). UNICEF has a project to strengthen capacity of statistics with a focus on women and children activities in 2005 with annual budget of USD 60,000. UNDP, WB and DFID have supported a project to strengthen capacity of SEDP with a budget of USD 2.56 million in which one project component is for VietInfo roll-out activities. WB has planned to support VietInfo training courses at the provincial level.

Yemen
MOPIC has allocated three computers for database administration and those are connected to the ministry's internal network system. The infrastructure is expected to expand once the web-version of DevInfo is established. CSO published preliminary census report using DevInfo. The software is installed in the computers of the data administration unit (more than three computers). Full budget to cover the expenses were provided by the CSO.

Zambia
One computer in UNICEF and one computer in Central Statistical Office are responsible for the database administration. About USD 100,000 was budgeted for the database maintenance and training. Due to the processes of the UNDAF and National Development Plan preparation in 2005, the training on DevInfo and ZambiaInfo (DevInfo adopted version) was slowed down.

Zimbabwe
Four computers (Pentium IV with MS Windows XP). A large room with four desks with internet connection was provided by CSO.

Institutions

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A7. Describe the institutional arrangements to ensure the continuous update of the database?

The institutional arrangements made to ensure continuous update of the database includes:

1. Devoting professionals for this task on full-time or part-time basis- These professionals, in most cases, are trained in database management and updating. In some countries there are committees formed to ensure regular updating of databases while in others, there are designated focal points for monitoring the database updating activities.

2. Getting commitment from government for regular updating of database- This includes signing of memorandum of understanding between agencies, different ministries or government departments for database management. Interagency agreements have specifically been reported in Albania, Algeria, Argentina, Bolivia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Egypt, Kyrgyzstan, Macedonia and Nicaragua

Thirteen countries have not responded to this question.

Institutions

Afghanistan
Assignment of a DevInfo assistant in the CSO and training of 30 CSO staff members.

Albania
Got commitment from INSTAT to continuously update and administer the database. Under the new government the status of INSTAT is unclear; the status of DevInfo still to be decided.

Algeria
A cooperative agreement was signed in 2003 between UNICEF and the national statistics office to implement ChildInfo (updated to DevInfo in 2004). Each year an annual action plan is signed by the Algerian Government and UNICEF. A technical committee was made up to ensure follow-up and evaluate implementation of DevInfo.

Argentina
Agreements between the different data producing organizations was signed in order to update information selected for the system whenever these data sets are updated and deployed.

Belize
Done through the Social Indicators Committee that established the indicators that are to be a part of the Belize database.

Benin
Information collected by INSAE is integrated in BenInfo to update the database.

Bhutan
There are representatives on the Technical Working Group from all the key agencies. Also a focal point in each district. They are all trained on DevInfo. With continuous support from the UN Country Team, there is no doubt that the system will be updated and used for evidence-based policy making. While support is continuous, the need to understand and acknowledge the requirements from the government counterparts (DevInfo unit) should not be overlooked. In the end, the DevInfo unit will be accountable for the sustainability of the database mainly in terms of dissemination of data.

Bolivia
In 2004 INE and UNICEF Bolivia signed an Agreement of Inter-Institutional Cooperation to establish and implement of the InfoLac technology (at the moment DevInfoLAC) in Bolivia, to democratize access, use and diffusion of socio-demographic indicators, specially those linked to the MDGs, to contribute to decision making, as well as to situational analysis and development in pursuit and evaluation of policies to promote the rights and the well-being of children, adolescents and their families.

Bosnia and Herzegovina
In the process

Bulgaria
This is the first year of localization and roll-out of Dev Info in the country. Such plans will be done at the end of the year. However, the preliminary plans refer to the

institutionalization of DevInfo with the NSI and annual distribution of information to the other relevant ministries.

Burkina Faso
Update is ensured by the various government departments.

Burundi
UNICEF will ensure the updating of the database and will continue to feed the internal UNICEF data for the follow up of its country programme. Currently, BurundiInfo is located at BoS which is responsible for updating the database.

Cambodia
Data collected from ministries and surveys as they become available. This will be made mandatory when the Statistics Law takes effect. Technical and administrative support provided by UNICEF staff. Funding provided by UNICEF and GTZ to employ data entry operators, supervisors and manager.

Central African Republic
A committee will be created to be in charge of maintaining and updating that database.

China
Updating the database is one of the routine assignments of the senior programme assistant, Social Policy Section.

Colombia
UNICEF letter issued to request the Director of the National Department of Planning so that as the official organization in charge of monitoring the MDGs, DevInfo is used for this purpose and that the person in charge regularly updates the database. The implementation of DevInfo 5.0 will be of significant step forward.

Costa Rica
A letter of understanding signed by MIDEPLAN (Ministry of national Planning and Political Economics) and UNICEF defines the gradual institutionalization of DevInfo with technical and financial assistance by UNICEF.

Dominican Republic
An interagency agreement is being drafted which will assign specific responsibilities to each institution, including the National Office of Statistics. These responsibilities include training, database creation and maintenance, technical assistance and monitoring.

Egypt
Intensive discussion for transfer the ownership of DevInfo to the government through maintenance, update and dissemination is currently on-going with the Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics, and the Cabinet Information and Decision Support Centre. A tripartite agreement will be signed between these agencies and UNICEF for a transition phase of one year, as per UNCT decision. UNICEF will provide full technical support during this phase to ensure smooth transfer and quality control. An assessment will address progress, weaknesses, partner contributions

etc. The agreement will be modified and renewed for a long-term period based on the assessment and necessary modifications. Further support to ensure regular update and quality of information will be specified at that point.

El Salvador
For DevInfo this has not yet been possible. For the case of the data on children, updating has continued on a regular basis.

Eritrea
Once a year

Ghana
We have the Steering Committee, the Advisory Committee and the Management team

Honduras
Tuesdays with a group formed by representatives of each secretary or institution attend.

India
DevInfo was institutionalized in the Govt. of India system in 2005. The first version of DevInfo database administration was taken care of by the UN system. For the continuous update of database, CSO has formed a Technical Group with representation from key ministries and started receiving data in electronic format from partners. CSO now needs advanced administration training on database management and probably need to move to internet version based on DevInfo 5.0 in 2006 so that data could be made available to users more regularly.

Indonesia
We need a formal letter containing the job description (JD) for every stakeholder that will participate in the database updating.

Iran
Not available: the SCI established the working group within the agency, however the work has not been initiated yet, as of now.

Jamaica
JamStats database update has been included in the programme for Social Statistics at the Statistical Institute. One output from this programme is a statistical yearbook, it is anticipated that the data collected for the yearbook will also be used to update JamStats.

Kenya
The NSO focal person has been trained on Admin module and next week - 24 to 28 October, there will be admin module training where four officers will be trained. The DevInfo Support Group has conducted a DevInfo TOT training from 17-21 October.

Kosovo
No institutional arrangement in place yet.

Kyrgyzstan
Memorandum of Understanding between NSC and UNICEF and supporting contracts/agreements has been signed.

Laos
Data collection division at National Statistics Center (NSC) put in place a data quality control system with contact details and documentation. Each responsible institution that collects data sends the information to the NSC. Meetings are conducted every six months to verify data collected and quality.

Macedonia
An agreement to be signed between SSO, UNICEF and UNDP stating that the UN will support the first phases of installing DevInfo within the SSO, and that the SSO is responsible for maintaining and updating the database

Madagascar
The base of data was updated two times per annum during the workshop of the administrators.

Malawi
The MASEDA unit of NSO has been entrusted with the continuous update of the database

Mauritania
A unit for MauritInfo installed at the level of the Management of Demographic and Social Statistics as the NSO. A project to set up it in service is in the course of discussion.

Moldova
The maintenance of the database is planned to be done by the State Bureau of Statistics, but the development of work processes for this is still under way.

Mongolia
Parliament has entrusted NSO as an institute for monitoring of MDGs in Mongolia. NSO collects data directly through its branches in provinces and also indirectly through technical ministries.

Mozambique
The ESDEM team in INE is responsible to liaise with line ministries for the collection of information, which are thereafter uploaded in ESDEM.

Myanmar
Two consultants will ensure the data updating in collaboration with some UN agencies staff.

Nepal
NepalInfo activities have been reflected in the CBS regular work plan from fiscal year 2005-2006. Regular updating of the database would be done by CBS. However, for data entry, dissemination and training, CBS may not be able to support financially.

Nicaragua
The law of the state establishes that a dynamic flow of the information between the institutions of the government must exist. They have interinstitutional agreements and in other cases (mainly with the private company) letters of request soliciting the collaboration, since the law does not force them to provide information.

Niger
The INS ensures the regular update of the database and ensures the distribution to users.

Pakistan
Still in the process of development, UNICEF contracted a national data management institution for this task. The institution has devoted two professional people for this task on part-time basis. These two persons participated in ToT training and have been providing training and technical support to all organizations using DevInfo.

Panama
We are now in the stage of selection of the projects to make the updates institutional.

Peru
In the first phase, the inter-agency technical group would contribute to updating of the statistical information contained in the database according to the subjects of each agency. In the second phase, an agreement will be formulated with the public sector with the offices of statistics of each sector.

Rwanda
It will be defined in MoU.

Sri Lanka
At the end of each year the District Statistical Office publish the District Statistical Hand Book. That is a Standard Statistical Hand Book for all districts.

Swaziland
CSO Database Administrator

Tanzania
On approval from the TSED steering committee data is to be included in the database. The two focal points from each ministry are responsible for updating the sector data/information.

Thailand
The NSO DevInfo working team was set up to management the project consisting of project leader, database administrator, technical assistants and technical working team, coordinators. The chief of three pilot provinces also function as a regional focal point, as well as a member of the working committee. Each province has assigned two database administrators functioning as provincial DevInfo champions.

Timor-Leste
Ensure national ownership through: 1. Establishment of DevInfo lab in NSD, 2. Absorption of national DB assistants in the Government civil service system in 2006

Tunisia
While giving the database officially to the Tunisian government, the agreement carried out will make it possible to update the base of data by the intermediary of the services of the National Council of the Statistics. The United Nations should give technical support to this update, each time that is necessary.

Turkmenistan
Part of the AWP

Uganda
The UBOS will update the database once every year with new data released every November during the Africa Statistics Week. This is part of the UBOS mandate to disseminate reliable statistics and UgandaInfo being a national database is one of the main avenues.

Venezuela
Committee where agencies of the United Nations, ONG, INE and organisms of statistics take part

Vietnam
National: GSO will update VDD 1990-2003 twice a year for the Consultative Group Meetings. MPI has one project financed by UNDP to monitor MDGs and Vietnam Development Goals and the country will submit reports on progresses of MDGs on a regular basis (2005-2010). Sectoral: There will be a coming National Targeted Indicators System which will use VI to create a common ground for sectoral ministries to be responsible for their sectoral indicators. GSO will update National Targeted Indicators with standard metadata in both languages.

Yemen
The IT unit located in the MOPIC and CSO established a DevInfo team in Yemen which will update the PRSP/MDGs monitoring database. UNICEF and GTZ are providing technical and logistical support.

Zambia
Through the task force of ZambiaInfo with representation of UNICEF, UNDP, CSO, MoH, and MoE professionals.

Zimbabwe
CSO carries out surveys periodically and these will be used to update the database. CSO also collects administrative data from line ministries and other institutions and these will be used to update the database.

Status of DevInfo Implementation

B1. Has DevInfo been customized to country-specific requirements?

DevInfo has been customized to country specific requirements in 31 per cent of all countries (59 of 191). Of the 80 countries that responded to the review, 49 countries reported that DevInfo had been customized to country-specific requirements. Two countries out of these are still in the process of developing the database— Peru and Guinea. Ten other countries have customized DevInfo but did not respond to the review.
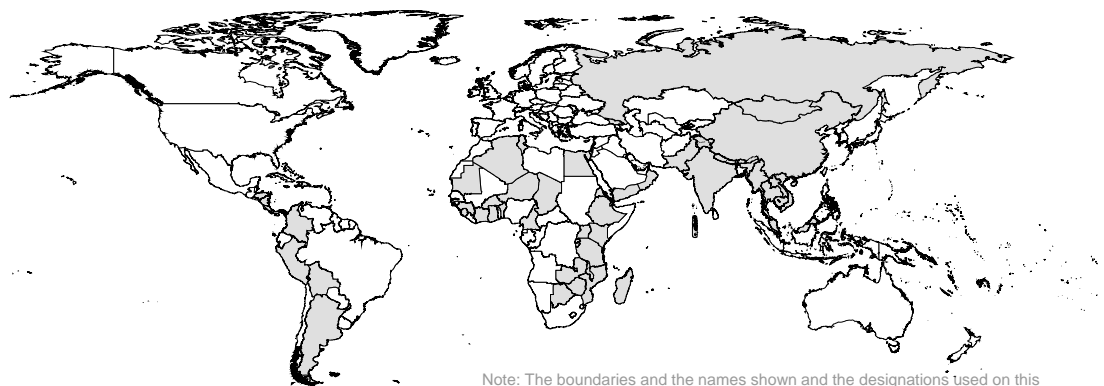
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Adaptations

Albania	AlbInfo 11/14/2005
Algeria	ELDJAZAIRInfo 3/10/2006
Argentina	Info San Juan, info Misiones, Info UNICEF Argentina 1/3/2006 (3 adaptations released at the same time)
Benin	BenInfo 2.0 1/1/2002 BenInfo 3.0 12/3/2005
Bhutan	DrukInfo V1.0 DrukInfo V2.0
Bolivia	BDSI-DevInfo (still in elaboration process) 12/15/2005
Bostwana	DevInfoBotswana 1.0 (2003)
Burkina Faso	Burkina Info
Burundi	Base de Données Socio-Economiques du Burundi (BDSEB) V.1 11/16/2004
Cameroon	CamSED 1.0 (2003)
Chad	TCHADInfo 1.0 2003
Cambodia	CAMInfo version 1.0 3/1/2004 CAMInfo Version 2.0 4/1/2005 CAMInfo Version 2.1 12/1/2005
China	NPAInfo v1 9/17/2004 NPAInfo 2005 10/12/2005
Colombia	Seguimiento Conflicto Armado (Pursuit Armed Conflict) 8/1/2006
Costa Rica	Costa Rica INFO 4.0 12/1/2004 Costa Rica INFO 4.5 12/1/2005
Cote d'Ivoire	BDSECI v1.0 (2003)
Dominican Republic	InfoDom
Egypt	DevInfo Egypt 2004 9/21/2004 DevInfo Egypt 2005 4/19/2005
El Salvador	El Salvador Info 1.0 2003
Eritrea	DevInfo Eritrea 1.0 2003
Ethiopia	EthioInfo 1.0 3/18/2004 EthioInfo 1.1
Fiji	FijiInfo v1.0; FijiInfo v4.0
Georgia	GeorgiaInfo 1.0 2005
Ghana	GhanaInfo 1.0 8/26/2005 GhanaInfo 2.0
Guinea	Still at planning level
Haiti	DevInfo Haiti v1.0 (2003)
Honduras	ChildInfo Honduras 6/15/2005
India	DevInfo India version 1.0 GSDMA DevInfo Orissa ShishuInfo 1.0 2003 CensusInfo India 2001
Jamaica	JamStats 1.0 12/1/2003 JamStats 1.2 11/1/2005
Kenya	KENINFO 1.0 5/29/2004 KENINFO 4.0
Kosovo	KosInfo (UN Administered Province)
Laos	Lao INFO 4.1 11/15/2005
Madagascar	MultiDataGasy 1/1/2006
Malaysia	Malaysia DevInfo v1.0 (2005)
Malawi	MASEDA : Malawi Socio-Economic Database version 1.0 10/1/2002 MASEDA : Malawi Socio-Economic Database version 2.0 11/26/2004
Maldives	DevInfo Maldives v2.0 (2002)
Mauritania	MauritInfo 1.0 3/16/2004 MauritInfo 4.0 11/16/2005
Mauritius	MRU ChildInfo Database v 1.0 (2003)
Mongolia	ChildInfo 10/1/2002 MongolInfo 10/1/2003 DevInfo 10/1/2004
Mozambique	ESDEM 1.0 2/28/2002 ESDEM 2.0 4/28/2004 ESDEM 3.0 -
Myanmar	MyaInfo Version 1.0 5/6/2005
Nepal	NepalInfo version1.0 7/29/2002 NepalInfo version 2.0 6/16/2004 NepalInfo version 3.0 7/18/2005
Nicaragua	Infonic 4.0 12/10/2006
Niger	NIGERINFO 10/1/2004 NIGERINFO 8/1/2005
Oman	OSID v1.0 (2003)
Pakistan	Pakistan Social Database, formal launch delayed due to earthquake
Peru	SID-PERU (under development)
Russia	RussiaInfo 1/1/2006
Rwanda	Rwanda DevInfo
Sierra Leone	SaLInfo v1.0 (2003)
Tanzania	Taninfo Version 1.0 5/4/2001 TSED Version 2.0 (no official launch) 1/1/2002 TSED Version 3.0 (No official Launch 6/2/2004 TSED - Web Version
Thailand	ChildInfo Thai, TDP Info
Timor-Leste	TBC 5/1/2006
Tunisia	Devinfo Tunisia 12/1/2002 Devinfo Tunisia 5/4/2005
Uganda	UgandaInfo r1 7/1/2004 UgandaInfo r2 11/1/2005
Vietnam	VietInfo 5/27/2005
Yemen	Yemen Population Census 2004 Preliminary Report 9/20/2005
Zambia	ZamSED 7/23/2003 ZambiaInfo 11/22/2005
Zimbabwe	Zimbabwe Statistics Database v1 9/21/2005
UN	UNSD MDG Info 2005, UNICEF SOWC Info 2005 and 2006, ILO IPEC Info, UNHCR Ref Info, UN-Habitat UrbanInfo
CEE CIS	UNICEF MONEE Info 2005
Africa	AfricaInfo, AGEI African Girl Education Initiative, EmergencyInfo ESAR
Middle East	ArabInfo, MENA Info
Asia	South Asia Info, EAPRO DevInfo Database

Languages

- -

B2. What languages are supported?

Twenty one respondents did not answer this question.

Languages	Countries
English	20
French	7
Spanish	7
English and regional Languages	11
Other regional languages	12
No response	21
Not yet decided	2

Languages

Afghanistan	English
Albania	English, Albanian
Algeria	French
Angola	Portuguese
Argentina	Spanish
Armenia	No response
Azerbaijan	No response
Belize	English
Benin	French
Bhutan	All UN languages as in DevInfo
Bolivia	Spanish
Bulgaria	English and Bulgarian
Burkina Faso	French
Burundi	French
Cambodia	English and Khmer
Central African Republic	French
Chile	Not yet
China	Chinese
Colombia	Spanish
Costa Rica	English and Spanish
Dominican Republic	Spanish
Egypt	English
Ethiopia	English
Ghana	English
Honduras	English and Spanish
India	English
Indonesia	English
Iran	English and Farsi
Jamaica	English
Kenya	Kenya
Kosovo	English and Albanian
Laos	Still waiting for Dev INFO version 5.0 which will enable to support Lao Language
Macedonia	Not yet decided
Madagascar	French
Malawi	English
Mauritania	English and French
Moldova	Russian
Mongolia	Mongolian language
Mozambique	Portuguese
Myanmar	English
Nepal	English
Nicaragua	Spanish
Niger	No response
Pakistan	English
Panama	English and Spanish
Paraguay	Spanish
Peru	Spanish
Russia	English and Russian
Rwanda	English
Somalia	English
Sri Lanka	English
Tajikistan	Russian
Tanzania	English
Thailand	Thai
Timor-Leste	English (to be confirmed)
Tunisia	French
Uganda	English
Venezuela	English, in the INE
Viet Nam	English and Vietnamese
Yemen	Arabic
Zambia	English
Zimbabwe	English

National MDG Databases

B3. Is the database being used to monitor MDGs?

Of the 48 countries that responded that DevInfo databases are being used to monitor MDGs, 11 countries do not have their own customized adaptation of DevInfo – Afghanistan, Belize, Bulgaria, Central African Republic, Indonesia, Kyrgyzstan, Macedonia, Panama, Sri Lanka, Syria and Turkmenistan. Of the 49 respondents who have customized adaptations of DevInfo in their countries, 10 countries have responded that they are not yet using these DevInfo databases to monitor MDGs – Chad, China, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Eritrea, Georgia, Jamaica, Myanmar, Pakistan and Kosovo*.

Countries using national databases to monitor MDGs	Countries not using national databases to monitor MDGs	Total number of responding countries
48	32	80

B4. What is the name of the most recent MDG monitoring database that is available? Please provide a database summary report. If possible, please share a copy of this database.

The names of the most recent databases available with the countries have been listed in the following section. While 54 respondents did not answer this question, seven stated that the databases were either not available in their countries or that implementation had not started.

National MDG Databases

Albania	AlbInfo.mdb
Algeria	ELDJAZAIRINFO.mdb
Argentina	Info San Juan, info Misiones, Info UNICEF Argentina
Benin	BenInfo DI_2005 mdb
Bhutan	BTN 2003 R1.mdb, South Asia DrukInfo_2005.08.12 - 11h39
Burundi	Burundi03.mdb,Burundi.mdb
Chad	TCHADInfo 1.0 2003.mdb
Cambodia	CamInfo 2004 CIPS Data.mdb,CamInfo 2004 Version 1.1.mdb,TSECInfo 2004 Version 1.0.mdb
China	NPAInfo 2005 UN CCA Database China 2000 en r5.mdb
Colombia	Seguimiento Conflicto Armado (Pursuit Armed Conflict)
Costa Rica	OBJETIVOS DESARROLLO MILENIO CR.mdb
Dominican Republic	InfoDom
Egypt	DevInfo Egypt Database 2005.mdb
El Salvador	El Salvador Info 1.0 2003.mdb
Eritrea	DevInfo Eritrea 1.0 2003.mdb
Ethiopia	CSA_WMS_DEV_2005.mdb
Georgia	GeoInfoMarch.mdb
Ghana	GhanaInfo v2 2004.09.23.mdb
Honduras	ChildInfo Honduras 6/15/2005 honduras milenio
India	DevInfo India v2, GSDMA, DevInfo Orissa, ShishuInfo 1.0 2003 CensusInfo 2 2005
Jamaica	JamStats 1.2
Kenya	KenInfo Final-2a 29042004.mdb
Kosovo	KosInfo
Laos	Lao MDG indicators 2005 10.11.mdb
Madagascar	MultiDataGasy
Malawi	MASEDA_Ver_2.0.mdb,
Mauritania	MauritInfo 23022003v2 (fr).mdb
Mongolia	MongolInfo [en] r1.mdb
Mozambique	MOZ 2002.02.mdb, Ine refinado.mdb, Parpa-Refinado.mdb, IAF2002_2003_290404.mdb,INE referencia 28.04.2004.mdb
Myanmar	MyaInfo Version 1.0
Nepal	NepalInfo version 3.0 r1.mdb
Nicaragua	Infonic 4.0
Niger	NIGERINFO.mdb
Pakistan	Pakistan Social Database
Peru	SID-PERU.mdb
Russia	RussiaInfo
Rwanda	RWANDA DATABASE 1 2004.11.24 - 9h15.mdb
Tanzania	Census TZ.mdb,DHS Data.mdb,HIV Database.mdb,TSED 2002.mdb,TSED 2004.mdb,TSED 2005.mdb,Zanzibar 2004.mdb,Zanzibar 2005.mdb
Thailand	ChildInfo THAI.mdb
Timor-Leste	DevInfo Timor Leste r1.mdb
Tunisia	Tunisia 2002 [fr].mdb
Uganda	Uganda SOWC r1.mdb,UgandaInfo r1.mdb, CensusInfo r1.mdb,UgandaInfo r2.mdb,
Vietnam	VietInfo r1.mdb
Yemen	Yemen Population Census 2004 Preliminary Report 9/20/2005
Zambia	ZambiaInfo v2.mdb
Zimbabwe	Zimdat v1 September 2005.mdb

Integration with National Priorities

B5. Is the database integrated with national priorities? Describe the methods of organizing the database (national goals, themes, institutions, etc.)

The integration of DevInfo with national priorities has been perceived in terms of inclusion of national goals and targets in the database. Of the 80 respondents, 27 did not answer this question. In 10 countries, the database is under construction and is integrating national priorities in the database. Most of these priorities have been incorporated according to the Poverty Reduction Strategies of the countries or the national development goals. However, in nine countries, the national priorities have not yet been incorporated in the database.

Integration with National Priorities

Afghanistan
Integration is being done, but the template is not yet finalized and data entry is going on.

Albania
Yes. Database still under construction; indicators organized according to sectors, goals (MDG, National Strategy for Social and Economic Development, EU Social Inclusion).

Algeria
The database integrates the objectives of development for the millennium. Only this component exists in addition to classification in sectors and data sources.

Argentina
It is integrated with the national priorities. The database is organized primarily by national priorities, and secondly to the goals of the Millennium. Although in the provinces this situation is different, since each province organizes it around its own requirements.

Armenia
Database will be created according to the PRSP monitoring indicators and nationalized MDGs. Indicators will be organized by sectors, MDGs, sources and institutions.

Benin
The database integrates the indicators of follow-up of the Document of Strategy of Reduction of Poverty (DSRP). It thus makes it possible to follow the indicators of national priorities.

Bolivia
The database is being integrated to the national priorities. It includes seven key sectors and the MDGs.

Bulgaria
This is under development for the time being.

Burkina Faso
Yes, workshop of consensus to lead to the installation of the database.

Burundi
The socio-economic database of Burundi is integrates national priorities, objective institutions, ministries and agencies of the United Nations.

Cambodia
Yes. The database is organized by sector, goals (national and international), themes, institution and source. The following provides an outline of the classes included under each grouping: Sectors-Agriculture, Demography, Economy, Education, Governance, Health, HIV/AIDS, Housing, Mine Action, Nutrition, Protection, Transport, Goals- A: Cambodia Millennium Development Goals, B: National Poverty Reduction Strategy 2003-2005, C: Cambodia Nutrition Investment Plan 2003-2007, D: Education Sector Support Programme 2004-2008, E: Health Sector Strategic Plan 2003-2007, F: Declaration of Commitment on HIV/AIDS, G: Education for All, H: Millennium Development Goals, J: World Fit for Children, Themes-

Child Survival, Food Security (FIVIMS), Gender, HIV/AIDS, Poverty Reduction, Road Accidents, Trafficking and Sexual Exploitation of Children, Institutions, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, Ministry of Defense, Ministry of Economy and Finance, Ministry of Education, Youth and Sport, Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Land Management, Urban Planning and Construction, Ministry of Planning, Ministry of Water Resources and Meteorology, Ministry of Women and Veterans Affairs, National AIDS Authority, National Bank of Cambodia

China
1. All goals of the National Plan for Children and National Plan for Women have been inputted into the database, and have been linked to the indicators for which data have been collected. 2. Relevant government ministries and departments have also entered into the database and linked to indicators.

Costa Rica
Yes, organized according to the global database, by sectors, objectives.

Dominican Republic
Health, Education, Poverty and Nutrition are the primary themes of the MICS. Other themes are: Infant mortality, Maternal mortality, Use of improved drinking water sources, Water treatment, Immunization, Malaria, Iodized salt consumption, VIH, Child labor, Child protection. The main sources for this are the National Office of Statistics, Health Ministry, Education Ministry, and the National Planning Office.

Ecuador
The database is integrated with the national priorities.

Egypt
Currently national data are organized by MDG goals and targets, and by thematic sectors. Incorporation of national goals is envisaged during the initial phase of transfer to the Government.

Ethiopia
The purpose of the database is for dissemination of the national statistical data, to replace the publications. We are entered all contents of welfare monitoring survey for the last survey years, HICE for the last survey years Agricultural Area production and yield for the last two years and Population (Projected) of the last two years. More than 1000 indicators entered.

Georgia
The database is building on MDG global, MDG national and EDPRP Goal/Priority areas. At the same time, the database includes indicators from NPA. Methods included inventory of indicators against above mentioned strategic documents, by the Government in collaboration with UN, consequent development of the template and data entry.

Ghana
We have the national indicators for the Ghana Poverty Reduction Strategy and MDGs grouped in sectors as well as goals

Guinea
Yes

Guyana
No implementation yet

Honduras
Designed to monitor the MDGs

India
India's Tenth Five Year Plan, various national policies, MDGs, gender and poverty themes.

Indonesia
For the time being, the DevInfo is internally used by UNICEF as part of supporting the government in the development of MDG progress report. The data is organized by Sector and Goal only.

Iran
Not yet. UN as a team is not fully jointly advocating the use of DevInfo as a monitoring tool for MDG or any other national priorities

Jamaica
No, this is to be an output from the project

Kosovo
No, it is not. Database is organized according to Human Development Indicators, while the new database with Government priorities will be established in near future.

Kyrgyzstan
Recently a DevInfo database based on Kyrgyz MDG/NPRS annual publication was drafted by NSC. Structured in accordance with paper publication database is planned to be updated/developed and released at the same time with next paper publication.

Laos
1) National MDGs2) National Sources 3) National Institutions

Madagascar
Yes: OMD, DSRP

Malawi
Malawi Poverty Reduction Strategy Programme (MPRSP), MDGs, gender and poverty themes. And nearly 15 Malawi institutes.

Mauritania
The database integrates the objectives of the CSLP (Framework Strategique de Fight against Poverty). The indicators are organized according to the sectors and objectives. The database is integrated in a structure according to the topics and institutions. A tentative classification according to conventions has been made.

Mozambique
Database is organized by sectors, by MDGs, by area of the national PRSP and by UNGASS HIVAIDS areas.

Myanmar
The database is not integrated with national priorities yet. The database updating is just following the default format of DevInfo.

Nepal
The database is prepared on national priorities with key indicators to monitor the country's Tenth Plan/PRSP and MDGs.

Niger
The database MDG 45 indicators, 60 indicators of SRP, and those of UNDAF. Method followed: sectors decided by consensus at the time of a national workshop after study and proposal of two consultants; objectives of SRP defined within the logical framework of SRP; other indicators by UNDAF, ministries, partners, CRC.

Pakistan
Data is organized in the same standard DevInfo structure. No national goals have been used. Please note that the government is producing annual MDG Reports. However, the statistics used in the report are not very systematic. The report is a collection of best figures from different sources.

Peru
The system is organized by sectors and according to the eight MDGs. Includes information at national, departmental, provincial and district level (political-administrative). A macro database has been created exclusively for the pursuit of monitoring and evaluation of the UNDAF.

Syria
The database is being customized to fit the priorities of the country.

Tanzania
The database is the database for poverty monitoring which is one of the themes.

Thailand
We are trying to integrate DevInfo database with national priorities by serving the use of policy makers at various levels through NIC (National Information Center) and POC (Provincial Operation Center). The database consists of the following goals:-MDGs-TAOs (sub-district indicators) -NESDB- MOI- WFFC -KPI-TDI/PDI –SDI.

Timor-Leste
Yes, because the MDGs have been streamlined into the National Development Plan, the DevInfo is being used to monitor NDP through monitoring of MDGs.

Tunisia
The database is organized by the MDGs but also is distributed according to national sectors formulated by the national institute of the statistics.

Uganda
Yes the database contains the Poverty Eradication Action Plan (PEAP) which is the country's development framework and equivalent to the PRSP in other nations. UgandaInfo is the official tool for monitoring the PEAP. Indicators are organized by sectors (Agriculture, education energy, Environment and natural resources, health HIV/AIDS, Macro economy, Nutrition, Population, social development, and Transport and telecommunications) Goals (MDG, PEAP II , PEAP III, EFA, WFFC), Themes (Food security, gender, governance, HIV/AIDS, Natural recourses, Poverty), Institutions (Ministries of health, Gender and social development, Finance and education, the Uganda AIDS Commission and Directorate of Water development)

Vietnam
Yes, in the VDD, 35 indicators are VDGs. The Database has been arranged in the framework of MDGs and National Goals. Themes and Institutions will be done in the first version of Phase 2.

Yemen
The process is ongoing

Zimbabwe
Yes it is integrated with national priorities. It is organized by national goals, sectors and themes.

Challenges

B6. What are the main challenges in the implementation of DevInfo?
Out of the total of 80 respondents, 14 did not answer this question. The challenges faced by the countries in implementing DevInfo can be summarized under the following broad headings:

- *Infrastructure and financial constraints* - Inadequate workspace facilities, computers, other infrastructure and finances to meet the requirements for activities within the countries.

- *Data issues* - Availability and quality of the data/information to be fed into the database, generating consensus amongst the government departments on which source of data to be used, lack of standard metadata accentuates the problem as it leads to lack of consensus on the appropriate government statistics for the given indicator.

- *Human Resources* - Adequate competence of the staff responsible for implementation, especially in the partner agencies, lack of full-time dedicated staff, and their capacity building are some of the issues related to human resources.

- *Collaboration* - Lack of cooperation between the implementing agencies, sustaining and strengthening the relationship between the participating institutions (UN and Government), lack of formal endorsement by the appropriate Government agencies are some of the main challenges.

- *Operating environment* - The institutional arrangements put in place to support implementation of DevInfo in the country are influenced by many factors such as choice of local partner, continuity amongst levels of administration and the complex political realities. It is also important to synchronize DevInfo implementation with other programs.

- *Other Challenges* - Generating awareness and stimulating interest in the substantive use of the database, building capacities of the users in reading data from other software to DevInfo and language problems are other challenges related to the implementation of DevInfo in countries.

Challenges

Afghanistan
Lack of cooperation and weak capacity in the CSO

Albania
Lack of clear status within the governmental structure; - Data availability (mainly from administrative sources); - Quality of data due to discrepancies in statistical methodologies; - No clear obligations and responsibilities of involved institutions (mainly line ministries); - Limited capacities of statistical departments in line ministries.

Algeria
Principal challenges: the generalization of the use of DevInfo by government, civil society and the UN as the principal database for monitoring national priorities and the MDGs. The installation of a system of effective coordination for the creation of the database. The annual updates of the database.

Angola
Official agreement of government to endorse and install AngolaInfo.

Argentina
To implement DevInfo at national level and to be able to update it with indicators of public investment with a focus on child development indicators.

Belize
Agencies that have received training have had high staff turnover and it has been difficult to maintain a core group of trained DevInfo users to finalize and manage the database.

Benin
Ensuring the commitment of national partners and the leaders of the UN agencies to continue collaboration.

Bhutan
As Project Coordinator and having worked for DevInfo for the past one and a half years, it has not been difficult to implement DevInfo. There has been support from UNICEF and they have a DevInfo focal person, who works closely with us. However, it will take time for other UN agencies to appreciate and subsequently support DevInfo. Until such time, the chances of fully implementing DevInfo will remain a challenge. Without support from other UN agencies, plans/programmes will just remain on paper. It is pity that DevInfo has been introduced at a later stage when most of the UN agencies are already supporting the development of their systems. Often the urgency in resolving some of these implementation issues remain beyond the scope of the DevInfo Unit. After all, what we all need at the end of the day is a validated, authenticated and statistically sound database.

Bolivia
To obtain greater interagency participation in the support to the implementation of DevInfo in Bolivia and approval by the government for using DevInfo to monitor the MDGs. To decentralize the application of DevInfo at the sub-national levels (departments and municipios). Ensuring that the INE maintains and updates the database with the results of successive censuses and surveys.

Bosnia and Herzegovina
Complex political situation and structure of the institutions; capacity of the local partner.

Bulgaria
Institutional set up; - DevInfo as preferred database as opposed to others such as EUROSTAT, ISGS, etc. - where the system should be placed - with the NSI only or with a national institutions; - decentralization of DevInfo in the future - availability of data

Burkina Faso
Missing contribution of the other agencies of the UN.

Burundi
Absence of an affective DevInfo unit in a permanent way for the activities of development and maintenance of DevInfo at the level of the UN system for the follow-up of the MDGs, PRSP, UNDAF.

Cambodia
Limited capacity of CAMInfo users (e.g. knowledge of Excel, basic data analysis concepts)- Implementation in and support for rural and remote areas- Limited resources: not all potential users, particularly in remote and rural areas, have access to a computer and even fewer have access or a reliable connection to the internet. This poses more of an issue with release of DevInfo 5.

Chile
To obtain consensus from UN agencies Chile so that the implementation is jointly carried out.

China
1. Language problems, which prevents from further promotion of DevInfo to wider Chinese users; 2. Difficulty in persuading people to accept technology as compared to existing data platforms.

Colombia
To negotiation with DNP and to find resources for implementation and updating the database on municipalities and departments and to continue with plan of validation to update of the system.

Costa Rica
To obtain the support to the implementation beyond the present government. During 2006 with a change of government, a large challenge is to continue positioning DevInfo as a primary tool for monitoring the impact of the social programmes in the country.

Dominican Republic
1. Until recently, weak national leadership in statistics and data management and poor national capacity in statistics in general 2. The creation of a national level database to feed into DevInfo. Confusion caused by what are seen as "competing" systems, especially CELADE's "REDATAM" system. 4. The technical challenges are that the system does not yet have a web-enabled version. This is an important aspect that the government is interested in. Also, the software does not communicate well with other national databases, such as the census.

Ecuador
In 2006 the implementation of DevInfo begins. The challenge in this first step will be to elaborate on the plan and to assure resources are available for its implementation.

Egypt
To reach an agreement on information sources that should be used.

Eritrea
National database creation is hampered by competing priorities of national partners

Ethiopia
Awareness.

Georgia
Staff capacity in the government and in the UN. Currently DevInfo is supervised by the UNICEF Programme Coordinator as the Monitoring and Evaluation Officer post is vacant. Data and indicators not fully streamlined among the agencies.

Ghana
A major challenge is how to stimulate interest in the substantive use of the Database. We are working hard to get high-level commitment to the product .A formal endorsement by the appropriate Government agencies. Convincing potential users of the added benefits of GhanaInfo

Guyana
The main challenge is that there is no consensus among the major Government stakeholders as to what statistical software package is the most appropriate for Guyana. Currently, as part of a World Bank project (and when it ends, will be integrated into a large social statistics project funded by the IDB) the Government is considering the software package STATA The main immediate challenge is to get the opportunity to demonstrate the full potential of DevInfo to the main government counterparts (incl. Office of the President monitoring the implementation of PRSP, and the BoS).

Honduras
To fulfill the goals of MDGs: To build capacities of people in use of the DevInfo in their offices as a tool for the country.

India
1. Non-availability of data at the lowest geographical levels; 2. Non-availability of the additional software features like multi-layers; plotting of infrastructural facilities; .3. Lack of follow-up after the training workshops; Non-existence of help desk; 4. Lack of coordination in the UN family in promoting the product

Indonesia
Getting consensus of which data is to be used.

Iran
Understanding and cooperation from UNDP so that as a UN "team" the setting up of the DevInfo institutionalization mechanism can be facilitated effectively for the government.

Iraq
1) Workload of counterparts. 2) Counterpart (COSIT) inadequately trained and oriented on DevInfo. 3) Absence of Arabic version for counterpart use. 4) Weakness in inter-ministerial coordination. 5) Limited availability of reliable and updated disaggregated data. 6) Remote operations of UNICEF from Iraq. 7) Unstable security situation

Jamaica
Integrating use of the software in the work program of agencies and subsequently its use in planning

Kenya
1. Personnel to help in updating 2. Our NSO requires a fully dedicated officer to handle the affairs of KENINFO 4.0 on full-time basis

Kosovo
Lack of data collection system in Kosovo; - Poor quality of existing data; - Lack of clear responsibilities within Kosovo Government in data collection and generation.

Kyrgyzstan
Currently some end-users aren't used to using electronic information sources.

Laos
Limited human resources at implementing agency. A very decentralized national statistical system. Little coordination among national institutions and development partners.

Macedonia
Until last week, the SSO had not agreed to implement DevInfo. The main challenge was to reach an agreement between the UNICEF, UNDP and SSO that DevInfo will be used for MDG monitoring and reporting.

Madagascar
Popularization on the level of the provinces, areas, districts and communes.

Malawi
1. Non-availability of data and maps at the lowest geographical levels; 2. Non-availability of the additional software features like multi-layers; plotting of infrastructural facilities; 3. Lack of follow-up after the training workshops; Non-existence of help desk

Mauritania
The regular update of the database, lack of disaggregated data (geographic, age, sex etc.) The irregularity of the investigations. Dissemination and use of the database at greater scale.

Moldova
Setting up an institutional framework proved to be a challenge due to ongoing Public Sector Reform in Moldova, which is characterized by drastic reduction in the number of staff working in the national government.

Mongolia
a) Practical use of DevInfo for monitoring of MDG is important. b) With support from UNDP, Government is developing a pilot national poverty and MDG monitoring assessment system using DevInfo. Coordination among UN agencies is needed for effective use of DevInfo and avoidance of any duplication for MDG monitoring.

Mozambique
1- Use of ESDEM by line ministries and other institutions 2- Use of ESDEM at the sub-national level 3- Updating the database regularly.

Myanmar
Technically and professionally, there are no difficulties for DevInfo implementation. However, the customized DevInfo is instructed to be limited in distribution (only within UN agencies) so that it cannot be shared with national counterparts and other partners. Therefore, the utilization is still in very limited.

Nepal
To ensure it used not for only data viewing but further analysis and as a tool for monitoring the Tenth Plan/PRSP and MDGs by using the database in planning, reporting and documenting work.

Niger
Motivation of the team of the statistics; weaknesses of national competences in practice of data processing.

Pakistan
1- Using it for official monitoring of the MDGs. 2- Comparability of different sources of social statistics is not always possible due to differences in computation.

Panama
How to be used in the monitoring of projects that do not count on so precise indicators.

Peru
Establishing a strategic alliance with the National Institute of Statistics and the offices of statistics of each sector of the public administration. Implementing DevInfo in each one of the offices of the public sector, the regional governments, the universities and the centers of investigation.

Rwanda
The comprehension of the governmental partners who must adapt it as their tool of monitoring and not that of the United Nations.

Somalia
Security, lack of central government, existence of regional and self-declared authorities without central unified government, lack of human resource capacity, lack of common approach among the UN Agencies.

Sri Lanka
We need more training programmes to develop our technical skills.

Swaziland
Financial and equipment resources.

Syria
1- Funding 2- Coordination between UN agencies and other partners 3- Participating in important activities about MDGs by government and UN focal points.

Tanzania
DevInfo technology is very good for the presentation of data, the main challenge is how to import the data from other systems into DevInfo. A bridge model which can facilitate the communication with other commonly used software which are used to process raw data.

Thailand
Organizational set up and the commitment of government counterpart to implement the project; sustainability of data; user-friendly and flexible technology; database could be really serve the needs of users, particularly policy planners.

Timor-Leste
In the past, the challenges were: numerous co-existing databases in a small country, limited technical understanding by government officials, no prior official implementation of ChildInfo.

Tunisia
Updating the database which will be a challenge as well as the possibility of to have a database of comparison with other countries. Another challenge is follow-up of the OMD.

Uganda
Late submission of data from the various ministries and agencies to UBOS. Changes in the geography leading to have to update the geographic areas in the database. Staff turnover in the agencies of staff trained in user and database administration modules.

Uzbekistan
Quality of data; weak support from some agencies.

Venezuela
The approval on the part of the Ministry of Planning for the implementation of this platform

Viet Nam
Language: as Vietnam has not come up with ISO font for Vietnamese. Lack of standard metadata. Institutional mechanism to obtain sectoral databases for national database.

Yemen
Yemen will employ web-based version of DevInfo as a central tool, but it has not been implemented in many of the countries. The DevInfo team may need strong technical support in the area to implement smoothly.

Zimbabwe
DevInfo Implementation needs patience dedication. It needs money and technical expertise.

Introductory Training

B7. Is there an annual training plan?

Analysis of responses on this question shows that 43 countries out of the 80 countries that responded have annual training plans. These, however, do not relate to the information provided in the following questions on the number of trainings conducted for DevInfo Users or Database Administrators in these countries. Countries having no training plan have organized training programmes on DevInfo while those having training plans have not organized any training programmes.

Yes	No	Total
43	37	80

B8 and B9. How many Database User and Database Administration training sessions have been conducted in 2004-2005?

Training Courses	Trainings	Participants
User	156	3246
Database Administration	64	1024

Note that the feedback on this question does not seem to be reliable in some cases as there are differences in the numbers (both in number of trainings as well as number of participants) presented by countries with more than one respondent.

Introductory Training

Countries	User	Participants	Data Admin	Participants
Afghanistan	3	83	1	1
Albania	5	38	0	0
Angola	3	53	2	28
Argentina	5	49	5	26
Azerbaijan	5	125	2	125
Benin	5	112	2	25
Bhutan	2	56	0	0
Bolivia	1	14	0	0
Bosnia and Herzegovina	1	26	5	80
Burkina Faso	1	20	1	10
Burundi	2	35	0	0
Cambodia	5	120	3	55
Chile	1	2		0
China	1	45	1	1
Colombia	1	41		0
Costa Rica	25	500	5	15
Egypt	1	20	1	15
El Salvador	2	55		0
Ethiopia	1	70	0	0
Georgia	3	27	1	25
Ghana	5	89	0	0
Guatemala	1	25	0	0
Guinea	2	80	1	0
Honduras	1	50	2	20
India	5	91	1	4
Indonesia	1	12	2	4
Iran	4	100	4	100
Jamaica	2	21	1	11
Kenya	3	122	3	122
Kosovo	2	0	0	0
Kyrgyzstan	4	40	0	0
Laos	2	40	0	0
Macedonia	1	14	0	0
Madagascar	2	38	1	36
Mauritania	3	57	2	32
Moldova	2	12	0	0
Mongolia	2	51	0	0
Mozambique	1	100		0
Myanmar	4	54	1	5
Nepal	3	87	1	4
Niger	4	125	0	0
Pakistan	2	23	1	1
Peru	5	51	1	1
Romania	1	2		0
Rwanda	2	40	3	60
Somalia	1	20	0	0
Tanzania	1	120	1	40
Timor-Leste	1	38	1	38
Tunisia	2	3	0	0
Turkmenistan	1	28	0	0
Uganda	3	50	2	28
Uzbekistan	2	47	2	19
Viet Nam	2	67	1	10
Zambia	4	60	1	10
Zimbabwe	4	78	4	63
TOTAL	156	3246	64	1024

Advanced Training

B10. Describe other DevInfo training activities including thematic workshops and advanced database management.

Of the 80 countries that responded, other thematic training activities were undertaken only in few countries. While 30 respondents did not answer this question, nine said that it was not applicable in their case and seven stated that no such programmes were organized in their countries. Amongst those who responded to this question, the most common response was organizing training of trainers or advanced database management training. Some of these related to DevInfo and MDG monitoring seminars for thematic discussions on issues such as health, education and environment.

Advanced Training

Algeria
Training was conducted on the use of ChildInfo when it was released in 2003. However, it is only in 2005 that the first national adaptation of DevInfo (ELDJAZAIRInfo) was launched and therefore training has not yet taken place. The implementation of the database took more than one and a half years.

Angola
DevInfo and MDG Monitoring seminar conducted by Pierre Beziz, international consultant, DevInfo Support Group. Participants included staff members from INE, statistical services of the main ministries (including Health, Education and Finance) and also United Nations agencies in Angola.

Argentina
Use of Template and Customize; In addition one on advanced of database administration.

Benin
At the beginning of the development of the software in Benin, TOTs were carried out to enable national partners to organize further training by themselves. In 2005, there was a thorough regional Database Administration training (Bamako) in which focal points of INSAE took part. It is planned that in 2006, this training will be carried out at the local level.

Bhutan
December 2005-2006, we will be conducting DevInfo UI training for four batches (each batch consisting minimum of 30 participants). One group (focal points) will also be trained in Database Administration. For the DevInfo team (two), there is in PPA to attend both thematic and advanced database management training in the year 2006.

Burundi
As long as user/data admin training is provided, no other advanced training is deemed as required. Ideally OMDs should have an institutional arrangement with BoS to support DevInfo technology and ensure sector-wise statistical support.

Costa Rica
It is important to emphasize the benefits of working with the key government focal point for social development as the main partner since this facilitates access to updated official information on development. Training has generated better knowledge and good experiences in improving social database technology. Good practices are reflected in the document of systematization of all of resources 2003-2005.

Dominican Republic
Up to September 2005, we have conducted 30 DevInfo orientations to municipal government staff.

Guatemala
We have 12 databases and a database of the statistical compendium at national level of the Department for Information on Human Development. In addition the second database is being prepared for the Report of the Objectives of Development of the Millennium.

Indonesia
Training both for User and Administrator was conducted face to face (not in a formal training workshop). We are still in the progress of training for UNFPA staff.

Iran
1. A half day "Orientation" 2. TOT.

Jamaica
Two persons (UN) attended TOT Panama -2004. One person (govt) attended Master Training – 2005

Kenya
DevInfo TOT training conducted 17-21 October 2005. 24 to 28 October 2005 Database Administration training for four officers from NSO, three line ministries and about ten from UNDP - UNVs.

Laos
Database administration to technical team at NSC (two persons). On a continued basis to adapt DevInfo to local requirements and to produce a first version of a MDG Monitoring Database. Involved main stakeholders continuously. Focused on agreed monitoring frameworks with linkages to MDGs. Limited indictors and data to those of agreed monitoring frameworks . Used national data sources.

Macedonia
UNICEF and SSO staff participated in roll-out. Admin and orientation sessions were organized for 15 people. The DevInfo focal point from the SSO participated in a ToT organized by UNICEF RO.

Madagascar
Advanced DevInfo TOT.

Mauritania
Training of four persons the regional workshop of Dakar. Training of a certified trainer - Workshop of formation of Turin May 2005. Participation of this trainer as facilitator at the regional workshop of Bamako in September 2005.

Moldova
These are planned for December 2005

Myanmar
User level training are for producing of tables, graphs, maps and transferring to the PowerPoint presentation, and hands-on training for their respective indicators.

Nepal
DevInfo User TOT was held in New Delhi, from 19-23 July 2004, back to back with the South Asia Regional DI 4.0 Rollout. . Similarly DevInfo Admin TOT was held in Kathmandu, Nepal, from 11-15 July 2005. Overall, both of the trainings were very good and useful.

Niger
Three persons from Niger profited from the training of the trainers in Dakar in September 2004 (regional launching of DevInfo).

Pakistan
A number of orientation sessions for senior government and donors were conducted in 2005.

Peru
The database of the Indicators of Human Development is being implemented, with training for the IDH team in UNDP.

Rwanda
Two people were trained in the User and Database Administration modules (Dakar and Nairobi). Two people (the national focal points) were trained in the DevInfo TOT (Nairobi).

Sri Lanka
I hope to get DevInfo training. I think that it is more important to present the Divisional level data with maps. Every year I conduct the SPSS training programmes to our District Statistical Staff.

Swaziland
CSO Staff DevInfo User Interface Training Workshop

Tanzania
Thematic seminars are organized by REPOA and for 2004/05 they have organized seminars for Education, Health, Environment, NGOs(2), One zonal seminar for the district staff.

Timor-Leste
Advanced database management for DevInfo team

Uganda
Three people (UBOS, UNDP and UNFPA) attended DevInfo TOT in Nairobi in Nov 2005. UNICEF funded the UBOS person. In Nov 2005 UNICEF sent one person to Advanced Lab Training in India

Vietnam
Under UN umbrella, DevInfo roll-out activities have been implemented smoothly. Opportunities to explore for integrating DI activities, for promoting DI/VI to other UN agencies and other government agencies, to collaborate with other donors if possible. . Vietnam has strengthened capacity on statistical focus for Government, other projects funded by other donors exploring opportunities to integrate in Annual Work plan activities related to DI/VI roll-out.

Yemen
June 2004: DevInfo TOT workshop organized by MENARO, two government staff and two UNICEF staff trained. November 2004: Advanced DevInfo lab training for census customization, three government staff and one UNICEF staff trained.

Zimbabwe
Thematic training is to be implemented in 2006.

Good Practices

B11. Describe good practices with respect to the implementation of DevInfo in your country or organizational setting?

Of the 80 countries that responded, 43 answered this question. Some common good practices observed are:

- Ownership by the government or the line ministries
- Customization of DevInfo to integrate national and provincial database systems
- Continuous support by UN agencies in the form of trainings/workshops
- Technical advantage of DevInfo in transferring data
- Good coordination amongst UN Organizations

Amongst these factors, ownership and commitment from the government has been a critical success factor in many of the countries—Bhutan, Nepal, Laos, Ghana, Jamaica, Malawi and Timor-Leste. While 32 countries have not answered this question, five others responded to this question as not applicable.

Good Practices

Afghanistan
Localization of MDGs has been accompanied by the localization of monitoring instruments based on DevInfo. Locally constructed templates and databases, which have made use of central template, are being used to monitor Local Development Strategies.

Algeria
A good practice is the assumption of responsibility of DevInfo by the National Office of the Statistics which is the central institution for the production, analysis and distribution of statistics.

Angola
Adoption of DevInfo by all UN Agencies to monitor the UNDAF indicators.

Argentina
It is in the stage of being implemented. It is important to develop concrete examples of indicators for working on training, creation of a local database in order to encourage participation not only at operational level but also at economic level with respect to the indicators. All areas which produce data are invited to participate.

Belize
DevInfo has been established and is being used in areas where it had not been contemplated such as in the judiciary to produce information and reports on family violence, youth in conflict with the law and other judicial issues.

Benin
Development of a pilot database at the level of UNICEF to show in a concrete way and with local data possibilities of the software of meeting the local needs. Ensuring all the possibilities to introduce the software: for example; 1) appropriateness of the development of Country Common Assessment CCA/UNDAF to monitor the use of a common database by the unit the United Nations System (UN), 2) orientation to INSAE which sought a software likely to manage all the data of surveys and the indicators generated by all these surveys.

Bhutan
The government's readiness to institute the DevInfo unit despite limited human resources was a welcome gesture. The continuous support by UNICEF should be given much credit. The regional office in organizing the trainings/workshop on DevInfo gave opportunity for the focal points to understand the software. The government focal persons showing interest to learn the software is commendable. Above all, it is the efforts and the understanding between the donor/s and DevInfo unit that can make DevInfo implementation a success!

Burundi
To set up a technical team of more than ten people whose profile is manager of sector databases (education, health, agriculture, environment...)

Cambodia
CAMInfo has been updated and released in a strategic manner, to coincide with the release of major surveys/data collection of national importance. CAMInfo version 1.1 was released in partnership with UNFPA, whose survey data were included. CAMInfo dissemination was also carried out jointly with UNFPA, coupled with training on the usage of survey data and CAMInfo, which was particularly successful.

China
1. Data transformation programme- The programme helps to transfer data in the format to a format compatible with DevInfo, so that it reduces the workload of staff and the errors that may arise otherwise. 2. Practice manual- A manual has been authored to encompass the answers and solutions to difficulties encountered while using the system. It is not a user manual that provides all round introduction, but more useful and targeted to the questions. 3. Periodic exchanges of experiences among users- At least once a year for nationwide users. 4. Quick feedback to questions raised.

Colombia
Implementation Database Pursuit Conflict in Colombia has helped to maintain civil employees updated in data, supporting to them in elaboration of presentations and projects

Costa Rica
It is possible to emphasize the benefits to work with the Social Authority as main partner since it facilitates the updated access to official information on development. It has generated a great knowledge and good experience to improve the impact of the tool equipment.

Ghana
We have managed to make Dev/GhanaInfo fully government owned. We have built consensus and raised awareness among the stakeholders on the need and usefulness of GhanaInfo and on the indicators it should   contain including the MDGs. We are still working on reaching agreement among stakeholders on the institutional framework for this initiative (government partners, UN partners, NGOs and the Civil Society)

India
1. Ownership by the Govt. of India 2. Strategic partnership with Census of India in obtaining official boundary maps to the lowest levels and electronic versions of voluminous census data 3. Good IT infrastructure and computer literacy among the stakeholders 4. High technical and financial support from UN system. 5. Easy access to DevInfo Support Group in Delhi.

Indonesia
We haven't started to fully implement DevInfo, neither in UNICEF office nor with government partners. It was planned to start the implementation by conducting training in September 2005, however, it did not take place since UNICEF and government were fully engaged with Tsunami related programmes.

Iran
We combined a very structured session on policy discussion on the DevInfo institutional mechanisms with the first national level orientation, user and database administration training, inviting high level representatives of line ministries, statistical agency and NGOs so that the discussion could address the issues such as focal agencies and inter-agency arrangements within the government and UN, which cannot be normally discussed among technical level representatives of the concerned agencies. Through this discussion, the proposal was made that the MDG monitoring focal agency of Iran (Management and Planning Organization) appoint the Statistical Center of Iran under the organization as a focal agency of the DevInfo implementation. It was successfully accepted.

Jamaica
Government ownership of the database and the incorporation with a standard publication of the Statistical Institute should contribute significantly to sustainability.-School Implementation Program (SIP) pilot initiated during 2005. Teachers were given User Training and Orientation Sessions held with the students. Response has been positive, especially at community colleges.

Kenya
1. Fully dedicated officer/person to handle the affairs of KENINFO 4.0 on full-time basis.

Kosovo
Creation of a database solely from UN sources has served as an example of the use and advantages of DevInfo software with local stakeholders. This has increased the visibility/advocacy of DevInfo among local institutions and Government's commitment to use the software for collecting and dissemination of data.

Laos
Create national ownership although it is a long term process. Dialogue within UNCT to get financial support and to ensure commitment from senior managers at the UNCT and GOL. Get key persons in government involved and interested.

Madagascar
Implementation by the UN and the key Ministries (INSTAT, Ministry charged with decentralization)

Malawi
1. Ownership by the government of Malawi; 2. Dedicated Database Team; 3. Good coordination amongst UN Organizations

Mauritania
The appropriation by national partners as of the beginning and the taking into account of the needs (example the CSLP in Mauritania); the existence of a national project of installation of a database; in Mauritania the basic project of social data within a national framework for statistics, DevInfo has been retained as a solution that this problem poses; in addition the dialogue of the agencies of the UN to support a common system is also a very good asset.

Mongolia
1) NSO is fully committed to monitor MDG indicators and provide data to the government. NSO provided updated data to the government for presentation on MDG implementation status in Mongolia during the UNGA in 2005. 2) The second national report on MDG will be prepared in 2006 and DevInfo will be a reliable database in this aspect.

Mozambique
1- In 2005, ESDEM was used as the main information source by all Working Groups established to develop the country second MDG Report. ToRs were developed for all WGs highlighting the need to constantly use ESDEM as the information source to drafting the MDG report (copy of ToRs can be shared on request).

Myanmar
Department of Health Planning is occasionally using DevInfo when they need to make a presentation to their Minister.

Niger
The installation of the DevInfo Task Force gathering the focal points of the government and teams of UNDAF and UN; financing of certain DevInfo activities on the budget of the coordination of the UN; behavior of the national workshop of validation of the list and definition of the indicators and the choice of the institutional framework of management of the base of data per consensus; the engagement of the branch managers; technical leadership of UNICEF.

Peru
1. A joint program of four agencies is created (modality of pooled funding) to implement DevInfo; 2. It is decided to develop DevInfo in-house and to advocate for its use

by the national statistical system once the conditions are appropriate; 3. Interagency group in charge of work planning; 4. Hiring of national coordinator for implementation of the system.

Rwanda
The consensus on the indicators (local) for Rwanda DevInfo. - the pooling of efforts of United Nations and the government.

Syria
1- I have been to Saudi to participate in DevInfo training course as a trainer 24-28/9/2005 to support country building the capacity of implementing Devinfo 2-I have been to Tunisia to participate in (Building Capacity and Statistical Literacy for MDG monitoring) seminar, where I participated as a DevInfo resource person.

Thailand
DevInfo organizational set up and good relationship between agencies; - Peer to peer support; - Customization of DevInfo Admin module; - Integrate with national and provincial database system; - Clearly identify and serve data users.

Timor-Leste
1. Strong national ownership and nationalization of the database 2. Establishment of DevInfo lab in NSD; 3. Acceptance of use by line Ministries; 4. Excellent collaboration, support and advocacy by UNCT; 5. Growing interest among civil society organizations and academic institutions.

Tunisia
A good practice was that the team of DevInfo Tunisia could profit from an orientation to Libya with a presentation DevInfo Tunisia; a team of the Statistical

Institute of Saudi Arabia benefited from training on the tool and the basics of the Tunisian database.

Uganda
The UgandaInfo database has been recognized and used as the national database for PEAP monitoring. Maps and data from UgandaInfo were used in the situation analysis for children and women.

Vietnam
With very limited budget given to this initiative, DI/VI has the special impact on statistical agencies and down to sub-national level. There is potential to promote transparency of metadata that has not happened in Vietnam before. VI will promote data sharing between different Government agencies and will highlight gaps, quality problems, conflicting indicator definitions and data collection methodologies. Though there are many statistical software already exist, National Statistics Office found DI/VI a very simple and strong tool to disseminate data to users and highly committed to promote this software. The MDGs form a national framework to mobilize different agencies to apply this software.

Yemen
Census adaptation: The Central Statistical Organization successfully produced the 1st report of 2004 census in DevInfo- The final census in February 2005. UNICEF supported the advanced DevInfo lab training in India in 2004 and the CSO continued to train its staff internally. As a result the CSO is fully equipped with the skilled staff for the software adaptation. All the expenses for the production of the 1st report were covered by CSO since they regarded the DevInfo as part of their own dissemination strategy.

UN Joint Programme for DevInfo

C1. What were the main factors which contributed to the development of a UN joint programme, if any? How did the joint programme evolve? Who were the key actors?

Out of the 80 respondents, while 26 did not respond to this question 10 respondents answered this question as "NA". Amongst those who answered this question, 21 respondents stated that although there had not been much progress in development of a UN joint programme, support from UN agencies in implementation of the programme was quite visible. The key actors in most of the cases were centered around UNDAF. The efforts of UNICEF and UNDP to initiate the process of a joint DevInfo programme was ongoing in the countries.

Key Joint Programme Elements

Afghanistan
DevInfo and its roll out is one of the joint projects pf the UN.

Albania
No joint programme, but good cooperation between UNICEF and UNDP at the beginning stage. The establishment of the database was then handed over to a UNDP project. Cooperation with UNICEF (HQ and Country Office) continues for the training of trainers. The follow up of UNDP project under the name "Data For Dialogue" will be in accordance with UN country programme and UNDAF and will be formulated in strong cooperation with UN country team.

Angola
The inclusion of DevInfo Focal person in the Resident Coordinator Unit has promoted the software to all agencies however the RCU and UNICEF remain the main actors. Joint training took place under the UNCT mandate, although no joint programme exists based on MoUs.

Benin
Since 2002, the UN acts by mutual agreement to support the Government of Benin in the development of BenInfo but there is no protocol signed for that. The annual work plans of the various agencies take into account the discussed support. The principal actors are UNICEF, UNDP and the National Council of Statistics (main partner, INSAE). The principal factors which made it possible to develop this collaboration was the success of the CCA Benin made thanks to the implementation of the common database of UN, the adoption of the tool by all of the UN, and the will of the persons in charge of UNICEF to have such a tool.

Bolivia
The implementation of DevInfo in Bolivia to date is part of an exclusive effort of UNICEF. Currently planning a training programme for the staff of NNUU on the User and Database Administration modules. This is being planned with support of the Office of the Resident Coordinator.

Burundi
The experience in joint program will be probably tested into 2006 with version 5.

Cambodia
CAMInfo is currently not being carried out through a UN joint programme. UNICEF is providing support to the implementation of the project 'on behalf' of the UN Country Team, although future plans include involvement of other agencies. The challenges faced is the relatively low level of engagement from UNDP in promoting CAMInfo.

China
There has not been much progress in the development of a UN joint programme.

Costa Rica
A joint program has not been established, however, in the process of creating a database on the MDGs, it was possible to incorporate synergies in the MDG 2005 Plan of Action with the lead taken by UNICEF. In the future, it is hoped that joint actions of cooperation will be taken to strengthen the institutionalization of Costa Rica Info in the country.

Dominican Republic
Although a joint UN programme has not been defined, a UN Statistics Group has been created by the UNCT as a focal point for coordination of statistics initiatives. The UNCT expects that coordinated support for strengthening national statistical capacity will be included in the forthcoming UNDAF and subsequent Country Programmes.

Egypt
Joint UN programme on DevInfo is not existent in Egypt at this point of time. The programme is currently run by UNICEF. However progress in this direction is imminent as the UNRC provides full support and avails funding for the transfer-to-government phase as needed.

El Salvador
No joint UN programme. Inter-agency issues need to be addressed.

Eritrea
UNDP, UNFPA and UNICEF

Ghana
We are still working on a sustainable joint programme between the UN, other donors and the government

Guyana
UNDP and UNICEF are pursuing the implementation together, but no joint programme yet.

India
Since the UN System in India works within the Framework of the X Five year Plan of the Govt. which encompasses all the ministries and departments a common database on social indicators has been warranted. The key players are Govt. of India, UN System and other data stakeholders.

Iran
All the concerned agencies have to have a good team spirit, internalizing the direction of the UN reform.

Jamaica
There is no programme at present, it is anticipated that the establishment of the secretariat will begin the process.

Kenya
Key actors: 1. UNICEF 2. UNDP 3. UNIFEM 4. UNFPA

Kosovo
UNDP and UNICEF are the two lead agencies in introducing and implementing DevInfo in Kosovo. As the process has only recently started no UN joint programme is in place yet. The MoU signed between UNICEF, UNDP, SOK and Ministry of Public Services related only to a very focused, time-bound and no-cost intervention. However, this is expected to be a first step towards future long-term programming that might take on board other UN agencies.

Kyrgyzstan
UN Joint Programme for DevInfo Implementation hasn't been developed yet in Kyrgyzstan.

Laos
The process took 8 months of dialogue, meetings and revision of proposals. It was required to find a champion in the government and commitment from senior managers at UNDP, UNICEF and UNFPA. The role of the programme officer of the project was essential as DevInfo was agreed to be part of a more comprehensive project. To find adequate counterpart, in terms of capacity but also in terms of mandate and to show clear results within a limited time has been a challenge in this area.

Macedonia
UNICEF and UNDP decided to work together within the framework of the Statistical Literacy Project, and the technical support provided by UNICEF on DevInfo.

Madagascar
Joint Program under development

Malawi
Since Malawi's Growth and Development Strategy encompasses all the nodal ministries, the UN joint programme on DevInfo has been warranted. The key players are Ministry of Economic Planning and Development (MEPD), National Statistical Office (NSO), UNDP, UNICEF, UNFPA.

Mauritania
In 2005 a joint programme was established based on the evaluation of the UNDAF involving UNFPA, UNDA and UNICEF. This project will be implemented in collaboration with the NSO.

Moldova
NB: UN Moldova does not have a joint programme on DevInfo, but a more comprehensive programme on Support to Strategic Policy Formulation and M&E of PRSP and MDG, where DevInfo is just a small component; Main factors -- pressure to implement the UN reform and undertake joint programmes; increased effectiveness of joint advocacy efforts; Evolution of JP -- quite problematic due to novelty of JP processes, lack of clear division of responsibilities and communication channels among all the partners involved; Key actors -- UNDP, UNICEF, Ministry of Economy and Trade

Mongolia
No joint programme has been developed as yet. UNDAF for 2007-2001 plans that an inter-sectoral integrated information system (linked to DevInfo) developed through participatory and decentralized mechanisms to provide socio-economic data for national and local level plans and for monitoring of socio-economic situation of the disadvantaged population

Nepal
Officially, the collaboration between UNDP and UNICEF on Dev Info has not been formalized as a joint programme through a MOU. Nevertheless, work planning and monitoring is conducted in a coordinated manner. UNDP had been supporting the National Planning Commission (NPC) for PRSP/Poverty Monitoring. NPC was looking for a monitoring tool/software. UNICEF had been supporting the Central Bureau of Statistics to establish DevInfo. The two initiatives were joined together so that NepalInfo is used to monitor PRSP/Tenth Plan and MDG indicators.

Niger
Under the technical leadership of UNICEF, a join programme between the UN and the Government has been initiated. It involves the Resident Coordinator and a DevInfo Task Force for implementation of the database, assessing needs and building capacities.

Pakistan
Joint programmes involved UNICEF and WFP; UNICEF and UNDP; and UNAIDS, UNDP, UNFPA, WHO and UNICEF. Factors that facilitated joint programs: issues of concern to more than agency such as water quality, girls education and HIV/AIDS.

Panama
The agencies of the system in order to offer a better service to the country have united efforts in subjects such as ONUSIDA; the project of fortification of the system of indicators; the Plan of Action on the Woman and at the moment works in an evaluation and revision of a new plan in the thematic group of sort. In addition to the interagency work the group has integrated itself that will elaborate the second CCA and the UNDAF.

Peru
The will of the agencies to advance in the process of harmonized programming, and the existing history of efforts of harmonization between the agencies joint program   Joint program development by interagency group of participant agencies and OPS/OMS Modality of management is " pooled funding "

Romania
The UN Reform, the MDGS reporting. UNICEF and the ISU were the main actors.

Rwanda
Interest to work similarly like the United Nations, and using the same words as it is of the socio-economic indicators into general and MDGs in particular. - the need for harmonization of the data (results) of the investigations carried out of share and others of the agencies sisters of the United Nations – the advantage of putting the joint efforts and of optimizing the results - especially a larger consideration of the governmental partners who would not speak about " several United Nations " as some imagined until there.

Tanzania
UNICEF and UNDP are in the NBS technical committee who oversees the daily activities of TSED and be part of the team who plan for the activities to be implemented for the quarter/year. So this help in understanding what kind of support will be coming from UNICE or UNDP.

Thailand
The joint programme on improving MDG monitoring capacity at the provincial and national level (UNICEF,UNDP, WB) depended on good existing

collaboration between these agencies already during the preparation of the first Thai MDG-report. As the report concluded that a lot of effort was needed to improve data quality and data availability, a joint effort from UN-agencies to work on that was a logical step. UNICEF is playing a leading role in this area.

Uganda
MDG and PEAP monitoring, key actors are UNICEF, UNDP in terms of building the database. In addition, UNFPA and WFP in contributing and data and it quality.

Uzbekistan
Initially trainings jointly conducted, but the lack of enthusiasm by UNCT. In 2006 it is expected to discuss further these issues.

Vietnam
UN Working Group is operating under the Memorandum of Understanding. Though the joint programme does not exist, there are some other relevant projects aiming at strengthening Government capacity in data collection and ability to monitor national commitments in the Social Economic Development Plans. UN WG with UN Resident Coordinator as a Chairman, UNICEF is leading technical process and accountable for the roll-out. This initiative will be highly promoted if all UN agencies have integrated into the Monitoring and Evaluation component of its regular country programme.

Zimbabwe
The desire to have a common national indicator database led to partnership. The main partners are CSO, UNICEF and UNFPA.

Time to Develop Joint Programme

C2. How long did the Joint Programme process take from conceptualization to MoU?

Most of the countries did not respond to this question. Out of the 24 countries that responded to this question, four countries stated that no MoU had been signed between the agencies. The time taken in this process ranges from one month to 2 years.

Time to Develop Joint Programme

Algeria
The process has been just launched, MoU was not signed yet.

Angola
No MoU between agencies has been signed, although discussions at the level of the UN Country that were minuted have taken place.

Benin
No MoU

Burundi
Without object

Eritrea
2 years

Ghana
about 6 months

India
The effort on UN common database have started in 2001. The first version of DevInfo was a UN product. Later it was adopted for Census in 2002. Finally the Dept. of Statistics, Govt. of India adopted in 2005.

Iran
Still on-going

Laos
8 months

Macedonia
Discussions have been ongoing since May 2005.

Malawi
1 year

Mauritania
The duration of the Review has Mi Course of UNDAF

Nepal
6 months to a year

Pakistan
An average of one month.

Panama
In the first report almost two years. In the second the process of the CCA is about to complete the first year.

Peru
2 months. Several alternatives were analyzed until arriving at the present scheme.

Romania
16 months

Rwanda
It is in hand

Swaziland
Not yet being planned

Tanzania
Implementation, plan and assessment

Uganda
No joint MOU for DevInfo implementation yet

Vietnam
June 2004 to Nov 2004.

Joint Programme Process Issues

C3. What made the process especially challenging? Or more efficient?

Out of the total 80 respondents only 27 countries responded to this question. The factors that made the process challenging included coordination amongst agencies, working under a common framework, increasing priority of DevInfo amongst other agencies, delays in signing of Joint Programme document, improving standardization of data usage etc. The details of country responses are given below:

Joint Programme Process Issues

Algeria
The development of the CCA made it possible to include/understand the interest of the implementation of DevInfo in UN. The common framework of the objectives of the millennium justified the common framework for the setting in of DevInfo. The reform and the will to work jointly are an opportunity. The UNICEF was an important actor, who took the leadership, for the implementation of DevInfo, in addition to the system of coordination of UNFPA.

Angola
The lack of specialist M&E staff in many of the agencies, plus the high turn over of UNCT staff, meant that it was necessary to explain the DevInfo concept many times.

Benin
Fill with enthusiasm and dynamism of the national coordinator (Kouassi Degboe). Will of the agencies and the government to work on a project considered important for the Benin one.

Burkina Faso
Coordination of all the partners

Bolivia
To date DevInfo has not been a priority for the other agencies of the System of NNUU.

China
The coordination among the agencies; and the technical expertise basically rests with UNICEF.

Eritrea
Within UN family, lead agency role was not initially clear. With national counterparts, delays faced in signing JP document.

India
Meeting the requirements of various UN Agencies and their key partners is a challenge. However, the joint effort avoided the duplication of efforts, improving the standardization of data usage and sharing of information.

Iran
Inter-agency team sprit, which affected how the Govt./NGOs partners would look at us as a UN team.

Laos
The adaptation phase is more technical related once there is commitment from stakeholders. What is more difficult is the implementation and ensuring that Lao Info is used and seen as a tool for MDG monitoring. There are challenges like little computer literacy, use of software, duplication of monitoring systems.

Malawi
Ownership by the Govt; Capacity building of the Govt, especially of NSO; One UN voice on data to the Govt. of Malawi.

Mauritania
The experience of collaboration, but especially the existence of a Follow-up and evaluation thematic group within the UN Country Team. The group has as a role to harmonize the concepts and to support the development of the monitoring and evaluation.

Moldova
Implemented context of election process followed by the public sector reform; Efficient - clear division of responsibilities among partners, outlined in a Memo; regular communication at the high managerial/policy level and technical level.

Nepal
It was challenging since it had to cover the broad areas of work by various UN agencies. - It was helpful in identifying the key indicators.

Niger
Waiting on the procedure of official handing-over of DevInfo by the Coordinator Resident at the time of a formal ceremony constitutes an obstacle; it was necessary to continue the pragmatic operationalization near the services; the major challenge remains the data-processing equipment and the weak use of data-processing tools in Niger.

Pakistan
Different implementation modalities.

Panama
As for the difficulties, different viewpoints exist of how the agencies see the CCA; some see it as an extension of what the agency does. It is important to arrive at a common understanding. The inter-agency workshops help to define and to unify criteria but it takes a lot of time.

Peru
1. The conformation of the interagency technical group facilitated the execution in the agreements that the representatives took. 2. The decision to develop and to implement the DevInfo in two stages: 1º "in-house" and 2º promotion within government, was a challenge that the system decided to undertake.

Romania
Interagency work made the process both challenging and efficient.

Rwanda
One of the favorable factors is the follow-up and monitoring of the socio-economic indicators which related to everyone without taking into account specific agency focus areas. This positioned DevInfo as a common database tool.

Thailand
Good relationships between the agencies, a request from the government, good relationships with the NSO and immediate availability of sufficient funds made the process very efficient

Uzbekistan
Quality of existing data, lack of enthusiasm.

Vietnam
UNWG: Mechanism to have regular meeting to comment on national database for a common standard metadata. No budget for common activities and no institutionalized mechanism for regular meetings so they were integrated into the agenda of monthly meetings of Heads of Agencies. There should be clearly defined instructions top down to all UN agencies on this subject.

Joint Programme Funding Mechanisms

C4. Why was the parallel, pooled or pass-through funding mechanism chosen? What assumptions were made in choosing the funding mechanism? How did partners determine which agency would serve as Managing Agent?
Only 24 countries have responded to this question. Out of these, seven countries have stated that there was no joint funding. In cases where there has been joint funding, the reasons have been to avoid duplication of transaction costs.

Joint Programme Funding Mechanisms

Angola
The use of the DGO transition fund allowed for the RCU to move ahead without any complex agency funding mechanisms. UNICEF was able to assist also when funding was difficult

Benin
The financing of the various partners is parallel. Each structure manages the financing of the activities which it supports.

Eritrea
Pooled funding mechanism chosen to avoid duplicate transaction costs. UNICEF chosen as Managing Agent because of ChildInfo/DevInfo technical background

Georgia
No joint funding, mostly UNICEF funds.

India
Each agency contributed towards the database activity of the RC work plan. UNICEF has been given the opportunity to act as the secretariat (with rotation chair) because its long standing experience in Child Info and other databases.

Laos
Using an existing project

Macedonia
Not yet chosen.

Malawi
Parallel funding. . Technical support and software development contract is being handled by UNICEF and physical strengthening of MASEDA cell is taken up UNDP. UNDP is leading the process as they directly interact with MEPD under which NSO works.

Mauritania
Parallel funding mechanism.

Moldova
Funding - pooled for the same partner in the government and parallel for different partners; Managing agent - UNDP as the partner putting the largest amount of money.

Niger
Parallel funding through the AWP of the agencies.

Pakistan
Parallel, to avoid cost-recovery charges on funds transferred from one agency to the other.

Panama
There is no managing agency, but UNICEF acts as a coordinating agency.

Peru
1. It was considered that the scheme of ´pooled funding´ was most suitable given the characteristics of work of the agencies in the country. 2. Managing agent is UNDP. It given that the project is situated physically in UNDP.

Romania
The pool funding mechanism was chosen because it was regarded as being more efficient in stimulating interagency collaboration. UNICEF was he initiating agency and became the Managing Agent.

Rwanda
Mechanism of financing: Parallel – UN agencies decided to entrust the coordination of the project of Rwanda DevInfo to UNICEF, which had already recruited a UNV Statistician.

Thailand
Parallel funding is used for the NSO, the lead agency for data collection and reporting in Thailand. UNICEF, UNDP and WB are managing their funds separately. It is under discussion how funds will be managed in the next UNDAF cycle.

Vietnam
Funding mechanism was not figured out yet. Each donor is funding VI roll-out activities through its own project.

Joint Programme Leverage

C5. Has the UN Joint Programme on DevInfo improved leveraging of UN agencies with government and donors?
Out of the 80 countries, only 27 responded to this question. Only eight out of these stated that the UN joint programme on DevInfo had improved leveraging of UN agencies with government and donors. For others it did not make much difference. For those saying "can't say", it was too early to realize the improvement. The negative responses mostly were due to the absence of joint programming or because it was in the initial stage.

Yes	No	Can't Say	NA
8	12	6	1

Joint Programme Leverage

Algeria
Not applicable at this stage in the evolution of the program.

Angola
No difference either way.

Benin
Yes, with a certain degree for the development of the UNDAF and premier national report/ratio on the setting in the work of the MDGs.

Eritrea
Too early to say as joint programming is still pending signature of national counterpart.

Georgia
Not yet

Guyana
If DevInfo is accepted, a joint project will certainly improve leverage of UN agencies

India
Yes. UN unified voice on database helped in doing business with government and donors

Iran
Ongoing

Laos
Yes, UN and government. Launch to be in November

Macedonia
Too early to say, but it was definitely an advantage for both UNDP and UNICEF to approach the SSO together

Malawi
Yes. Both government and donors are happy with the non-duplication of databases.

Mauritania
Not very obvious; have to see from now to the end of the programming cycle in 2008.

Moldova
No, UNICEF was the only agency which funded DevInfo activities.

Niger
This remains unclear. It is a great challenge to mobilize all the bilateral and multilateral support for DevInfo.

Pakistan
Not significantly.

Panama
Not yet, but we recognize that there is a potential that should be explored.

Peru
The program is being developed in-house in stage 1. As such, there is no change as result. However, the UN, government and donors have expressed interest to use the program in the second stage.

Romania
Not significantly.

Rwanda
It is what we hope for.

Tanzania
Yes, UNICEF and UNDP focal points are very conversant with the processes in the National Bureau of Statistics.

Thailand
No. The involved agencies are highly recognized mainly because of other interventions and activities. DevInfo is one of the smaller components.

Vietnam
Yes, because of DevInfo roll-out, government is convinced of advantages of this new technology for monitoring and evaluation. Line ministries can establish a sectoral database and share data with involved agencies.

Zimbabwe
Yes

Joint Programme Roles and Responsibilities

- -

C6. Have the arrangements (roles and responsibilities) been respected in the course of implementation of the UN Joint Programme for DevInfo?

Of the 25 respondents to this question, 14 responded positively. The Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) played a very constructive role in ensuring clear roles and responsibilities for the partner agencies. There were seven "can't say" responses, due to the lack of actual joint programming on DevInfo, or because the process was in the initial stage. Negative responses were mostly in the cases where it was either irrelevant in the context or it had not been planned.

Yes	No	Can't Say
14	4	7

Joint Programme Roles and Responsibilities

Afghanistan
Yes, all actors have taken a task and they have done their parts.

Angola
Yes

Benin
Broadly, yes.

El Salvador
No

Eritrea
Too early to say as joint programming is still pending signature of national counterpart.

India
By and large yes with occasional tensions.

Iran
Ongoing

Laos
There is currently an MoU where funding is channeled through a National Executed Project. A separate joint-programme is the next step. However UN agencies have different management arrangements. So for the moment it is wise to keep DevInfo as part of the existing project.

Macedonia
Too early to say

Malawi
Yes, the two leading agencies, UNDP and UNICEF have clear roles to play in the implementation of DevInfo.

Mauritania
More or less.

Moldova
Mostly yes.

Nicaragua
Yes, they have been respected.

Pakistan
Not relevant as UNICEF leadership was agreed by all UN agencies. UNICEF was the only agency with a PME setup.

Panama
Yes, although DevInfo is not yet implemented as a joint programme.

Peru
Yes. All the partners have respected the agreement.

Romania
Yes

Tanzania
We have an MOU which spells out the role of government, UNICEF and UNDP.

Thailand
Yes

Vietnam
Roles and responsibilities of UN agencies were not clearly identified in the implementation of DevInfo because there is not a UN joint programme for DevInfo yet. However, there are some projects funded by UN agencies aimed at strengthening government capacity in data collection, metadata and monitoring national priorities.

Joint Programme Reduction of Duplication of Work

C7. Has the UN Joint Programming contributed to reduced duplication of work among UN agencies and partners?

Out of the 31 responses to this question, twelve believe that joint programming did increase the efficiency by reducing duplication and encouraging a synchronized approach towards collection and dissemination of data on social indicators. Eight responded negatively to the question and an equal number were unclear in their response. The negative responses were on the account of the lack in many instances of any overlap in programs. For the "can't say" category, it was too early to comment as the process was still ongoing in their contexts.

Yes	No	Can't Say	Not applicable
12	8	8	3

Joint Programme Reduction of Duplication of Work

Algeria
Not applicable at this stage of evolution of the program.

Benin
It is clear that by using the same database at the national, departmental and sometimes communal level, there is a reduction of individual research for indicators by using the same indicators (with the same data), there is more coherence in the data provided by various sources.

Burkina Faso
Certainly, will contribute to reduce duplications among agencies.

El Salvador
No

Georgia
In process to discuss overlapping of data collection and databases.

Guyana
It certainly will, if DevInfo is accepted.

India
Yes, definitely,

Iran
Ongoing.

Kenya
If fully implemented it will reduce duplication. Currently, UNFPA is in the process of finalizing a similar monitoring tool with the NSO called Integrated Multi-Sectoral System, IMIS. This system stores raw data can produce indicators on maps.

Laos
No

Macedonia
Too early to say.

Malawi
Yes, definitely.

Mauritania
Joint program is not implemented yet.

Moldova
There was no other agency working and promoting DevInfo before the joint programme. Therefore, specifically in relation to DevInfo the project did not set this particular objective.

Nepal
Yes, UNICEF takes the lead and shares with the other UN agencies.

Niger
The table of estimated data needs and the analysis for those requirements already met, made it possible for UN agencies to direct their assistance of to strengthen data processing capacities in the services not equipped yet with computers.

Pakistan
Not significantly as the number of joint programmes was limited

Panama
No. It is a good question because other agencies such as UNDP (ATLAS system) have systems which are similar but different than DevInfo.

Peru
Yes. In addition it has helped to demonstrate the necessity to develop a greater project of mutual support in the production of social statistics in the country.

Romania
Yes in jointly assisting the government in MDG reporting.

Rwanda
This is what we are hoping for.

Tanzania
Yes, we are now in the process of holding a meeting with all M&E staff from all the UN agencies to discuss the kind of support that is provided to the government partners in data management and how this support can be used to support TSED activities.

Thailand
Yes

Uzbekistan
No (each agency still has their own statistical project with some overlaps).

Vietnam
That is the aim of meetings among donors to avoid overlapping support to same line ministry, government counterparts and partners. This can avoid overload work for partners. One institutionalized mechanism is required.

Joint Programme Reduction of Transaction Costs

C8. To what extent and in what means has the UN Join Programme for DevInfo contributed to a reduction of transaction costs for the government and for each of the UN agencies?

Out of the 22 respondents to this question, only five believe that joint programme for DevInfo contributed to reduction of transaction costs for government and for each of the UN agencies. In case of Moldova

Yes	No	Can't Say	Not applicable
5	3	9	5

Joint Programme Reduction of Transaction Costs

Benin
It is clear that there are economies of scale to use the same database with a common set of indicators rather than each one seeking the indicators in a separate way and there is less of individual research for indicators but it is difficult to evaluate in a more precise way the reduction of costs.

Burkina Faso
We await the realization in order to be able to evaluate.

Eritrea
Too early to say.

India
Reduction is for sure but not in a position to quantify.

Iran
Ongoing.

Macedonia
No funds have yet been transferred.

Malawi
Reduction is for sure but not in a position to quantify.

Moldova
Not sure for the government, but for UNICEF it had a higher cost of 8 percent recovery cost that the agency paid to the managing agent (UNDP).

Niger
Niger does not have a program yet the task force continues to work on this aspect; the Annual Work Plan of the Resident Coordinator remains the only joint plan while other AWPs are for individual agencies.

Peru
DevInfo is an example of how a joint project can help to create synergies and to use the resources more efficiently avoiding the duplicity of efforts.

Romania
It is premature to estimate this at the present stage.

Rwanda
It will become obvious for it will remove duplicate funding and identify certain unnecessary expenditures.

Tanzania
UNDP fund the poverty reduction activities in which TSED activities are also funded in the same way.

Thailand
Not for the moment.

Vietnam
If there is one joint programme for DevInfo, it will reduce cost for each UN agency and government counterparts. Training courses: UN agencies can divide support to government in conducting training courses. Sectoral database: UN agencies can divide support to government to establish sectoral databases. Technical assistance: each UN agency needs to have a DevInfo focal point available to assist respective government partners in database management.

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Customization Details

Africa	Responded	Country Customizations	Country/Agency Customizations	Adaptations	Editions
Algeria	Yes	Yes	Yes	1	1
Angola	Yes				
Benin	Yes	Yes	Yes	1	2
Botswana		Yes	Yes	1	1
Burkina Faso	Yes	Yes	Yes	1	1
Burundi	Yes	Yes	Yes	1	1
Cameroon		Yes	Yes	1	1
Cape Verde					
Central African Republic	Yes				
Chad	Yes	Yes	Yes	1	1
Comoros					
Congo					
Congo Dem. Rep.					
Côte d'Ivoire		Yes	Yes	1	1
Djibouti					
Egypt	Yes	Yes	Yes	1	2
Equitorial Guinea					
Eritrea	Yes	Yes	Yes	1	1
Ethiopia	Yes	Yes	Yes	1	2
Gabon					
Gambia The					
Ghana	Yes	Yes	Yes	1	2
Guinea	Yes	Yes	Yes	1	1
Guinea-Bissau					
Kenya	Yes	Yes	Yes	1	2
Lesotho					
Liberia					
Libya					
Madagascar	Yes	Yes	Yes	1	1
Malawi	Yes	Yes	Yes	2	2
Mali					
Mauritania	Yes	Yes	Yes	1	2
Mauritius		Yes	Yes	1	1
Morocco					
Mozambique	Yes	Yes	Yes	1	3
Namibia					
Niger	Yes	Yes	Yes	1	2
Nigeria					
Rwanda	Yes	Yes	Yes	1	1
Sao Tome and Principe	Yes				
Senegal					
Seychelles					
Sierra Leone		Yes	Yes	1	1
Somalia	Yes				
South Africa					

	Responded	Country Customizations	Country/Agency Customizations	Adaptations	Editions
Sudan					
Swaziland	Yes				
Tanzania	Yes	Yes	Yes	3	4
Togo					
Tunisia	Yes	Yes	Yes	1	2
Uganda	Yes	Yes	Yes	2	2
Zambia	Yes	Yes	Yes	1	2
Zimbabwe	Yes	Yes	Yes	1	1
AfricaInfo*			Yes	1	1
AGEI*			Yes	1	1
EmergencyInfo ESAR*			Yes	1	1
Africa - 53	27	27	30	34	46

Asia - ME	Responded	Country Customizations	Country/Agency Customizations	Adaptations	Editions
Afghanistan	Yes				
Armenia	Yes				
Azerbaijan	Yes				
Bahrain					
Bangladesh					
Bhutan	Yes	Yes	Yes	1	2
Brunei					
Cambodia	Yes	Yes	Yes	2	3
China	Yes	Yes	Yes	2	2
Cyprus					
Georgia	Yes	Yes	Yes	1	1
India	Yes	Yes	Yes	5	5
Indonesia	Yes				
Iran	Yes				
Iraq	Yes				
Israel					
Japan					
Jordan	Yes				
Kazakhstan					
Korea DPR					
Korea Rep					
Kuwait					
Kyrgyzstan	Yes				
Lao PDR	Yes	Yes	Yes	1	1
Lebanon					
Malaysia		Yes	Yes	1	1
Maldives		Yes	Yes	1	2
Mongolia	Yes	Yes	Yes	1	3

	Responded	Country Customizations	Country/Agency Customizations	Adaptations	Editions
Myanmar	Yes	Yes	Yes	1	1
Nepal	Yes	Yes	Yes	1	3
Oman		Yes	Yes	1	1
Pakistan	Yes	Yes	Yes	1	1
Philippines					
Qatar					
Saudi Arabia					
Singapore					
Sri Lanka	Yes				
Syria	Yes				
Tajikistan	Yes				
Thailand	Yes	Yes	Yes	1	1
Timor Leste	Yes	Yes	Yes	1	1
Turkey					
Turkmenistan	Yes				
United Arab Emirates					
Uzbekistan	Yes				
Vietnam	Yes	Yes	Yes	1	1
Yemen	Yes	Yes	Yes	1	1
ArabInfo*			Yes	1	1
MENA Info*			Yes	1	1
CSEC Info*			Yes	1	1
South Asia Info*			Yes	1	1
EAPRO DevInfo Database*			Yes	1	1
Asia - ME 47	27	17	22	28	35

Europe	Responded	Country Customizations	Country/Agency Customizations	Adaptations	Editions
Albania	Yes	Yes	Yes	1	1
Andorra					
Austria					
Belarus					
Belgium					
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Yes				
Bulgaria	Yes				
Croatia					
Czech Republic					
Denmark					
Estonia					
Finland					
France					
Germany					
Greece					

	Responded	Country Customizations	Country/Agency Customizations	Adaptations	Editions
Hungary					
Iceland					
Ireland					
Italy					
Kosovo *UN Administered Province	Yes	Yes	Yes	1	1
Latvia					
Liechtenstein					
Lithuania					
Luxembourg					
Macedonia	Yes				
Malta					
Monaco					
Netherlands					
Norway					
Poland					
Portugal					
Republic of Moldova	Yes				
Romania	Yes				
Russian Federation	Yes	Yes	Yes	1	1
San Marino					
Serbia and Montenegro					
Slovakia					
Slovenia					
Spain					
Sweden					
Switzerland					
Ukraine					
United Kingdom					
Europe - 42	8	3	3	3	3

Americas	Responded	Country Customizations	Country/Agency Customizations	Adaptations	Editions
Antigua and Barbuda					
Argentina	Yes	Yes	Yes	1	3
Bahamas					
Barbados					
Belize	Yes				
Bolivia	Yes	Yes	Yes	1	1
Brazil					
Chile	Yes				
Colombia	Yes	Yes	Yes	1	1
Costa Rica	Yes	Yes	Yes	1	2
Cuba					
Dominica					

	Responded	Country Customizations	Country/Agency Customizations	Adaptations	Editions
Dominican Republic	Yes	Yes	Yes	1	1
Ecuador	Yes				
El Salvador	Yes	Yes	Yes	1	1
Grenada					
Guatemala	Yes				
Guyana	Yes				
Haiti		Yes	Yes	1	1
Honduras	Yes	Yes	Yes	1	1
Jamaica	Yes	Yes	Yes	1	2
Mexico					
Nicaragua	Yes	Yes	Yes	1	1
Panama	Yes				
Paraguay	Yes				
Peru	Yes	Yes	Yes	1	1
Saint Kitts and Nevis					
Saint Lucia					
St Vincent and the Grenadines					
Suriname					
Trinidad and Tobago					
Uruguay					
Venezuela	Yes				
Canada					
United States of America					
DevInfoLAC*			Yes	1	2
MOSAICOS*			Yes	1	1
Americas - 35	18	11	13	13	18

Oceania	Responded	Country Customizations	Country/Agency Customizations	Adaptations	Editions
Australia					
Federated States of Micronesia					
Fiji		Yes	Yes	1	2
Kiribati					
Marshall Islands					
Nauru					
New Zealand					
Palau					
Papua New Guinea					
Samoa					
Solomon Islands					
Tonga					
Tuvalu					
Vanuatu					
Oceania – 14	0	1	1	1	2

Global	Responded	Country Customizations	Country/Agency Customizations	Adaptations	Editions
UNSD MDGInfo 2005			Yes	1	1
UNICEF SOWC Info			Yes	1	2
ILO IPEC Info			Yes	1	2
UN-Habitat UrbanInfo			Yes	1	1
UNHCR Ref Info			Yes	1	1
UNICEF MONEE Info			Yes	1	2
		0	6	6	9
Countries - 191	**80**	**59**	**75**	**85**	**113**