Partner Report on Support to Statistics

PRESS 2016

PARIS21

Partner Report on Support to Statistics

September 2016

PRESS 2016

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List of Acronyms

AAA	Accra Agenda for Action	**DHS**	Demographic and Health Survey
ACBF	African Capacity Building Foundation	**DRC**	Democratic Republic of Congo
AfDB	African Development Bank	**EAC**	East African Community
AFESD	Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development	**EASTC**	East African Statistical Training Centre
AFRISTAT	Observatoire économique et statistique d'Afrique subsaharienne – Economic and Statistical Observatory for Sub-Saharan Africa	**EC**	European Commission
		ECA	Europe and Central Asia
AFRITAC	African Regional Technical Assistance Centre (IMF)	**ECOWAS**	Economic Community of West African States
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome	**EFTA**	European Free Trade Association
AITRS	Arab Institute for Training and Research in Statistics	**ENEA**	Ecole Nationale d'Economie Appliquée (Senegal) – National School of Applied Economics
AsDB	Asian Development Bank	**ENSEA**	Ecole National Supérieure de Statistique et d'Economie Appliquée (Côte d'Ivoire) – National Higher School of Statistics and Applied Economics
ASEAN	Association of Southeast Asian Nations		
BCEAO	Banque Centrale de l'Afrique d'Ouest – Central Bank of Western African States		
		EU	European Union
BEAC	Banque des Etats de l'Afrique – Bank of African States	**EUROSTAT**	Statistical Office of the European Communities
		FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
BiH	Bosnia and Herzegovina		
CDB	Caribbean Development Bank	**GDDS**	General Data Dissemination System
CAN	Comunidad Andina (Andean Community)	**GDP**	Gross Domestic Product
CAR	Central African Republic	**HIV**	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
CARICOM	Caribbean Community	**HLF-4**	Fourth High Level Forum on Aid Effectiveness
CEMAC	Central Africa Economic and Monetary Community	**HMN**	Health Metrics Network
CISSTAT	Statistical Office of Commonwealth of Independent States	**IADB**	Inter-American Development Bank
		ICP	International Comparison Program
COMESA	Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa	**IDA**	International Development Association
CPLP	Communidade dos Paises de Lingua Portuguesa – Community of Portuguese-Speaking Countries	**IHSN**	International Household Survey Network
		IPA	Instrument de pre-accession – Pre-Accession Instrument (EU programme)
CRESS	Country Report on Support to Statistics		
CRS	Creditor Reporting System (OECD)	**ILO**	United Nations International Labour Organization
CWIQ	Core Welfare Indicators Questionnaire	**IMF**	International Monetary Fund
DAC	Development Assistance Committee (OECD)	**IsDB**	Islamic Development Bank
DIAL	Développement, Institutions, Analyses de Long-terme	**ISSEA**	Institut sous-régional de Statistique et d'Economie Appliquée – Sub-regional Institute of Statistics and Applied Economics
DCD	Development Co-operation Directorate (OECD)		
DFID	Department for International Development (United Kingdom)	**ISWGNA**	Inter-Secretariat Working Group on National Accounts
		ITU	International Telecommunication Union

LAC	Latin America and Carribbean		**SNA**	System of National Accounts
LAS	League of Arab States		**SPC**	Secretariat of the Pacific Community
LMIC	Lower Middle Income Countries		**SRF**	Statistics for Results Facility
LSMS	Living Standards Measurement Survey		**SSA**	Sub-Saharan Africa
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation		**STATCAP**	Statistical Capacity Credit/Loan
MAPS	Marrakech Action Plan for Statistics		**TFSCB**	Trust Fund for Statistical Capacity Building
MDG	Millennium Development Goals		**UK**	United Kingdom
MECOVI	Mejoramiento de la Encuestas de Hogares y la Medición de Condiciones de Vida (Program for the Improvement of Surveys and Measurement of Living Conditions in Latin America and the Caribbean)		**UNAIDS**	Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS
			UNCTAD	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
MENA	Middle East and North Africa		**UNDP**	United Nations Development Programme
MERCOSUR	Mercado Comun del Sur -- Southern Common Market (Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay, Uruguay)		**UNECA**	United Nations Economic Commission for Africa
			UNECE	United Nations Economic Commission for Europe
MICS	Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey		**UNECLAC**	United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean
NSDS	National Strategy for the Development of Statistics			
NSO	National Statistical Office		**UNEP**	United Nations Environment Programme
NSS	National Statistical System		**UNESCAP**	United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and Pacific
ODA	Official Development Assistance			
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development		**UNESCWA**	United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia
PALOP	Países Africanos de Língua Oficial Portuguesa (African Portuguese-Speaking Countries)		**UNESCO-UIS**	United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization – Institute for Statistics
PARIS21	Partnership in Statistics for Development in the 21st Century		**UNFPA**	United Nations Population Fund
			UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
PNG	Papua New Guinea		**UNIDO**	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
PRESS	Partner Report on Support to Statistics		**UNSD**	United Nations Statistics Division
PRSP	Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper		**UNSIAP**	United Nations Statistical Institute for Asia and Pacific
PPP	Purchasing Power Parity			
SADC	Southern African Development Community		**USA**	United States of America
SCB	Statistical Capacity Building		**USAID**	United States Agency for International Development
SESRIC	Statistical, Economic and Social Research and Training Centre for Islamic Countries		**WAEMU /UEMOA**	West Africa Economic and Monetary Union
SIDS	Small Island Developing States		**WHO**	World Health Organization

PRESS 2016 Highlights

The 2016 PRESS uses newly available data from an annual donor survey and the 2014 Creditor Reporting System (CRS) round to report on commitments to statistical capacity building between 2006 and 2014. The 2014 figures are expected to be adjusted upwards to the levels of 2011-2013 as additional projects for 2014 will be reported later this year.

$470 M	Support to statistics amounted to USD 470 million in 2014. This was on par with the USD 448 million in commitments in 2013.
0.25%	The share of Official Development Assistance (ODA) dedicated to statistics was 0.25% in 2014, mirroring the similarly low level of 0.24% in 2013.
$141 M	Demographic and social statistics receive the most support (USD 141 million), followed by economic statistics (USD 128 million) and general and methodological issues (USD 104 million).
72%	The top 5 providers of development co-operation in statistics (Canada; European Commission/EUROSTAT; FAO of the United Nations; IMF; World Bank) provided 72% of total commitments in 2014.

Beneficiaries of aid to statistics in 2014
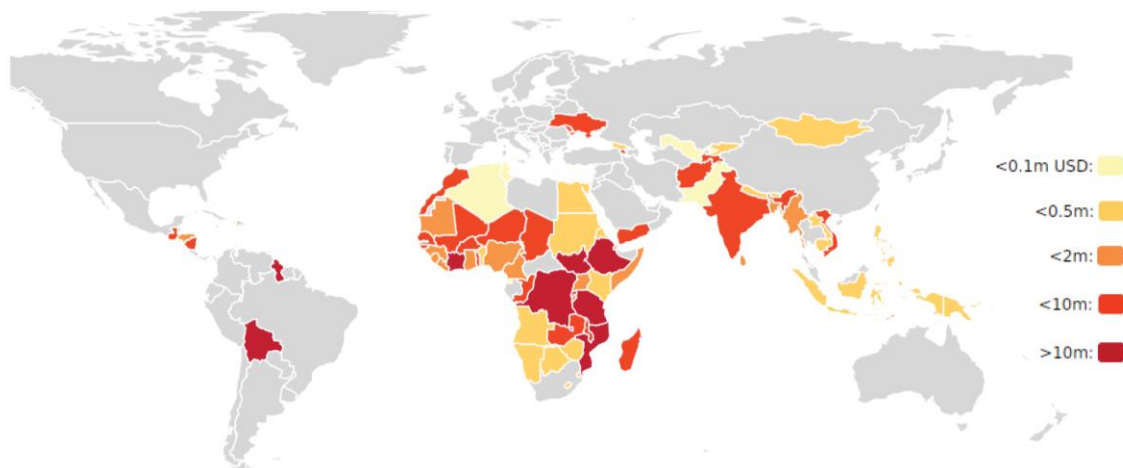
This map is for illustrative purposes and is without prejudice to the status of the sovereignty over any territory, to the delimitation of international frontiers and boundaries and to the name of any territory, city or area.

I. Introduction

Overview

It is now widely accepted that statistics play a fundamental role in development. Several reports issued from United Nations (UN) bodies on the 2030 Agenda highlight the need for sound statistics to inform policies and measure progress. Nevertheless, this PRESS report finds that the increased focus on statistics for development is still not reflected in aid figures. In 2014, support to statistics remained relatively low, comprising a mere 0.25% of Official Development Assistance (ODA). This has wide-ranging consequences, for without timely and accurate statistics, countries will not be able to underpin effective and sustained policies, programmes and services to help lift the poor out of poverty – and keep them there.

Many countries still struggle to meet statistical demands, particularly at a time of shrinking government budgets, despite raised awareness on the importance of statistics. More effort is therefore needed to ensure developing countries have the capacity and resources to better monitor progress on their own policy objectives as well as the newly adopted Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The UN's push for "data for development" is a very helpful step in this direction but there is still scepticism in the development community: The Economist (2015), in its January 24th issue, quotes the Copenhagen Consensus Centre's Bjorn Lomborg stating that "gathering data is hugely expensive" compared to other "value for money" investments for the SDGs. Jerven (2014) even concludes that such an investment will likely have a benefit-to-cost ratio smaller than one. To convincingly demonstrate the benefit of investing in official statistics, a UNECE-convened Task Force on "The Value of Official Statistics" is currently preparing a report that reviews the evidence from existing studies and methodologies. The group estimates, for example, a return of USD 16 in increased GDP for every USD 1 invested in educational statistics (see BOX 1 in this report, for the case study). These returns are on a par with even the most optimistic "value for money" investments for the targets of the SDGs (Copenhagen Consensus Centre, 2015). Furthermore, a coalition of development experts (Espey et al., 2015) reckons that producing data to measure the SDG indicators would only require an increase in support to statistics from currently 0.25% of ODA to 0.5%, as measured by this PRESS report.

The Partner Report on Support to Statistics (PRESS) aims to provide a snapshot of ongoing worldwide financial support to statistical development and an overview of trends. This information is intended to inform discussions on current investments and facilitate collaboration among partners

for the co-ordination of resources. The PRESS report measures financial support provided by multilateral and bilateral donors covering all area of statistics ranging from national accounts to human resources and training (see Classification of Statistical Activities in the Methodological Annex for more details). PARIS21 designs and administers the PRESS exercise to inform discussions on statistics, offering insight into what support is being channelled to which countries and when.

Measuring support to statistics comes with many methodological challenges thus the financial figures presented in the PRESS need to be interpreted with these challenges in mind. For instance, PRESS numbers rely on the OECD Creditor Reporting System (CRS) for ODA commitments supplemented by voluntary reporting from additional donors. Yet, full coverage of all programmes cannot be guaranteed. Furthermore, the reported commitments can be seen as an upper bound to the actual support to statistics for three main reasons. First, double counting of projects may occur when the donor and project implementer report on the same project or when all project co-financers report project totals. Second, the reported numbers may be inflated by working with project totals for multi-sector projects, which comprise only a small statistics component. Finally, the PRESS reports on donor-side commitments which do not always translate to actual disbursements to the recipient countries.

The methodology of this report, which is detailed below, has been developed to address most of these methodological challenges. Today, the PRESS gives the most comprehensive account of how much money the international community spends on statistics, in which areas and for which regions and countries.

Within the last two years, there have been several other reports on international support to statistics, which are either based on PRESS data or complement this report. This year, the recently established Global Partnership for Sustainable Development Data (GPSDD) will produce the first *State of Development Data Financing* (SDDF) report. The 2016 SDDF (forthcoming) will specifically report on the funding gap to produce the necessary data to monitor the SDGs in the 77 IDA/Blend countries and beyond, as well as on a possible funding strategy to help fill this gap. Open Data Watch's *Inventory of Financial Instruments*[1], first published in June 2015, reviews the mechanisms of the most dominantly used funding mechanism: trust fund grants. It provides a comprehensive inventory of trust funds along with recommendations on how these can best support the data revolution for sustainable development. Since 2015, EUROSTAT has collected data on support to statistics in its annual *Donor Co-ordination Survey*. This survey is complementary to the PRESS as it focuses on recipients in other target countries, with a more limited scope on enlargement, Eastern

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[1] See http://opendatawatch.com/monitoring-reporting/aid-for-statistics/

European, Caucasus and Central Asian (EECCA) countries, as well as Mongolia and European Neighbourhood countries in the south. The EUROSTAT report is circulated to participating donors for the purpose of co-ordination and is not publicly available online.

BOX 1: Return on Investment in Educational Statistics

Measuring the return-on-investment of statistics is riddled with methodological challenges ranging from multiple users and uses of data (so it is often not even clear where to expect impact) to the practical impossibility of running rigorous Randomised Controlled Trials (because withholding information is unethical or because of the spillover of information between treatment and control groups). Following a rare policy change in 2001, Wales stopped publishing school performance statistics while England continued. We compare a composite measure of cognitive skills (the aggregated PISA scores of Mathematics, Science and Reading) for England and Wales in 2003 (baseline) and 2009 (endline). Based on this quasi-experiment, the resulting difference-in-difference of 10 test scores corresponds to a 0.1 standard deviation improvement on the PISA scale in England compared to Wales. Hanushek and Woessmann (2012) and OECD (2010, p. 15) estimate that an increase in PISA scores by 0.1 standard deviations yields a 0.174 percentage point increase in GDP. Given England's GDP of GBP 1.38 trillion (ONS, 2015) in 2015, this results in an estimated improvement in economic production of GBP 2.4 billion (= 0.00174 x GBP 1.38 trillion) per year. In relation to the cost of the examination system run by private exam boards that charge about GBP 300 per student (i.e. GBP 300 x 500 000 = GBP 150 million), this corresponds to an estimated return on investment of 1500% (= (GBP 2 400 million – GBP 150 million)/ GBP 150 million) from producing the league tables. That is a return of GBP 16 for every GBP 1 invested in educational statistics.

Source: UNECE Task Force on the Value of Official Statistics (2016).

Methodology

The PRESS exercise is conducted annually[2] to report on trends in support to statistics. The current report updates the PRESS 2015 results for calendar years 2006 to 2014 with CRS data for 2014. To ensure comparability over time, the methodology is applied retrospectively for all years. This section reviews the methodology.[3]

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[2] The PRESS exclusively reports on years where data from both the CRS and the PRESS questionnaire is available to facilitate comparisons over time. The use of the CRS, which reports 2014 commitments in January 2016, results in a two-year time lag for the PRESS reporting. The current issue published in 2016, therefore reports on commitments to statistics up to 2014.

[3] The methodology used in compiling PRESS data is described in the 2009 PRESS methodology report at http://www.paris21.org/sites/default/files/PRESS2009-methodology.pdf.

The PRESS methodology uses a text mining technique to identify statistics projects in the CRS database that are not currently labelled as support to statistics. This approach avoids double counting projects as CRS is the only data source used for DAC members.

The aim of the PRESS is to provide a full picture of international support to statistics. To this end, the report draws on three distinct data sources. The first source of data is the OECD Creditor Reporting System (see BOX 2), which records data from OECD Development Assistance Committee (DAC) members and some non-DAC donors, and provides a comprehensive accounting of ODA. Donors report specific codes for the sector targeted by their aid activity. Statistical capacity building (SCB) is designated by code 16062. Second, when SCB is a component of a larger project, it is not identified by this code, causing the CRS figures to underestimate actual levels of support for international aid. PARIS21 seeks to reduce this downward bias by searching project descriptions in the CRS for terms indicating a component of SCB. This data source is new and the methodology is presented in BOX 3. Third, and finally, the PARIS21 Secretariat supplements this data with an online questionnaire completed by a global network of reporters. The questionnaire covers a subset of the variables collected in the CRS and some additional variables specific to statistical capacity building. Reporting to the questionnaire is voluntary, offering an opportunity for actors to share information on their statistical activities. Reporters to this questionnaire are countries that do not report to the CRS, as well as multilateral institutions with large portfolios of statistical projects that have requested to report to the PARIS21 Secretariat directly.

BOX 2: The Creditor Reporting System

The CRS is the official source of information on aid commitments from OECD member countries, as well as a number of multilateral organisations. It was established in 1967, jointly by the OECD and the World Bank, with the aim of providing participants with a regular flow of data on indebtedness and capital flows. Calculating capital flows and debt stock remain key functions of the System but others have evolved over the years. In particular, the CRS aid activity database has become the internationally recognised source of data on the geographical and sectorial breakdown of aid and is widely used by governments, organisations and researchers active in the field of development. It is updated on an ongoing basis in accordance with the relevant directives. The PRESS draws on the ODA portion of the database, which includes both geographic and sectorial information on projects, to identify those targeting statistics. The CRS also includes data on Other Official Flows and Official Export Credits.

Source: OECD (2007)

The recipient countries[4] covered in the PRESS exercise fall into four categories: those eligible to borrow from IDA,[5] lower income countries (LIC), lower middle income countries (LMIC) as defined by OECD DAC,[6] and all African countries. Although PARIS21 activities and reporting focus on the least developed countries, African upper middle income countries are included in this exercise because the 2006 Light Reporting Exercise (LRE) — the process that evolved into the PRESS — reported on support to statistics across the entire African continent. By retaining all African countries in the PRESS users interested in statistical development in Africa are able to sketch trends back to the original LRE. The complete list of countries is available in the Methodology Annex below. Support that is not country-specific is shown in the tables below under the category "unallocated.

BOX 3: Identification of Commitments to Statistics in the CRS

The project descriptions in the CRS database are searched for statistics components by applying two filters: a set of 150 keyword sequences (and their permutations) in three languages and 20 sector codes to control for context. More than 90% of project descriptions are in English, French and Spanish so these languages have been selected as filters. For the selected sectors, projects are considered to have a significant statistics component if their project description contains at least one keyword sequence per 50 words.

Keyword sequences indicating a statistics component are identified in a three-stage process. First, project descriptions are split by language, common words such as 'the', 'is', and 'at' are removed and the remaining words are reduced to their word stem. Second, for each language, word sequences, such as 'statist capac' for statistical capacity, are identified as related to statistics if these sequences are at least four times more likely to appear in projects that were labelled as support to statistics (designated by purpose code 16062) than in those that were not. Third, word sequences are verified manually by analysing the corresponding sentences.

The limitation of the analysis to 20 sector codes allows for further context specific control. For instance, projects in the 'mineral prospection and exploration' sector use 'geospatial data' from 'field surveys' but do not contribute to a country's statistical capacity. The analysis therefore only considers sector codes that are frequently reported together with sector code 16062 for statistics. The most relevant sector, with 54% of projects identified, is 'Population policy and admin management' which includes support for census and civil registration, followed by 'Public sector policy and admin management' (15%) and 'Multi-sector aid' (12%).

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4   This document and all maps included herein are without prejudice to the status of or sovereignty over any territory, to the delimitation of international frontiers and boundaries and to the name of any territory, city or area.
5   The list of IDA borrower countries (http://www.worldbank.org/ida) is periodically updated. This report reflects countries with IDA borrowing status as of October 2014.
6   This report includes countries with LMIC status according to the October 2014 DAC list of Official Development Assistance recipients (http://www.oecd.org/dac/stats/daclist.htm), which is updated every three years.

Use cases and best reporting practices

The figures reported in the PRESS provide an upper limit to the actual support to statistics. This reporting is useful to convincingly demonstrate that support to statistics remains extremely low. To move closer to the actual support to statistics, the PARIS21 Secretariat has identified and implemented several best practices in reporting. This section upholds these best practices using three recent use cases of the PRESS data: (i) estimating funding gaps in statistics, (ii) monitoring SDG Target 17.19 and (iii) determining countries' absorptive capacities.

To provide an accurate picture of support to statistics, reporters to the PRESS questionnaire indicate their role in a project to flag multiple reporting from donors and implementers. CRS reporters break down their projects by sector to help identify statistics components in multi-sector projects.

A first use case of the PRESS comes from the Needs Assessment for SDG monitoring[7], co-ordinated by the Sustainable Development Solutions Network (SDSN) in collaboration with PARIS21, Open Data Watch and others in early 2015. This exercise aimed to establish the funding gap to produce the data required to monitor the SDGs in the 77 IDA/Blend countries.[8] The PRESS headline number of global commitments to statistics was a major input on the supply side of funding. However, to ensure the global numbers are accurate, it is necessary to correct the double counting of aid that arises when donors and implementing agencies report the same project twice. To circumvent this issue, multilateral reporters to the PRESS questionnaire indicate their role as "implementer" (vs. "donor") when they manage or implement a project financed by another donor. Such reporting allows the PARIS21 Secretariat to ensure that these commitments appear only once in the global number, resulting in a more accurate estimate.

Another use case of the PRESS headline number is the monitoring of the indicator for SDG Target 17.19: "Financial and other resources made available to strengthen the statistical capacity in developing countries" at the country level. However, a limitation of the CRS is that it does not allow reporters to enter a list of recipients when reporting on multi-recipient projects. It is thus unclear which share of the support goes to a specific country. To solve this problem of identification, some CRS reporters already split their projects into sub-projects – one per recipient country – with each carrying their respective share of the total project commitment. The same reporting practice is followed to indicate what share of a multi-sector aid project goes to statistics. PARIS21 encourages

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[7] See http://unsdsn.org/resources/publications/a-needs-assessment-for-sdg-monitoring-and-statistical-capacity-development/

[8] See http://data.worldbank.org/about/country-and-lending-groups

this practice and has incorporated it in its methodology to ensure the successful measurement of resources available to strengthen statistical capacity at the country level.

Finally, the PARIS21 Road Map for a country-led data revolution[9], the Needs Assessment for SDG monitoring and others are now calling for a doubling of support to statistics. To assess countries' absorptive capacity to make effective use of such an increase in funding, the reporting needs to go beyond commitments of international aid. Two measures for a country's absorptive capacity are actual disbursements (as opposed to commitments) of aid money and domestic resources already invested in support to statistics. To give a clearer picture of these measures, the PARIS21 Secretariat provides technical support to countries to produce a budget as part of the National Strategies for the Development of Statistics (NSDS)[10] and to undertake Country Reports on Support to Statistics (CRESS).[11]

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[9] See http://datarevolution.paris21.org/
[10] See http://www.paris21.org/NSDS
[11] See http://www.paris21.org/success_stories2011_10

II. Summary of the main findings from PRESS 2016

1.   **The 2016 PRESS uses newly available data** from an annual donor survey and the 2014 Creditor Reporting System (CRS) round to update figures on aid to statistics for 2006-2013 (previously reported in the 2015 PRESS) and report new figures for commitments in 2014. The 2014 figures are expected to be adjusted upwards to the levels of 2011-2013 as additional projects for 2014 will be reported later this year. All findings should therefore be interpreted with this caveat in mind.

Trends in PRESS 2016

Figure 1. **Global Commitments to Statistics. Total amount by data source**
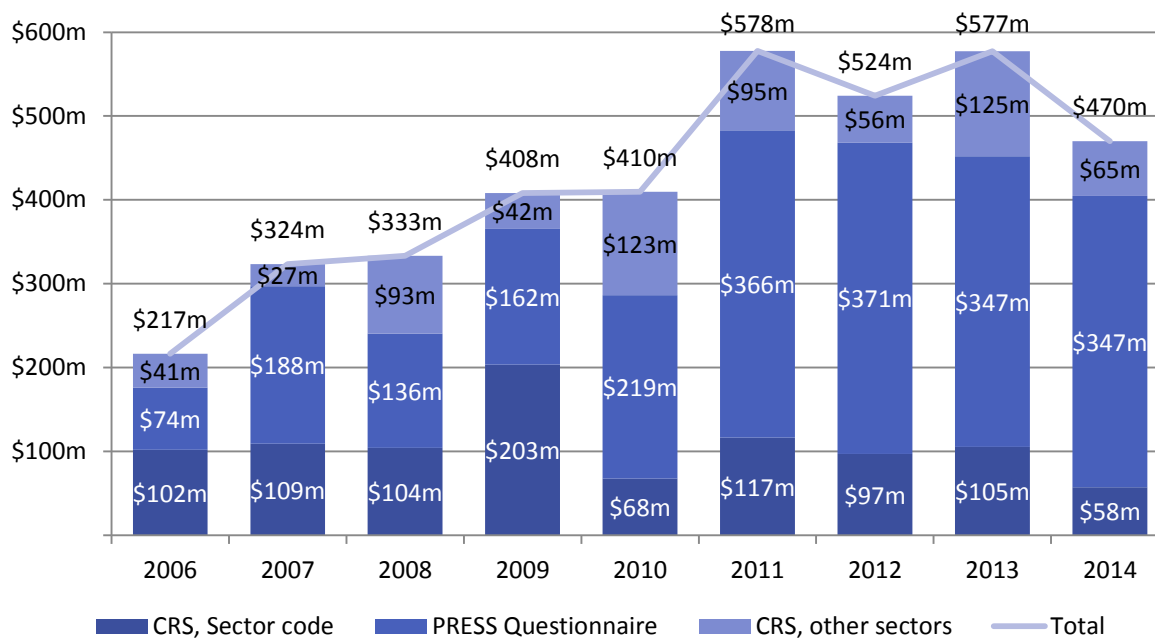
Link to Figure Data: PRESS 2016_Figure Data

Figure 2. **Global Commitments to Statistics. Per capita and as percentage of ODA**

2.   **Support to statistics remains low.** 2014 commitments to statistical development of about USD 470 million show a 20% decrease from 2011 and 2013 (see Figure 1). This decrease led to a drop in the share of ODA dedicated to statistics from 0.31% in 2012 and 2013 to 0.25% in 2014. This should, however, not be interpreted as a general trend because commitments often span multiple years and fluctuations in annual figures are there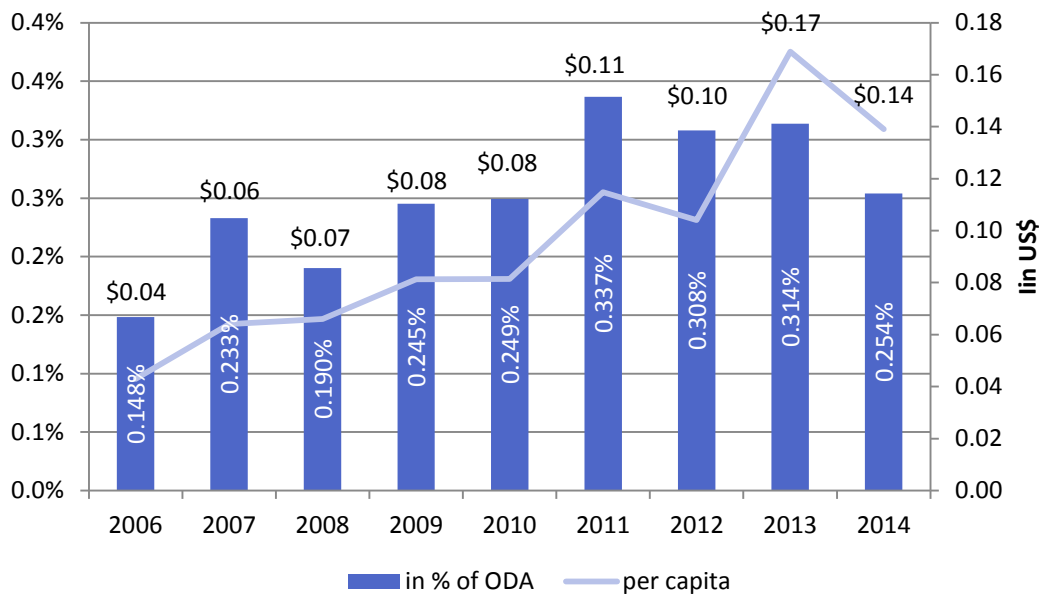fore common. Overall, it appears that global commitments remained constant over the last three years (2011-2013). In 2014, commitments also decreased in per capita terms, falling from USD 0.17 in 2013 to USD 0.14 in 2014 (Figure 2).[12] This change was caused by two phenomena: first, a global decrease in total commitments in 2014 ($470M compared to $577M in 2013); second, a peak in 2013 that can be explained by changes in the PRESS coverage. In 2013, a total of 11 countries (i.e. Albania, China, Colombia, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, FYR of Macedonia, Iran, Jordan, Niue, Peru and Thailand) changed status from LMICs to Upper Middle Income Countries (UMICs), and hence have not been covered in reporting for the last two years. In turn, populations covered by the PRESS decreased from 5 billion in 2012 to 3.4 billion in 2013 and 2014. The total amount of aid to statistics remains negligible when compared to other sectors[13] of ODA such as 'Education' or 'Health'. Figure 3 illustrates that Statistical Capacity Building comprises only a small portion of the share of ODA sectors, about 0.25%.

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[12] Population figures are drawn from the UN Population Division. See http://esa.un.org/wpp/Excel-Data/population.htm
[13] Sectorial categories and data taken from the CRS.

Figure 3. **Share of Sectors on ODA, 2014**
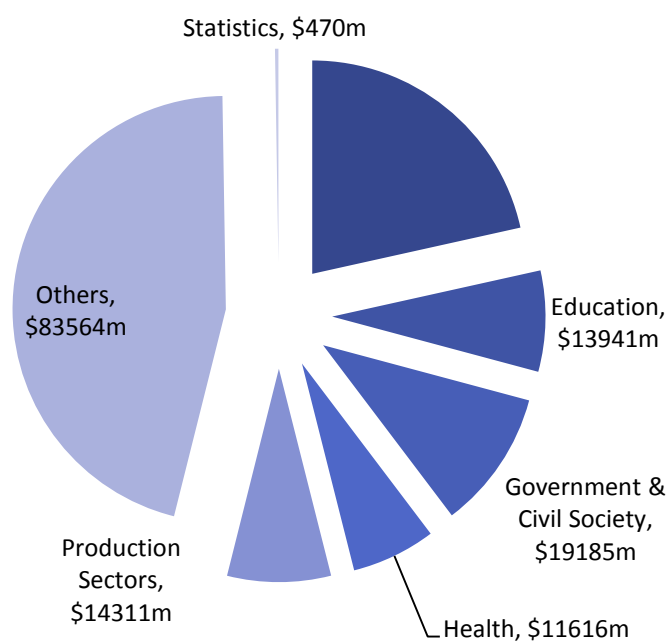
Link to Figure Data: PRESS 2016_Figure Data

3. **The reported alignment of commitments with National Strategies for the Development of Statistics (NSDSs) remains at a high level.**[14] Between 2012 and 2014, the share of commitments reportedly aligned with an NSDS drops from 86% to 78% but remains at an overall high level (see Figure 4).

Figure 4. **Alignment of Projects with NSDS**
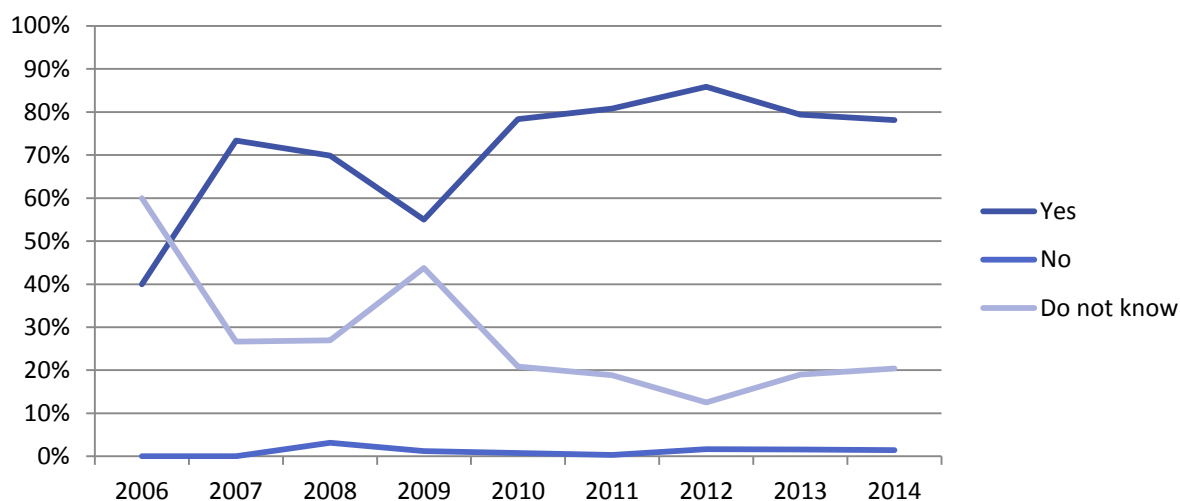
Link to Figure Data: PRESS 2016_Figure Data

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[14] For details on the status of NSDSs in specific countries see most recent PARIS21 publication NSDS Progress Report at www.paris21.org/nsds-status

BOX 4: What is a National Strategy for the Development of Statistics?

A National Strategy for the Development of Statistics (NSDS) is undertaken to provide a country with a strategy for developing statistical capacity across the entire national statistical system (NSS). The NSDS will provide a vision of where the NSS should be in five to ten years and will set milestones to achieve this vision. It will present a comprehensive and unified framework for the continual assessment of evolving user needs and priorities for statistics, and for building the capacity necessary to meet these needs in a more co-ordinated, synergistic and efficient manner. It will also provide a framework for mobilising, harnessing, and leveraging resources (both national and international), and a basis for effective and results-oriented strategic management of the NSS.

As of January 2016, of the 77 IDA borrowers, 42 are currently implementing their strategies. A total of 93.5% are currently engaged in an NSDS process. In Africa, 36 of the 40 IDA countries on the continent are designing or implementing a statistical strategy.

Source: http://www.paris21.org/NSDS

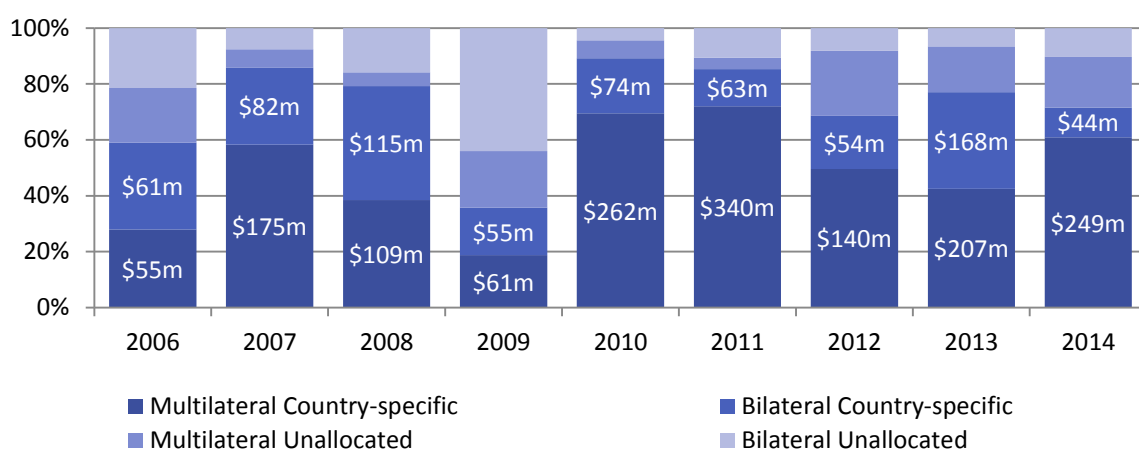4.   **Multilateral, country-specific assistance remains the most popular means through which donors channel support to countries.**[15,16] Figure 5 shows that support from multilateral bodies accounted for less than 50% of total aid to statistics in 2009-2010 but increased to approximately 70% in 2011 and 2012, respectively. However, the shares of country-specific aid diminished slightly between 2012 and 2014.

Figure 5. **Allocation of Aid to Statistics**

Link to Figure Data: PRESS 2016_Figure Data

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[15] Multilateral support in this context refers to support coming from multilateral institutions, and country-specific assistance refers to projects for which there is a single country recipient.

[16] The interested reader is referred to Open Data Watch's Inventory of Financial Instruments which provides further information about options for channelling aid funds at http://opendatawatch.com/monitoring-reporting/aid-for-statistics/

5.   **The target of statistical support is shifting with a relative growth in support to demographic and social statistics** compared to 2006 and 2007, the first years of reporting, (from USD 37 million to USD 141 million in 2014). Economic Statistics have always been among the dominant categories, accounting for USD 128 million in 2014. Strategic and managerial issues accounted for the third largest amount, USD 104 million. Figure 6 shows the breakdown of aid to statistics across areas of statistical development.

Figure 6. **Areas of Aid to Statistics**
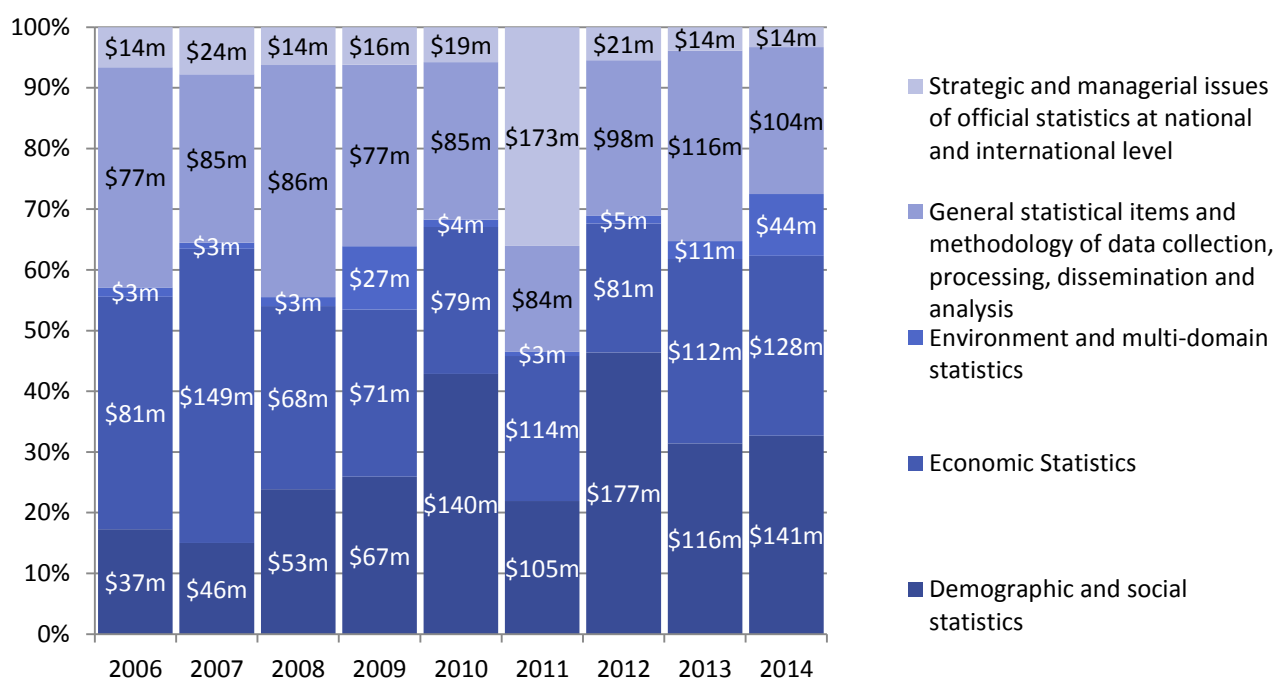
Link to Figure Data: PRESS 2016_Figure Data

The numbers in Figure 6 reflect the absolute dollar amount of commitments for each area while the bars indicate the relative share of commitments in the respective area. Since commitments can fulfil multiple purposes, the numbers each year will not necessarily add up to the total number of commitments.[17]

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[17] The purpose of a commitment is reported according to the statistical categories based on the "Classification on activities in the domain of Statistical capacity building, adjusted for the reporting of donor and recipient activities", developed by an inter-agency task team that defined PRESS methodology. This classification is largely based on the Classification of Statistical Activities used in the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe's (UNECE) Database of International Statistical Activities, and, since 2009, for the list of subject matter domains in the Content-oriented Guidelines, produced by the SDMX (Statistical Data and Metadata eXchange) initiative. For more details, see the Methodological Annex.

Key findings by recipient

6.   **The distribution of support among regions has also changed compared to 2013, reflecting trends in earlier years of reporting**. Africa received the largest share of total support with 58% (USD 237.7 million), whereas in 2013, almost half (42%) of reported commitments went to Asia-Pacific. This was mostly due to the development of the Bangladesh Poverty Database, which made up 25% of support to Asia. In 2014, Latin America and the Caribbean received 13% of total statistical support, equivalent to USD 52 million, Eastern Europe 8% (USD 34.1 million) and Asia-Pacific 7% (USD 29.5 million). A further 14% (USD 55.7 million) was committed to global projects and programmes that were not country-specific. Previous PRESS reports show that Africa has historically received the lion's share of statistical support. The 2013 shift towards Asia-Pacific should not be overstated given that it is driven by big multi-year commitments which would explain the volatility.

Figure 7. **Commitment in 2014, by Geographical Region**
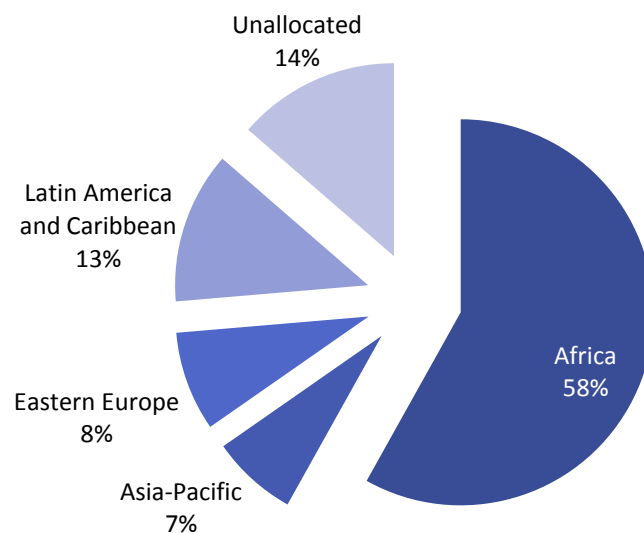
Link to Figure Data: PRESS 2016_Figure Data

7.   **Support to statistics remains concentrated** on certain countries with the top 25 recipients receiving more than 60% of support**. Countries in this ranking reappear from year to year: 15 of the top 25 recipients have been on the list at least three times. A similar concentration was observed in the top five recipients in per capita terms between 2006 and 2014: while countries like Tanzania, Bolivia and Rwanda rank high in total terms, small islands states like Niue, Tuvalu and Dominica dominate the top five in per capita terms.

Figure 8. **Top Five Recipients of Country-specific Aid**
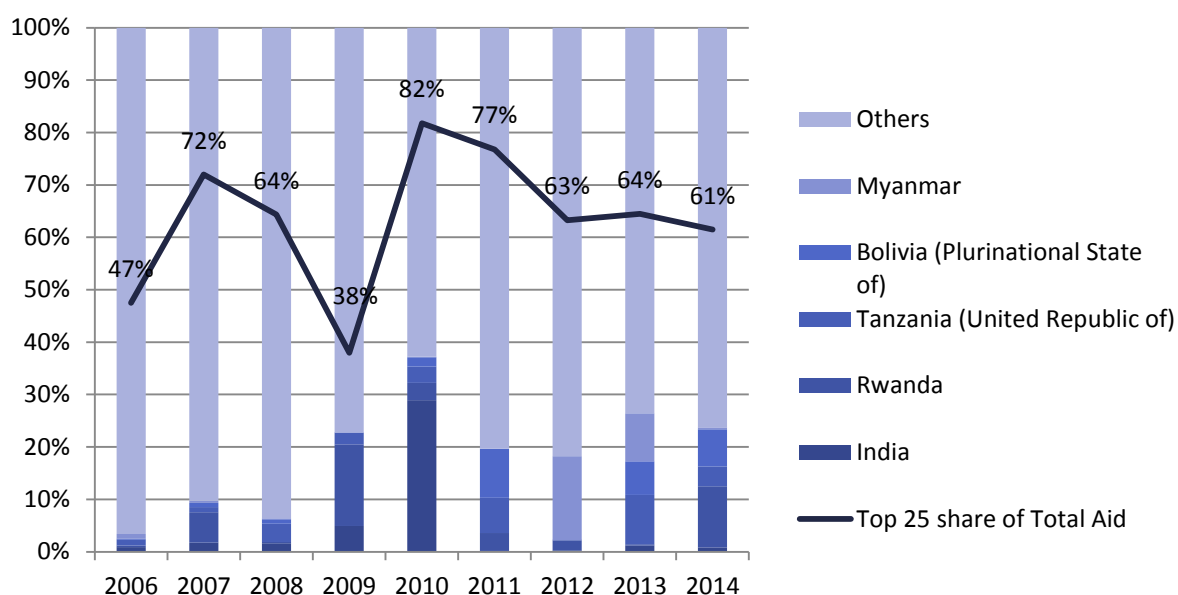
8.   **Countries with the lowest statistical capacity do not always receive the most support.** By matching the figures on commitments with the World Bank country statistical capacity scores,[18] one can begin to determine whether a relationship exists between the volume of statistical support provided to countries and their need to develop capacity. Drawing a correlation between the two variables can be deceptive, as support to statistics often depends on multiple factors such as actual funding needs of each individual country and probably shows a time lag in impact. Nevertheless, PRESS data and the World Bank's scores can provide an initial view of the situation. Countries receive roughly the same levels of support, whatever their overall statistical capacity score, with about USD 0.12 per capita above the second quartile. However, countries in the lowest quartile of the distribution received less funding per capita (USD 0.09) than countries with high scores (USD 0.12).

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[18] On an annual basis, the World Bank updates its "country-level statistical capacity indicator based on a set of criteria consistent with international recommendations." This indicator – on a scale of 0 to 100 – is available for more than 140 countries. See http://bbsc.worldbank.org. This excludes those PRESS countries for whom the World Bank has not calculated a statistical capacity score (DR Korea, Kosovo, South Sudan and Tuvalu).

Figure 9. **Average per Capita Commitment in 2014**
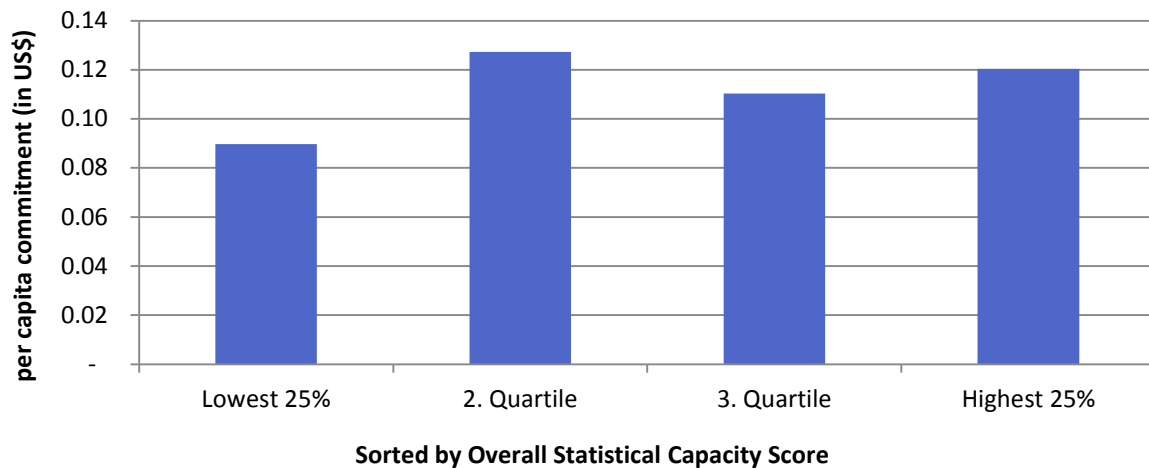
Link to Figure Data: PRESS 2016_Figure Data

Small Island Developing States

9.   **Small Island Developing States (SIDS)[19] receive the highest levels of support in per capita commitments**, though this is not reflected in absolute values. In the past three years (2012-2014), SIDS covered in the PRESS received total commitments worth approximately USD 44 million. In comparison, countries with a number of inhabitants close to that of all SIDS combined (i.e. approximately 26.2 million for the 25 SIDS covered this year) such as Nepal (USD 1.7 million) and Iraq (USD 1.2 million) received less; one exception being Afghanistan where commitments amounted to USD 41 million.

Figure 10. **Small Island Developing States with > USD 1 million of Commitments in 2012-14**
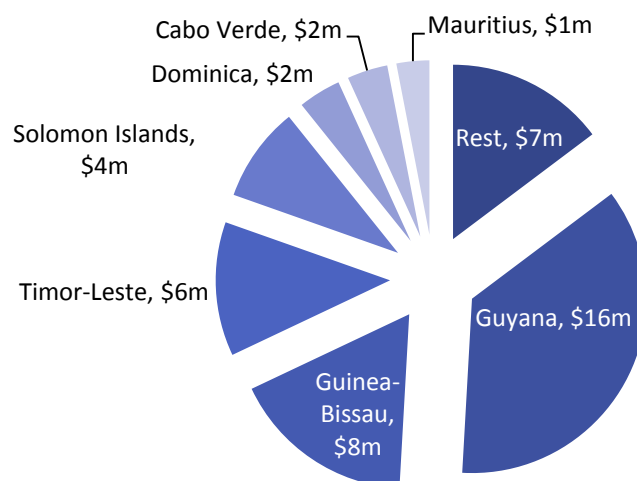
Link to Figure Data: PRESS 2016_Figure Data

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[19] For the purposes of this report, the definition for a Small Island Developing State (SIDS) is drawn from the United Nations. See http://www.sids2014.org/index.php?menu=1496

Fragile States

10. **Fragile states[20] receive considerable attention from the statistical development community.** Currently, all 36 fragile states are included in the PRESS with commitments of USD 553 million reported between 2012 and 2014. This represents over one-third of all country-specific commitments in this period worldwide (USD 1,163 million). Afghanistan, Central African Republic, Yemen and Myanmar combined received more than a third (38%) of all statistical aid to fragile states. Figure 11 shows the support to all fragile states that received more than USD 10 million in commitments.

Figure 11. **Fragile States with > USD 10 million of Commitments in 2012-14**
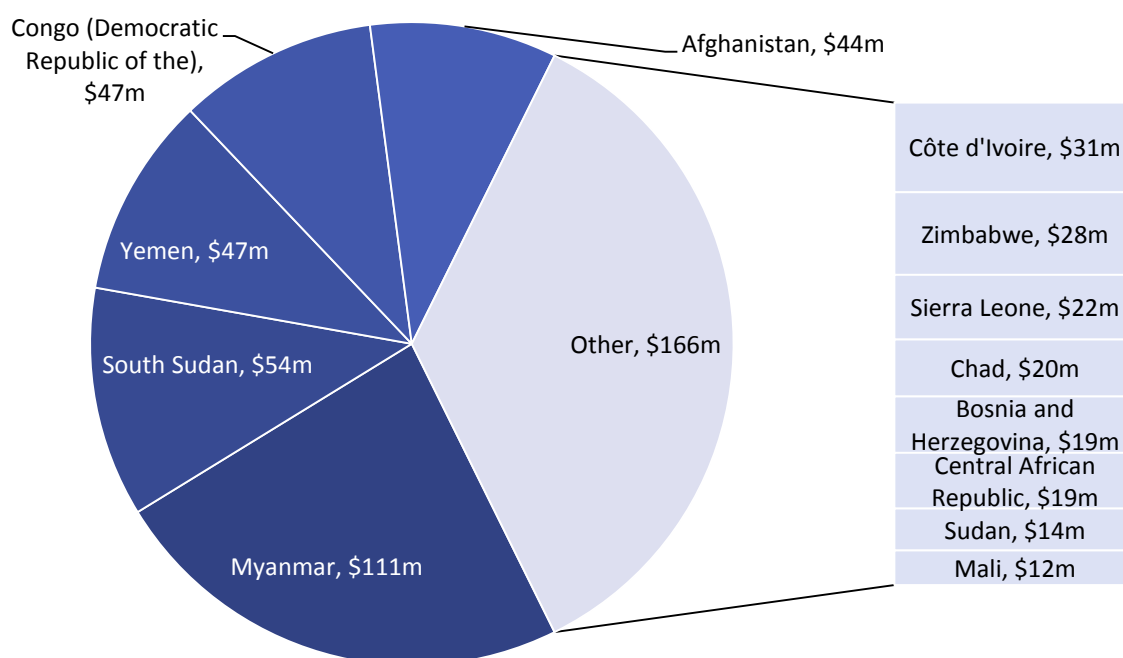
Link to Figure Data: PRESS 2016_Figure Data

Methods of Financing

11. **Grants remain the main financing instrument.** Although the main financing instrument employed by donors remains grants, the choice between grants and loans/credit differs widely across regions. In Latin America and the Caribbean, 60% of the total volume of aid was provided as loans/credits between 2006 and 2013 but in Africa only 18% of aid during the same period was in the form of loans/credits. The opposite can be observed for grants. Obviously, unallocated commitments are predominantly distributed as grants.

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[20] For the purposes of this report, the definition for fragility and the identification of countries satisfying those criteria are drawn from the World Bank's harmonised list of fragile states. See http://go.worldbank.org/BNFOS8V3S0.

Figure 12. **Methods of Financing Aid to Statistics**
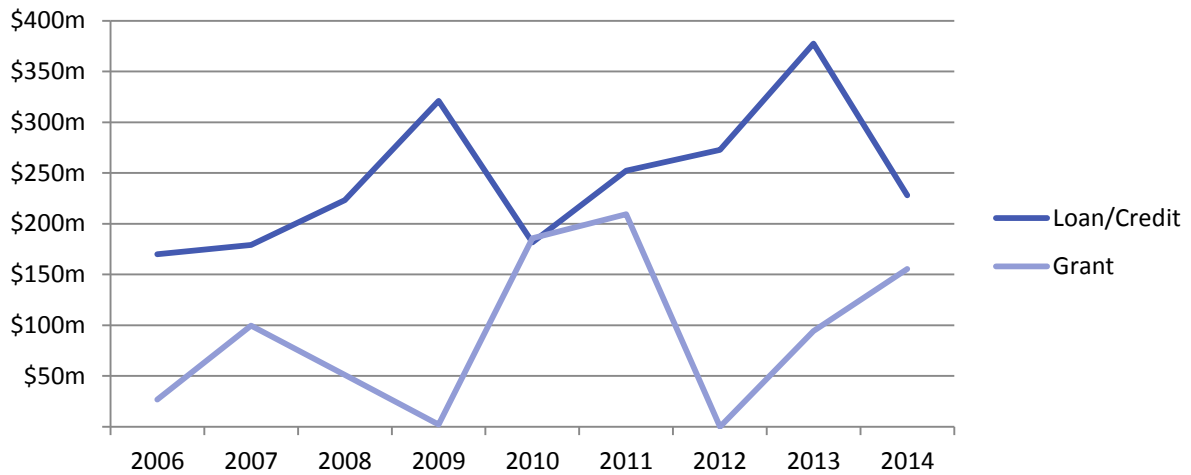
Link to Figure Data: PRESS 2016_Figure Data

Key findings by provider of development co-operation

12.   **A large share of global support to statistics continues to come from a very small number of providers.** The top five providers of development co-operation in statistics (Canada; European Commission/EUROSTAT; FAO; IMF; World Bank) provided 72% of total commitments in 2014. While Canada is strongly engaged in country-specific aid to statistics, the United Kingdom and Norway are among the top donors for unallocated commitments. Unallocated commitments accounted for approximately 26% (USD 116 million) in 2014. Figures 13 to 15 illustrate support from the top five providers for each category.

Figure 13. **Top Five Donors in 2014**
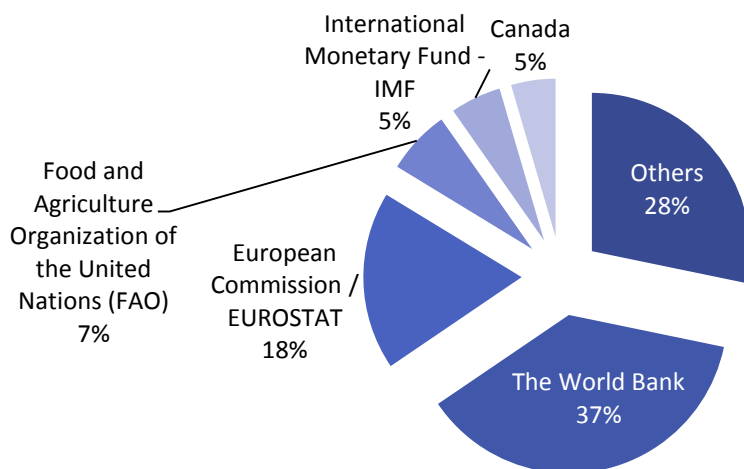
Link to Figure Data: PRESS 2016_Figure Data

Figure 14. **Top Five Donors, Country-specific Commitment in 2014**
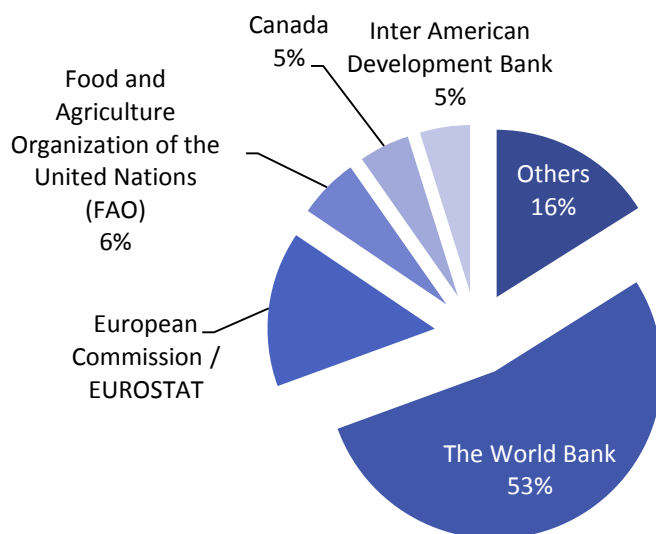
Link to Figure Data: PRESS 2016_Figure Data

Figure 15. **Top Five Donors, Unallocated Commitment in 2014**
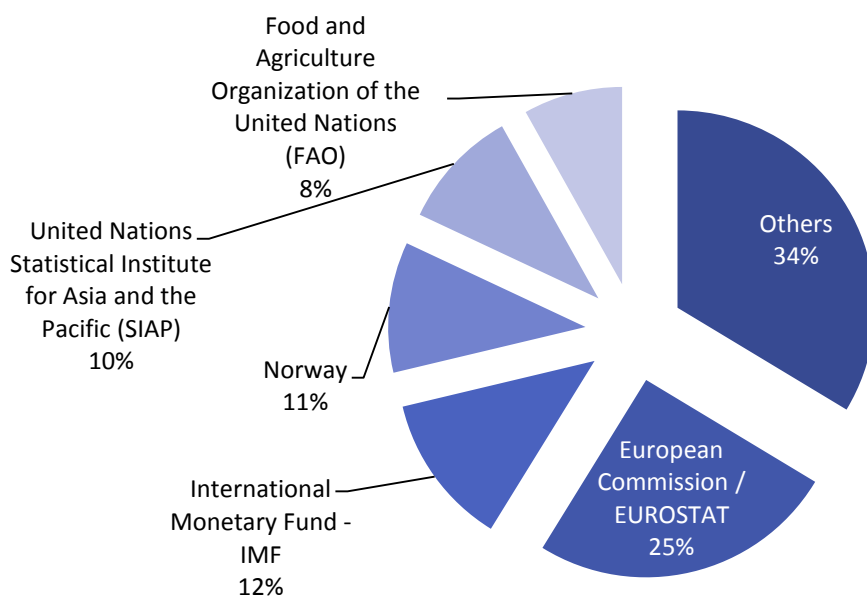
Link to Figure Data: PRESS 2016_Figure Data

13.   **In conclusion**, this report presents data on the support to statistics up to 2014. The increased interest in statistics due to 2030 Agenda and the SDGs will hopefully translate into stronger commitments in the future. The 2030 Agenda was published in 2013 and funding programmes will need some time to shift priorities, which the PRESS should be able to reflect in the 2017 and 2018 editions.

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Methodology Annexes

Table 1. **Countries Covered in PRESS 2016**

IDA Borrower Countries			
1	Afghanistan	40	Madagascar
2	Angola	41	Malawi
3	Armenia	42	Maldives
4	Bangladesh	43	Mali
5	Benin	44	Mauritania
6	Bhutan	45	Moldova (Republic of)
7	Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	46	Mongolia
8	Burkina Faso	47	Mozambique
9	Burundi	48	Myanmar
10	Cambodia	49	Nepal
11	Cameroon	50	Nicaragua
12	Cabo Verde	51	Niger
13	Central African Republic	52	Nigeria
14	Chad	53	Pakistan
15	Comoros	54	Papua New Guinea
16	Congo	55	Rwanda
17	Congo (Democratic Republic of the)	56	Samoa
18	Côte d'Ivoire	57	Sao Tome and Principe
19	Djibouti	58	Senegal
20	Dominica	59	Sierra Leone
21	Eritrea	60	Solomon Islands
22	Ethiopia	61	Somalia
23	Gambia	62	Sri Lanka
24	Georgia	63	Saint Lucia
25	Ghana	64	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
26	Grenada	65	Sudan
27	Guinea	66	Tajikistan
28	Guinea-Bissau	67	Tanzania (United Republic of)
29	Guyana	68	Timor-Leste
30	Haiti	69	Togo
31	Honduras	70	Tonga
32	India	71	Uganda
33	Kenya	72	Uzbekistan
34	Kiribati	73	Vanuatu
35	Kosovo	74	Viet Nam
36	Kyrgyz Republic	75	Yemen, Republic
37	Lao People's Democratic Republic	76	Zambia
38	Lesotho	77	Zimbabwe
39	Liberia		

Low-Income, Lower-Middle Income Countries & Remaining African Countries			
78	Botswana	91	Palestinian Authority
79	Egypt	92	Paraguay
80	El Salvador	93	Philippines
81	Equatorial Guinea	94	Seychelles
82	Gabon	95	South Africa
83	Guatemala	96	South Sudan
84	Indonesia	97	Swaziland
85	Korea (People's Republic of)	98	Syrian Arab Republic
86	Libya	99	Tokelau
87	Marshall Islands	100	Tunisia
88	Mauritius	101	Tuvalu
89	Micronesia (Federated States of)	102	Ukraine
90	Morocco		

Source: The definition for IDA borrowers is drawn from the World Bank[21], as of October 2013. The definition for Low Income and Lower Middle Income Countries is drawn from the OECD DAC list[22], as of October 2013. NB: Not all countries listed above received support to their statistical systems during the reporting period. This document and all maps included herein are without prejudice to the status of or sovereignty over any territory, to the delimitation of international frontiers and boundaries and to the name of any territory, city or area.

Table 2. **Exchange Rates - Period Average (currency/USD)**

Co-operation Provider	Exchange rate in year									
	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Australia	1.33	1.20	1.21	1.28	1.09	0.97	0.97	0.96	1.11	1.33
Canada	1.13	1.07	1.08	1.14	1.03	0.99	1.00	1.01	1.10	1.28
Denmark	5.94	5.44	5.17	5.35	5.62	5.36	5.79	5.62	5.62	6.73
Japan	116.40	117.80	103.50	93.40	87.76	79.71	79.81	97.59	0.11	0.12
New Zealand	1.54	1.36	1.45	1.60	1.39	1.27	1.23	1.22	1.21	1.43
Norway	6.41	5.86	5.71	6.28	6.04	5.60	5.81	5.88	6.30	8.06
Sweden	7.37	6.76	6.68	7.63	7.20	6.49	6.77	6.51	6.86	8.43
Switzerland	1.25	1.20	1.10	1.08	1.04	0.89	0.94	0.93	0.92	0.96
Euro	0.80	0.73	0.69	0.72	0.76	0.72	0.78	0.76	0.75	0.90
Pound Sterling	0.54	0.50	0.55	0.64	0.65	0.62	0.63	0.65	0.61	0.65

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[21] http://www.worldbank.org/ida
[22] http://www.oecd.org/dac/stats/daclist.htm

Table 3. **Classification of Statistical Activities**

Code	Statistics Area	Code	Statistics Area
1	Demographic and social statistics	3.3	Multi-domain statistics and indicators
1.1	Population and migration	3.3.1	Living conditions, poverty
1.2	Labour	3.3.2	Gender and special population groups
1.3	Education	3.3.3	Information society
1.4	Health	3.3.4	Globalisation
1.5	Income and consumption	3.3.5	Indicators related to the Millennium Development Goals
1.6	Social protection	3.3.6	Sustainable development
1.7	Human settlements and housing	3.4	Yearbooks and similar compendia
1.8	Justice and crime	4	General statistical items and methodology of data collection, processing, dissemination and analysis
1.9	Culture	4.1	Metadata
1.10	Political and other community activities	4.2	Classifications
1.11	Time use	4.3	Data sources
2	Economic Statistics	4.3.1	Population and housing censuses, registers of population, dwellings and buildings
2.1	Macroeconomic statistics, short-term indicators and seasonal adjustments	4.3.2	Agricultural censuses, registers and surveys
2.2	National accounts, non-observed economy	4.3.3	Household surveys
2.3	Business statistics	4.3.4	Business registers and surveys
2.4	Sector statistics	4.3.5	Other administrative and non-survey sources
2.4.1	Agriculture, forestry, fisheries	4.3.6	Data editing and data linkage
2.4.2	Energy	4.4	Data warehousing, output databases, web sites and other use of ICT
2.4.3	Mining, manufacturing, construction	4.5	Dissemination, marketing and promotion of statistical literacy
2.4.4	Transport	4.6	Statistical confidentiality and disclosure protection
2.4.5	Tourism	4.7	Data analysis
2.4.6	Banking, insurance, financial statistics	5	Strategic and managerial issues of official statistics at national and international level
2.4.7	Other services	5.1	Institutional frameworks and principles; role of official statistics, statistical law and other legal instruments
2.5	Government finance, fiscal and public sector statistics	5.2	Statistical programmes, priority setting, relationships with users and respondents
2.6	International trade and balance of payments	5.2.1	Statistical programmes in the framework of NSDS
2.7	Prices	5.2.2	All other statistical programmes, priority settings, relationships with users and respondents
2.8	Labour cost, productivity and competitiveness	5.3	Quality frameworks and evaluation exercises
2.9	Science and technology	5.4	Human resources and training
3	Environment and multi-domain statistics	5.5	Technological resources (including standards for electronic data exchange and data sharing)
3.1	Environment	5.6	Co-ordination of international statistical work
3.2	Regional and small area statistics	5.7	Technical cooperation and capacity building programmes

Table 4. **List of stemmed keyword sequences used to identify statistics components in CRS project descriptions**

English			
birth registr	statistical product	afristat	cluster survey
vital statist	statistical busi	ckan	business survey
vital registr	data collect	prsp monitor	national Survey
civil registr	data process	data revolut	health survey
death registr	data access	lfs questionnair	partnership statist
crvs	statistical harmon	force survey	regional statist
administrative databas	survey harmon	government statist	national statist
data port	data harmon	govt statist	metadata exchang
devinfo	harmonization data	statistics law	mdg assess
data arch	statistical system	statistics legisl	assessment mdg
archive data	nsds	disaggregated data	measuring ind
data dissemin	development statist	data disaggreg	indicator measur
disseminate data	mdg indic	disaggregated sex	statistical methodolog
disseminate statist	statistical standard	disaggregated gend	evaluation methodolog
statistics dissemin	data standard	gender disaggreg	survey methodolog
microdata	statistical capac	sex disaggreg	census
metadata	data cur	statistical studi	data improv
data manag	curating data	collection method	improv data
data document	statistics offic	business registr	improv statist
survey data	office statist	registration busi	statistics improv
household survey	statistics bureau	survey design	gender statist
quality statist	bureau statist	data compil	disaggregated ind
statistics qu	statistics train	survey system	disaggregated statist
quality survey	institute statist	statistician	regional survey
survey qu	demographic data	statistical program	national data
quality data	demographic statist	statistical programm	statistics databas
data qu	mdg monitor	minimum statist	statistics db
access data	monitoring mdg	statistical data	national account
open data	release data	data entri	data avail
use data	data releas	statistical oper	availability data
produce data	national survey	questionnaire design	statistics avail
production data	survey programm	design questionnair	availability statist
data us	survey program	statistics survey	data develop
data produc	agency statist	statistics questionnair	develop data
data outreach	statistics ag	sampling plan	
data awar	survey catalogu	agricultural survey	
data product	survey catalog	multiple ind	

Spanish			
registro nac	usuario dat	programa encuest	encuesta agricol
estadisticas vital	productor dat	agencia estadist	indicadores multipl
registro civil	divulgacion dat	catalogo encuest	encuesta agrup
registro defuncion	conciencia dat	afristat	encuestas empresarial
crvs	usuarios dat	ckan	encuesta salud
datos administr	produccion estadist	monitoreo erp	consorcio estadist
portal dat	recopilacion dat	revolucion dat	estadisticas regional
devinf	procesamiento dat	cuestionario ep	intercambio metadat
archivo dat	acceso dat	encuesta pobl	medicion ind
datos arch	armonizacion estadist	estadisticas nacional	metodologia estadist
difusion dat	armonizacion encuest	estadisticas gobiern	metodologia evalu
difundir dat	armonizacion dat	ley estadist	metodologia encuest

difundir estadist	sistema estadist	legislacion estadist	cens
microdat	desarrollo estadist	datos desgl	datos mejor
metadat	normas estadist	estudios estadist	mejora dat
gestion dat	estandares dat	registro negoci	mejora estadist
documentacion dat	capacidades estadist	diseño encuest	estadisticas mejor
datos encuest	datos cur	compilacion dat	estadisticas gener
encuesta hogar	oficina estadist	sistema encuest	indicador desagreg
estadisticas cal	nacional estadist	estadist	estadisticas desgl
calidad estadist	capacitacion estadist	programa estadist	encuesta regional
encuestas cal	formacion estadist	estadistico minim	datos nacional
calidad encuest	instituto estadist	datos estadist	contabilidad nacional
datos cal	informacion demograf	entrada dat	disponibilidad dat
calidad dat	estadisticas demograf	operacion estadist	datos dispon
datos acces	monitoreo odm	diseño cuestionari	estadisticas dispon
datos abiert	seguimiento odm	cuestionario diseñ	disponibilidad estadist
utilizacion dat	evaluacion odm	encuesta estadist	datos desarroll
producir dat	publicacion dat	cuestionario estadist	desarrollo dat
produccion dat	encuesta nacional	plan muestre	

French

enregistrement naiss	producteur don	programme enquêt	indicateurs multipl
statistiques état	sensibilisation don	agence de statist	méthodologie enquêt
enregistrement état	production don	catalogue enquêt	enquêtes conjoncturel
enregistrement faits	production statist	afristat	enquête sant
statistiques vital	modèle statist	ckan	indice harmonis
état civil	statistique général	suivi dsrp	partenariat statist
enregistrement déces	collecte don	révolution don	statistiques régional
crv	traitement don	enquête forc	statistiques national
données administr	accès don	rgph	échange metadon
portail don	harmonisation statist	statist pay	évaluation omd
devinfo	harmonisation enquêt	gouv statist	mesurer ind
archive don	harmonisation don	loi statist	recueillir don
données arch	système statist	don ventil	méthodologie statist
diffusion don	snd	ventil sex	méthodologie évalu
diffusion statist	développement statist	étud statist	méthodologie enquêt
microdon	statistiques développ	désagreg sex	recens
métadon	indicateur omd	méthodes collect	amélioration don
gestion don	normes statist	enregistrement entrepris	données amélior
documentation don	normes don	examen don	amélioration statist
données enquêt	capacités statist	conception enquêt	statistiques amélior
enquête ménag	curation don	compilation don	statistiques sex
statistiques qual	national statist	système enquêt	indicateur désagreg
enquête qual	bureau statist	matière collect	statistiques ventil
qualité enquêt	formation statist	statisticien	enquête régional
données qual	enquête agricol	programme statist	données national
qualité don	institut statist	statistique minimum	comptes national
données acces	statistiques démograph	don statist	disponibilité don
données ouvert	données démograph	saisie don	disponibilité statist
produire don	suivi omd	opération statist	développement don
données utilis	omd surveil	rédaction questionnair	données développ
utilisateur don	données rejet	plans sondag	
données product	enquête national	enquête statist	

Table 5. **List of sector codes used to identify statistics components in CRS project descriptions**

CRS Sector Code	CRS Sector
	EDUCATION
11110	Education policy and administrative management
11330	Vocational training
11430	Advanced technical and managerial training
	HEALTH
12110	Health policy and administrative management
12240	Basic nutrition
	POPULATION POLICIES/PROGRAMMES AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH
13010	Population policy and administrative management
	GOVERNMENT AND CIVIL SOCIETY
15110	Public sector policy and administrative management
15111	Public finance management
15130	Legal and judicial development
15153	Media and free flow of information
	OTHER SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICES
16010	Social/ welfare services
16020	Employment policy and administrative management
16050	Multisector aid for basic social services
	COMMUNICATION
22040	Information and communication technology (ICT)
	ENERGY GENERATION AND SUPPLY
23010	Energy policy and administrative management
	BUSINESS AND OTHER SERVICES
25010	Business support services and institutions
	AGRICULTURE
31110	Agricultural policy and administrative management
31164	Agrarian reform
	MULTISECTOR/CROSS-CUTTING
43010	Multisector aid
43082	Research/scientific institutions
	HUMANITARIAN AID
74010	Disaster prevention and preparedness

Data Annexes

Table 6. **Number of projects reported by CRS donors and years covered in the PRESS 2016**

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Total
African Development Bank				1		7	4		1	13
Arab Fund for Econ & Social Development			2							2
Asian Development Bank								1	2	3
Australia	2	2	3	3	17	157	20	15	6	225
Austria	2							2	1	5
Belgium		1	3			1	1		1	7
Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation					2			10	3	15
Canada	13	8	23	10	7	38	20	52	41	212
Czech								2		2
Denmark	1		2	3	2	2		1		11
Finland	7	1	2	4	3			1		18
France	2	1	1	1			1	3	3	12
Germany	3	39	45	100	62	26	2	4	2	283
Greece	8									8
Inter-American Development Bank	1			2	4	7	1		8	23
Ireland								1	1	2
Italy	1	3	5	2	9	1	4	3	3	31
Japan	80	77	57	72	59	52	87	78	44	606
Korea	1	37	68	5	13	23	10	13	27	197
Luxembourg		2	4		2	3	1		1	13
Netherlands	5	2	3	5	3	4	3	4		29
New Zealand	1			2			2	1	2	8
Norway	14	12	12	13	14	6	7	9	7	94
Poland								2	2	4
Portugal	20	19	6	6	19	4		1		75
Slovakia								1		1
Slovenia						4	3	1	1	9
Spain	2	3	12	6	11	25	3	8	6	76
Sweden	6	5	9	7	15	4	8	7	6	67
Switzerland		1	2		3	4	4			14
UNDP	20	17	11	41	42	42	34	27	25	259
UNICEF	947	1 123	974	242	258	505	376	81	40	4 546
United Arab Emirates					1					1
United Kingdom	26	20	25	20	17	15	19	9	20	171
UNECE			1	1	2	3	5	3	4	19
USA	3	15	14	9	3	7	2	18	1	72
UNPBF						1	3			4
Total	1 165	1 388	1 284	555	568	941	620	358	258	7 137

Table 7. **Number of projects reported by non-CRS donors and years covered in the PRESS 2016**

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Total
African Capacity Building Foundation	6	4								**10**
AFRISTAT		5	7	4		2				**18**
ASEAN		1								**1**
BCEAO			1							**1**
Development Gateway		5	4	3	4	1				**17**
ECLAC		2								**2**
Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia	4									**4**
ESCAP	2	4		1	2	8	3	1		**21**
European Commission / EUROSTAT	6	6	7	26	26	38	34	50	34	**227**
European Free Trade Association (EFTA)	2	1	2	4	6		8	6	10	**39**
Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)				1	1	4	25	13	8	**52**
Health Metrics Network	36	21	3		2	1				**63**
Hewlett Foundation			1							**1**
International Labour Organisation	1	4								**5**
International Monetary Fund - IMF		107	22		111	100	115	107	121	**683**
International Telecommunication Union				1						**1**
Islamic Development Bank	1	1	7	1	2	3				**15**
Mexico						1	3	3		**7**
Secretariat of Pacific Community	1					4				**5**
Southern African Development Community - SADC	1									**1**
Statistical, Economic and Social Research and Training Centre for Islamic Countries - SESRIC		7	7	1	6	8	9	7	20	**65**

The World Bank	22	26	33	23	30	18	1	24	36	**213**
UNESCO/UIS		1		1	2	6	1	2	4	**17**
UNFPA	1	28	36	13	20	33	65	34	32	**262**
United Nations Conference on Trade and Development / UNCTAD		3	2	4	3	2	1	3		**18**
United Nations Economic Commission for Africa - UNECA			1				1			**2**
United Nations Industrial Development Organization - UNIDO			1							**1**
United Nations Statistical Institute for Asia and the Pacific (SIAP)									2	**2**
UNODC						1				**1**
World Tourism Organization - UNWTO		2			3	4			2	**11**
Total	**83**	**228**	**134**	**83**	**218**	**234**	**266**	**250**	**269**	**1 765**

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