



Annual Report 2018

International development cooperation at Statistics Norway

TALL

SOM FORTELLER

PLANER OG MELDINGER / PLANS AND REPORTS 2019 / 4



Contents

International development cooperation at Statistics Norway	4
Main results in 2018	5
Cooperation countries	6
Ghana	7
Kenya	9
Kyrgyzstan	10
Mozambique	12
Sudan	13
Uganda	15
Ukraine	17
Impact of access to sustainable energy	19
Poverty and Food Security	21
International Refugee and IDP Statistics	23
Methods for increasing quality on health data	25
Statistics Norway and the Oil for Development programme	26
Gender Equality for Development	28
A technical solution for a generic statistical Business register	30
Register cooperation	31
Online training for questionnaire development	32
Sustainable Development Goals and Business Surveys	33
Civil Registration and Vital Statistics (CRVS)	34
Cooperation with Norcap	35
Projects under development	36
International meetings and conferences	37
Study visits	38
The year in figures	39
Division for Development Cooperation:	40



International development cooperation at Statistics Norway

Statistics Norway has been an active player in statistical capacity building for many years. In the beginning it consisted of standalone technical assistance conducted by dedicated staffs in SSB, but in 1994 SSB institutionalised our capacity development work when we established the Division for international development cooperation. Since then, our work in this area has mainly been organised through broad based and long-term institutional development cooperation with sister organisations in partner countries. Today, this division consists of 16 full time staffs working solely with international development cooperation. In addition, we draw on specific technical experts in the subject matter divisions in SSB.

The main purpose of SSB's international development cooperation is to build capacity in producing official statistics of good quality, and to contribute to the development of well-functioning National Statistical Systems. The operational goal is to promote evidence-based planning, public transparency and good governance. We are convinced that these goals may only be reached through strengthening national capacity to collect, process, disseminate and analyse relevant statistical information. It is essential that this capacity is built within a national statistical system comprising one or more public agencies which by law are professionally independent.

In this work we focus on lasting results through local ownership, building of solid foundations and expertise that stays in the institutions. A key prerequisite for SSB

entering an institutional cooperation is that there is a strong and clear demand for support from the partner country. The beneficiary institution needs to request the project and be in the driver-seat in defining the overall content.

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) have increased international focus on the importance of statistics. This has led to the National Statistical Offices (NSO's) receiving increased attention from international organisations - which is a positive development. A well-functioning national statistical system plays a key role in providing the country's policy makers, citizens and businesses with information vital for making informed choices and formulating evidence-based policies. Hence, statistics of high quality and relevance are not only important in relation to the SDGs but even more so for each individual country on a national level. By concentrating on building and strengthening National Statistical Systems with a focus on stable methodological foundations and the capacity to produce all basic statistics on a regular basis, we are convinced that both national as well as international needs can be met.

Institutional development cooperation projects often have a duration of up to 10-15 years. Our experiences from different projects show that building trust and good cooperation between the institutions involved takes time but is worth time and effort if the ambition is to achieve high data quality and lasting results.

Main results in 2018

SSB's statistical cooperation activities amounted to 329 person-weeks in 2018. 59 short term missions were conducted, and SSB organised 16 study visits with participants from 9 countries. Long-term and broad based institutional development cooperation with partner countries constitutes the main part of this work. The core of Statistics Norway's (SSB) development work is to support national statistical systems through institutional cooperation.

SSB has currently bilateral cooperation with Ukraine, Kyrgyzstan, Sudan, Kenya, Uganda, Ghana, Mozambique and Tanzania, and is planning new cooperation projects in Ethiopia and Nepal. The projects in Uganda, Ghana, Kenya and Mozambique (planning stage) are related to the Norwegian Oil for Development (OfD) programme, and include assistance to development of oil related statistics and macroeconomic analysis and modelling. The aim of the OfD programme is to share Norway's over 40 years of experience from managing oil resources to ensure sustainable economic growth and welfare for the

whole population. During 2018, SSB has also been involved in the initial mapping and planning of an OfD-programme in Somalia.

In 2018, SSB initiated a project aiming at contributing and further develop a household survey programme that will provide information on household's access to sustainable energy. This project supports the international programme SE4All (Sustainable Energy for All) which is driven by the World Bank. The SSB-project also aims at developing the capacity of the national statistical offices to measure access and impact on living conditions over the years to come. The project is now being implemented in Mozambique and Tanzania.

During 2018, SSB has been planning new cooperation projects with our sister organisations in Ethiopia and Nepal. This will be a part of the Gender equality for development programme (LIKE), a programme that aims at strengthening the capacity to develop and implement knowledge-based policy, laws, or management procedures.



The capitol Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan

This report describes achieved results in 2018 in all these partner countries.

In addition to the country programmes, SSB has conducted work together with different international partners on several thematic areas during 2018. The rationale of engaging in thematic work is that it brings added value to the country programmes. In this work we prioritise contributing in development of statistical areas and methods relevant and demanded by developing countries.

More and better use of administrative data in statistics has been a priority in SSB's development cooperation for many years. During 2018, we have shared experiences and contributed in developing capacity for the use of administrative data both on country level and at the international level. Together with our Nordic colleagues, SSB arranged a session on use of register-based statistics at the second World Data Forum (WDF) in Dubai. Jointly with our partners in Ghana, Sudan and Kyrgyzstan, we shared examples of how we are working together to increase the use of administrative data in statistics. SSB has an ongoing cooperation with major owners of administrative registers (The Tax Administration, the Mapping Authorities and Brønnøysund Register Centre) on a more holistic approach to register development in our partner countries.

A generic technical solution for statistical business register is under development and is being implemented in Kyrgyzstan, Uganda, Kenya and Ghana. SSB has

continued the work on improving Civil Registration and Vital Statistics, including guidelines on dissemination of vital statistics. SSB, (CRVS) Eurostat and UNHCR, continued the work on developing international recommendations on refugee statistics through an expert group. Guidelines for producing statistics on refugees and Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) were disseminated in two separate reports and presented at the UNSC 2018. The work continues with developing compiler's manuals to provide hands-on guidance on collecting statistics on refugees and IDPs.

Better quality and cost efficiency of reporting on poverty and food security, is another thematic area where SSB has contributed during 2018. Validating poverty prediction models using poverty trends in Malawi has documented the challenge in providing comparable trend statistics in general, and therefore the need to focus more on comparability in future surveys. The project "Sustainable Development Goals 1 and 2: The connection between poverty and food security" documents the process and benefits of preparing data for food security and poverty analysis before the HBS data are released, using the Sudan experience as an example.

Results achieved on the various thematic work done in 2018 are presented in this report.

SSB's international development cooperation was in 2018 mainly financed by MFA through the Norwegian embassies in our partner countries and by Norad.

Cooperation countries



Ghana

Background

Ghana discovered commercial quantities of offshore oil reserves in the 1970s. In 2007, oil and gas reserves were discovered in the Jubilee Fields, containing up to 3 billion barrels of crude oil. Ghana started producing oil in commercial quantities in 2010. In 2017 the daily average production was about 165,000 barrels.

The Norwegian Oil for Development programme was introduced in Ghana in 2008. The cooperation has included components on resources and environment, along with support to civil society. Statistics Norway became involved in establishing a finance component of the program in 2015. In 2018 both the Program Agreement and the Institutional Agreement was signed.

The main goal of Statistics Norway's involvement is to assist the Ghana Statistical Service (GSS) on oil related



Signing of the Project Agreement. The Minister for Finance Hon. Ken Ofori-Atta (front), Norway's Minister of International Development, Mr. Nikolai Astrup (standing), and Norway's Ambassador to Ghana, Mr. Gunnar Andreas Holm (middle).

Facts

Project	Institutional cooperation under the Oil for Development program
Partner	Ministry of Finance (MoF) Ghana Statistical Service (GSS)
Budget 2018	NOK 2 600 000
Donor	Ministry of Foreign Affairs/ Norwegian Embassy in Accra, Ghana Oil for development programme
Time period	2017 - 2020
Purpose	To develop capacity for producing relevant statistics on the petroleum sector and to analyse the economy at a macro level.
Key words	Petroleum statistics, oil investments, business survey, business register, macroeconomic model.

Results 2018

- An operational macroeconomic model was delivered.
- A draft User's Guide and a document describing the model has been produced.
- Further steps to finalise the IBES II dataset was carried out.
- The statistical business register was tested and is ready for installation.
- The questionnaires for collecting statistics on oil investments and the accompanying manuals were finalized.

statistics, work on the Integrated Business Establishment Survey (IBES), establishing a business register, and to work with the Ministry of Finance on developing a macroeconomic model. Together, more and better statistics, particularly on the oil industry, and a tool for macroeconomic analysis, will assist the government in economic planning and good management of petroleum revenues.

The need for statistics

To analyse the macroeconomy it is critical to have up-to-date statistics of good quality. Consequently, a significant part of the cooperation between Statistics Norway and the Ghanaian authorities involve assistance to Ghana Statistical Service on improving the quality of existing statistics, as well as production of new economic statistics.



Lunch at Statistics Norway's rooftop. From left. Kristian Lønø (SSB), Isaac Dadson (GSS) Anel Finci (SSB), Marte Claussen (SSB), Anthony Kofi Krakah (GSS), Jacqueline Dede Anum (GSS), Patrick Darko Agyekum (GSS), Robin Choudhury (SSB).

Statistics Norway has assisted the Ghana Statistical Service since 2016 on the Integrated Business Establishment Survey Round 2 (IBES II). In 2018 further work on the IBES II dataset was carried out to finalise the production data.

The module on collecting oil investment statistics was initiated in 2017 and is progressing well. Questionnaires and the accompanying manuals were finalized in 2018, and formally approved by the Government Statistician at Ghana Statistical Service. The questionnaires have been submitted to the oil companies. The goal for GSS is to start producing oil investment statistics in late 2018. This information will be an important source for the national account.

Work on establishing a statistical business register was initiated in 2017 with a visit to the GSS to study the data sources, and to set up a test version of the software. The statistical business register was tested in 2018 and will soon be ready for installation.

A new element was initiated in 2018. Initial steps were taken to assist the Ghana Statistical Service in rebasing their Index of Industrial Production. This is an important component in rebasing their national account. The goal is to develop a method and software tools suitable to perform the rebase every time it is needed.

Development of a macroeconomic model

The first step on designing and developing a macroeconomic model was taken April 2017. Initially we focused

on some key aggregates reflecting the real sector, with a corresponding database. Later the nominal side of the national account identities was implemented, together with the government sector. During 2018 the macroeconomic model has been developed into an operational tool already giving insight into the Ghanaian economy. A draft User's Guide and a document describing the model has been produced. The model group in the Ministry of Finance have increased their skills in updating the model which is crucial for its relevance. Further, the model group have gained knowledge on how to create a base-line scenario for the Ghanaian economy and have been introduced to policy analysis using the model.

Plans

The collected data on oil investments will be processed and published in 2019. We expect to have the essential elements in place for a comprehensive statistical business register. A new activity on methods and routines to create regular annual economic survey will start in 2019. A template on how to rebase the Index of Industrial Production will be finalised.

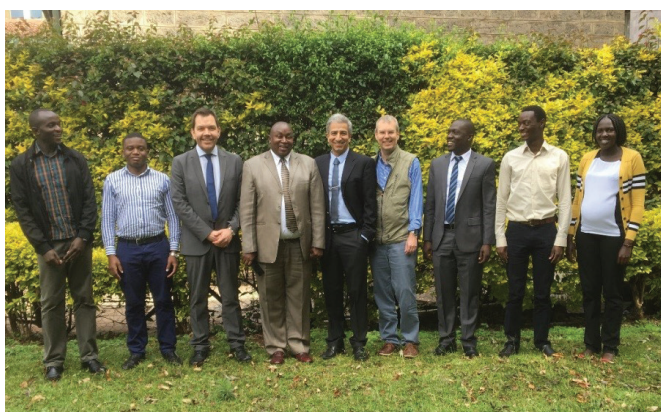
Further work on the macroeconomic model will add more details to it. In early 2019 we will evaluate the possibility to convert the supply and use table into an input-output table suitable for incorporation into the macroeconomic model. In 2019 we will use the macroeconomic model for policy analysis in preparation for the 2020 government budget.

Kenya

Since 2014, the Kenyan and Norwegian government institutions involved in the OfD program have worked together to identify areas of cooperation. After a long period of fact finding and discussions it is now likely that a programme document will be signed by Kenyan and Norwegian authorities in early 2019.

Under the revenue pillar of the programme, Statistics Norway will cooperate with Kenyan authorities to develop a macroeconomic modelling toolkit that encompasses the different economic sectors including the petroleum sector, which is likely to become increasingly important for the Kenyan economy.

A key objective of the work will be to establish modelling tools that meet the requirements for the supply side of the Kenyan economy, and to introduce supply side equations for production factors (e.g. labour and capital stock) to simultaneously determine value added by industry and the demand side components. Experts from SSB will work together with a team from the Kenya Institute for Public Policy Research and Analysis (KIPPRA).



The KIPPRA team together with colleagues from SSB.

In parallel, SSB will work together with the Kenyan National Bureau of Statistics (KNBS) to develop petroleum related statistics. A key objective will be to ensure that the petroleum sector is reflected in the National Accounts system. SSB will also support the development of a technical foundation for a statistical business register. Both activities will be done in close cooperation with experts from Statistics Sweden (SCB). The Swedish statistical office has since 2015 given support to KNBS on a wide range of statistical topics.

Facts

Project	Mapping Institutional cooperation under the Oil for Development programme
Partner	Kenya National Bureau of Statistics (KNBS), Kenya Institute for Public Policy Research and Analysis (KIPPRA, Macro Working Group (MWG))
Budget 2017	NOK 1 800 000
Donor	Norad, Oil for Development programme
Time period	2017 onwards
Purpose	Assess the possibility for co operation on petroleum related statistics and macroeconomic models
Key words	Macroeconomic models, Petroleum related statistics

Results in 2018

- A programme document for cooperation on petroleum related statistics and macro models was developed – to be signed early 2019.
- A statistical business register system installed in KNBS.
- Started work on a theoretical framework for a supply side macro model for Kenya.

In December 2018, a series of missions were carried out. On National accounts there were discussions on how to conduct a setup of input-output tables facilitated for the work on macro models in KIPPRA. At the same time IT experts from Norway were part of a team that together with SCB helped install a statistical business register solution in KNBS. This register can potentially play an important role for future samples surveys – one of the building blocks for better economic statistics in Kenya.

On macro models the SSB experts met with a team from KIPPRA and planned activities for 2019.



SSB expert Steinar Todsén with a ticket to ride the statistical bus.

Kyrgyzstan

Statistics Norway (SSB) has cooperated with the National Statistical Committee of the Kyrgyz Republic (NSC) since 2006. In the new project period started January 2018, the cooperation was expanded to include the Norwegian Mapping Authority (NMA) and the State Registration Service of the Kyrgyz Republic (SRS) too. The overall goal of the new project is to increase use of administrative data, to improve data quality, as well as to improve cooperation between public sector institutions.

The project is organized in two main parts: NSC and SSB works together on Statistics cooperation which now has focus on statistics on maps, use of administrative data and CRVS (Civil Registration and Vital Statistics), while NMA and SRS cooperate on the creation of maps as well as a national geo data portal. All four parties meet twice a year.

During 2018, The SSB/NSC part of the project has not been as active as previous years due to lack of manpower at SSB's side.

Business register

During the previous project period, a statistical business register was made. The requirement specification has been developed by SSB based on "Guidelines on Statistical Business register" produced by the UN Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE), and the developer is a Kyrgyz IT company. It was, however, not quite finalized. In addition, new plans for the register was added to expand the use of administrative sources. As of today, data from Tax authority is imported automatically, while data from Social funds and Ministry of justice is entered manually. Automatic data import from the latter institu-

Facts

Project	Institutional cooperation
Partners	National Statistical Committee of the Kyrgyz Republic (NSC), Norwegian Mapping Authority (NMA) and State Registration Service of the Kyrgyz republic (SRS)
Budget 2018	NOK 3 500 000
Donor	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Time period	2006-2020
Purpose	Improved routines and systems in the statistical production
Key words	Modernising the institution, Methodology, Statistics on Maps, use of administrative data

Results 2018

- Business register from previous project period getting closer to be finalized
- Ground work for statistical analysis and analysis on maps have been done
- New IT infrastructure financed (in cooperation with the World bank)
- Assessment on pilot to Census concluded
- Guidelines on improving questionnaire design finalized

tions is to be implemented in the system at a later stage. In addition, there are plans to use the address register of SRS as source for the addresses in the register.

The project is, however a bit delayed: Currently thorough testing of the system is going on.

User-friendly questionnaires

NSC is working on moving from paper questionnaires to electronic questionnaires. While working with the electronic questionnaires, it became clear that it would be useful for the NSC to go through some of the forms and questionnaires currently in use to see if they can be made more user-friendly. Many forms are currently long and difficult to understand for users. In addition, some questionnaires might be overlapping, which result in unnecessary data editing. The aim is therefore to develop a system for testing of questionnaires and forms. This will result in guidelines for Questionnaire Design Testing (QDT).

As part of developing the guidelines and practical training in how to conduct such testing NSC and SSB jointly held focus groups and had meetings with users



Snow collection.

of the “Financial Activities form” as a case study. This case study was used to assess new approaches of questionnaire testing and methods to assess user needs.

CRVS

The vital statistics in Kyrgyzstan is primarily compiled from civil registration and released as tables in the Demographic Yearbook published by NSC. SRS recently launched a revamped system of population registration. In wake of this, NSC wants to make changes in its approach in the collection and processing of demographic data and improve the CRVS system in Kyrgyzstan. NSC, the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) and SSB, discussed the way forward in June 2018.

Statistics on map, analysis and spatial analysis

During the last years NSC has increased their influence as a knowledge provider, not least because of their monthly press conference which gives publicity to the statistics they publish. One of the project goals is to publish statistics better adapted to user needs. This work has been ongoing for several years and continued with capacity building on SPSS in 2018. The work will continue in 2019, doing more in-depth analyses and focusing on data quality. In addition to improving skills in statistical



Data collection using CSPro software and Google maps.

analysis the aim in the longer run is to introduce thematic maps.

The training on GIS had to be postponed until 2019, but preparatory work for statistical analysis was done. Next mission in this field will be in February next year.

Pilot project - preparations for census

To prepare for the census in 2020, NSC requested help on a pilot to do the preparatory listing of households using tablets and GIS technology using administrative data from SRS.

As the funds for 3500 tablets did not materialize, it was concluded that the project was not feasible.

The cooperation with the Norwegian Mapping Authorities (SK) and State Registration Service of Kyrgyzstan (SRS)

The project between SRS and SK goes as planned. Technical specifications for international tender competition for aerial photography and production of photomaps were prepared, and the tender was announced with the deadline in August 2018. The contractor is now selected. It is a Romanian company Primul Meridian.

Aerial photography could not be conducted in the autumn 2018 due to unfavorable weather conditions, so it was decided to postpone photographing to the spring 2019. Three main areas will be covered by photomaps: Bishkek and Chui region, Fergana valley and the coastline of Issyk-Kul lake. In addition, the capital Bishkek with surroundings will be covered with maps that are more precise.

In cooperation with the American-Asian University, geodesy department, SK is working on the development of an open reference/coordinate system for Kyrgyzstan. It is a transition from the old coordinate system based on Soviet Union's classified reference framework.

Five missions were executed in Bishkek, including three training courses on quality control of deliverables and preparation for aerial photography. SK will procure and deliver 2 sets of photogrammetric workstations for quality control of the deliverables.

Development of standards and principles for data sharing and exchange has commenced with Inception study in August 2018. The report is available. Communication between cooperating partners and other stakeholders is sufficient. Good working relations are established.

The 4-party cooperation

The memorandum of understanding between all four parties was signed in the fall, but a lot of cooperation between the four party had already been going on – especially between NSC and SRS: Not only cadaster and property register, but also civil register information.

A joint study visit for all partners is planned in May 2019.



Field work

Mozambique

Background

In June 2017, the Norwegian Oil for Development (OfD) Programme management group expressed an interest in planning a comprehensive country program in Mozambique. The statistics project involving SSB was placed under the Revenue Management Pillar of the OfD Programme. The aim was that the National Statistical System should be better prepared to produce and publish petroleum related statistics which improves national planning, policy making, accountability and transparency within the petroleum sector.

Three scoping missions was conducted during 2017 and 2018 with the aim to start a full-scale revenue pillar program in 2019. Statistics Norway will cooperate with Mozambican authorities with special emphasis on our sister institution National Institute of Statistics (INE) to develop petroleum related statistics. The planning phase focused on mapping data and statistics that exist today and understanding what the Mozambican institutions want for the future. This feeds into the programme document that is planned to be finalized within the first quarter of 2019.



Participants from different Mozambican institutions that attended the two-week training course in petroleum revenue management took the SSB colleagues out for dinner in Maputo.

Group discussions during workshop about production statistics



Facts

Project	Statistics pre-project within the revenue component of the Oil for Development program in Mozambique
Partner	Instituto Nacional de Estatística, Ministério de Economia e Financeiro
Budget 2018	NOK 1 183 760
Donor	Norad, Oil for Development
Time period	March 2018 – December 2018
Purpose	Planning an Oil for Development programme
Key words	Petroleum related statistics, National accounts,

Results 2018

- Statistical workshop with INE, INP and other stakeholders
- First draft of a programme document for cooperation on petroleum related statistics

The National Institute of Petroleum (INP) is the Mozambique oil and gas regulator. INP has already collaborated with the Norwegian Petroleum Directorate (NPD) for years under the resource component of the OfD project. As INP has relevant information for producing oil and gas statistics, SSB had meetings with INP in all three visits to Mozambique. During a visit to Maputo in November, INE, INP, SSB and NPD had a workshop together, focusing on investment- and production statistics. The workshop also included important stakeholders such as the World Bank, the national oil company (Empresa Nacional de Hidrocarbonetos) and the Centre for Public Integrity. It brought about interesting comments and discussions. And more importantly, clarifications regarding the interface in relation to data coming from petroleum companies and operators were achieved.

Sudan

Long term commitment for institutional cooperation with Sudan

In January 2018, the Director General of Statistics Norway (SSB) and Sudan Central Bureau of Statistics (CBS) signed a Memorandum of Understanding stating long term commitment to institutional cooperation. The project continues to be funded by the Norwegian Embassy in Khartoum.

Plans for the cooperation 2017-2020

The three main pillars for CBS/SSB cooperation 2017-2020 are:

- I. Further development of economic and related statistics with continued focus on national accounts input statistics and follow up on the long-term development of administrative registers as basis for statistics
- II. Technical support, supplementary to other and leading agencies, to a new population census, a new round of AfDB funded household budget surveys and possibly other large surveys/censuses (agriculture and establishment census/survey) expected in Sudan in the next few years
- III. General institutional and individual capacity sharing with focus on improved questionnaire design, data editing and analysis. Also open for other areas, such as sharing of experience on quality insurance, project management and support to user/producer dialogue.

The organization of the cooperation and the scope of the technical assistance shall continue to be flexible, and take account/adapt to possible actions by other donors and cooperation partners and to change priorities over time to make the most efficient use of the total resources in CBS.

Main activities 2018

The agreed project implementation calendar was followed throughout the year 2018. A total of 12 short term technical assistance missions from SSB to CBS and 3 CBS missions to Norway were successfully completed. In addition, joint teams from CBS and Norway held presentations at the IAOS conference (Paris 19-21.9) and at the World Data Forum (Dubai 22-25.10).

In February 2018, SSB assisted CBS to conduct a self-assessment on individual and institutional capacity com-

Facts

Project Partner	Institutional cooperation Sudan Central Bureau of Statistics
Budget 2018	NOK 4 300 000
Donor	Ministry of Foreign Affairs through the Norwegian Embassy in Khartoum
Time period	2017 -2020
Purpose	Institutional and individual capacity sharing
Key words	Economic statistics Registers Supplementary support to upcoming national censuses and surveys Capacity sharing/training courses

bined with a limited SSB peer-review exercise visiting all the divisions of CBS central office. The goal was to establish better tools for planning of capacity sharing, and to enable for measuring of possible development for the years to come.

Most of the technical support continues to be on economic statistics – specifically on completing the new CPI weights and setting up the system for price data collection from local markets with tablet and on-line transfers of data to a central server. Towards the end of the year we revitalized the cooperation which started in 2014 on foreign trade statistics, focusing on data processing and dissemination in Sudan. SSB, together with the Norwegian Register Authority at Brønnøysund (BRC), continues the long-term cooperation on improving administrative register coordination in Sudan.

New topics addressed in 2018 were media contact, including dissemination and training on sampling methodology and questionnaire design. Finally, to meet the CBS request for more demography and population-register related work, the project opened a track on Civil Registration and Vital Statistics (CRVS). There was a one-person mission from SSB to CBS on the topic in October, which will be followed up by a ten-person visit from Sudan to Norway in February 2019.

The project annual meeting was held in Khartoum, October 15th, and was attended by CBS, SSB and Norwegian Embassy representatives.

Results in 2018

Important milestones during 2018 were the signing of the MoU, and the installment of a central server in the new server room at CBS. The weights for the new CPI basket were finally completed and implemented on tablets for market price collection in the states. Towards the end of 2018 the support to consumer price indices and foreign trade statistics could move forward and focus more on further data processing and dissemination.

Cooperation on developing statistics on businesses for Sudan

The official statistics available on businesses is currently scarce or not existing in Sudan. It is several decades since the most recent business survey was conducted. Also, the availability of administrative data from electronic sources for information on businesses is limited. It remains difficult to combine administrative data on businesses/enterprises at micro level from the main Sudan data owners such as Sudan Taxation Chamber, National Information Center, Commercial Registrar General, Custom Authority, Civil Registrar and Local Authorities.

CBS, SSB and BRC have been cooperating with the main Sudan data owners for several years with the objective of improving the production of business related economic statistics in Sudan, and thereby ultimately improving the basis for national accounts. The overall idea of the cooperation is to improve the coordination of civil administration data sources and enable CBS to use these sources for statistics. A common and unique identifier for businesses, accepted and used by all main data owners, is considered crucial for exchange of information on businesses both from the public and the private sector.



Mission November 2018 on consumer price index and foreign trade (Kjersti Hov og Camilla Austnes)

Sudan is now designing a unique identifier for all business entities registered by the main data-owners. The "Unified Number Act" has been proposed but not adopted because some amendments are required for the act to be more suitable for all entities and activities. A generic application for a statistical business register system is suggested for installation at CBS in year 2020, expecting better coordinated administrative data achieved at that time. When installed, the statistical business register can be used by CBS to collect and compile micro data from several administrative data sources, and to aggregate official business statistics directly or for drawing sampling frames for specialized business surveys. At the World Data Forum in Dubai (WDF 22-24/10-2018) CBS and BRC held a presentation on status and progress of the Sudan work on coordination of administrative business-related data sources.



Presentation at WDF Dubai 2019 #3 from left Mr Håkon Olderbakk (BRC) #4 from left Mrs Hannan Sidig (CBS)

The US economic embargo on Sudan, partially lifted in 2017, still has a negative impact on the economy, and the Sudan pound has continued to depreciate towards US Dollars throughout 2018. In this situation it is clearly not easy to start or maintain a business. Nevertheless, according to the World Bank (WB) "Ease of Doing Business Score" for 2019, Sudan (based on Khartoum only) ranks as country 162 out of all the 190 countries included in the WB statistics. On a scale from 0-100 (100 = best country score) Sudan scores 48.84 points for 2019, an improvement of 3.75 points since 2018, but still well below the regional (a selection of neighboring countries) average score of 51.61.

Uganda

Background

The Oil for Development (OfU) programme has cooperated with Ugandan authorities for many years. In 2018, the second phase of the Programme ended in June (2015-2018). Because of this there have been reduced activities in 2018.

The Norwegian and the Ugandan government signed a new agreement in December 2018, initiating the third phase of the Oil for Development Programme in Uganda. The new program will run until the end of 2022. Developing petroleum related statistics belongs to the Revenue component, and Statistics Norway (SSB) work together with Uganda Bureau of Statistics (UBOS) on producing and disseminating statistics on the petroleum related activities.

The main objective of the statistics project (2015-2018)

Statistics on the petroleum sector is important for all oil and gas producing countries. The main objective for the project is to enable UBOS to produce and disseminate oil related statistics to a greater degree. To achieve this objective, the project focuses on four main areas:

- Oil and gas investment statistics
- Including the oil and gas sector in national accounts and macro-economic models
- Business register that includes the oil sector
- General institutional building to support the first three areas

National accounts

UBOS has the responsibility for producing and disseminating national accounts in Uganda. National account is an important contribution when preparing economic policies, and Ministry of Finance Planning and Economic Development (MoFPED) is among its most important users. Data from National accounts are used both in the budgeting process and as input to macro-economic models. The main goal for this part of the project is to incorporate oil and gas into the system of national accounts.

In 2018, there has been made further progress in the Ugandan system for incorporating data from the Statistics on Oil and Gas investments, and this is part of the

Facts

Project	Institutional cooperation under the Oil for Development programme
Partner	Uganda Bureau of Statistics (UBOS)
Budget 2018	NOK 600 000 (planning activities for new Programme phase not included)
Donor	Royal Embassy in Kampala, Oil for Development
Time period	2015- Q2 2018.
Purpose	Improve UBOS' capacity for producing and disseminating petroleum statistics
Key words	Oil and gas investments, national accounts, business register

Results 2018

- Development of system for including Oil and Gas statistics into National accounts
- Signing of a new 4 year Program Agreement late 2018 (2019-2022) Further

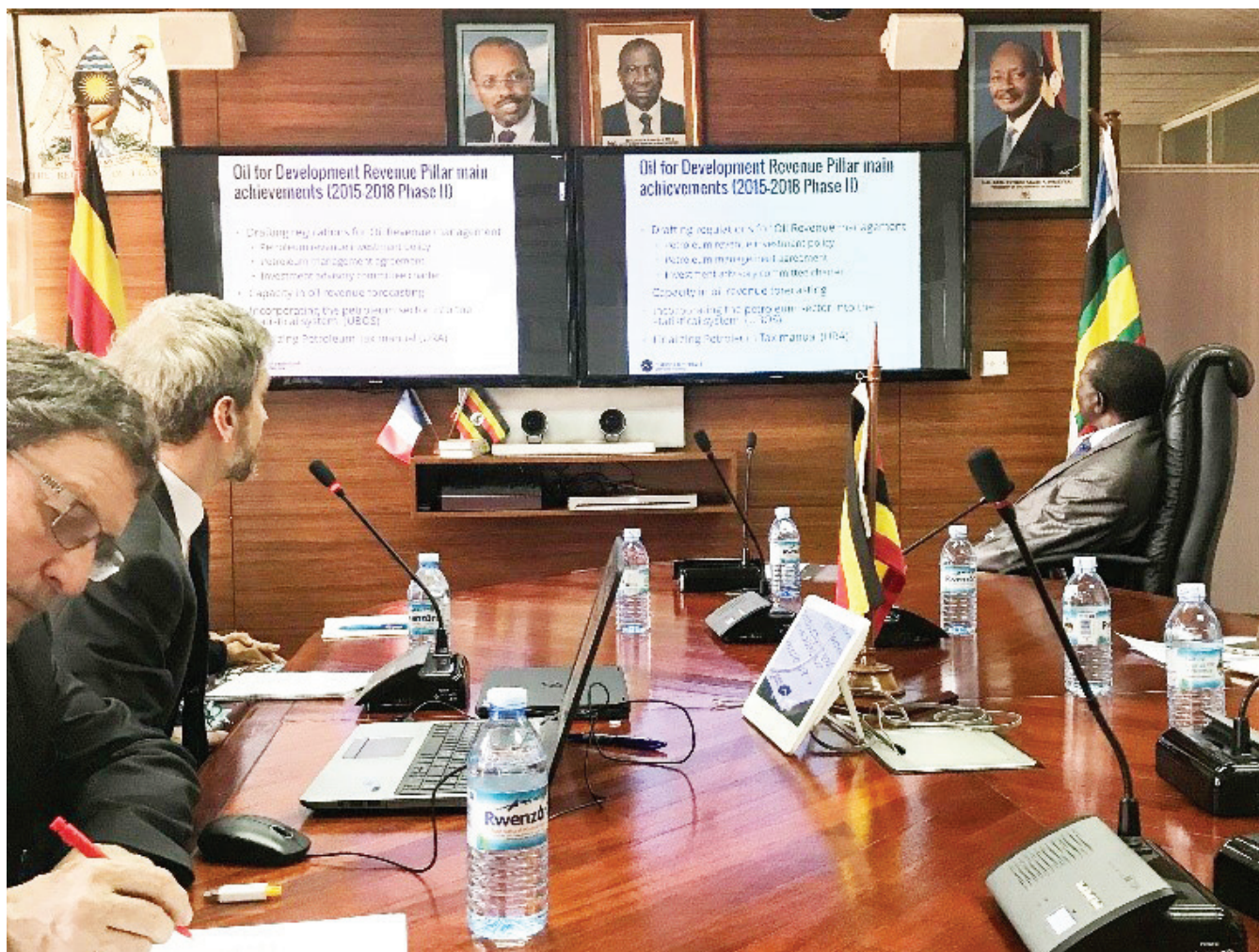
process to include Oil and Gas data into the System of National accounts. MoFPED has the responsibility for the Ugandan macroeconomic models. The basis for the model is the Social accounting matrix, which is UBOS responsibility, and which again is dependent on National accounts and other statistics. For this reason, MoFPED and UBOS have worked together for understanding and defining present and future needs from national accounts, and in particularly petroleum related statistics.

Oil and gas investments

Investment statistics on oil and gas is one of the main areas in the cooperation between SSB and UBOS. This statistic is an important source of information for stakeholders in the industry, both government and business. An important milestone was reached in 2017, when UBOS presented the first initial tables and figures on the Oil and Gas investments in Uganda. In 2018, some adjustments and improvements were made to the data collection. There is still more work to be done before the statistics on Oil and Gas investments is ready for the first official dissemination, this includes both further quality assurance and final approvals by UBOS.

Statistical business register

A statistical business register (SBR) is important to map and document how the economy changes over time. In Uganda, where there is an emergent oil sector, a SBR would be able to document how that economic sector



Statistics Norway presenting the plans for the phase III of Oil for development in Uganda. From the left: Mr. Tore Eriksen; Norwegian Ministry of Finance, Mr. John Aage Haugen; Statistics Norway, Hon. Matia Kasaijja; Minister of Finance, Planning and Economic Development

develops. In 2018, SSB and UBOS carried out follow up activities focused on data quality and preparing data for inclusion to the planned business register. Further work was also carried out on adjusting the Statistics Norway is developed generic business register to Ugandan context.

Challenges

The programme was supposed to end by 2017, but an extension of the program for a few months into 2018 was approved. This was only for a limited number of activities. There has been a gap between the program phases which has resulted in fewer achievements for 2018.

New Program Agreement signed – 4 more years of cooperation under the Oil for Development Programme in Uganda

At the end of 2018, the good news of the newly signed Oil for Development Programme agreement was released. The agreement was signed by the Minister of Finance in Uganda and The Norwegian Ambassador in Uganda. The new Programme period will be from 2019 to 2022. The Programme covers all four components: Environment, Resource, Revenue and Safety. There is an increased priority to the Revenue component compared to earlier phases, which will benefit cooperation between Ugandan and Norwegian partner organizations. This involves, on the Ugandan side, Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development, Uganda Revenue Authorities and Uganda Bureau of Statistics, and on the Norwegian side, Ministry of Finance, Oil Taxation Office and Statistics Norway. We are looking forward to start working and to continue our good cooperation.

Ukraine

The institutional cooperation between Statistics Norway (SSB) and State Statistics Service of Ukraine (SSSU) started 28 November 2017, and 2018 was the first full year of the project. The overall goal for the project is optimal resource allocation through improved evidence-based policy. It is a broad project aiming at increased institutional capacity, better availability of statistics for users and more and improved official statistics. Statistics is long-term work, and the first year has been used for establishing and developing plans for the different components.

Improved institutional capacity

Quality management is a large component within institutional development, and the work started by looking at quality management tools such as self-assessment and identifying user needs. This will be continued and extended in 2019. Routines for internal training were developed and implemented in 2018. English training for SSSU employees was organized and will continue throughout the project. SSSU needs more server capacity both for internet and email access, and for the business register. The specifications were developed, and servers will be purchased in early 2019.

SSSU visiting SSB for a study visit on quality management. From left: Svitlana Babych (SSSU), Siv Irene Pedersen (SSB), Varvara Riabova (SSSU), Serhii Bashkirov (SSSU), Nataliia Pavlenko (SSSU), Hans Viggo Sæbø (SSB), Nataliia Boichenko (local project coordinator), Grete Olsen (SSB), Natalia Karpova (interpreter), and Vadym Pyshcheiko (SSSU)



Facts

Project	Statistical Development – Institutional cooperation between Statistics Norway and State Statistics Service of Ukraine
Partner	State Statistics Service of Ukraine (SSSU)
Budget 2018	NOK 7 000 000
Donor	Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Time period	2017-2020
Purpose	Contribute to evidence-based planning for optimal resource allocation and improved welfare across the Ukrainian society
Key words	Quality, internal training, dissemination, metadata, economic statistics, social statistics

Results 2018

- Project established
- Recommendations on improvements of foreign trade in constructions services provided
- Routines for internal training implemented



Local project coordinator Nataliia Boichenko and long-term adviser Allan Henrysson in the project office at SSSU.

Better availability of statistics for users

Development of a new website is a large component of the project. SSSU has a main website and 25 regional websites of different quality. The aim is to develop one modern website to replace the 26 existing websites. EuropeAid finances the technical solution for the website, and the plan is that this will be finalized by mid-2019. The work on developing the content of the website started in 2019 by mapping user needs and planning how to move forward. This work will continue throughout the project and will include a StatBank. The first steps for developing a metadata system were taken and will continue throughout the project.



Vadym Pyshcheiko (SSSU), Tetiana Poremska (SSSU) and Kim Bouè (SSB) discuss the intricacies of foreign trade in construction services. Valentyna Kruhliak in the background.

More and improved official statistics

The project includes components on several statistical domains, and the work has started on most of them. A brief evaluation of the business register was done in 2018, and the possibility of using the generic business register in Ukraine was investigated. The work on developing owner-occupied housing in CPI is well on its way, and it was decided that simplified payment approach is the preferred methodology. The work on introducing electronic data collection in CPI through CAPI started. Possibilities on using scanner data is being investigated. Recommendations on foreign trade statistics in services was provided, as was recommendations on implementation of international standards within crime statistics. An assessment was done on available administrative sources for crime statistics, and the report will be ready early 2019.



Kiev seen from St Sophia Cathedral.

Impact of access to sustainable energy

The Sustainable Energy for All prototype household survey on energy

The global initiative, Sustainable Energy for All, has developed a baseline survey approach and an annual monitoring survey approach for addressing quality of access to energy ranging from the SDG goal of access to at least one light bulb for at least 4 hours, to stable and unlimited access to electricity from tier 1 to 5.

The baseline approach can be summarized as follows:

- Access to electricity through national grid, local mini grids and private production by solar panels or generators.
- Measuring the households' willingness and ability to pay for energy supply looking at both initial and recurrent costs.
- The range of energy consumption from lightning and cooking to a range of electric devices.
- Solutions for cook stoves and heating of water.
- Proxy information on consumption and poverty, time use for household chores and potential health hazards.
- Community lightning, attitudes and women's empowerment.

How access to sustainable energy can have an impact

The additional focus on the impact of getting access to sustainable energy requires information on economic activities and human welfare at household and community level.

Many studies focus on electrification including a diverse range of issues, such as indoor and outdoor lightning in the homes and communities, improved cookstoves combined with electric light, water pumps, powering of electrical devices, communication (mobiles, radios), torch, fan and fridge.

The research on impact covers a wider range of issues, including health, education, social life and security, time allocation and labor market, income generation and environmental issues.

Facts

Project	Impact of access to sustainable energy
Partner	Instituto Nacional de Estatística, Mozambique and National Bureau of Statistics, Tanzania
Budget 2018	NOK 3 300 000
Donor	Norad
Time period	2018-2021
Purpose	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Contributing to the SE4All initiative for measuring energy access by conducting the already developed survey in two new countries, Mozambique and Tanzania• Developing a survey methodology that include information on the impact of access to sustainable energy.• Developing the capacity of the national statistical offices to measure developments in access and impact over the years to come
Key words	Household survey, Community survey, Access to energy, Impact of energy, Mozambique, Tanzania

The prototype already addresses some of these issues, but an additional survey module may be needed for a more comprehensive measurement of the potential impact.

How to carry out the work for measurement of access and impact of access

A Norwegian follow up of the WB/SE4All survey will include information both on access to sustainable energy, and on whether and how households utilize the opportunities created by access to electricity to new or increased economic activity and welfare. This would require the prototype survey with an extension or small revision of some of the sections and an extra section. An extra section may measure both the current level and the changes for communities and households with recent access to sustainable energy and whether and how they have managed to utilize the potential for economic activity and human welfare.

To learn about the impact, a sufficient sample-size of communities with recent (during the last 5 years) connection to the main grid is needed. GIS based information may be used to draw an extra sub-sample of such communities.

To provide an unbiased measure of the impact of getting access to electricity the survey would measure the changes over the last 5 years for communities with long term access, recent access and no access.

National demand and requirements

In all the selected partner countries there is a large demand for statistics on access to energy in general, and especially on access to sustainable and modern energy. This includes the national energy authorities such as the ministry, the regulatory authority and the energy service provider. The national statistical offices we are collaborating with are all aware of this demand. They welcome the possibility for technical cooperation and funding on the development of a survey on access and impact to sustainable energy, as well as the implementation of a nation-wide survey. However, they also stress that to serve the national policy issues and the national statistical needs, it is essential to ensure consistency with existing national statistics and province estimates. The projects aim at building capacity for the survey work, statistical reporting and further analysis. To build such a capacity this project has been designed with an active joint exercise of national staff and international expert both for the development and testing of the instruments, for the field work and the interpretation, analysis and publishing of the findings.

One of the key ideas of this project is to support the international SE4All initiative, hence we will work closely

with international partners throughout the project to ensure that changes to questions and the additional module is properly discussed and ideally agreed upon. The World Bank has been the main developer and implementer of the survey, and it will therefore be particularly important to have regular exchange with the WB team working on this survey program.

Two phases, methodological development and nationwide surveys.

The program comprises two phases. First, there will be a methodological development phase where Statistics Norway will work with National Bureau of Statistics in Tanzania and Institution Nacional de Estatística in Mozambique to develop and test an electronic version of the questionnaire in the first half of 2019. Second, there will be nationwide surveys in Tanzania and Mozambique during the following two years. The program may also include the development and implementation of a module on impact to be implemented as a follow up survey in the countries, where the pilot-survey on access to electricity already has been implemented. But this would require additional agreement and funding.



Poverty and Food Security

Eliminating poverty and hunger are the two first Sustainable Development Goals (SDG). The measurements of how populations are doing are thus central SDG indicators. Statistics Norway has worked towards improving the efficiency of using national household budget surveys (NHBS) for poverty and food security analysis with various projects since 2003.

In 2018, we finalized two projects: "Validating poverty prediction models using poverty trends in Malawi", and "Sustainable Development Goals 1 and 2: The connection between poverty and food security". We received new funding to continue working in this area through the project "Capacity development for statistics: Poverty and food security analysis".

Validating poverty prediction models using poverty trends in Malawi

The standard approach to calculate poverty in low income countries is based on household budget surveys. It is very resource intensive to undertake such surveys, and the challenge is to find methods to measure the prevalence of poor more frequently and in a cheaper way.

Statistics Norway has been contributing to the research literature on developing a so-called a survey-to survey imputation approach to calculate poverty without collecting consumption data. In this respect, two research papers, funded by NORAD, have been published in international peer reviewed journals .

A decade of poverty predictions, and regular poverty estimates in Malawi, provides us with a unique real-life experience to evaluate and adjust the approach. To our knowledge, Malawi is the only case where the statistical office planned for and integrated this approach into their survey system. In a series of surveys from 2004-2010 the NSO was able to provide annual poverty figures although it was six years between the two household budget surveys in respectively. Based on the budget survey (IHS) in 2004, models were estimated using a set of easy-to-collect indicators – called poverty predictors- that proved important for poverty status. In the next instance, to predict poverty status we only need updated information on the poverty predictors. This information was collected annually between the budget surveys through a much simpler survey tool (WMS). With the next budget survey (IHS) in 2010, we could assess the results and update the model.

Facts

Project	Poverty and Food Security
Partners	Sudan Central Bureau of Statistics, World Food programme
Budget 2018	NOK 1 250 000
Donor	NORAD
Time period	October 2017- March 2019
Purpose	Better quality and cost efficiency of reporting on poverty and food security
Key words	Household surveys, poverty model, poverty and food security, SDG

Results 2018

- Poverty model results discussed in workshop in Malawi
- Poverty model results documented in a report
- Poverty model presented on Poverty Conference in Colombo
- Two workshops in Sudan on Poverty and Food Security
- Poverty and Food Security in Sudan. A joint CBS/SSB report
- Poverty and Food Security report presented in two conferences

The predicted poverty trend in Malawi suggested a gradual decline in poverty. Poverty calculated from new budget survey in 2010, however, showed no improvements compared to 2004. This created a lot of confusion and discussion about the poverty level in Malawi. As a result, the Statistical Office in Malawi stopped using the approach although they continued collecting information on poverty predictors in new WMSes. We included the new survey in the analysis trying to understand better what is going on. In total 10 surveys from 2004-2014 has been analysed.

The analysis from Malawi shows that the biggest challenge in using the approach to predict poverty trends has to do with comparability between the surveys. Differences in implementations, questionnaire design and survey sample size are aspects that may contribute



Part of the team in Sudan: Huda Sati, Amna Mohamed Ali, Inaam Mubark Mustafa Mohamed, Merfat Awad and Astrid Mathiassen

to incomparability of data collected between the surveys. This would not only affect the poverty prediction trends, but all analysis comparing changes over time. The current analysis has documented the challenge in providing comparable trend statistics in general, and therefore the need to focus more on comparability in future surveys.

SSB presented and discussed results with stakeholders from Malawi National Statistical Office, IFPRI and the World Bank in a workshop in Lilongwe in March 2018. The final report was presented on the “5th International Conference on Poverty and Sustainable Development” in Colombo, Sri Lanka in December 2018. The paper is being circulated for comments and will be submitted to an international peer reviewed journal.

Poverty and Food Security in Sudan

Key poverty and food security indicators can be created from the food consumption module in Household Budget Surveys (HBS). Data from these surveys are frequently under-utilized for food security analysis. It is rare that food security statistics are prepared when poverty numbers and the underlying data are released. An exception is Sudan. The Sudan Central Bureau of Statistics (CBS) recently calculated poverty for Sudan using their National Household Budget and Panel Survey. SSB assisted in this process, and the collaboration also involved the World Food Programme (WFP) who assisted in estimating food security indicators.

The project “Sustainable Development Goals 1 and 2: The connection between poverty and food security” documents the process and benefits of preparing data for food security and poverty analysis before the HBS data are released, using the Sudan experience as an example. The first part of the report shows why this is efficient and gives better data quality. The second part is an in-depth analysis of the outcome indicators. The analysis gives a better understanding of why poverty and food security



Working with poverty and food security analysis. Central Bureau of Statistics, Khartoum

indicators do not always tell the same story. This information is important for anyone working on improving the situation on the ground but may be overlooked if these indicators are not used together.

The project has brought stakeholders together. It has strengthened the collaboration between CBS, SSB and WFP. It also brought the Sudan’s Ministry of Health and Ministry of Agriculture to the table and included them in the discussion on the potential use of CBS data for food security and nutrition.

In 2018, we had two workshops in CBS in Sudan, including stakeholders from the Ministry of Health and Ministry of Agriculture as well as from WFP. We finalized the report which was approved at the end of 2018. The data processing chapter of the report was presented through a separate paper at the International Association for Official Statistics’ conference in Paris in September 2018. The presentation was done jointly by CBS and SSB. SSB also presented the work we are doing on food security on the seminar “The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the Critical Role of Development Research” in Oslo in November 2018.

International Refugee and IDP Statistics

In March 2016, the Statistical Commission decided to establish an Expert group on Refugee and IDP statistics. The decision was based on a report presented by Statistics Norway, Turkstat, Eurostat and UNHCR. The group was mandated to develop a set of international recommendations on refugee statistics, and to produce a report on the feasibility of making statistics on internally displaced persons. The group was asked to report back to this year's session in March 2018.

Over the two years, the Expert Group has arranged two international meetings. The first meeting established a chapter structure for the two reports, the second meeting discussed a first draft of the two recommendations. In addition, a separate international conference was arranged to more specifically cover IDP statistics. Membership in the Expert Group has been open to all national statistical offices and international organizations. In its current form, the Expert Group consists of the Steering Committee, statistical authorities from 40 countries and territories, and around 20 regional and international organizations.

In the two reports that were presented to the Commission the Expert group introduced a framework for defining refugees and refugee-related populations for the purposes of statistical measurement. They also include an assessment of data sources and methods that can be used, as well as identification of socioeconomic indicators for measuring how refugees integrate into host societies. The technical report on IDPs takes stock of the existing practice on collection of official IDP statistics, and presents a way forward to produce comparable, quality statistics on IDPs across different contexts.

The two reports were presented by Lasse Sandberg from Statistics Norway on behalf of the EGRIS group. In its decision the UNSC endorsed the recommendations and appreciated that the Expert Group had conducted global consultations involving national statistical offices before the finalization of the documents. The UNSC also supported the plans for further work including development of a compiler's manual to provide hands-on

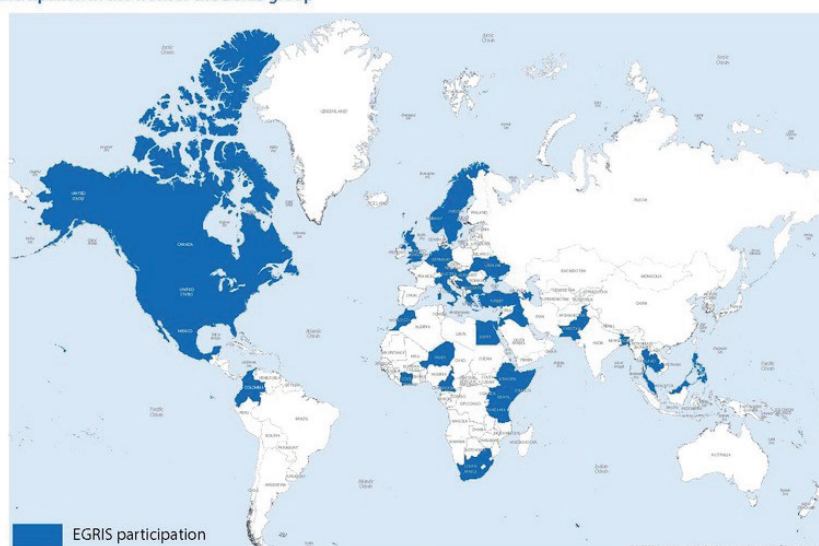
Facts

Project	International recommendations on refugee and IDP statistics
Partner	UN High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR)
Time period	2015 – onwards
Purpose	Contribute to the work on improving international refugee and IDP statistics
Key words	UN Statistical Commission, UN High Commission for Refugees, International recommendations Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs)

Results 2018

- The international recommendations on refugee statistics and the technical report on IDP statistics were endorsed by the UN Statistical Commission.
- Broad collaboration between international organizations working with refugees and IDPs and national statistical offices from most parts of the world.
- Presentation of the recommendations at OECD Migration Forum, World Bank Fragility Forum, Humanitarian meeting in Geneva.
- A technical working group meeting on end of displacement for IDPs was held in Geneva, Switzerland
- A fourth meeting of the IDP group was held in Kampala, Uganda. Finalising the recommendations on IDP statistics.

Participation in the work of the EGRIS group



Members of the EGRIS group

guidance to collect statistics on refugees and internally displaced persons. Further, the Commission expressed the need for national statistical capacity-building to support Member States in improving the quality and availability of statistics on refugees and internally displaced persons.

You can read more about the decision here:
<https://unstats.un.org/unsd/statcom/49th-session/documents/>



UN Statistical Commission. The annual gathering of the world's chief statisticians. Photo UNSD



Vebjørn Aalandslid (SSB) presents the Refugee Statistics recommendations at the World Bank Fragility Forum. Photo: Natalia Baal

Methods for increasing quality on health data

Data is needed to plan, monitor, improve and report on health services rendered. An administrative system for reporting health data gives detailed information on the service production, to be used as evidence-based decision making. Despite the importance of health data, there are still great challenges for low income countries regarding data quality.

The District Health Information Software 2 (DHIS2) is a system for collecting data on health and is used by more than 60 countries worldwide. DHIS2 offers an open source IT solution covering everything from data collection to dissemination. Nevertheless, to enhance quality it is necessary to assess the system as a whole, including the context the statistics is produced in, managing the institutional environment, and managing statistical processes and the statistical outputs.

Data quality at the DHIS2 Academy 2018: Data Quality, Level 2

In September 2018, Statistics Norway presented best practice in data editing at the advanced DHIS2 data quality academy in Kigali, focusing on key theoretical perspectives with practical implications on modern data editing. This includes defining the purpose of the editing process and accuracy of results. Different types and sources of errors were identified, including following them up at facility level and through imputation. Procedures for practical data quality enhancement were presented and discussed, as well as establishing systems for continuous improvement to reduce future errors. The “WHO data quality tool” was used, and improvements to the tool was suggested. The Academy was attended by 30 participants from 10 countries.

Data Quality Self-Assessment

In December 2018, the Health Management Information System (HMIS) Units of the Rwanda Ministry of Health and Rwanda Biomedical Centre in December 2018 conducted a self-assessment of the data quality in HMIS. The UN National Quality Assurance Framework (UN NQAF) tool was used in the self-assessment.

Quality data starts when information is retrieved and first entered into the system. Even after several rounds of data validation at the local level, central level staff may still find additional errors. Some errors are more frequent than others. Occurring errors ought to be re-

Facts

Project	Improved quality of health data Main partners Department of Informatics at UIO and WHO
Budget 2017/2018	NOK 650 000
Donor	Norad
Time period	2017-2018
Purpose	Contribute to ensure that the DHIS2 system offers a better system for improving data quality
Key words	Health, data quality, DHIS2, HMIS

Results 2018

- DHIS2 Data Quality Academy, level 2 on identifying and correcting errors in data
- Facilitated a self-assessment of data quality in HMIS in the Ministry of Health in Rwanda

corded to identify the most common errors and remove their root causes. This can e.g. be done by reviewing data collection processes, to find out how respondents interpret forms, retrieve information and fill them in.

The UN NQAF self-assessment revealed the strengths of the HMIS Units, including high rates of completeness, timeliness, and accuracy. Despite the strengths, the self-assessment unearths areas for improvement. The integration of tools such as the WHO Data Quality App, simplified data collection processes and greater use of computer systems could strengthen data quality procedures further, while concurrently reducing the time allocated to sustaining high data quality. Through reviewing the challenges and recommendations identified in the assessment and subsequently planning appropriate actions, the quality of data entered into HMIS will probably remain high or improve, while reducing the amount of time staff dedicates to data validation processes.



Statistics Norway and the Oil for Development programme

Large petroleum reserves were discovered on the Norwegian shelf in the late 1960s. Norway has through the last 50 years built experience in managing the oil resources in a way that promotes sustainable economic growth and welfare. Norway's goal is to share this competence with other countries through the Oil for Development programme (www.norad.no/en/front/).

In Norway, Statistics Norway (SSB) has adapted existing statistics and developed new statistics because of the petroleum activity. This is necessary to capture the petroleum sector in a satisfactory way. In this way, SSB contributes to making information on investments, turnover and environmental consequences available to users. Open, available and independent information on the petroleum sector is a challenge in several countries, and SSB has therefore been asked to assist with developing petroleum related statistics as a part of the OfD

programme. The aim is more available information that contributes to better management of petroleum resources, and to make the authorities accountable.

SSB has three ongoing statistical projects as a part of the OfD programme in Uganda, Ghana, Kenya and one project in the mapping phase Mozambique.

- SSB has been one of the partner institutions in Uganda since the start in 2015, and the statistical project is a part of the Revenue component. SSB's cooperation partner is Uganda Bureau of Statistics (UBOS) and Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development (MoFPED). From 2017 SSB has also been responsible for coordinating the revenue component (resource manager). A new 4 year Program agreement was signed in December 2018, starting January 2019.



Petroleum Revenue management course at SSB.

- The mapping for a project on revenue management for the oil and gas sector as a part of the OfD in Ghana started in 2015. The Programme agreement for a 4 year program was signed in 2018 SSB. SSB's cooperation partners are the Ministry of Finance and Ghana Statistical Service (GSS).
- In 2016, SSB was one of the institutions that contributed to the mapping and planning of a Oil for Development programme in Kenya. In 2018, further planning activities have been carried out, with the goal to have in place a formal OfD agreement in 2019. SSB's main cooperation partners are Kenya National Bureau of Statistics (KNBS) and Kenya Institute for Public Policy Research and Analysis (KIPPRA).
- In 2018, Statistics Norway, and our Mozambique counterpart, have cooperated on the development of a programme agreement, which is intended to be signed in 2019.

Team Oil for Development

In April 2018, the OfD Secretariat in Norway organised a Team OfD seminar for the Norwegian partners in the programme. The seminar was held in Stavanger. The main goal of the Team OfD gatherings is for the Norwegian partners to exchange knowledge, get to know each other and discuss important issues and common challenges. The main theme of this year's seminar was exchange of different tools used in capacity development. SSB presented our experiences with working with partner countries and contributions to the general OfD courses on petroleum management.

Courses: Petroleum Revenue management

In 2018, The Oil for Development secretariat invited to an expert training in Petroleum Revenue Management. The course went over two weeks in Oslo in November. Participants came from Ghana, Kenya, Lebanon and Mozambique.

The overall course objectives were: To improve the participants' understanding of key aspects of petroleum revenue management, and to gain knowledge from practices and experiences in other countries.

The following course outputs were set for course:

- Be familiar with best international practice for sound petroleum revenue management, the key elements that such a framework should include and the links between them
- Understand the macroeconomic and fiscal challenges that resource-rich countries are facing and the appropriate responses to these challenges, including the trade-offs between different policy options;
- Understand the key governance pitfalls associated with petroleum revenue management and how these can be mitigated;
- Be able to take away ideas and proposals on how the management of petroleum revenues can be improved in their own country;
- Understand the process of producing petroleum-related statistics; using these as economic indicators as well as using them as input to the national accounts and in macroeconomic models.

Statistics Norway (SSB) presented and led two of the course days. The focus of SSB's exercises was on the importance of statistics for well management of the petroleum resources. The statistics session was aimed at increasing knowledge of the usefulness of statistics, and to show how cooperation among Governmental institutions is essential for producing good statistics. The main learning goals were that statistics contributes to:

- Better management of oil resources
- More transparency
- Knowledge based decision making
- Holding politicians accountable

The participants were motivated and engaged, and discussions were many and interesting. The course was appreciated by the participants for providing both academic refill, and as an arena for countries and institutions to learn from each other and discuss common challenges.

Gender Equality for Development

The Gender Equality for Development Programme (LIKE) focuses on institutional cooperation between public institutions. The aim of Norway's institutional cooperation in this area is to strengthen the capacity to develop and implement knowledge-based policy, laws, or management procedures. All in areas where Norway has specific competency and experience that are of interest to cooperating countries. Relevant, reliable, comparable, timely and accessible statistics is one of the building blocks in developing knowledge based policies, both in terms of describing central equality challenges, as well as for measuring changes over time.

During 2018, a series of fact finding missions, combined with study and work visits to Norway, have been carried out. The goal has been to establish long term cooperation between the government of Norway and the governments of Nepal and Ethiopia. Statistics Norway has worked together with the the Norwegian Directorate for Children, Youth and Family Affairs (Bufdir), the Ministry of Children and Equality as well as the LIKE secretariat in Norad, to develop a programme document for the planned work in the two countries.

Facts

Project	Gender Equality for Development (LIKE)
Partner	The Norwegian Directorate for Children, Youth and Family Affairs (Bufdir) Ministry of Children and Equality CBS Nepal Central Statistical Agency (CSA), Ethiopia Ministry of Women Children and Senior Citizens (MOWCSC) Ministry of Women, Children Youth (MoWCY), Ethiopia
Budget 2018	NOK 1 000 000
Donor	Norad, LIKE secretariat
Time period	2018 and onwards
Purpose	Share Norwegian experiences in shaping knowledge-based gender policies – including experiences in developing, producing and disseminate gender statistics
Key words	Gender equality, gender statistics

Results 2018

- Draft programme documents, including draft result framework and activity plan have been developed for both Ethiopia and Nepal



Workshop to develop a draft result framework and activity plan in the Ministry of Women, Children and Youth, Addis Ababa.



The Ethiopian and Norwegian delegation together with the State Minister of MoWCY and the Norwegian Ambassador

Although this is the first time that SSB cooperates with other countries on development of gender statistics, the topic itself is not new to us. SSB has since 2003 had a designated coordinator focal point for equality statistics. The coordinator has expertise in gender and equality, and specifically in analysing and disseminating statistics that reflects equality challenges. One important role of the coordinator for equality statistics is to have an overview of gender and other equality-related statistics in SSB, such as labour statistics, wage- and income statistics. In addition, to work for these disciplines to prioritize equality perspectives in the production, dissemination

and analysis of statistics. SSB has for many years worked actively with gender mainstreaming, ensuring that important gender equality aspects are visible in our statistics.

In Nepal, we have worked with the statistical office CBS as well as representatives from the Ministry of Women Children and Senior Citizens (MOWCSC) and the Norwegian Embassy.

In Ethiopia, with the Central Statistical Agency and the Ministry of Women, Children and youth (MoWCY).



Study visit from Nepal.

A technical solution for a generic statistical Business register

SSB has throughout the years received requests for assistance in building registers – both administrative and statistical. In 2015, the UN Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE) published «Guidelines for statistical business registers». At the time, SSB worked on a register project in Kyrgyzstan, and it was decided to develop a technical solution for a generic business register that can be used in all partner countries.

The development of the business register was tendered in the Spring of 2017, and the main work on the system was finished at the beginning of 2018. It is still in its testing phase. So far, Kyrgyz, Kenyan and Norwegian data have been used for testing and valuable experiences have been made. The plans for 2019 is to implement early versions in Ghana and Uganda too as well as to finalize the project in Kyrgyzstan. The system will be licensed as open source and made available on Github.com. Also, a public test server will be available.

Facts

Project	Business register
Main partners	National Statistical Committee, Kyrgyzstan, Uganda bureau of statistics, Kenya National Bureau of Statistics, Ghana Statistical Service
Budget	NOK 900 000
Donor	Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Time period	2017 -
Purpose	Implementation of technical solution for statistical business register
Key words	Register



Register cooperation

Register for development

The Norwegian Tax Administration, the Norwegian Mapping Authority, the Brønnøysund Register Centre and SSB established a register coordination group to target the whole process of creating and maintaining registers for administrative purposes, and for using registers for production of official statistical. The background for the cooperation was increased demand for Norwegian expertise in the area.

The aim is to create a more cost-efficient and cost-effective approach through sharing Norway's extensive experience in the area with our development partners. The group consist of representatives from the respective Divisions for international development cooperation.

The four institutions are the owners of the core administrative registers and SSB; population, business, and property and address registers. The cooperation mirrors the national cooperation between the institutions.

Good quality administrative registers are important for good governance and an important source for good quality statistics. The Knowledge Bank was established this year to coordinate and strengthen technical cooperation and knowledge-sharing in areas where Norway has specific experience and expertise. Norway is internationally recognized for its good solutions on administrative registers, and for its use for tax collection and for

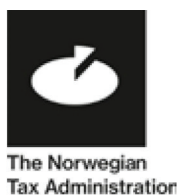
Facts

Project	Register cooperation
Partner	The Norwegian Tax Administration, the Norwegian Mapping Authority and the Brønnøysund Register Centre
Time period	2017
Purpose	A holistic approach to developing administrative registers and their use for official statistics
Key words	Registers, administrative data

Results 2018

- Memorandum of Understanding signed.

register-based statistical production. The Government is currently discussing the possibility of including a programme on Digitalisation for Development under the Knowledge Bank, this includes a coordinated effort on assistance on developing administrative registers.



Online training for questionnaire development

Statistics Norway provides training in questionnaire development through different projects. The trainings are based on the more in depth internal trainings in SSB and combine lectures, exercises and development of actual tools to be used in the field. Target groups are people assigned to develop – or adapt – a questionnaire, but who have not studied this professionally. Norad is now supporting SSB in developing an online version of a basic questionnaire development training that can be used for self-study or by groups. In 2018, the focus has been on identifying the technical platform for such development, while the course is due to be developed in 2019

Facts

Project	Digital questionnaire training
Budget 2018	NOK 750 000 (NOK 750 000 is transferred to 2019)
Donor	Norad
Time period	2018 and 2019
Purpose	Develop a digital training tool
Key words	Questionnaire development, training



Group assignment during an old-fashioned face-to-face questionnaire development training. Photo from a training together with Joint IDP Profiling Service (JIPS) in 2016 with support from Norcap.

Sustainable Development Goals and Business Surveys

SSB and Ghana Statistical Service (GSS) are working on analysis of the Integrated Business Establishment Survey (IBES) under the Oil for Development programme. A spin-off from this work is an analysis of how the business survey statistics may be used to monitor the Sustainable Development Goals. The result of systematically going through the SDGs revealed that few indicators are directly based on business survey data. Businesses are, however, important in reaching the goals, and there is much information in the survey that could contribute to policymaking and monitoring.

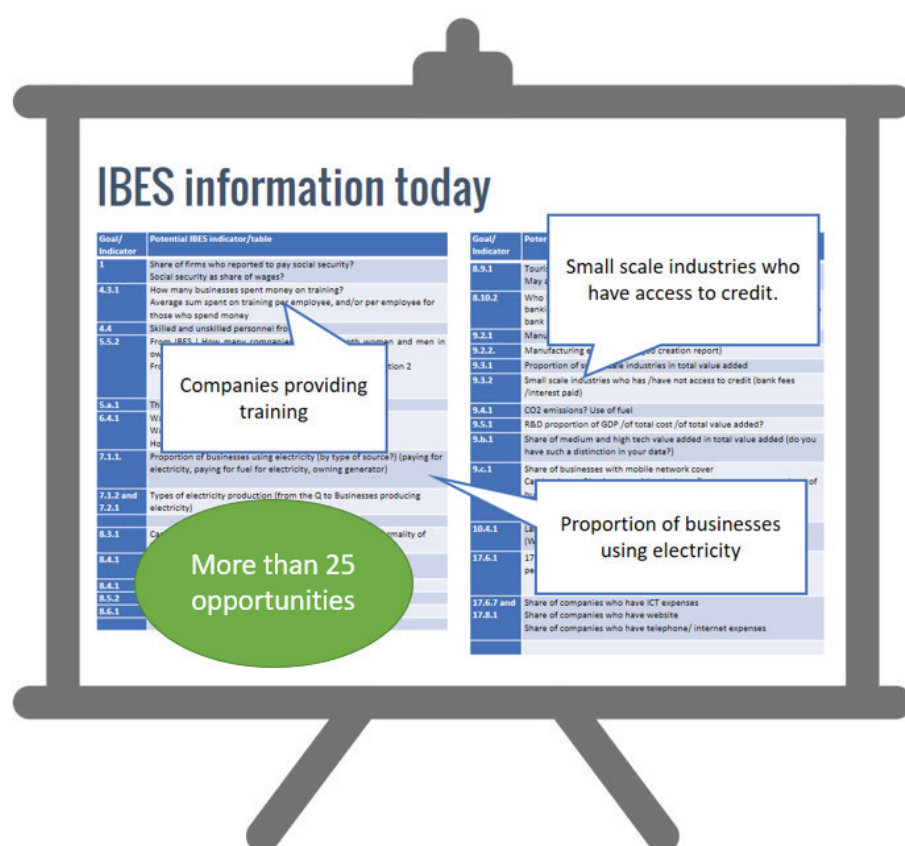
GSS and SSB delivered a joint presentation at the International Association for Official Statistics conference in Paris where examples of how it can be done were shown. It also pointed to how small additions to the questionnaires could add further to national SDG monitoring.

Facts

Project	SDG and Business Survey
Partners	Ghana Statistical Service (GSS)
Budget 2018	NOK 471 500
Donor	NORAD
Time period	October 2017- December 2018
Purpose	SDG monitoring benefitting from business survey data
Key words	Business survey, SDG

Results 2018

- Results of the study presented at IAOS 2018

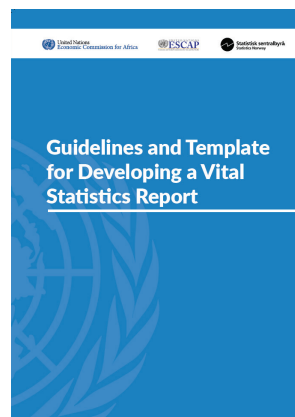


Underutilised information: Businesses are central in reaching the Sustainable Development Goals, but few SDG indicators are based on survey information about them.

Civil Registration and Vital Statistics (CRVS)

Statistics Norway has continued the work to improve Civil Registration and Vital Statistics (CRVS) globally, including the following activities:

- Completion of «Guidelines and Template for Developing a Vital Statistics Report», written by Helge Brunborg and Vibeke Oestreich Nielsen on request from ECA (United Nations Economic Commission for Africa) and ESCAP (United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific). The publication is available at https://www.getinthepicture.org/sites/default/files/resources/Guidelines%20and%20template_ENG.pdf
- Facilitators at Regional Workshops on CRVS organized by ESCWA (United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia) in Casablanca, Tunis and Beirut.
- Mission to Sudan on fact finding and advocacy for CRVS
- Participation at a Technical Meeting on Mortality Analysis with Verbal Autopsy in Washington, DC, organized by Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) and National Center for Health Statistics



The report on guidelines for Vital statistics.



From the regional workshops on CRVS

Cooperation with Norcap

SSB and the Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC) entered into an agreement in 2010 on secondment of SSB employees to UN operations. The agreement is organisationally a part of the NORCAP programme, which is an emergency force assisting UN and is financed by the Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs. During 2018, SSB experts were seconded to different UN organisations. The assignments varied from home-based work on analyses and reports to different missions abroad. Compared to earlier years there has been fewer, but more long-term assignments.

- Two SSB experts have been working to support statistical capacity on internally displaced persons at the Joint IDP Profiling service (JIPS) in Geneva. This has included technical support to IDP profiling exercises in several countries, amongst them Sudan, El Salvador, Colombia and Georgia. Capacity building of profiling partners has mainly been given as on-the-job-training, working together to refine profiling methodology. Coordination of the IDP part of the Expert Group on IDP and Refugee statistics, in cooperation with the Coordinator of JIPS. As well as drafting/contributing to several of the tools of new version of JIPS Essential Toolkit (JET), focusing on development of statistical methods and guidance. Have cooperated with UNHCR on development of tools related to their Integrated Household Survey Framework Project (IHSF) as well as World Bank's Conflict Exposure Module training (<http://www.jips.org/en/news/latest-news/filling-the-data-gap-on-the-impact-of-conflict-on-households>) and been leading a project to enhance gender focus and gender analysis in profiling exercises in displacement situations.
- One SSB expert worked ten months for UN World Food Programme (WFP) in Tajikistan. The expert carried out and built local capacity in food security analysis. This included support to the implementation of mobile data collection tool and building questionnaires. The expert also contributed to and coordinated the efforts of producing the first inter-agency Vulnerability and Resilience Atlas for Tajikistan. Based on a consultative process, the expert prepared the first monitoring and evaluation strategy for WFP in Tajikistan.

Facts

Project:	Cooperation with the Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC)/NORCAP force
Partner	Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC)
Time period	2010 -
Purpose	Statistical assistance to various UN institutions
Key words	NRC, NORCAP, UNHCR, JIPS, WFP

- One SSB expert worked with UNHCR and the National Statistical Institute in Côte d'Ivoire to improve statistics on stateless persons. The expert helped organize a methodological workshop and supported the development of tools for the household survey on the prevalence and geographic scope of stateless persons. The survey was carried out in autumn 2018.

The cooperation with the Norwegian Refugee Council/ NORCAP is not a regular SSB project, and SSB does not receive any funding for this work. SSB experts are seconded through NORCAP for different assignments according to the UN institutions needs for assistance, and the experts will be on an unpaid leave from SSB for the period. Most of the projects for UNHCR, JIPS and UNFPA have been short term missions lasting 1-3 months, while the WFP secondments have been long term assignments.



NORWEGIAN CAPACITY
OPERATED BY NRC

Projects under development

Lebanon

Statistics Norway invitation to contribute to the OfD program in Lebanon.

The Oil for Development secretariat (OfD) for the ongoing project in Lebanon invited Statistics Norway (SSB) for a possible fact-finding mission to Beirut to take place in the fall of 2018. The objective of this mission would be for SSB staff to link up with the statistical environment in Lebanon and jointly develop a program for capacity building. The initiative and practical arrangements for this mission was the responsibility of the OfD secretariat at NORAD Oslo. However, due to various reasons the mission never materialized in 2018 and thus no activity or corresponding spending on this project line for SSB in 2018.

Facts

Project	Oil for Development (OfD)
Partner	NORAD
Budget 2018	NOK 200 000
Donor	NORAD
Time period	2018
Purpose	Expanding the ongoing OfD program in Lebanon to also include cooperation on petroleum sector relevant economic statistics.
Key words	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Economic statistics- Capacity building- OfD Revenue pillar Lebanon

Somalia

Statistics Norway invited to contribute to the OfD program in Somalia

Statistics Norway (SSB) participated in a series of planning meetings at the OfD Somalia secretariat/NORAD Oslo office through-out 2018. It is envisaged that OfD cooperation with the Somali Government in Mogadishu will develop into a formal program phase during the year 2019.

SSB participated in a workshop for Somali national petroleum-sector stakeholders in Nairobi October 23-25, 2018, funded and organized by the Norwegian Embassy. The SSB delegation met specifically with the DG of the statistical office in Mogadishu and agreed on a priority list of activities for possible further cooperation into 2019. Statistics Sweden is currently running a bilateral cooperation project with the statistical offices in Somalia and SSB is in close contact with SCB for coordinated efforts.

Facts

Project	Oil for Development (OfD)
Partner	NORAD
Budget 2018	NOK 200 000
Donor	NORAD
Time period	2018
Purpose	The OfD program in Somalia should include cooperation on petroleum sector relevant economic statistics from the very start of the project.
Key words	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Economic statistics- Capacity building- OfD Revenue pillar Somalia



International meetings and conferences



The UN World Data Forum in Dubai, 22-24 October 2018

Together with our Nordic colleagues, Statistics Norway arranged a session on use of register-based statistics at the World Data Forum (WDF). The WDF has become a bi-annual event that gathers statistical offices, international institutions, private companies and NGOs and focuses on how the statistical world can deliver better data for the Sustainable Development Goals. This year's forum was held in Dubai hosted by the Statistical office of the United Arab Emirates together with the UN Statistical Division.

Together with the statistical offices in Denmark and Sweden, Statistics Norway organized a separate session on how we work on capacity development with our partner countries. The presentations were held with our respective partner countries. Denmark presented with Ghana, Sweden with Kenya, the Brønnøysund Register center with Sudan and Statistics Norway with Kyrgyzstan. In our presentations, we shared our experiences of building and using administrative records for statistics, while representatives of our partner countries showed how this could be used in their systems. The session was a mix of practical, concrete examples, and a review of what needs to be in place to apply administrative records in the statistical production.

Increased use of administrative records as a source of data for sustainability goals was a recurring theme at the conference, and in particular how countries could better utilize CRVS (Civil Registration Vital Statistics) data. Statistics Denmark and GSS showed in their presentation how they have worked in Ghana to build a system for better utilization of civil records for population statistics.

The 49th UN Statistical Commission, 6-9 March 2018

The United Nations Statistical Commission (UNSC) is the highest body of the global statistical system. It brings together the Chief Statisticians from member states from around the world and is responsible for developing international statistical standards, concepts and methods and implementation of these at the national and international level. Statistics Norway has since 2016 been co-chairing the expert group on Refugee and IDP sta-

tistics together with Eurostat and UNHCR. At this year's commission meeting the two reports from the group was presented by Norway and discussed in the plenary session and later endorsed by the UNSC (see separate article). In addition to our involvement in the work on refugee statistics, SSB also had a contribution to a side event on CRVS where Vibeke Oestereich Nielsen presented our involvement in supporting development of CRVS Systems in Africa and Asia.

Annual meeting of PARIS21, 4-5 April 2018

Statistics Norway participated in the Annual Meeting of PARIS21 (Partnership in statistics for Development in the 21st Century) together with Norad. PARIS21 is a global partnership supporting development of good national statistical systems and statistical capacity in low income countries. The meeting is preceded by a thematic conference, and in 2018 the theme was "Truth in Numbers". Topics discussed were how numbers are sometimes abused and how official statistics is underutilized, as well as looking at approaches and opportunities to build statistical literacy and reach more people. Statistics Norway has contributed to the PARIS21 Capacity Development 4.0 Task Team, and in 2018 some of the results from this process were published. Among them were the results from the joint PARIS21 UNSD survey on capacity development and future priorities, where almost a hundred statistics offices around the world responded.

20th meeting of the Management Group on Statistical Cooperation (MGSC) 12 - 13 April 2018

SSB participated at the annual MGSC meeting in Eurostat, Luxembourg. The MGSC is a forum for discussions on statistical cooperation, and is important for donor coordination, initiating new projects and general exchange of best practice and information. The meeting is organised by Eurostat, and representatives of national statistical offices of the European Statistical System and EU candidate countries participate. Among the issues raised at the meeting were the upcoming ENP-East regional programme for statistics, the global SDG collaboration, the next round of population and housing census, and the 2018 Donor Coordination Survey. The meeting is an important forum for coordination and discussion among the ESS countries and Eurostat. SSB also participated at a side meeting on donor coordination.

Study visits

In 2018, Statistics Norway hosted 16 study visits. The overall number of visits were related to ongoing institutional cooperation projects. But SSB also had the pleasure to welcome delegations from other sister organisations, and host international meetings on different subject matters.

Visit from ROSSTAT

Statistics Norway received a delegation from the Russian Statistical Agency (ROSSTAT) June 5-6, 2018. The delega-

tion comprised 5 directors in the area of dissemination & PR and was headed by the Deputy DG. The visit was initiated by the "Strengthening Statistical Expertise Project" conducted by an international consortium and headed by the World Bank. The main focus of the visit was to get a broader understanding on how to establish a statistical Resource Center in ROSSTAT including an e-library and an updated web-portal. The 2-days intensive program was developed jointly by the SSB Department of communication and the Division for development cooperation.

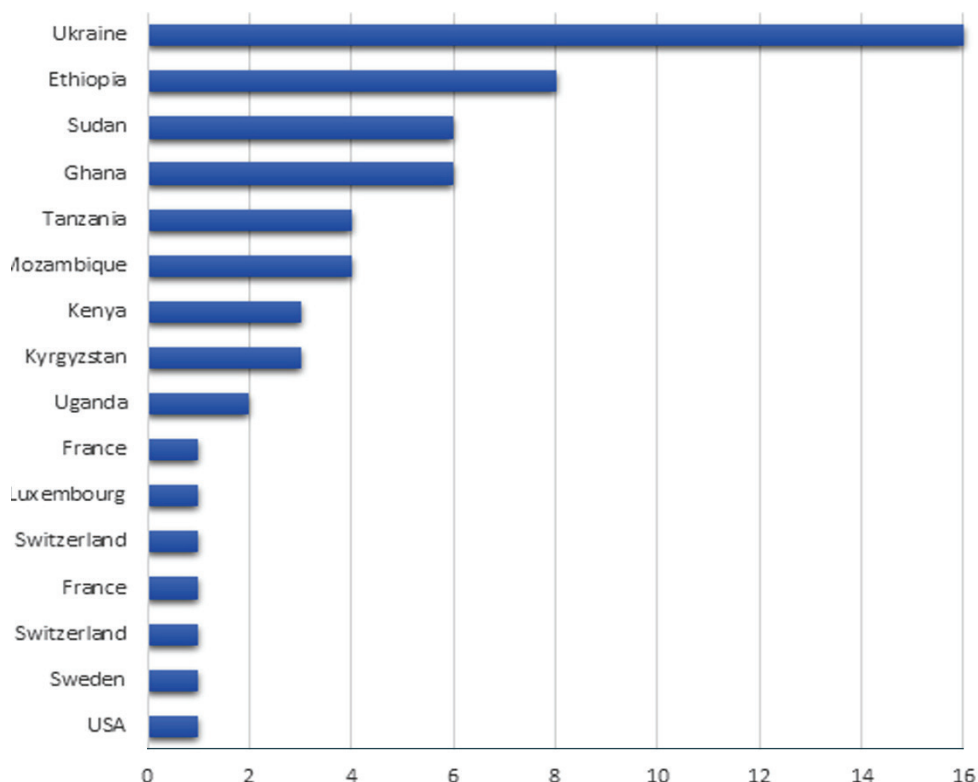
Date	Guests	Topic
07.01-11.01	Sudan	Formal project start; signing of the MoU
28.01-01.02	Ukraine	Foreign trade
18.03-24.03	Uganda	Oil for Development; Programme planning
10.04-14.04	Ukraine	Metadata
22.04-28.04	Uganda	Prepare and update National Accounts and plan further support
22.04-28.04	Ukraine	Quality management
29.04-11.05	Ghana	IBES II dataset and rebasing of IIP
12.05-18.05	Ghana	Macroeconomic modelling
01.06-09.06	Ghana	Oil investments; developing questionnaires
05.06-06.06	Russia	Developing a Statistical resource center
24.06-30.06	Sudan	Survey methodology
12.08-17.08	Sudan	CPI IT and Method
04.09-04.09	Nepal	Gender statistics
05.11-13.11	Ghana	IBES product cleaning and productivity report, rebasing the IIP
09.11	Ghana, Kenya, Lebanon and Mozambique	Oil for Development; course on petroleum revenue management
10.12-14.12	Ghana	Macroeconomic modelling

The year in figures

Statistics Norway's international development cooperation consisted of 15 person-years in 2018. There were 59 short-term missions involving experts from different subject matter divisions, including experts from Division for development cooperation.

SSB had a long-term adviser in Ukraine, but only for part of the year.

Number of short term missions by country

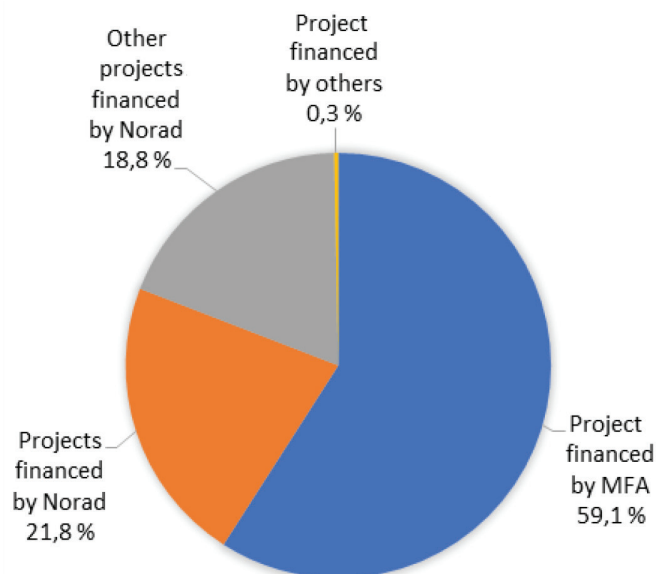


Accounts 2018	NOK
Projects financed by MFA	
Ghana	2 061 000
Uganda	650 000
Kirgisistan	2 494 000
Ukraine	4 929 000
Sudan	2 981 000
Projects financed by Norad	
Uganda	1 030 000
LIKE	1 046 000
Somalia	204 000
Kenya	1 395 000
Mozambique	1 158 000
Other projects financed by Norad	
Participation meetings	572 395
OfD course -Finance component	400 000
Poverty and Food security	996 963
DHIS_ Health	466 894
Energy Access	470 720
CRVS	383 209
Poverty Model	414 890
SDG and Business survey	459 570
Project financed by others	
	70 000
Total	22 183 000

Activities

Short-term missions	59
Study visits to SSB	16
Long term advisers, person years	0,3

Funding by donor



Division for international development cooperation:

Employees per 1.1.2019



Irene Tuveng
Head of division
Email: itu@ssb.no



Kristian Lønø
Senior adviser
Email: krl@ssb.no
IT



Allan Henrysson
Project manager
Email: rys@ssb.no
Long term adviser in Ukraine



Kristin Lundby
Senior adviser
Email: kel@ssb.no
Administrative tasks. Accounting



Anne Abelsæth
Senior adviser
Email: aae@ssb.no
IT. Generic business register



Per Schønning
Senior adviser
Email: per@ssb.no
Project manager: Sudan.
Project coordinator: Energy survey Mozambique



Astrid Mathiassen
Researcher
Email: mss@ssb.no
Food Security and Poverty analysis
Energy statistics



Robin Choudhury
Senior adviser
Email: rch@ssb.no
Project manager: Ghana
Macroeconomic models



Bjørn Getz Wold
Senior adviser
Email: bkw@ssb.no
Project manager: Energy survey
Sustainable development goals (SDG)
Energy statistics



Signe Vrålstad
Statistics adviser
Email: vrs@ssb.no
Project manager: Kyrgyzstan
Project coordinator: Energy survey Tanzania
Social statistics Energy statistics



Dag Roll-Hansen
Senior adviser
Email: roh@ssb.no
E-learning. Health statistics.
IDP statistics. HR. CRVS.



Siv Irene Pedersen
Senior adviser
Email: sip@ssb.no
Project manager: Ukraine
Sustainable development goals (SDG).
Register for development



Ellen Cathrine Kjøsterud
Senior adviser
Email: eck@ssb.no
Food Security. Household surveys.
Norwegian Gender Equality for Development
Programme (LIKE), E-learning



Tarik Ogbamichael
Adviser
Email: tao@ssb.no
Project manager: Mozambique
Economic statistics. Oil for Development.



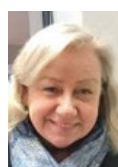
John Åge Haugen
Senior adviser
Email: ohn@ssb.no
Long term adviser in Uganda
Economic statistics. Social statistics



Vebjørn Aalandslid
Senior adviser
Email: vaa@ssb.no
Project manager: Kenya
International refugee statistics. Norwegian
Gender Equality for Development Programme
(LIKE)



Janne Utكيلen
Senior adviser
Email: jtu@ssb.no
Project manager: Uganda
IDP statistics. Oil for Development. Nadabas.



Wibeke La Mond
Adviser
Email: wldj@ssb.no
Administrative tasks. Accounting.
Study visits