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Documents

**Compendium from a Workshop
on Scaling-up Support to
Statistics in Oslo, December 2007**

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Abstract:

This paper reports from a workshop in Oslo in December 2007 aiming at gaining insight into how to strengthen the capacity of developing and transition countries for analyzing and using statistics for evidence based policy and public dialogue. The workshop took place within the context of the "scaling-up support to statistics" initiative launched by Paris21 and the World Bank in April 2007.

The workshop focused on three thematic building blocks: the needs of policy makers and other users of statistics; how to make the right data readily available; and how best to build national capacity in statistics, analysis and policy design. The workshop comprised a number of generic papers on the above issues, building on a vast experience from work on development of statistical systems and statistical capacity building from national statistical offices, international organizations and scientific institutions. The current report highlights recommendations for how to improve the national capacity of developing countries to analyze and use statistics for evidence based policy design and public dialogue, and for how to better coordinate this work.

Acknowledgement: We are grateful to Paris21 and Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation (Norad) who inspired and funded the workshop, as well as to our Norwegian technical co-organizers CMI and Fafo-Ais. Not least we want to thank the long range of speakers who made the series of interesting and inspiring interventions, and to all other participants whose active contributions ensured a successful outcome of the workshop. It is the hope of Paris21 and the workshop organizers that similar events could be replicated in other OECD countries.

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1. Background

The objective of the workshop was to gain insight into how to strengthen the capacity of developing and transition countries for analysis and use of statistics for evidence based policy design and public dialogue. While the need for national capacity building in statistics in developing and transition countries is increasingly acknowledged, full recognition of the need for capacity building for analysis, modeling and policy dialogue and decisions has still not been achieved. The one-day workshop, jointly organized by Statistics Norway (SN), Fafo and Christian Michelsen Institute (CMI) and supported by Paris21, was held within the context of the "scaling-up support to statistics" initiative launched by Paris21 and the World Bank in April 2007. The workshop organizers hope that similar events can be replicated in other OECD countries.

2. Workshop program

The workshop program followed three thematic building blocks, as follows:

- The needs of policy makers and other users
- Making the right data readily available
- Building national capacity in statistics, analysis and policy design

The workshop also included a panel and open floor discussion on the way ahead in achieving increased capacity building for analysis, modeling and policy dialogue and decisions.

3. Welcome notes

In his welcome note *Mr. Øystein Olsen*, Director General of Statistics Norway, pointed out that since the Millennium Development Goals were unanimously approved by the UN General Assembly in 2000, the need for statistical information has been larger and more widely acknowledged by the society at large at national and international level.

The World's statistical community has responded to this demand by making more statistical information available at the international level at a speedy pace. However, the capacity to collect quality statistics in a speedy and cost-efficient manner responding to the data needs at the *national* level has so far not grown equally fast. Despite some controversy at the international level, there is now a growing consensus that the only way to improved statistics at the international level goes through national capacity building.

Mr. Olsen also emphasized that Statistics Norway was ahead of the MDG approval process in acknowledging not only the need for statistical information, but also the obligation of a Northern

national statistical office to share its knowledge base by participating in technical cooperation with sister organizations in the South. Since the start in 1994, SN has gradually moved into institutional technical cooperation with sister organizations, and now spends around 25 staff years per year including long term assignments, short term visits, core staff in Norway, and study trips to the SN head offices in Oslo and Kongsvinger.

For a number of years SN focused mainly on cooperation with statistical sister organizations, but when challenged some years back by colleagues in what is now the Ministry of Economic Planning and Development and the National Statistical Office in Malawi, SN and Malawi government institutions jointly designed a more comprehensive program for capacity building, covering all stages from collection of statistics to policy planning. Although this cooperation has succeeded well in economic statistics, national accounts and macro-economic planning, challenges remain in the area of social statistics and poverty analysis.

Statistics Norway is one of the few national statistical institutes that contains a large department for economic research (including macro-economic modeling), and is hence well prepared for such a broader approach in economic statistics and policy. In the social sectors, our own tradition is more of cooperation with line ministries and research institutions, and hence this is a larger challenge. SN is ready for cooperation not only with institutions in the South, but also to organize tripartite cooperation, including with policy analysis oriented institutions in Norway. This is exemplified by the current workshop, which is organized jointly with CMI and the FAFO Institute for Applied International Studies.

Finally, Mr. Olsen expressed his gratitude towards PARIS21 for asking SN to conduct this workshop to address comprehensive capacity building across all steps from the request for information through data collection, statistical dissemination, interpretation, and policy analysis to policy design in partner countries. SN regards this workshop as the start of a series of similar arrangements in the years to come.

The second welcome note was made by *Mr. Henrik Harboe*, Head of the Multilateral Bank and Finance Section of the Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs. He focused on the importance of statistics for development and poverty reduction from a development policy perspective. Mr. Harboe mentioned the SN statistical cooperation project in Malawi as an example of a broader-than-usual approach, and stressed the importance of looking at the technical and political issues *together*, rather than as separate issues.

He also highlighted the MDG indicators as an important, albeit not perfect reference point, and the need for monitoring of the progress towards achieving these goals by 2015. Good statistics and analysis are required for many different purposes and users. There is now much more focus on monitoring and evaluation and reporting on results of policies than before. NGOs are also becoming more capable of requesting information.

Production of statistics and analysis should not only be a technocratic exercise, but serve good governance and anti-corruption efforts by enhancing openness and accountability. The political economy dimension is important, and statistics may serve as an important contributor to reveal differences and stimulate changes. Gender-disaggregated data have for example contributed to highlight the need for improving the difficult situation of women in many countries. For results reporting, data can no longer only be “quick and dirty”, but must be compiled into trend data for better monitoring and evaluation of the impact of policies. Building national capacity and realizing that good statistics and analysis show national policy makers the political space available to them is also of importance. This allows for discussing the consequences of different approaches before making development choices.

4. The needs of policy makers and other users

Moving beyond compilation of statistics towards capacity building for analysis, modeling and policy dialogue in the support to statistics in developing and transition countries was a central perspective of the workshop . It was thus natural to let the first ordinary session deal with the challenges and needs on the demand side of the statistical system. The speakers represented a mix of domestic and international users.

4.1. Presentations

The following presentations were made:

1. “NSDS as a coherence framework for technical and financial assistance”. By Mr. Antoine Simonpietri, Manager, Paris21
2. “Statistics and Public Sector Reforms”. By Mr. Per Øyvind Bastøe, Director, Economics & Public Administration Department , Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation (Norad)
3. “Experiences from technical cooperation with the Ministry of Finance in Tanzania”. By Mr. Thorvald Moe, Deputy Secretary General, Norwegian Ministry of Finance
4. “Statistical needs of domestic policy makers”. By Mr. Yona E. B. Kamphale, Director for Economic Planning, Malawi Ministry of Economic Planning and Development (MEPD)
5. “Statistics, Analysis and Modelling. The last 40 years and the next”. By Mr. Jan Isaksen Senior Researcher, CMI

Four of the five speakers in this session submitted Powerpoint presentations that have been included at the end of this document. We will thus only highlight some main issues in this abstract.

Mr. Antoine Simonpietri spoke about the importance of National Strategies for the Development of Statistics (NSDS) as a coherent framework for technical and financial assistance. The NSDS must be preceded by a process of building political commitment through successful advocacy, sensitization and dialogue with politicians, policy-makers and decision-makers. Managers of the national statistical system must also participate in national policy discussions, and “champions” that can take the lead in such processes must be cultivated.

The NSDS applies the Paris Declaration principles of ownership, alignment, harmonization, managing for results and mutual accountability to statistical development. While a Poverty Reduction Strategy (PRS) itself (or another development strategy) represents the priority demand framework for country statistics, the PRS should in turn also include support to statistical development using NSDS as a framework. Launching a “road map” for assessing user needs and incorporating these into visions for the statistical system paves the road to the actual implementation of the NSDS.

With NSDS as the country framework for statistical development, donors (i.e. financial and technical partners) should participate in the design of NSDS and answer to country needs as expressed in the NSDS. Donors should also participate in the periodic monitoring & evaluation and update of the NSDS including reporting of donors assistance. Mr. Simonpietri recommended that donors do not support statistical programs if they are not in the NSDS. Rather they should first convince NSO/ NSS managers of their importance and relevance for their countries, and then opt to include them within NSDS.

In conclusion, Mr. Simonpietri emphasized the importance of coordinated and joint work, and urged the consortium of statisticians and policy makers both in developing and OECD countries, including multilaterals, to pool their resources and pull together. The Oslo workshop was seen as a very useful event that should be replicated in other countries (see appendix for his full presentation).

Mr. Per Øyvind Bastøe spoke about “Statistics and Public Sector Reforms”. Mr. Bastøe put emphasis on that successful capacity building of statistical sector demands both technical assistance and institutional and organisational knowledge. He also pointed out that results based management as the prominent public sector management approach in many partner countries requires more and better empirical data at the same time as technical and organizational challenges must be adequately

addressed. Whereas the former are well known more emphasis is needed on achieving timeliness and user focus, (see appendix for his full presentation).

Mr. Thorvald Moe started out with a description of the clear division of labor within the Norwegian set-up of the macro-modeling part of the statistical system. Whereas the broad policy responsibility rests with the Ministry of Finance, Statistics Norway has traditionally been a strong institution. In contrast to most statistical institutes in OECD countries, SN also has an in-house research department that allows for a close interaction between data and model development. The third main actor in the macro model work is the Central Bank, whose partially overlapping statistical production has recently been transferred to SN. The Ministry of Finance and the Central Bank file in demands for the macro model to SN who is responsible for both providing data and developing the model. However, in practice the institutional dialogue is very close, because many key staff members in all three institutions have work experience from one or two of the other institutions in the system.

Moving on to the relevance of this system for developing countries, and using the cooperation between the Ministries of Finance in Tanzania and Norway as an example, Mr. Moe pointed out the negative consequences of an unclear division of labor. Much work is also obstructed by lack of data. Usually, the Central Bank has a stronger role in many developing countries. Mr. Moe recommended a clearer division of labor with the NSO in a coordinating role. A general lack of technical capacity and a public sector that is not able to provide competitive salaries represent serious challenges, as does a frequent lack of prioritization of statistical capacity building among national policy makers. The answer to this is to make a holistic approach to development of public statistical management, relying on quite simple models as a feasible minimum tool for designing and implementing policies.

For many developing countries, management of natural resources is an issue of key national economic importance. In spite of this, the need for adequate management of non-renewable natural resources is not clearly understood and accommodated in many developing countries. Lack of data makes management of such resources difficult even when there is political will, and also makes it difficult to monitor environmental impacts of their extraction.

Mr. Yola Kamphale went on to talk about the statistical needs of domestic policy makers and the achievements of the SN – NSO – MEPD institutional cooperation project, focusing mainly on the macro-economic model part, which is hosted by MEDP. Thanks to this project, staff in the macro-economic team acquires capacity both for programming equations in TROLL and for adding basic data in the Malawi macroeconomic model. Recently, the team started to build capacity to reformulate policy issues, using the model approach, and MEPD used the model for forecasting and policy

analysis in connection with the 2007/8 financial year budget. Both the forecasting and policy analysis in connection with the 2007/8 budgets have been important for establishing the Project's credibility (see appendix for his full presentation).

Mr. Jan Isaksen concluded this session by presenting CMI and its work in sub-Saharan Africa. Over the years CMI's role has changed from providing technical assistance to engaging more in joint research with local partners. Capacity building may take other forms than before, emphasising other cooperation modalities than on-the-job training. For macro modelling the institutional location of the model was highlighted as perhaps equally important for model use as a high level of technical sophistication. Capacity building is important, but it is often not realised that retrogression may occur after a period of progress, in particular after the end of a model-project with considerable technical assistance input. Participation of model users in the model-building exercise is regarded as important and the NSO may play a key role as a model builder, as in the "Norwegian model". Capacity building in quantitative policy analysis will boost the demand for statistics from the NSO. (see appendix for his full presentation).

5. Making the right data readily available

After the presentations of the challenges and needs of the demand side of the statistical system, the second session of the workshop dealt with how producers can make the right data readily available. This concerns not only how to create data that are policy relevant and of good quality, but also how to present and document the data in order to allow for independent analysis and subsequent re-use of the datasets.

5.1. Presentations

The following presentations were made:

1. "Challenges for achieving user-relevant statistics". By Mr. Charles Machinjili, Commissioner for Census and Statistics in Malawi
2. "Making data talk". By Mr. Jon Pedersen, Director, Fafo-AIS
3. "Results and statistical capacity building". By Ms. Ann Kristin Johnsen, Senior Adviser, Norad
4. "Responding to user demands in National Accounts through the integration of Supply and Use Tables". By Ms. Liv Hobbelstad Simpson, Senior Statistical Adviser, Statistics Norway
5. "Modeling as a bridge between data and policy". By Mr. Ådne Cappelen, Research Director, Statistics Norway
6. "User-friendly presentation of statistics". By Mr. Jan Erik Kristiansen, Senior Adviser, Statistics Norway

All speakers in this session submitted Powerpoint presentations that have been included at the end of this document. We will thus only highlight some main issues in this abstract.

Mr. Charles Machinjili started the session with an presentation about the challenges for achieving user-relevant statistics in Malawi. From a baseline prior to the 1990s advent of multi-party democracy, where statistics played a very small, if any, role and no sufficient resources were accorded to the production of statistics, the openness in mid 1990s brought the need for accountability and transparency for the Government's actions. Since then, statistics has been crucial for an overall development philosophy against which performance could be measured. The most important usages have been to provide indicators for the 2002 Poverty Reduction Strategy (PRS) and the 2006 Malawi Growth and Development Strategy (MGDS), as well as the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).

A Poverty Monitoring Master Plan was put into place, and, in parallel, a Statistical Strategic Plan was developed. The aim was to provide indicators for both the economic and the social dimensions, and hence serve as a basis for policy formulation, monitoring and evaluation. Most notably, the new series of national accounts based on Supply and Use Tables have generated estimates that are about 38% higher than previous figures, which led to the re-alignment of macroeconomic ratios such as the "Tax to GDP" and "Imports to GDP" ratios, hitherto considered too high and therefore as candidates for reduction. In social statistics, the five-yearly Integrated Household Surveys and the annual Welfare Monitoring Surveys provide the framework and basis for monitoring the MGDS and MDGs.

Remaining challenges on the production side of statistics are a need for better understanding of the link between policy and statistics and for regular user needs assessments following the changing environment within which statistics are produced. For dissemination of statistics challenges are to provide statistics at different levels, such as summarized indicators, anonymized raw data in different formats such as hard copy, electronic form, and as databases like the Malawi Socio-Economic Database (MASEDA) which is available on CD-Rom and online. A lot of advocacy has to be done among potential users as many users avoid statistics even with a database like MASEDA (see appendix for his full presentation).

Mr. Jon Pedersen opened his presentation with an example about poverty rates in the Dominican Republic from 1983 to 1998, illustrating how policy makers in extreme cases may have to relate to confusing, and even contradictory information. An increasing complexity of communication with more data sources, more actors and new demands raises new challenges for data producers. Fafo tries to balance traditional national statistics projects of high quality in production, relatively few actors and relatively simple relevance with NGO projects that have less quality but high relevance, rapid turn around and an advocacy style of presentation. Important challenges are: to adhere to international standards while maintaining the local context; how to handle an increased complexity of end product and increased sophistication of modelling; and how to introduce the use of new technologies, such as

Geographical Information Systems (GIS). Of particular importance is to strive towards transparency, comprising both user participation in the data production process, and data access for independent analysis (see appendix for his full presentation).

Ms. Ann Kristin Johnsen's presentation focused on results measuring and reporting and statistical capacity building from a donor perspective. She described the need to be much better at putting emphasis on results, exemplified by Norad's "Result Report 2007", and stressed that the only way to achieve this is through good and reliable statistics. All stakeholders must be better at monitoring the results at outcome and impact level of statistical cooperation. Currently, there is rather a tendency to report on activities and outputs. However, the indicators required to measure a progress towards the goal rest on a baseline that describes the situation in the statistical institution *prior* to the programme. Norad will aim for a more active and concentrated use of statistics in all projects and programmes, and one should not forget to inform the users of statistics about what kind of statistics that are already available. Ms. Johnsen concluded that the current acknowledgement of the need for statistics must be translated into supporting the scaling up of support to statistics, and that Norad acknowledges the need for improving the monitoring of the statistical capacity of countries and support for statistical capacity building (see appendix for her full presentation).

Ms. Liv Hobbelstad Simpson used examples from SN projects in NSO, Malawi and NSO, Eritrea for how one may respond to user demands in National Accounts through the integration of Supply and Use Tables (SUT). The challenge in most African countries is how to develop reliable economic statistics and National Accounts as a basis for measuring the development goals and indicators set out in the countries own PRSs and monitor progress in the internationally endorsed MDGs. SUT serves a range of purposes: They create an efficient confrontation of different administrative and statistical data sources and help to identify gaps in statistical data sources as checks on the national accounts estimates. SUT is also an important tool for constant price estimates, and may serve as a database for analysing the effect of imports, exports, and policies such as product taxes, custom duty, and VAT on the economy. Moreover, SUT serves as a database for econometric models. In Malawi, the use of SUT in the NSO – SN institutional cooperation project has yielded new National Accounts and GDP estimates for 2002, 2003 and 2004, raising the measured Malawi GDP for these years with between 37 and 38 % (see appendix for her full presentation).

Mr. Ådne Cappelen spoke about modelling as a bridge between data and policy analysis. He pointed out that simple but very detailed accounting models are used all over the world to construct government budgets, and similar systems are used to construct government accounts. The national accounts include the government accounts in a systematic way that allows the government to analyse

how its policy might affect the national economy. The core of a macroeconomic model is the accounting system that links fiscal policy to the rest of the economy. Macro models should contain an accounting system consistent with national accounts. If the model is used for fiscal policy it should also include government accounts, and if the model is used for monetary policy it should include the main accounting relationships that are used for financial programming by the central bank. The macroeconomic models developed for Malawi include both these aspects.

When all accounting identities are included, we need to enter the much more data demanding task to study the behaviour of agents in the economy. How do they react to policy changes or to changes in the economic environment taking place abroad or domestically? Computer models are used because unless you simplify very much, models are too complex to solve using paper and pencil, and computer programs are quicker and more reliable than people. Possible outcomes are limited in order to provide consistency and reliability. The model is both a way of organising analyses and of storing results of research. Much of policy analysis and forecasting is routine work that is repeated every year, and a model is an asset that makes this process more transparent, consistent and save a lot of time because experience is accumulated. Mr. Cappelen's final message was to stress that documentation is important. When people leave, the model is still there, if properly documented (see appendix for his full presentation).

The final presentation in this session was made by *Mr. Jan Erik Kristiansen*, who focused on strategic issues in achieving user-friendly presentations of statistics, such as the role of users, the role of media, the choice between printed publications and/ or electronic dissemination, and whether results should be presented as numbers or analysis. A user-friendly presentation is understood as the process of *selecting* among all the possible figures. What is important, interesting, relevant or new? How can figures be made comparable in a way that allows us to point out differences, trends and tendencies? In short, user-friendly presentations make statistics informative and meaningful to the readers.

A range of factors, such as unilateral focus on data collection and processing, lack of experience and co-ordination, and lack of a proper dissemination strategy/policy may lead to "restricted", or even a fear of, dissemination. The traditional "direct" dissemination model is increasingly being replaced by a new, indirect dissemination model, where the media serves as an "information broker" towards various user groups. In-house data analysis capacity is important for dissemination because it provides a necessary feedback into the statistical production process and helps increase the quality of statistics by uncovering errors and deficiencies at an early stage (see appendix for his full presentation).

6. Building national capacity

Building national capacity is the main tool to achieve national ownership and hence long-term sustainability of the statistical system. After having covered the demand and the supply side of the statistical system, the workshop organizers thus found it suitable to arrange a cross-cutting session with a special focus on national capacity building. The speakers represented a mixture of institutions in developed countries that are engaged in technical and advisory support to statistical capacity building in developing countries.

6.1. Presentations

The following presentations were made:

1. “From Statistics to policy planning”. By Mr. Bjørn K. G. Wold, Head of Division for Development Cooperation, Statistics Norway
2. “Eurostats' engagement in statistical cooperation activities”. By Mr. Pieter Everaers , Director, Eurostat
3. “The Accelerated Data Program: making best use of available data”. By Mr. François Fonteneau, Project Officer, ADP & IHSN, Paris21
4. “Experiences in Statistics Denmark on Development Cooperation”. By Mr. Klaus Balslev Pedersen, Senior adviser, Statistics Denmark (DST)

Mr. Bjørn K. G. Wold started the session with a description of two extensions of the traditional statistical reports that could be useful for establishing policy agendas and making policy decisions: A presentation of *trends*, and an analysis of *effects*. Further, Mr. Wold stressed the need for a comprehensive capacity building effort. There is a high level policy demand for statistics, but some UN sector organizations in particular have responded by losing patience, and have resorted to what somebody has labeled “foot note based imputation with lack of reliability” rather than engaging themselves in national capacity building. Scaled-up capacity building must include the whole statistical production chain from request for statistics, the response from the producers, to the use by intermediate and end users. In their international work, SN has applied a wide range of modalities, of which the most important are annual meetings, institutional back-up support, long and short term advisers, and short term study trips.

Mr. Wold concluded by outlining current challenges for the scaling-up initiative through listing the new demands directed towards the various stakeholders in the statistical system: For National statistical institutes in the South it is no longer sufficient just responding to needs in a cost-efficient and user-friendly manner. They must be prepared to work jointly with other stakeholders to *promote* statistics along chains as single reports trends and analysis. Key factors for successful impact are sustainability, self-confidence, and a proven record for relevant, high quality and timely delivery. National statistical institutes in the North must retain their long term commitment, and cooperate with

their sister institutions in order to establish a proper cooperation with other stakeholders.

Documentation of methods and best practice will have increased importance. Donors must, of course, also have a long term perspective. Financial support is needed for sector capacity building for information from statistics to planning. It remains a special challenge to retain twinning arrangements. Inter-mediate and end users in the North and the South must be increasingly prepared to work jointly with producers of statistics, and to participate in coordination of the comprehensive process from statistics to policy design. It will be important to identify those agents whose main objective is to address evidence based policy design and ensure analysis of statistical data. Also here, long term commitment in order to achieve sustainability will be crucial (see appendix for his full presentation).

Mr. Pieter Everaers gave an overview of the current and planned statistical cooperation activities from Eurostat and the support Eurostat gives to specific initiatives in this domain. The European Commission is the largest donor in statistical cooperation. Within the European Commission DG Development, DG Enlargement, DG Development Aid and DG Relations Exterieur are the main stakeholders. DG Eurostat focuses on the statistical component of cooperation, enlargement and development aid. In Eurostat two units are full time involved: Unit, E4 Statistical cooperation with European and Neighbouring Countries, and Unit E5, Statistical cooperation with the rest of the world and cooperation with international organisations. Within Eurostat these units can rely on support from experts from all statistical domains. Eurostat tries to influence via the system of the So called "Interservice Consultations" the inclusion of statistical elements in sector programs as well as in specific country directed actions. Furthermore the statistical cooperation programs of many individual EU and EFTA Member States contribute enormously to the potential for capacity building, (see the appendix for a longer abstract of his presentation).

Mr. François Fonteneau described the work of the Accelerated Data Program (ADP), which is a satellite program under Paris21 and closely related to the International Household Survey Network (IHSN). According to Mr. Fonteneau three major obstacles must be overcome to better measure and monitor results: Existing data are not always fully exploited; methods and concepts are not harmonized; and the scope, timeliness and frequency of survey programs and statistical outputs are not optimal. In order to overcome these obstacles, ADP has defined three work tasks, of which better documentation, preservation, and dissemination of *existing* micro data to facilitate their use has so far been given priority. The work has been directed towards obtaining a complete inventory of existing micro data, with documentation and anonymization following international standards/best practices. On the national level a micro data dissemination policy must be defined that is in accordance with the national legislation, and a national micro data archive should be established.

The main tools developed by the ADP to solve the tasks are the "Microdata Management Toolkit", anonymization tools and policy guidelines for dissemination of micro data files, and a template for a National Data Archive (NADA). So far, data inventories are completed or underway in 15 countries, toolkits for surveys are being developed, and dissemination policies designed, while the first live National Data Archive was ready in December 2007.

Finding a solution to the problem of non-harmonized methods and concepts starts with an analysis of existing survey data and assessment of the past survey programs, focusing on priority issues identified in PRSP and other sector strategies to give detailed assessment of the weaknesses of data/survey instruments, and suggestions for how to improve the analytical work and policy briefs. An important tool under development is national "Question-Banks" that serve to ensure consistency between different national sources, and reuse and harmonization of literal questions, enumerator instructions, response categories, etc. The third task of optimizing timeliness and frequency of survey programs and statistical outputs has so far been restricted to a few countries due to budget constraints, but will include definition of more modular survey programs that are aligned to clearly defined priorities.

The main lessons learnt so far are that there is a huge and 'hidden' production of micro data, and that micro data dissemination is limited and mostly ad-hoc due to legal, political and financial factors. However, there are also "psychological" challenges such as a fear of contradiction, no incentive for dissemination and missing feedback from users. On the positive side, there seem to be a high demand from countries for technical tools such as the "Toolkit", NADA, and anonymization tools, as well as for policy guidelines for confidentiality and dissemination, and for training. In order to achieve harmonization of methods and concepts, and for improving the timeliness and frequency of survey programs, users must be increasingly involved (see appendix for his full presentation).

The last regular presentation was made by *Mr. Klaus Balslev Pedersen*, who described the international cooperation work of DST that has so far mainly been concentrated on Central and Eastern Europe, but also has taken place in some African countries. A twinning project in Egypt is in the pipeline. DST has experienced many similar challenges in supporting statistical capacity building in Africa and Eastern Europe. Major challenges are sensitivity to staff turnover that threatens sustainability, and lack of coordination both in the developing countries and even in Denmark. In this respect the Oslo workshop was seen as a very useful arena for exchange of information. DST is currently striving to move on from focusing on activities to outcomes, and to integrate statistical activities also to sector programs in the recipient countries (see appendix for his full presentation).

7. Concluding remarks

7.1. Recommendations

The following points are conclusions drawn during the workshop. They reflect the variety of issues discussed. Hence, some are general points, whereas others are more specific recommendations.

On the needs of policymakers and other users:

- There is a need to better exploit the full potential of statistics for development and poverty reduction from a development policy perspective.
- More active use of statistics can show national policy makers the political space available to them
- The role of statistics to create accountability and transparency for Government actions needs to be highlighted
- Technical and organizational challenges must be adequately addressed, in particular how to achieve sustainability through timeliness, user friendliness, and cost-efficiency
- The importance of statistics used in the management of natural resources that are of key national economic importance in many developing countries must be acknowledged
- One should consider the MDG indicators as an important, albeit not perfect, reference point
- More focus should be put on monitoring and evaluation and reporting on results of policies such as PRSs
- Increased advocacy is needed among potential users have low knowledge of statistics

On making the right data available:

- One should improve the scope, timeliness and frequency of survey programs and statistical outputs
- One should better exploit existing data
- One should harmonize methods and concepts across surveys allowing for the presentation of trend data
- International standards should be adhered to, while maintaining the local context
- Increased complexity of end product and increasing sophistication of modeling should be sought, and at the same time new technologies introduced
- One should better exploit the potential of Supply and Use Tables (SUT) to create an efficient confrontation of different administrative and statistical data sources and to identify gaps in statistical data sources.
- One should be better to rely on quite simple macro-economic models as a feasible minimum tool for designing and implementing policies
- One should focus on user needs and policy options when presenting statistics

On building national capacity:

- The only way to improved statistics at the international level goes through national capacity building
- One should seek joint collaborations, where the consortium of statisticians and policy makers both in developing and OECD countries (including multilateral organizations) pool their resources and pull together
- Coordination between all stakeholders should be improved
- National statistical institutes in the North must keep up their long term commitment, and cooperate with their sister institutions about how to work with other stakeholders

- Scaled-up capacity building must include the whole statistical production chain from request for statistics, the response from the producers, to use by intermediate and end users
- Donors must encourage NSOs to adopt the NSDS in order to receive support for their statistical programs
- The NSDS should be preceded by a process of building political commitment through successful advocacy, sensitization and dialogue with politicians, policy-makers and decision-makers.
- Donors (i.e. financial and technical partners) should participate in the design of NSDS and respond to country needs as expressed in the NSDS
- The PRS (or another development strategy) should represent the priority demand framework for country statistics. In turn, support to statistical development should be included in the PRS, using NSDS as a framework
- Strategies to reduce the sensitivity to staff turnover, which is threatening sustainability, must be developed

7.2. Report for downloading from web-site

This report may be downloaded from the website of Statistics Norway www.ssb.no/en/int

Appendix I. Program for the Workshop

Introduction and welcome note

(Chair: Mr. Bjørn K. G. Wold; Head of Division for Development Cooperation)

Time	Presenter	Title	Institution
8.30 – 9.00		Registration and tea/ coffee	
09.00 – 09.15	Mr. Øystein Olsen Director General, Statistics Norway	Welcome note	Statistics Norway
09.15 – 09.30	Mr. Henrik Harboe Head of the Multilateral Bank and Finance Section	The importance of statistics for development and poverty reduction: a development policy perspective	Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Session 1 The needs of users

Chair: Mr. Jon Pedersen; Director, Fafo Institute for Applied International Studies

Time	Presenter	Title	Institution
09.30 – 09.50	Mr. Antoine Simonpietri Manager Paris21	NSDS as a coherence framework for technical and financial assistance	PARIS21
09.50 – 10.10	Mr. Per Øyvind Bastøe Director, Economics & Public Administration Department	Statistics and Public Sector Reforms	Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation (Norad)
10.10 – 10.30	Mr. Thorvald Moe Deputy Secretary General	Experiences from technical cooperation with the Ministry of Finance in Tanzania	Norwegian Ministry of Finance
10.55 - 11.25	Mr. Yona E. B. Kamphale Director, Economic Planning	Statistical needs of domestic policy makers	Ministry of Economic Planning and Development (MEPD), Malawi
11.25 - 11.45	Mr. Jan Isaksen Senior Researcher	CMI: Statistics, Analysis and Modelling. The last 40 years and the next.	Christian Michelsens Institute (CMI)
11.45 – 12.45		Lunch	

Making the right data readily available

Chair: Mr. Jan Isaksen; Senior Researcher, Christian Michelsens Institute (CMI)

Time	Presenter	Title	Institution
12.45 - 13.15	Mr. Charles Machinjili Commissioner for Census and Statistics	Challenges for achieving user-relevant statistics	National Statistics Office of Malawi (NSO)
13.15 – 13.30	Mr. Jon Pedersen Director	Making data talk	Fafo Institute for Applied International Studies
13.30 - 13.45	Ms. Ann Kristin Johnsen Senior Adviser	To be announced	Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation (Norad)
13.45 - 14.00	Ms. Liv Hobbelstad Simpson Senior Statistical Adviser	Responding to user demands in National Accounts through the integration of Supply and Use Tables	Statistics Norway
14.00 - 14.15	Mr. Ådne Cappelen Research Director	Modeling as a bridge between data and policy	Statistics Norway
14.15 - 14.30	Mr. Jan Erik Kristiansen Senior Adviser	User-friendly presentation of statistics	Statistics Norway

Building national capacity

Chair: Mr. Geir Øvensen; Senior Statistical Adviser, Statistics Norway

Time	Presenter	Title	Institution
14.45 - 15.00	Mr. Bjørn K. G. Wold Head of Division for Development Cooperation	From Statistics to policy planning	Statistics Norway
15.00 - 15.15	Mr. Pieter Everaers Director	Eurostats' engagement in statistical cooperation activities	Eurostat
15.15 - 15.30	Mr. François Fonteneau Project Officer ADP & IHSN	The Accelerated Data Program: making best use of available data	Paris21
15.30 - 15.45	Mr. Klaus Balslev Pedersen Senior adviser	Experiences in Statistics Denmark on Development Cooperation	Statistics Denmark (DST)

Panel and open floor discussion on the way ahead

The discussion, chaired by Mr. Bjørn Getz Wold from SN, lasted for approximately one hour. Chapter 7 sums up the main points. The conclusion of all participants was that the workshop had been a very useful and profitable exercise. *Mr. Antoine Simonpietri* emphasized the need for follow-up workshops both in Norway and other countries. As the representative of Statistics Norway, *Mr. Bjørn K G Wold* was thanked by the participants for hosting the workshop, whereas Statistics Norway and the co-organizers CMI and Fafo thanked the participants for their presentations and interventions. It was agreed to produce and disseminate the current document from the workshop proceedings as soon as possible.

Appendix II. List of Presentations

Authors and formats of presentations

Title	Format	Presenter, Institution/Country
Welcome note	Word	Mr. Øystein Olsen Director General, Statistics Norway
The importance of statistics for development and poverty reduction: a development policy perspective	None	Mr. Henrik Harboe Head of the Multilateral Bank and Finance Section
NSDS as a coherence framework for technical and financial assistance	Ppt	Mr. Antoine Simonpietri Manager Paris21
Statistics and Public Sector Reforms	Ppt	Mr. Per Øyvind Bastøe Director, Economics & Public Administration Department
Experiences from technical cooperation with the Ministry of Finance in Tanzania	None	Mr. Thorvald Moe Deputy Secretary General
Statistical needs of domestic policy makers	Ppt	Mr. Yona E. B. Kamphale Director, Economic Planning
CMI: Statistics, Analysis and Modelling. The last 40 years and the next.	Ppt	Mr. Jan Isaksen Senior Researcher
Challenges for achieving user-relevant statistics	Ppt	Mr. Charles Machinjili Commissioner for Census and Statistics
Making data talk	Ppt	Mr. Jon Pedersen Director
Results and statistical capacity building	Ppt	Ms. Ann Kristin Johnsen Senior Adviser
Responding to user demands in National Accounts through the integration of Supply and Use Tables	Ppt	Ms. Liv Hobbelstad Simpson Senior Statistical Adviser
Modeling as a bridge between data and policy	Ppt	Mr. Ådne Cappelen Research Director
User-friendly presentation of statistics	Ppt	Mr. Jan Erik Kristiansen Senior Adviser
From Statistics to policy planning	Ppt	Mr. Bjørn K. G. Wold Head of Division for Development Cooperation
Eurostats' engagement in statistical cooperation activities	Ppt	Mr. Pieter Everaers Director
The Accelerated Data Program: making best use of available data	Ppt	Mr. François Fonteneau Project Officer ADP & IHSN
Experiences in Statistics Denmark on Development Cooperation	Ppt	Mr. Klaus Balslev Pedersen Senior adviser

List of presentations annexed:

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NSDS as a coherence framework for technical and financial assistance 25

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Statistical needs of domestic policy makers 30

CMI: Statistics, Analysis and Modeling. The last 40 years and the next..... 33

Challenges for achieving user-relevant statistics..... 35

Making data talk 37

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Responding to user demands in National Accounts through the integration of Supply and Use
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Appendix III. List of Participants (in order of appearance)

Participant	Institution	Position	E-mail
Mr. Øystein Olsen	Statistics Norway	Director General, Statistics Norway	oyo@ssb.no
Mr. Henrik Harboe	Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Head of the Multilateral Bank and Finance Section	henrik.harboe@mfa.no
Mr. Antoine Simonpietri	Paris21	Manager Paris21	antoine.simonpietri@oecd.org
Mr. Per Øyvind Bastøe	Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation (Norad)	Director, Economics & Public Administration Department	per.bastoe@norad.no
Mr. Thorvald Moe	Ministry of Finance	Deputy Secretary General	Thorvald.Moe@fin.dep.no
Mr. Yona E. B. Kamphale	MEPD, Malawi	Director Economic Planning	kamphaley@mepd.gov.org
Mr. Jan Isaksen	CMI	Senior Researcher	Jan.Isaksen@cmi.no
Mr. Charles Machinjili	NSO, Malawi	Commissioner for Census and Statistics	camachinjili@malawi.net ; cmachinjili@hotmail.com
Mr. Jon Pedersen	Fafo	Director, Institute for Applied International Studies	jon.pedersen@fafo.no
Ms. Ann Kristin Johnsen	Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation (Norad)	Senior Adviser	ann.johnsen@norad.no
Ms. Liv Hobbelstad Simpson	Statistics Norway	Senior Statistical Adviser	lhs@ssb.no
Mr. Ådne Cappelen	Statistics Norway	Research Director	cap@ssb.no
Mr. Jan Erik Kristiansen	Statistics Norway	Senior Adviser	jkr@ssb.no
Mr. Bjørn Wold	Statistics Norway	Head of Division for Development Cooperation	bkw@ssb.no
Mr. Pieter Everaers	Eurostat	Director	Pieter.EVERAERS@ec.europa.eu
Mr. François Fonteneau	Paris21	Project Officer ADP & IHSN	Francois.FONTENEAU@oecd.org
Mr. Klaus Balslev Pedersen	International consulting Statistics Denmark	Senior Adviser	KBP@dst.dk
Mr. Joachim Nahem	Oslo Governance Centre, United Nations develop-ment Programme (UNDP)	Governance Specialist	Joachim.Nahem@undp.gov.org
Mr. Thomas Danielewitz	International consulting Statistics Denmark	Head of Section International Consulting	THD@dst.dk
Mr. Hans Øyvind Hvidsten	Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation (Norad)	Adviser - economics and public administration department	hans.hvidsten@norad.no
Mr. Geir Øvansen	Statistics Norway	Senior Statistical Adviser Division for Development Cooperation	gov@ssb.no

Appendix IV. Presentations

Welcome note by Mr. Øystein Olsen, Director General, Statistics Norway

Since the Millennium Development Goals were unanimously approved by the UN General Assembly in 2000, the need for statistical information has been more and more widely acknowledged by the society at large at international and international level.

The world statistical community has responded to this demand by making statistical information available at the international level at a speedy pace. The capacity to collect quality statistics in a speedy and cost-efficient manner responding to the data needs at the national level has not grown equally fast, so far.

Despite some controversy at the international level, there is now a growing agreement that the only way to improved statistics at the international level goes through national capacity building.

I am proud to tell that Statistics Norway was ahead of the MDG approval process in acknowledging not only the need for statistical information, but even the obligation of a northern national statistical office to share its knowledgebase by participating in technical cooperation with sister-organizations in the South. In 1994 we started with the then usual approach with short term missions providing technical assistance. Inspired by our Swedish colleagues we soon switched to institutional technical cooperation with sister-organizations. We have slowly expanded this cooperation and spent around 25 staff years last year including long term assignments, short term visits, core staff here in Norway, and a number of study trips to our offices in Oslo and Kongsvinger.

I have to admit that for a number of years we focused on cooperation with our statistical sister-organizations. However challenged some years back by our colleagues in Malawi in what is now the Ministry of Economic Planning and Development and the National Statistical Office in Malawi, we jointly designed a more comprehensive program for capacity building on a broader base starting from collection of statistics to policy planning.

I hear from our staff that this cooperation has succeeded well in economic statistics, national accounts and macro-economic planning, but so far the challenges are large in the area of social statistics and poverty analysis.

Today we are lucky to have representatives of the management from both these two institutions here in Oslo and again we are ready to be challenged.

As you may know Statistics Norway is one of the few national statistical institute with a large department for economic research including on macro-economic modeling, hence we are well prepared for such a broader approach in economic statistics and policy. In the social sectors our own tradition is more of cooperation with line ministries and research institutions and hence this is a larger challenge. I would however like to ensure you that we are ready to cooperation not only with institutions in the South, but also to organize tripartite cooperation including policy analysis oriented institutions here in Norway. Hence we are very happy to host this workshop jointly with Christian Michelsens Institute and the FAFO Institute for Applied International Studies.

We have no problem to admit that organizing technical cooperation to build capacity across all steps from the request for information through data collection, statistical dissemination, interpretation, and policy analysis to policy design in partner countries is a new challenge also for us. Hence we were very glad when we were challenged by PARIS21 to conduct a workshop to address this issue and today we look forward to the outcome and what we hope will be similar workshops in the years to come.

NSDS as a coherence framework for technical and financial assistance



PARIS21
PARTNERSHIP IN STATISTICS FOR DEVELOPMENT IN THE 21ST CENTURY

Scaling up – Development Cooperation from Statistics to Policy Planning day

NSDS :
A COHERENCE FRAMEWORK FOR TECHNICAL AND FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE

Oslo, 12 December 2007

Antoine SIMONPIETRI,
PARIS21 Secretariat Manager

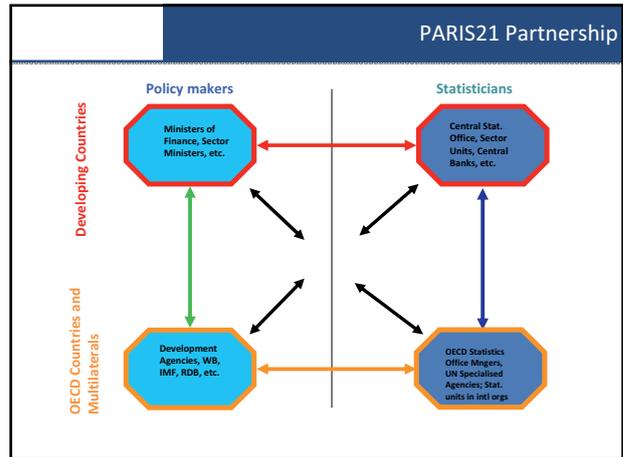
PARIS21

- Partnership in Statistics for Development in the 21st Century (PARIS21)
- Established in November 1999, Secretariat hosted by OECD/DCD
- Goal: to develop a culture of evidence-based policy making and implementation which serves to improve governance and government effectiveness in reducing poverty and achieving the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).

Target

Marrakech Action Plan for Statistics set a target:

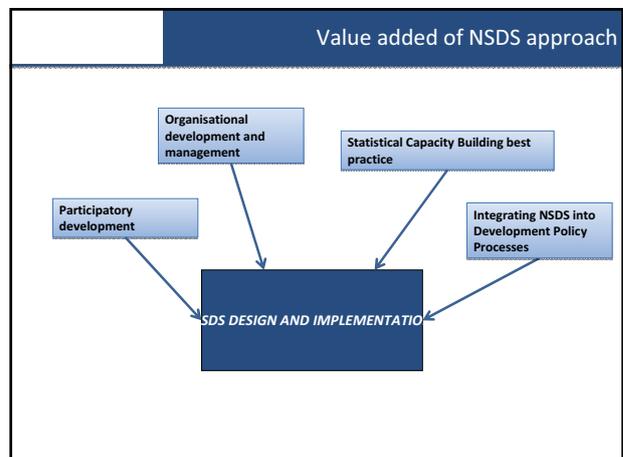
- “to mainstream strategic planning of statistical systems and prepare National Strategies for the Development of Statistics for all low-income countries by 2006....”
- “.....and to have started to implement them by the following year **with a view towards having better data to monitor progress towards national and international development goals by 2010**”

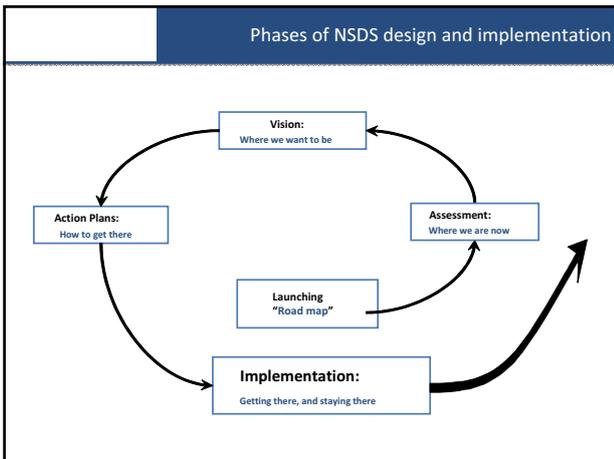


Value added of NSDS approach

National Strategy for the Development of Statistics

NSDS





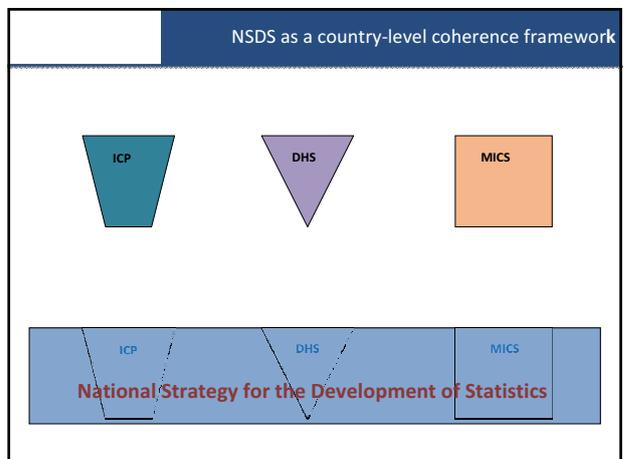
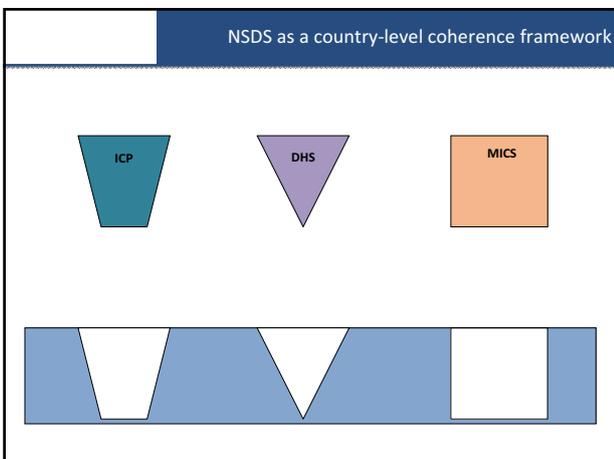
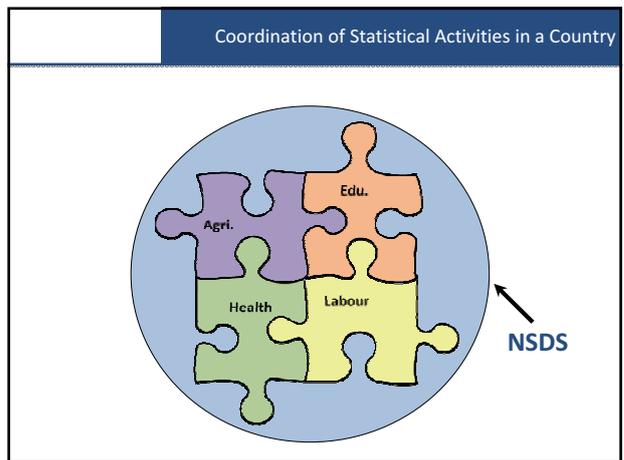
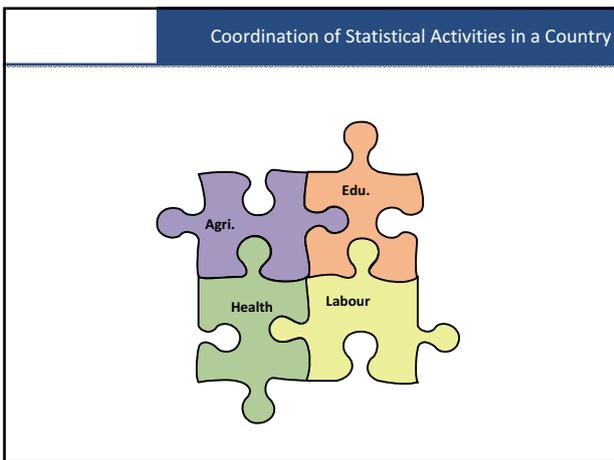
BUILDING POLITICAL COMMITMENT AND LAUNCHING THE NSDS

Likely to need:

- Successful advocacy, sensitization, and dialogue with politicians, policy-makers, and decision-makers
- Participation by the managers of the national statistical system in national policy discussions
- Cultivate champions

Key outcome:

- Decision and a plan to develop an NSDS



PHASES OF NSDS DESIGN AND IMPLEMENTATION

- Building political commitment and launch : “road map”
- Assessing user needs and statistical system
- Visioning and action planning
- Implementation

PARIS DECLARATION APPLIED TO STATISTICAL DEVELOPMENT

NSDS applies Paris Declaration principles to statistical development

OWNERSHIP
 ·Partner countries exercise effective leadership over their development policies, and strategies and co-ordinate development actions

ALIGNMENT
 ·Donors base their overall support on partner countries’ national development strategies (NSDS), institutions and procedures

HARMONISATION
 ·Donors’ actions are more harmonized, transparent and collectively effective

MANAGING FOR RESULTS
 ·Managing resources and improving decision-making for results

MUTUAL ACCOUNTABILITY
 ·Donors and partners are accountable for development results

PRS AND NSDS

PRS (or other development strategy) represents the priority demand framework for country statistics :

- Analysis
- Policy design, target fixing, modeling
- Monitoring the overall situation
- Monitoring development policy implementation
- Impact evaluation
- Overall good governance.
- Chris Scott ’s paper

PRS should include support to statistical development using NSDS as a framework

Donors Code of good conduct

As NSDS is the country framework for statistical development, donors (financial and technical partners) should:

- Participate in the design of NSDS;
- Answer to country needs (financial &technical) as expressed in the NSDS;
- Participate in the periodic monitoring & evaluation and update of the NSDS including reporting of donors assistance ;
- Not support statistical programs if they are not in the NSDS: first convince NSO/NSS managers of their importance/relevance for the country, and to include them within NSDS

NSDS as a financing coherence framework

Financing: Donors should apply Paris principles to statistical development using NSDS

Vertical program VS development aid

Light Reporting Mechanism

- Request of the Steering Committee in 2005
- This initiative : an important input to promote donor collaboration and harmonization in the framework of the Paris Declaration.
- Pilot exercise to collect information on ongoing activities in Sub - Saharan Africa during the period 2004 - 05 from 56 financial and technical partners actively involved in Africa.



Lessons from the LRM

The LRE experience seems to suggest the following lessons:

- Continue to raise awareness of statistical development and to improve collaboration among partners: getting complete information on support to statistics is difficult under any system, but
- Monitor statistical development for partners' own use: a partner reporting system is only as good
- Report on future statistical activities: partners have indicated a strong interest in including
- Importance of information at country level: staff of partners' country offices are often better

Task team

The Task Team has met four times and has completed a number of activities :

- A review of existing reporting systems, including an in - depth study of the Creditor Reporting System (CRS) of the OECD;
- A classification of statistical areas and financing typology, Aimed at defining a questionnaire for a possible partner reporting system.

Key conclusions of the CRS study are :

- The CRS can be used to extract information on statistical support provided by OECD bilateral countries;
- The information from other partners (multilateral institutions, non - OECD partners, and regional/sub - regional organizations) is either absent from or not as complete in the CRS, implying that information on statistical support from these partners needs to be added to the CRS or collected in another way;
- Extracting data relevant to statistical support from CRS data would be enhanced if reporters included more textual information about their activities, as provided for by the CRS.

Lesson from francophone Africa

In June 2007, AFRISTAT, with assistance from the PARIS21 Secretariat, began assisting its member states in building the capacity of statistical staff to review partner support to statistical development.

- Its preliminary results were presented at AFRISTAT's Directors Meeting in October 2007.
- A manual to accompany the questionnaire and a guide on managing the reporting mechanism for staff responsible at the country level will be finalized
- AFRISTAT also trained national experts on the reporting system in each member state during the summer of 2007.
- The lessons drawn from this pilot initiative will define future steps in promoting a partner reporting system at the recipient country level, which will be managed by the countries themselves for their own purposes.
- The PARIS21 Secretariat, along with other partners, is prepared to facilitate technical assistance and training to recipient countries to incorporate a reporting mechanism to manage and monitor partner support to statistical development.

Conclusion

- Importance of joint work
- Replication of this meeting
- Consortium

WWW.PARIS21.ORG

Statistics and Public Sector Reforms

 Norad

Public sector governance and reforms
–
Is scaling up statistics the answer?
Per Øyvind Bastøe, Director,
Economics and Public Administration
Department



 Norad

Results based management requires more and better empirical data

 Norad

- **Planning/decision making**
- **Monitoring/evaluation**
- **Transparency/accountability**

 Norad

- **Sector ministries**
- **Research institutes**
- **NGOs**
- **Multilateral organizations**
- **Statistical offices**

 Norad

YES – but must address

- **Technical challenges**
 - (well known)
- **Organizational challenges**
 - understanding the context (avoid subculture)
 - responsiveness/timeliness
 - relevance/user friendliness

Statistical needs of domestic policy makers

STATISTICAL NEEDS OF DOMESTIC POLICY MAKERS

Yona .E. B. Kamphale
Director of Economic Planning

Ministry of Economic Planning
and Development-MALAWI

Introduction

- The cooperation between Statistics Norway and Malawi Government was designed to provide the information needed for the Malawi Poverty Reduction Strategy (MPRSP)
- The Malawi PRSP was in mid-2006 replaced with the Malawi Growth and Development Strategy (MGDS), a program which still aims at poverty reduction, but with a stronger focus on growth and development.

Goal And Purpose of the Cooperation programme

- The overall goal of the programme is to contribute to improved policy making for poverty reduction and economic development
- The overall purpose of the programme is to
 - develop efficient and effective national statistical systems that compile and
 - disseminate data according to international standards;
 - produce data linked to monitoring of MGDS and MDG targets, budget processes, impact evaluation, and the management needs of line ministries.

Uniqueness of the Programme

- The programme is unique in the sense that it follows all steps from data collection as needed for poverty reduction with a special focus on economic growth and development,
 - through national accounts documentation,
 - use of statistics and national accounts for policy and development planning,
 - Useful for MGDS monitoring

Macroeconomic Modelling and Analysis in Malawi

- The main objective is to establish a sustainable Malawian macroeconomic modelling environment by doing forecasts and policy analysis on a regular basis using up to date data and methodology
- phase one of the project was implemented between February 2004 and January 2007

Outputs of Phase One of the Project

- an aggregated macroeconomic model for Malawi was developed by the macroeconomic team comprising MEPD, Reserve Bank of Malawi, Ministry of Finance and National Statistical Office with support from Statistics Norway.
- It is based upon existing information and it is modelled in PC-Troll.

Outputs Cont'd...

- Staff in the macro-economic team have developed capacity both for programming equations in TROLL and for adding basic data in the Malawi macroeconomic model.
- Recently, the team started to build capacity to reformulate policy issues, using the model approach.

Outputs Cont'd...

- MEPD used the model for forecasting and policy analysis in connection with the 2007/8 financial year budget.
- A draft separate publication for Macroeconomic Implications for the 2007/08 Malawi Budget was ready in June 2007.
- MEPD aims to publish findings of the model in the Malawi Annual Economic Report

Outputs Cont'd...

- Database is updated on an annual basis, and qualified estimates are used where no data is available.
- All data sources, estimates are documented and quality is also checked.

Phase 2 of the SN/SSB-MW project

- During the second phase of the project, the disaggregated model will be fully developed.
- It is expected that the technical adviser will be in charge of this work during the first year of phase 2, thereafter, there will be sharing of responsibility with members of the macroeconomic modelling team.

Expectations for Phase 2 of the SN/SSB-MW project

- Most likely, there will be no SN Long-Term Adviser for the model project in most of 2008.
- This gap will also serve as a test of the model team's independent ability to maintain and use the model.
- The current SN long-term adviser will prepare for his own exit by linking up with academic institutions, which can then supply pre-trained candidates for the model work in the future, thus increasing the sustainability of the model work in future.

Expectation cont'd...

- During the first year, the focus will be on model development,
- whereas the second and the third year will focus on on-the-job training,
- but in parallel, the development of a training plan for formal training in building model equations, programming, and policy analysis will take place, preferably in cooperation with academic institutions.

Challenges

- The progress of the work in macro modelling critically depends on the available human capacity at MEPD to participate in the modelling work, and a low turnover among the core modelling team.
- The Ministry is trying hard to motivate its officer so as to reduce staff turnover.

Challenges

- Sustaining the momentum of institutional framework to support policy analysis will require coordination in terms of data collection, processing, analysis and dissemination of results.
- Progress on the development of the model will depend on the smooth change of the current SN Long-term Advisor to the new one as we move from phase 1 to phase 2 of the project as he is key in terms of capacity building for the modelling team.

Challenges Related to Statistics in Policy Analysis

- Data availability, accessibility and quality
- Lack of analytical skills in data analysis (i.e. use of statistical packages) and interpretation for policy makers
- Methodology in sourcing data
- Lack of linkages between statistics and policies formulated, i.e. development of policy without statistical backing.

Conclusion

- MEPD is dedicated to prioritizing the model work, and to demonstrate the practical and policy-relevant results of the macro-economic model to government and other stakeholders to obtain credibility for the modelling work.
- The forecasting and policy analysis in connection with the 2007/8 budgets has been important for the Project's credibility. Both the Malawi modelling team and the SN Long-term advisor are dedicated to achieve this target.

**THANK YOU FOR YOUR
ATTENTION**

CMI: Statistics, Analysis and Modeling. The last 40 years and the next.

Statistics, Analysis and Modelling for Policy at CMI
The last 40 years and the next



What is CMI?

- Foundation based on the estate of Chr. Michelsen, former Prime Minister of Norway 1905.
- Founded 1930
- May never be located anywhere else than in Bergen!
- Formerly two divisions: ANT (nat science and technology) and ASU (social science and development), ANT now a share holding company (CMR) owned by Univ. of Bergen
- ASU start as
 - DR (Dev Research) 1961 (Rockefeller) and then
 - DERAP (Dev Econ Research and Advisory Programme, 1965 Ford F)
 - DERAP (Dev Research and Action Programme, 1976-, NORAD)
 - **Present CMI** (Rights, Democracy and Development / Poverty Reduction / Peace, Conflict and the State / Public Sector Reform)

Statistics and Economics

- During the DR/DERAP days the CMI was heavily focused on TA in the field of statistics and economics. Still CMI works extensively with southern partners but now more as joint research
- Several staff years were spent in statistics bureaus in Kenya, EACSO, Tanzania, Bangladesh (PJ Bjerve a board member from 1973)
- DERAP advisers were working in Kenya, Malaysia, Bangladesh, Tanzania etc
- **Presently**, staff at CMI are 1/3 political science, 1/3 social anthropology and 1/3 economics
- Work profile changed from TA / economics towards academic / social science
 - Paradigm change in international development towards non quantitative issues
 - Response to this by the national statistical establishments was slow and inadequate

Modelling and Policy

- Early days 1967 Kenya I/O table. Part of a major engagement in the CSO Kenya
- Standardized I/O tables Kenya, Rhodesia, West Malaysia, Zambia (70s)
- Resource gap models and projections for Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania (60s-70s)
- Labour force projections (70s)
- Statistics planning and macro modelling
- Trade studies (EAC, SADC regional and Norway's trade with developing countries (70s-80s)
- Price / Income model (PRIM) idea for Kenya (70s)
- Macro projections for Bangladesh (70s-80s)
- Macro management and bureaucracy, institutional issues (70s-80s)

Examples of more Recent Modelling and Analysis

- Macro models
 - Botswana MEMBOT
 - Tanzania BUDMOD – MACMOD
 - Uganda modelling experiment: paper-spreadsheet, Javelin and spreadsheet
 - To Come:
 - Simple forecasting model fo Angola with CEIC, possible cooperation with SSB
- Use of official statistics for soc/econ analysis
 - Poverty Nepal, Malaysia, Indonesia, Malawi (LSMS)
 - Mozambique (rural electrification)
- Future. More quantitative work because of more concentration on evaluation and monitoring

Experience

- The missing link statistics – policy (anglophone Africa)
- CMI's role:
 - CMI's move from TA to research has changed the nature of quantitative research (Botswana-Nepal)
 - Capacity building takes other forms than before (From long term TA to conferences) What about Angola?
- Macro modelling
 - Technical sophistication perhaps not so important for model use (Uganda, Botswana)
 - 'Model positioning' - Institutional location of the model important (Botswana)
 - Importance of capacity building (negative in Botswana less so in Tanzania)
 - Virtue of low level long term CB (Tanzania)
 - Participation of model users in the building exercise (Tanzania)
 - The link to national accounts (Botswana)
- Some important roles of the bureau
 - The bureau as a model builder (The Norwegian model?)
 - The role vis a vis 'travelling consultants' (Mozambique)
 - The role vis a vis special interest groups (incl donors, Mozambique)
 - Openness and guidance to customers (the Research Statistician in Botswana)



Challenges for achieving user-relevant statistics

Challenges for Achieving User Relevant Statistics by Charles Machinjili

National Statistical Office
Malawi

Background

- Prior to the 1990s before advent of multi party democracy statistics played very little if any role at all
- As a result no sufficient resources were accorded to the production of statistics
- Coming in of openness in mid 1990s brought the need for accountability for the Government's actions

...If you can't measure it, you can't manage it...

Overarching Development Philosophy

- In order for transparency and accountability to be credible there was need for an overall development philosophy against which performance could be measured
- In 2002 the Poverty Reduction Strategy put in place which evolved into the 5 year Malawi Growth and Development Strategy (MGDS)
- The MGDS also embraces the goals of the international Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)

...If you can't measure it, you can't manage it...

Poverty Monitoring Master Plan

- In order to monitor progress towards attainment of the goals of the MGDS a Poverty Monitoring Master Plan was put into place and in parallel a Statistical Strategic Plan was also developed
- The Statistical Strategic Plan provides indicators on the economic as well as the social fronts
- A combination of the economic and social indicators give a basis for policy formulation, monitoring and evaluation

...If you can't measure it, you can't manage it...

Statistical Indicators and their Impact

- **Macro Economic Front:** New series of national accounts based on Supply and Use Tables has generated estimates about 38 % higher than previous figures. Effect on policy has been the re-alignment of macroeconomic ratios such as the **Tax to GDP and Imports to GDP ratios** which hitherto were considered too high and therefore needed to be reduced.
- **Socio Economic Front:** The 5 yearly Integrated Household Survey and the annual Welfare Monitoring Survey provide the framework and basis for monitoring the MGDS and MDGs.

...If you can't measure it, you can't manage it...

Challenges

- **Production of Statistics:** Lack of understanding of the link between policy and statistics
- **Need for regular user needs Assessments:** Environment within which statistics are produced changes from time to time hence need for regular assessment of user requirements
- **Dissemination of Statistics:** Data needs to be disseminated at different levels: summarised indicators, anonymised raw data

...If you can't measure it, you can't manage it...

Challenges (continued)

- Dissemination of Statistics: Different Formats: hard copy, electronic format and as databases. In Malawi the Malawi Socio-Economic Database (MASEDA) has been developed which is available on CD Rom and on-line
- Use of Statistics: Most users shun statistics even with a database like MASEDA. Hence statistical advocacy need to be put in place for different types of users.

...If you can't measure it, you can't manage it...

Conclusion

- **Evidence –based Policy Making:** Need for evidence based policy making led to recognition of statistics
- **Strategic Planning:** Statisticians need to put their act together by articulating their needs within an overall national development plan
- In Malawi we started with Strategic Plan for the National Statistical Office. Now a National Statistical System Strategic Plan for all public producers and all users is nearing completion.

...If you can't measure it, you can't manage it...

Zikomo Thank You

*.....Remember that if you can't measure it,
you can't manage it.....*

...If you can't measure it, you can't manage it...

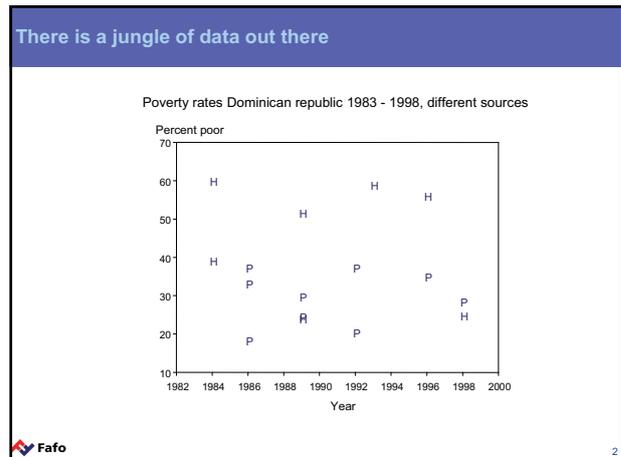
Making data talk

Making data talk

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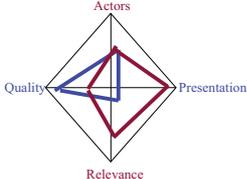


Fafo 1



Increasing complexity of communication:

- More sources
- More actors
- New demands



Traditional national statistics projects: High quality (production), few actors, simple relevance

NGO projects: Medium quality, few actors, high relevance, emphasis on presentation (advocacy)

Fafo 3

Case: Study of Iraqis in Jordan

- Survey to establish number
 - Challenge: Fairly complex and difficult to understand (for non-technical people) sampling plan
- Expectation by all: Very many Iraqis
- Invention of numbers
- Initial data showed few
- Need to bring all actors on board to possibility of lower number
- Jordanian government decided to use other sources, decided to trust those rather than survey
- Tried to have press conference without questions from the press

Fafo 4

Challenges

- Design: Both international standards and local context
- Increased complexity of end product
 - Increasing sophistication of modeling
 - Use of new technologies - GIS
- Transparency:
 - Participation in data production process
 - data access

Fafo 5

Results and statistical capacity building

Norad

Results and statistical capacity building



13.03.2008 SidePage 1

Norad

Norad: Directorate with four main functions

- Provide technical advice and support for good development co-operation
- Quality assurance - assist the MFA and foreign missions in assuring the quality of Norwegian development co-operation performance/management reviews, handbooks, results, legal advice, statistics, planning & budget processes
- Initiate and implement independent evaluations of development co-operation
- Grant administration (NOK 2 Billions) civil society, private sector development, research

13.03.2008 SidePage 2

Norad

Why do we depend upon good statistics?

- We need to be much better at putting emphasis on results

.....and the only way to that is through good and reliable statistics

- The Result Report 2007

13.03.2008 SidePage 3

Norad

Why should we put emphasis on results?

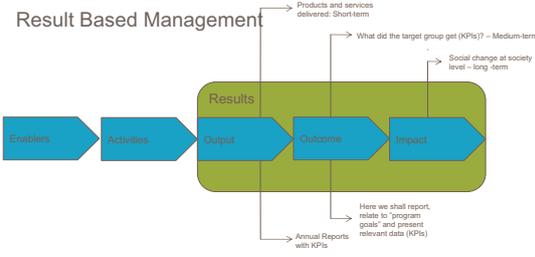
- There is an increasing demand for results in all public policies
- Reporting on results gives the project or program legitimacy
- Documentation on results indicates how effective the program or project was
- Documentation on results is important for learning

...so how do we try to ask our partners to organize their programmes?

13.03.2008 SidePage 4

Norad

Result Based Management



13.03.2008 SidePage 5

Norad

"Quality at entry"

An assumption for good reporting on results is good planning.

- What are the objectives and goals?
- How should the objectives be monitored during the program. Key words: **Baseline and indicators**
- at which level should the reporting on results take place?

13.03.2008 SidePage 6

A big challenge

- A more active and concentrated use of statistics in all our projects and programmes.
- Let the users of statistics know what kind of statistics that are available

....that also applies to our programmes concerning statistical capacity building.....

- We must be better at monitoring the results on outcome and impact level in our statistical cooperation.
- There is a tendency to reporting on activities and outputs
- In Mozambique, the emphasis' in their strategic objective is to respond to users' statistical needs on population, economy, society, gender and environmental structures and trends, and promote the use of official statistical information... **how should they measure if they are on track to achieving this results?**
- **How should they manage the identification of gaps between statistical needs and actual support?**

- Monitoring statistical capacity building and institutional strengthening requires a baseline:

What is the situation in the statistical institution prior to the programme?

What are the indicators required to measure a progress towards the goal?

Conclusions

- We are supporting the scaling up of support to statistics, and most definitely acknowledge the need for it
- We also acknowledge the need for improving the monitoring of the statistical capacity of countries and of support for statistical capacity building

Responding to user demands in National Accounts through the integration of Supply and Use Tables

Responding to user demands in National Accounts through the integration of Supply and Use Tables

Examples from projects in NSO, Malawi and NSO, Eritrea

By

Liv Hobbelstad SIMPSON

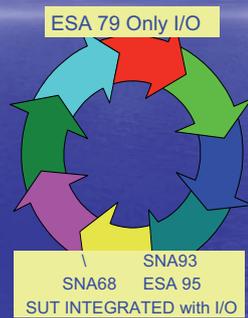
The Challenge in Africa

Develop reliable economic statistics and National Accounts as a basis for measuring:

- The development goals and indicators set out in the countries Poverty Reduction Strategies (PRSs)
- The internationally endorsed Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).

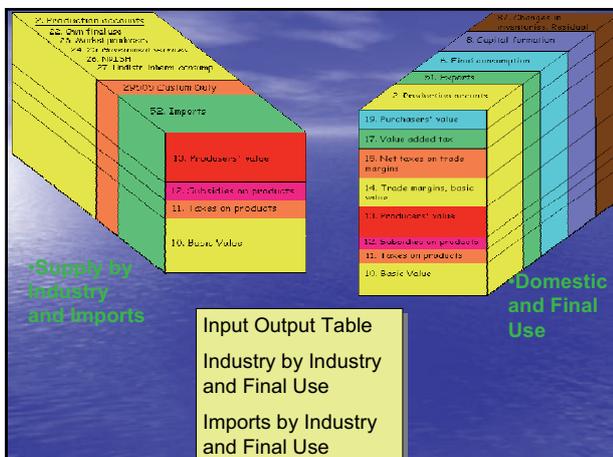
SUT- I/O and link to Sector Accounts a centre of the NA compilation

- SNA 68 (ESA 79)
- SNA 93 ESA 95
- The OECD Input-Output database
- UN Handbook of I/O compilation
- The EUROSTAT INPUT-OUTPUT MANUAL, rev 2008



SUT in current and constant prices serve statistical, analytical functions:

- An efficient confrontation of different administrative and statistical data sources
- Identify gaps in statistical data sources
- Check on the national accounts estimates.
- An important tool for constant price estimates (double deflation).
- Database for analysing the effect of imports, exports, product taxes, custom duty, VAT on the economy.
- A database for econometric models.



Technical co-operation between NSO, MALAWI and Statistics Norway

The Malawi Growth and Development program

- The objective of the National Accounts component has been to build national capacity in NSO to operate and maintain a new National Accounts system, with integrated Supply and Use Tables, following UN's SNA93.
- Other components related to the NA project are improved economic statistics and the Agriculture Census (NACAL)

National Accounts for Malawi

- First NA for the year 1938, published in "The Measurement of Colonial National Income" 1948
- After Independence in 1964: NSO in Zomba
 - NA 1964-1970 released in November 1972
 - Last released National Accounts publication "Malawi National Accounts Report 1990-1994"
- Jointly NSO, Ministry of Economic Planning and Development, Ministry of Finance and the Reserve Bank have been estimating National Accounts figures based on 1994 as the base year up to the year 2007.

Results: New National Accounts and GDP estimates for 2002, 2003, 2004

- Project in the National Accounts Branch in Lilongwe with 5-6 statisticians and with assistance from long- and short-term advisers.
- Compiled National Accounts with detailed Supply-Use Tables (SUT) in current & previous year's prices for 2002 – 2004
- Estimates for 2005 – 2006 (preliminary) only used available activity indicators.

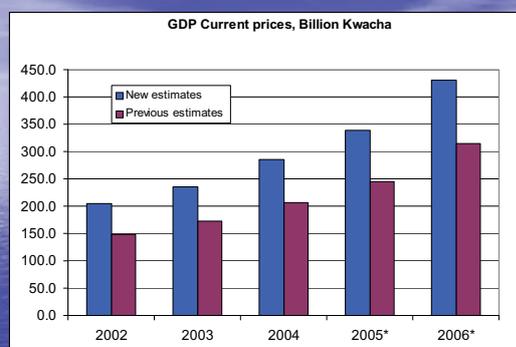
"Malawi's economy 37,5 % bigger!" Headline in the Nation, Malawi newspaper

During the launch of the new national accounts figures in Lilongwe, the Finance Minister, Honourable Goodall Godwe said: the introduction of the new national accounts follows the decision to change from getting the GDP estimates from the "production approach" to compile the "Supply and Use Tables"

Published results

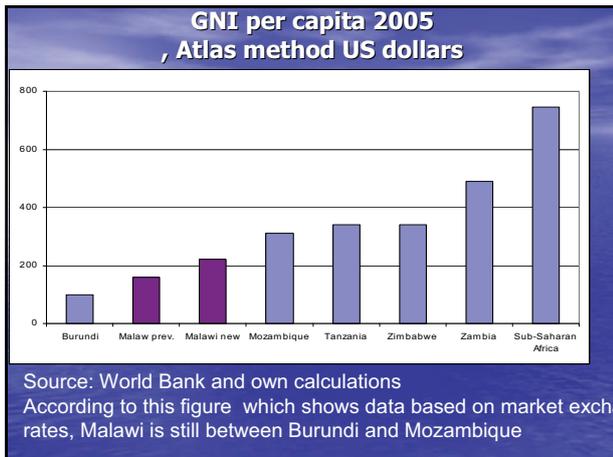
GDP Market prices, 2002-2006, Billion Kwacha

	2002	2003	2004	2005*	2006*
New estimates	204.4	236.2	285.9	338.0	430.3
Previous estimates	148.4	171.9	207.2	245.9	313.8
Revision per cent	37.7	37.4	38.0	37.5	37.1



2004, Current prices, billion Kwacha

GDP by activity	New	Old	Revision	Per cent
Agriculture	90.6	70.6	20.0	28.4
Smallscale	66.6	55.0	11.6	21.0
Largescale	24.0	15.5	8.4	54.3
Mining and Quarrying	3.2	2.8	0.4	15.4
Manufacturing	26.1	20.7	5.5	26.4
Electricity and Water	5.0	2.6	2.4	89.9
Construction	11.2	5.0	6.2	123.3
Ownership of Dwellings	11.8	2.7	9.1	343.1
Services	111.4	77.1	34.3	44.4
Distribution	43.8	38.6	5.2	13.5
Transport and Communication	15.7	9.6	6.1	63.1
Financial and Professional Services	21.9	16.3	5.6	34.5
Private Social and Community Services	26.6	3.9	22.7	578.4
Producers of Government Services	17.8	15.9	2.0	12.4
Unallocable Finance Charges (FISIM)	-14.4	-7.2	-7.2	100.9
GDP at Basic Prices	259.3	181.5	77.9	42.9
Taxes on production, customs duties	26.5	25.7	0.8	3.2
GDP at Market Prices	285.9	207.2	78.7	38.0



Dimension of SUT for Malawi

- 350 products (Aggregated CPC classification for goods and services)
- 110 industries (Aggregated ISIC classification)
- 70 consumption categories (COICOP; COFOG)
- 13 asset types for capital formation

Agriculture – Data sources

- Malawi being an Agro based Economy, agriculture sector is paramount to the development of the country.
- The new National Agriculture and Livestock Census (NACAL) 2006, 2007 is important and will require a revision of the new National Accounts/SUT and GDP in 2008

Annual Economic Survey (AES)

- Detailed AES available for the years from 2002
- Large-scale profit-making companies and a few medium-size have been selected on the basis of employment size, about 340 companies
- Medium and small-scale business sectors are important, only covered by a separate MBE survey from 1998 , and IHS 2

External trade

- "Eurotrace" gives detailed data for imports and exports of goods, value and quantity for compiling unit value indices
- NSO addressing coverage of services for both SUT and BPM5
- Implementation of new Exchange control forms will improve the data for recorded service transactions

Other important data sources

- Detailed Central Government Accounts
- Financial accounts for Banks and other Finance Institutions
- A 2003 mini survey for Non-profit Institutions Serving Households, very important in African economy.
- Integrated Household Survey 2004
- Consumer Price Index

Technical co-operation between the National Statistical Office (NSO), Eritrea and Statistics Norway

- Project in NSO, the Economic Statistics Group with assistance from long- and short-term advisers.
- During 2006, 2007, the input data for the National Accounts system with SUT for the years 2003 and 2004 were prepared.
- The balancing of the different input data by the SNA-NT software showed differences between supply and use of product data, which were analysed during the correction phase.

By end of the long term advisors stay in August 2007, the Economic Statistics Group in NSO had balanced SUT 2003 and 2004 in current prices, and for 2004 also in constant prices.

Neither of the years are yet published as more quality assessment has to be carried out.

NSO has presented and discussed the new, detailed National Accounts figures with the Ministry of National Development. The Ministry were satisfied with the results.

SUT for 2005 in current and constant prices is planned to be accomplished by NSO in the first to second quarter of 2008

Data sources for National Accounts

Eritrea is in its infancy on statistics, and in particular on economic statistics and National Accounts. However, the country has managed to establish an impressive amount of statistics in its rather short life (17 years).

Due to the lack of money, the aim has been to utilise "cheap" register data and data collected by different Ministries. Important data are collected from Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Industry and Trade, Ministry of Energy and Mines, The Eritrean Electricity Authority and the Ministry of Transport and Communication.

Specific problems for the government sector, where only aggregates. Very detailed, but confidential data exist in the Government Accounts.

Price information for compiling SUT in constant prices

- Price information from the Eritrean Grain Board (EGB) available for agricultural production. The prices are regulated by the government, aiming to cover the production costs for the farmers. These prices are also used by the government to buy surplus production in the agriculture.
- CPI are used for personal services and household consumption in purchaser's prices.
- Import counts for a big part of the flow of goods in Eritrea, The import and export data give information on prices and quantities of the goods imported and exported. This data source is used for compiling unit price indices.

SUT compiled according to the Norwegian SNA-NT methodology

- Automatic balancing of detailed product data for production, imports, intermediate use and final use.
- By the balancing process, the SUT team in NSO, Malawi and in NSO, Eritrea can identify missing data and errors in the inputs.
- Changes are made either by loading new input data, by manual corrections or by direct interactive corrections.
- When a variable is changed, all dependent variables are recalculated automatically by the SNA-NT software.
- Different analytical tables, Supply and Use Tables and Input-Output Tables are prepared automatic in Excel format

Modeling as a bridge between data and policy

Statistisk sentralbyrå
Statistics Norway

Modeling as a bridge between data and policy analysis

Ådne Cappelen
Research Department
Statistics Norway

Statistisk sentralbyrå
Statistics Norway

All governments use models in their work

- Simple but very detailed accounting models are used all over the world to construct government budgets. Similar systems are used to construct government accounts
- National accounts are made to provide governments and citizens with an economic description of the national economy in previous years. A national budget – or a forecast for the whole economy - can be set up in a similar way relating to previous accounting figures
- The national accounts include the government accounts in a systematic way that allows the government to analyse how its policy might affect the national economy
- The core of a macroeconomic model is the accounting system that links fiscal policy to the rest of the economy

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The general structure of macromodels

- Should contain an accounting system consistent with national accounts. If the model is used for fiscal policy it should also include government accounts
- If the model is used for monetary policy it should include the main accounting relationships that are used for financial programming by the central bank
- Models developed for Malawi include both these aspects. The close cooperation between various institutions in Malawi make this an obvious design criteria. The central bank needs forecasts of nominal GDP, fiscal budget balance, and the current account balance in order to analyse monetary policy

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Statistics Norway

Design criteria

- The model should also include consistency between stocks and flows. A budget deficit implies increased government debt and financing costs for future years
- Investment in productive capital increases production capacity and capital stocks that depreciates. Both national accounts and the models should include these variables
- When all accounting identities are included we need to study the behaviour of agents in the economy. How do they react to policy changes or to changes in the economic environment taking place abroad or domestically?
- This is a much more data demanding task. Do our statistics and NA-data provide us with what we need? If yes, this historical database is often viewed by outsiders as an important asset of a modelling group
- Are policy parameters specified in a way that makes policy analysis simple and user friendly (is it a bridge or do you have to wade..)

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Why computer models?

- Reality is too complex to handle – you need to simplify
- You simplify by idealization and by data compression.
- Unless you simplify very much, models are too complex to solve using paper and pencil and computer programs are quicker and more reliable than you.
- Models are straitjackets – they limit possible outcomes in order to provide consistency and reliability
- The size of a model should ideally depend on the problem you want to analyse and how much resources you can use
- The model is way of organising your analyses and to store results of your research

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A model is a tool in a policy process

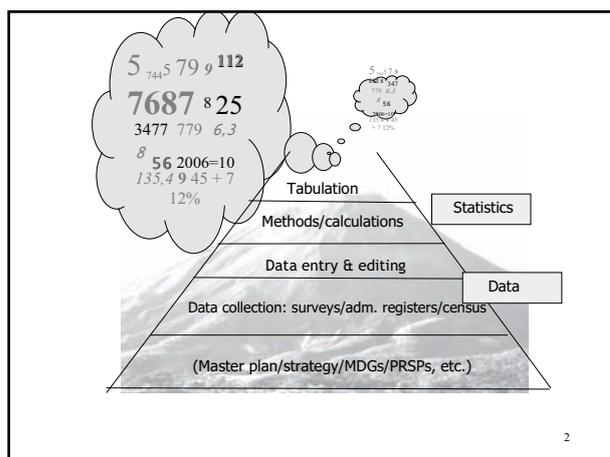
- In reality everybody uses a model even if it is only vaguely specified in the mind of each economist
- A model allows you to study alternative outcomes and the effects of shocks to the economy that is not easily dealt with using ad hoc solutions ("models") every time
- Much of policy analysis and forecasting is routinised work that is repeated every year. A model is an asset that makes this process more transparent, consistent and save a lot of time because you accumulate experience.
- Documentation is important. When people leave, the model is still there.....

User-friendly presentation of statistics

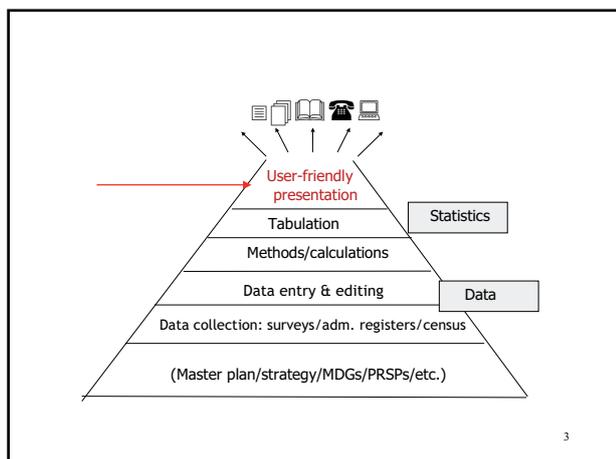
User-friendly presentation of statistics - some strategic issues

Jan Erik Kristiansen
Senior adviser
Statistics Norway

1



2



3

Why restricted dissemination?:

- Focus on data collection and processing
- Lack of experience (and co-ordination)
- "Fear of dissemination"?
- Lack of dissemination strategy/policy

4

Dissemination – some important strategic issues

- The role of users
- The role of media
- Printed publications – electronic dissemination?
- Numbers or analysis?

5

Users?

- Media
- Organizations (gov. /NGO's)
- The informed public
- Students/teachers
- Researchers
- The (so called) experts

Possible classifications:

- "experts" vs. "the public"
- "tourists", "harvesters" & "miners"

We then try to adapt our products and services to the various target groups

6

The role of users

"User-friendly" = "let's ask the users"?

User surveys, user orientation, user dialogue, user needs, user satisfaction, user-producer groups, etc.

User surveys contribute to a focus on *status quo*

Many users do not know what they want!

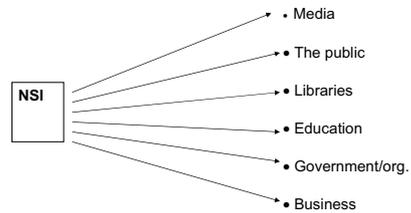
And: We also want to attract new users!

So what do we do?

7

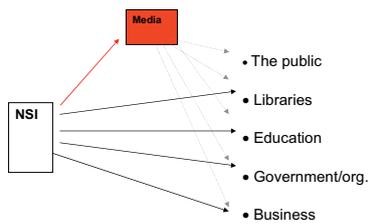
The role of the media

Traditional dissemination model



8

"New" dissemination model



9



Statistician and journalist: Like cat and dog?



But: We must cooperate!

Journalists are our best friends

10

Printed or electronic?

- *Yesterday*: Printed publication first, then electronic/Internet
- *Today*: Parallel publishing: Paper *and* Internet simultaneously
- *Tomorrow*: First on the Internet, then printed version.

11

Numbers or "analysis"?

- Numbers to the experts?
- Analysis/comments to the media & the public?

Publishing statistics: Two main directions?

	Electronic	Paper
Numbers/ Tables	1	(x)
Text/ Analysis	(x)	2

12

Why “analysis” (I)?

- In a complex and changing society, readers need to be guided through the numerical jungle: “What does the numbers really mean”?
- Most users need explanations, interpretations and comments

13

Why “analysis” (II)?

- “Analysis” forces us to look closer at the data: sampling, concepts, definitions, measurements, calculations, etc.
- “Analysis” thus provides a necessary feedback into the statistical production process and helps increase the quality of statistics, by uncovering errors and deficiencies

14

User-friendly presentation is ...

- To select among all the possible numbers
- What is important, interesting, relevant, new?
- To make the figures comparable
- To compare: point out differences, trends and tendencies
- In short: To make statistics informative and meaningful to the reader

15

How to develop a user-friendly dissemination policy?:

- Every NSI should develop a dissemination strategy – to make the organization conscious of the importance of dissemination
- Strategy = plans for the day after tomorrow = road map
(But more important is the will and the ability to implement and carry out the resulting plans and actions)
- Dissemination policy = dissemination guide(line): “This is how we do it”
- Centralization of dissemination activities?
- Training

16

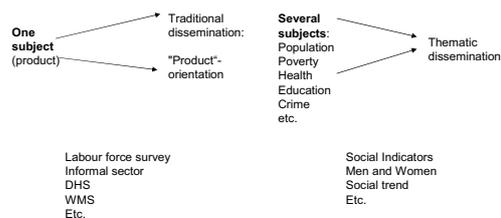
Some aspects of a user-friendly dissemination policy?:

Guidelines for:

- Communication with the media
- The role of Internet in dissemination
- Printed publications/series
- Tables and graphs
- Metadata
- Pricing policy
- Quality management in dissemination

17

A shift from “product-orientation” to a more “thematic dissemination”- policy?



18

From Statistics to policy planning

Statistics Norway

Scaling Up – Capacity Building from Statistics to Policy Planning

by Bjørn K. G. Wold, Head of
Division for Development Cooperation
Statistics Norway, 2007

1

Statistics Norway

Three paths from Statistics to Policy Design

- Statistical report (w/ distribution) -> Policy agenda/ Policy decision
- Statistical reports (w/distribution) -> Trend presentation -> Policy agenda/ Policy decision
- Statistical reports (w/distribution) -> Analysis of effects -> Policy agenda/ Policy decision

2

Statistics Norway

Experience from MDG statistics

- High level policy demand for statistics
- UN sector organizations responded by losing patience – no capacity building
- UN Statistical Commission – Friends of the Chair complain about foot note based imputation and lack of reliability
- Statistics Norway complain about lack of capacity building
- A need for comprehensive capacity building

3

Statistics Norway

Comprehensive scaled up capacity building – two examples: Malawi, Uganda

Sector	Economic Stat	Social Stat	Agric Stat
Request	MEPD, NSO, MoF, RBoM	Line ministries	MoA, ADDs
Producer	NSO: Econ stat	NSO: Surveys	NSO/ (MoA)
Intermediate user	NSO: Nat acc MEPD: Macro-Ec models	MEPD (trends), WB, (res.instit.)	NSO/ MoA/ Res. instit., ADDs
End user	Users: MEPD, MoF, RBoM	MEPD, line ministries	MoA, ADDs

4

Statistics Norway

Comprehensive scaled up capacity building – two examples: Malawi, Uganda

Sector	Poverty Stat	Agric Stat
Request	MoFEP, Off of the President	MoA, PMA-secretariat
Producer	UBoS: Surveys	UBoS
Intermediate user	Pov Mon Unit, EPRC	
End user	MoPEF, Off of Pres.	MoA

5

Statistics Norway

SN- Institutional Development Coop. Modalities and assignments

- Annual meetings.
- Institutional back-up support.
- Senior advisors;
- Long term resident advisors, general/ specialized.
- Short term advisors
- Short term study trips.
- Mid term study trips/ trainees.
- Long term training.
- Short term training in country or abroad.
- Participation in international conferences and workshops.
- Junior advisors.
- Joint projects
- User - producer workshops.
- Seed money for national cooperation
- Back stopping, Follow up
- Total Quality Management

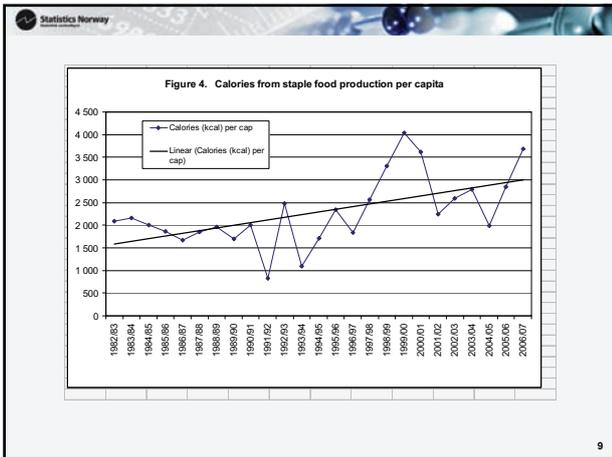
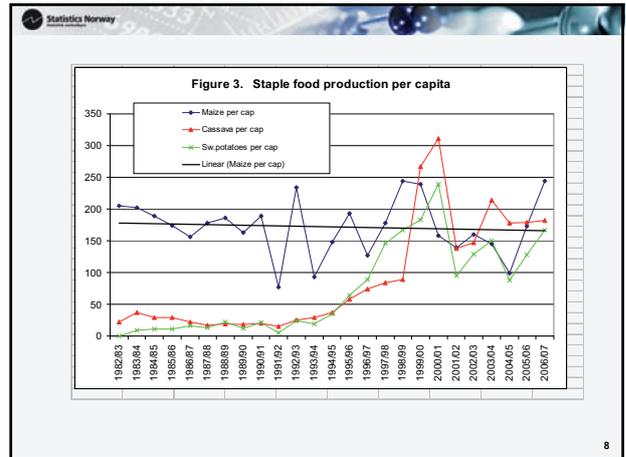
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Statistics Norway

Development Cooperation Division

- Planning
- Coordination
- Back Stopping, Follow up
- Total Quality Management
- Joint Projects
- Documentation
- Methodological papers

7

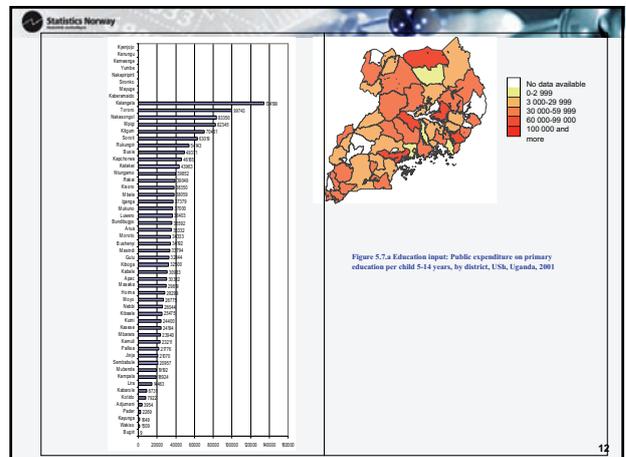
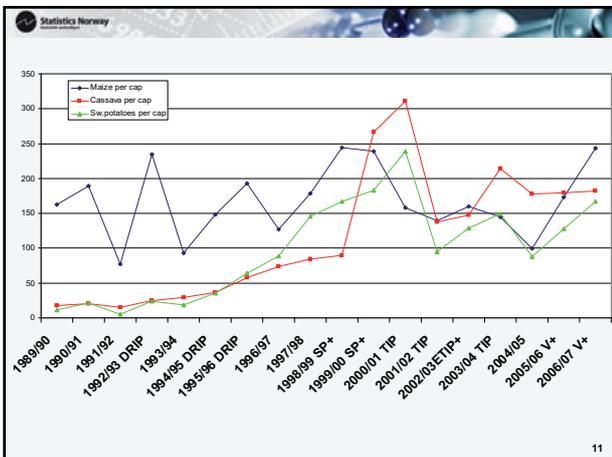


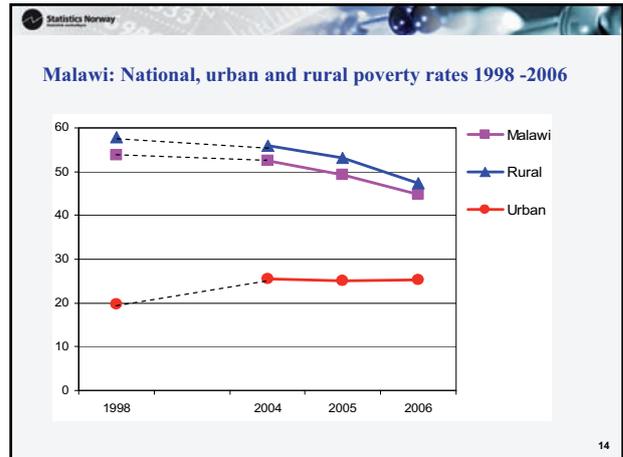
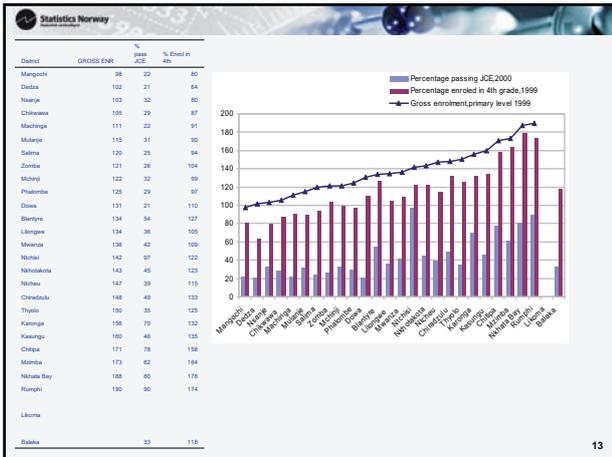
Statistics Norway

Year	Intervent.	Inputs	Target group	Costs
1992-93	DRIP		1.3 million	
1994-95	DRIP		0.8 million	
1995-96	DRIP		0.7 million	
1998/99	Starter Pack	2kg h seeds, 15kg fert	All: 2.86 mill hh	\$68 mill
1999/00	Starter P 2	2kg h seeds, 15kg fert	All: 2.86 mill hh	\$42 mill
2000/01	TIP	Imp seeds, 10kg fertilizer	Targeted: 1.5	
2001/02	TIP		Targeted: 1 mill	
2002/03	Ext TIP	Imp seeds, 10kg fertilizer	All: 2.8 mill hh	
2003/04	TIP		Targeted: 1.7	
2004/05				
2005/06	Voucher	2 x 50kg fert. voucher Kw 2100, farmer Kw 900	Maize target poor + tobacco	
2006/07	Voucher	2 x 50kg fert. voucher Kw 2100, farmer Kw 900	Maize target poor + tobacco	3% GDP \$60 mill

For comparison, Norwegian support in 2006 was around US\$ 60 mill

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Challenges for scaling up

	Traditional demands	New demands
National statistical institutes in South	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Responding to needs in a user-friendly manner Cost-efficient 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Working jointly with other stakeholders to promote statistics along one of the chains: single reports (w/ distr.), trends, analysis Sustainability, self-confidence, proven record
National statistical institutes in North	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Technical support Technical cooperation/twinning 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cooperation on how to work with other stakeholders Long term commitment Documentation of methods and best practice
Donors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support capacity building for statistics 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support sector capacity building for information from statistics to planning Special challenge: How to retain twinning arrangements Long term perspective

Challenges for scaling up

	Traditional demands	New demands
Intermediate and end users in South	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Management information Use statistics if available Demand statistics when approached 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Working jointly with producers of statistics Identify institute/department/unit with main objective to address evidence based policy design and analyse statistical data. Participate in coordination of process from statistics to policy design Sustainability
Intermediate and end users in North	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Technical support of high quality 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Working jointly with producers of statistics Participate in coordination of process from statistics to policy design Long term commitment

Eurostats' engagement in statistical cooperation activities

Pieter Everaers

Director Agriculture and environment statistics; statistical cooperation Eurostat

In the presentation an overview was given on the current and planned statistical cooperation activities from Eurostat and the support Eurostat gives to specific initiatives in this domain.

- The European Commission is the largest donor in statistical cooperation. Within the European Commission DG Development, DG Enlargement, DG Development Aid and DG Relations Exterior are the main stakeholders. DG Eurostat focuses on the statistical component of cooperation, enlargement and development aid.
- In Eurostat two units are full time involved: Unit, E4 Statistical cooperation with European and Neighbouring Countries, and Unit E5, Statistical cooperation with the rest of the world and cooperation with international organisations.
- Within Eurostat these units can rely on support from experts from all statistical domains.
- Eurostat tries to influence via the system of the So called Interservice Consultations the inclusion of statistical elements in sectoral programs as well as in specific country directed actions
- Furthermore the statistical cooperation programs of many individual EU and EFTA Member States contribute enormously to the potential for capacity building
- Unit E4 and E5 both have networks with the Member States and other Commission services that allows to coordinate and monitor the activities in statistical cooperation and capacity building. The instruments vary from donor surveys, to web sites and co-ordination meetings
- The role of Eurostat in statistical cooperation is described from the geographical ordering; European countries (Accession countries, Phare, Western Balkans, neighbouring countries (Tacis, Medstat) and countries and regions in the rest of the world.
- The regional approach is highlighted; in principle Eurostat focuses on projects with regions with if needed specific projects that only cover part of the region: the so called Multi Beneficiary Projects (MBP).
- The projects in the Accession countries are focussed on the so called *acquis communautaire*
- For the other Western Balkan countries the Stabilisation and Association Pact is leading, however when appropriate also action covered by the *acquis communautaire* are included
- The actions under Tacis and Medstat cover a range of statistical domains, mainly those that are relevant for the ENP policy, but also actions that can be considered to be building up more basis statistical capacity.
- For regions outside Europe and the Neighbourhood Policy (ENP) region, Eurostat only is active on request of the delegation, specific countries or via DG Relex.
- The support in these regions mainly focuses on facilitating/creating the proper environment for statistical cooperation.

- In specific cases (for example China, South Africa, specific African countries) more dedicated actions are done.
- Eurostat cooperates closely with other international organisations in the CCSA (coordination Committee on Statistical Activities) and Paris21. Eurostat is represented in the Bureau of Paris 21.
- Eurostat considers both CCSA and Paris 21 very important from the perspective of coordination between donors
- The advocacy work done in the context of Paris 21 has been very useful, important however is that the work when the basis is created, immediately focuses on the further development of statistical capacity
- There are several global programs Eurostat has given support to; these are the International Price Comparison, Indicators for the Millennium Development Goals and for example also the outreach of the System of National Accounts.
- The Scaling Up initiative is highly supported by Eurostat. Eurostat considers this an action that substantially can improve the effectiveness of statistical cooperation.
- In the context of the ICP Eurostat is of the opinion that not all the opportunities were taken to link this project to statistical capacity building. In the Friends of the Chair report on the Future of the ICP this opinion is also expressed.
- The initiatives of individual Member States in certain regions and countries are when possible and appropriate, supported by Eurostat actions.

The Accelerated Data Program: making best use of available data



Accelerated Data Program ADP

François Fonteneau
Oslo, 12 December 2007

www.surveynetwork.org/adp

Rationale

Why can't we better measure and monitor results?

3 issues :

- 1 Existing data are not always fully exploited
- 2 Methods and concepts are not harmonized
- 3 Size, timeliness and frequency are not optimal

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Goal and Objectives

To strengthen country capacity in producing statistical data relevant for policy design, monitoring and evaluation, by :

- 1 Better documenting, preserving, and disseminating existing microdata
- 2 Better exploiting existing datasets (quality assessments, further analysis)
- 3 Better strategizing and aligning survey programs and statistical outputs to priority data needs

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Activities: Task 1

Documentation, preservation and dissemination of existing survey microdata

- Complete inventory of existing microdata
- Documentation of existing datasets following international standards/best practices
- Definition of a microdata dissemination policy, in accordance with the national legislation
- Anonymization of microdata
- Establishment of national microdata archive

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Activities: Task 1 Implementation

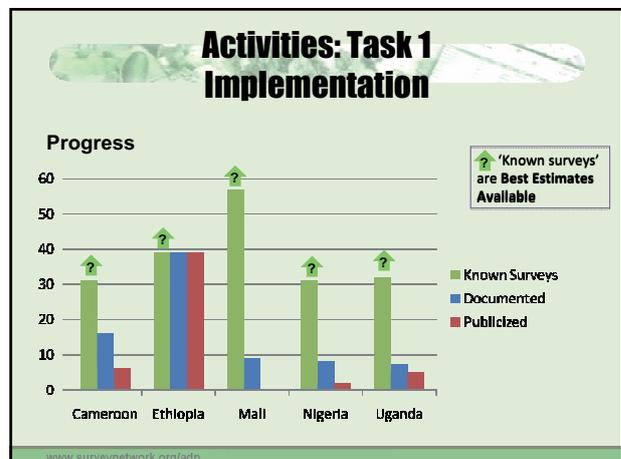
Tools

- Microdata Management Toolkit (with related guidelines)
- Dissemination of Microdata Files: Policy Guidelines *
- Anonymization tools *
- National Data Archive template

Progress

- Data inventories completed or underway in 15 countries
- 250 staff trained on the Toolkit (50 institutions in 15 countries)
- Surveys being Toolkited, dissemination policies being designed
- National Data Archive being developed, first live in December

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Activities: Task 1

Where do we find outputs?

National websites

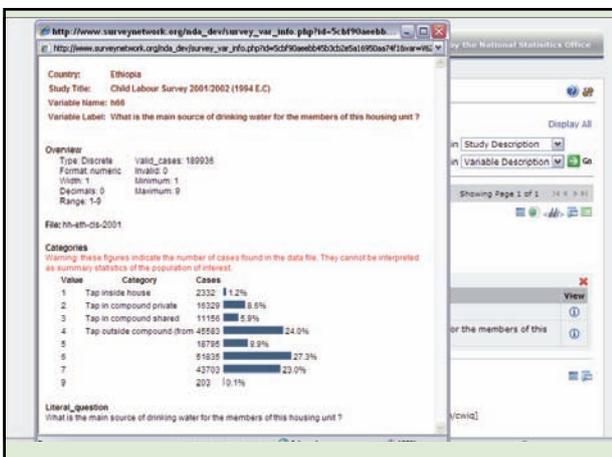
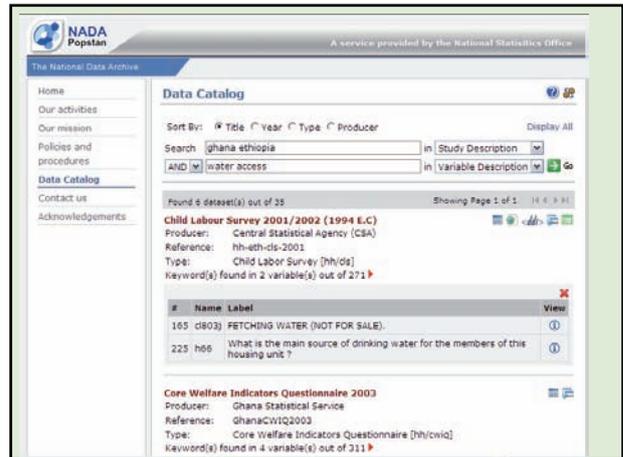
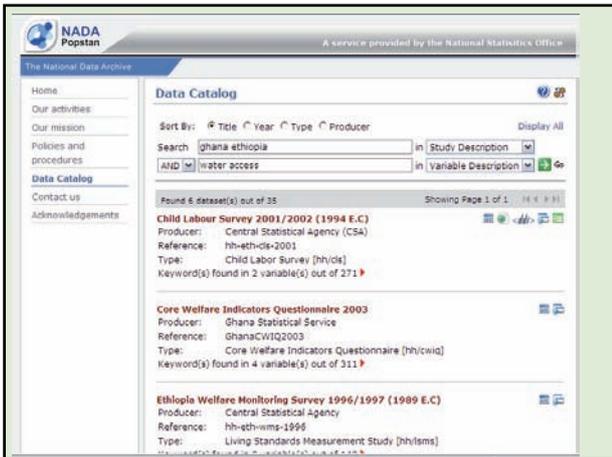
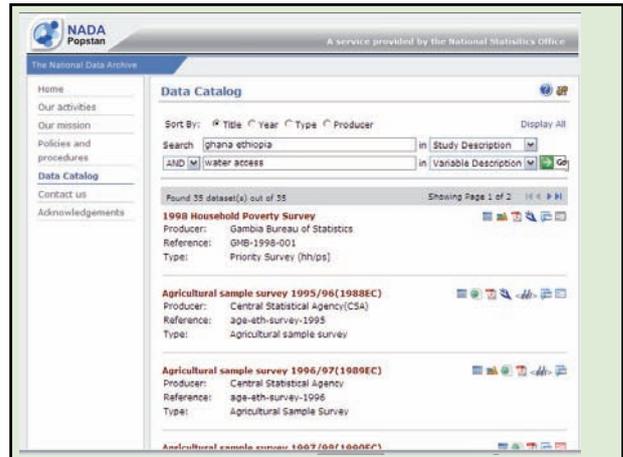
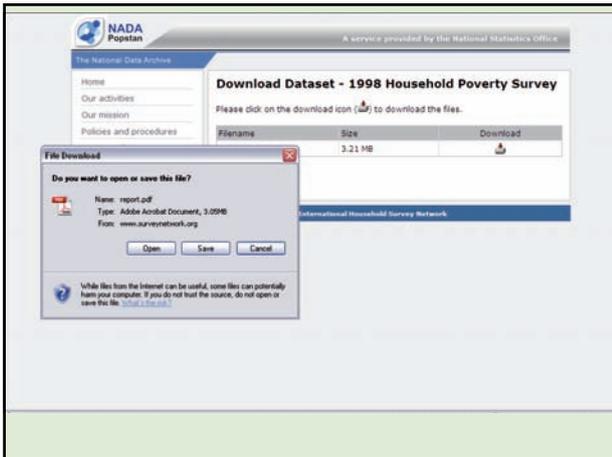
- www.csa.gov.et
- www.statistics-cameroon.org
- NADA

International portal: IHSN survey catalog

- www.surveynetwork.org

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1998 Household Poverty Survey (1998 NHPS) - Windows Internet Explorer provided by OECD - 11 April 2007	
http://www.surveynetwork.org/ada_dev/catalog_overview.php?id=656646c958970cc32d2666167429	
1998 Household Poverty Survey (1998 NHPS)	
Overview	Priority Survey (Nhps) The 1998 National Household Poverty Survey Report is based on a nationwide poverty survey which was conducted in March and April 1998. The survey was commissioned by the Strategy for Poverty Alleviation Coordinating Office (SPACO), Department of State for Finance and Economic Affairs. The report Monitoring System which is designed to track selected socioeconomic indicators at the household level in order to establish the incidence, nature and characteristics of poverty will constitute the baseline against which future surveys will be assessed.
Identification	GMB-1998-001
Version	Production Date: 1998-04-01 Version 1.0 (final dataset). This version of the documentation is missing section 0, section 2 on fertility, section 8, section 11 and the sections on Non-farm
Notes	This version was taken from the World Bank archives. Except for expenditure and a few others, almost all the variables were declared as strings in the original study to facilitate the analysis. Additional data cleaning has been done on the datasets. These were mostly errors related to the creation of key variables.
Abstract	Rather than studying the entire population, the 1998 Household Poverty Study opted for a sample survey. The advantages of sampling against a complete coverage are well notwithstanding, it is worth mentioning that this option allowed for a wide range of issues to be studied. In all, the survey collected information on issues such as education, demography, among others.
Kind of Data	Sample survey data (ssd)
Units of Analysis	Individuals/Households
Scope & Coverage	
Scope	In all, the survey collected information on issues such as education, health, employment and earnings, anthropometry, demography, among
Geographic Coverage	The survey covered the whole country.
Universe	The survey covered the resident population.



Activities: Task 2

Analysis of existing survey data and assessment of the past survey programs

- Focuses on priority issues identified in PRSP and other sector strategies
- Expected outputs :
 - detailed assessment of the weaknesses of data/survey instruments and improvement
 - analytical work and policy briefs

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Activities: Task 2

T1 shows the need for harmonization

What is the main source of drinking water?

Piped into dwelling or compound
Public outdoor tap
Borehole
Protected well
Unprotected well, rain water
River, lake, pond
Vendor or truck
Other (specify)

Measuring access to improved water sources in Ghana

CWIQ 2003

H09 – WATER SUPPLY: What is the main source of drinking water for this household?

- Pipe-borne inside
- Pipe-borne outside
- Tanker supply
- Well
- Bore-hole
- Spring/rain water
- River/stream
- Dugout/pond/lake/dam
- Other (specify)

CENSUS 2000

GLSS 1998

DHS 2003

Indoor plumbing
Inside standpipe
Water vendor
Water truck/tanker service
Neighbouring household
Private outside standpipe/tap
Public standpipe
Well with pump
Well without pump
Stream, lake, spring, pond
Rainwater
Other

PIPED WATER
PIPED INTO DWELLING
PIPED INTO YARD/PLOT
PUBLIC TAP
WATER FROM OPEN WELL
OPEN WELL IN DWELLING
OPEN WELL IN YARD/PLOT
OPEN PUBLIC WELL
WATER FROM COVERED WELL OR BOREHOLE
PROTECTED WELL IN DWELLING
PROTECTED WELL IN YARD/PLOT
PROTECTED PUBLIC WELL
SURFACE WATER
SPRING
RIVER/STREAM
POND/LAKE
DAM
RAINWATER
TANKER TRUCK
BOTTLED WATER
SATCHEL WATER
OTHER (SPECIFY)

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Activities: Task 2

Implementation

Tools

- Question-Bank, under development
- Later, support to national question banks:
 - consistency between different national sources
 - reuse and harmonization of literal questions, enumerator instructions, response categories, etc.

Progress

- Identification of activities: dependent on country situation and priorities
- ADP focus on T2 will be increasing

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Activities: Task 3

Development of improved survey program and data collection. Restricted to a few countries (budget constraints)

- Definition of more modular survey programs, aligned to clearly defined priorities
- Data collection: complements other sources of funding

Implementation: Tools

- Survey Quality Assessment Framework * ; Question-Bank *

Implementation: Progress

- Niger: support for TA and data quality management
- Haiti: upcoming

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Implementation: Pilot Countries

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Implementation: Pilot Countries

Africa	Asia	Central and South America	Middle-East
Cameroon Congo (DR) Ethiopia The Gambia Kenya Liberia Mali Mozambique Niger Nigeria Senegal Uganda	Bangladesh Fiji Indonesia Mongolia Philippines Sri Lanka Thailand Vietnam	Guatemala Honduras Peru	Yemen

Expressed interest:
Bolivia, Colombia, Guinea, Guyana, Mexico, Panama, Palestine

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Implementation: Partners

Core partners

- PARIS21 Secretariat
- World Bank
- International Household Survey Network (IHSN)

Other international partners

- Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (UNESCAP)
- Inter-American Development Bank (IDB)
- United Nations Children Fund (UNICEF)
- Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)
- Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (UN-ESCWA)*
- ...

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Implementation: Lessons learnt so far

- Microdata production is huge and 'hidden'
- Microdata dissemination is limited and mostly ad-hoc.
Obstacles are :
 - Legal (confidentiality) and political
 - Financial (rarely budgeted by sponsors)
 - But also technical and "psychological" (Fear of contradiction, no incentive - feedback from users)
- High demand from countries for:
 - Technical tools (Toolkit, NADA, anonymization)
 - Policy guidelines (confidentiality, dissemination, etc.)
 - Training
- Can have major impact on quality of future surveys
- Need to work with users also (Task2 and Task3)

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Implementation: Lessons learnt so far

- Lots of positive externalities :
 - Enhance south-south cooperation (CMR->DRC, UGA->KEN RWA)
 - System wide approach
 - NSDS implementation
- Close link with other initiatives / programs :
 - DevInfo
 - MICS program in 50 countries
- Not expensive and doable
- Constraint on country staff time
- Growing demand from countries and interest from partners

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Thank you

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Experiences in Statistics Denmark on Development Cooperation

Experiences in Statistics Denmark on Development Cooperation

Thomas Danielewitz &
Klaus Balslev Pedersen
Statistics Denmark



Danish goals on cooperation with Africa (2007-11)

- Africa should be part of globalisation
 - trade, media, art and culture
 - climate, security, sustainability
 - Africa should be an equal player
- Increased regional integration and increased cooperation



Danish goals, con't.

- Increased regional integration and increased cooperation between EU and Africa
 - African Union and sub-regional organisations are important players to combat border crossing issues
 - Main tasks are to handle continental and regional challenges
 - Challenges are: peace and stability, political, economic and social integration



Danish goals, con't.

- More and better assistance: focus on youth, equal opportunities and employment
- More: 0.8 pct. of GDP (especially for Africa)
 - Two thirds for Africa
 - Few but bigger projects
- Better: more efficient use of assistance
- Great number of young unemployed increases the risk of conflicts



Need for statistics

- Reliable economic statistics to monitor economic development
- Reliable demographic statistics to monitor population development and employment situation
- Reliable business statistics to monitor business development



What is Statistics Denmark doing?

- 12 years of experience in 35 countries
- Central and Eastern Europe
- Balkan and Turkey (twinning)
- Neighbourhood area



Africa

- Mozambique: A long term Scandinavian cooperation, continuation in 2008?
- Sudan: Census 2008 - as a part of the peace process
- Egypt: twinning (Support to the EU-Egypt Association Agreement Programme (SAAP)
- Lesotho (national accounts)



Challenges

- EU-candidates motivation is membership
- High degree of project ownership
- Transition period of 10 years
- How do we achieve the same in Africa?



The future?

- Implement the Danish goals
- Carry out new projects
- Increase cooperation with other countries on assistance
- Timely and reliable statistics are in high demand

