TOWARDS A POST-2015 FRAMEWORK THAT COUNTS
Aligning Global Monitoring Demand with National Statistical Capacity Development

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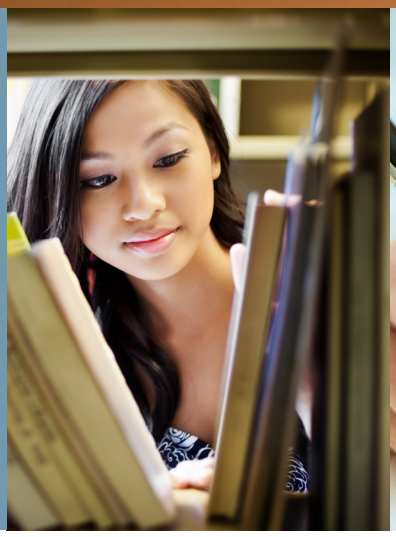

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Towards a Post-2015 Framework that Counts

Aligning Global Monitoring Demand with National Statistical Capacity Development

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Abstract

This paper assesses how the process of setting the Millennium Development Goals has influenced the availability of data, data production on the country levels and national statistical capacity. We find that the demand for MDG monitoring has resulted in more available data, parallel data collection mechanisms, while bringing both challenges and opportunities to national statistical capacity. The paper discusses reasons behind the misalignment between global monitoring and data available on the country level, covering methodological challenges for reconciliation of data sources, need for international comparability versus relevance in the national context and priorities in donor support between vertical, sector-specific approaches and horizontal ones. We conclude that it is imperative to align the demand for global monitoring data better with national statistical capacity development and the national strategies for the development of statistics (NSDS). Data produced at the national level should be more efficiently used for reliable and relevant global monitoring while gaps in global monitoring data should lead to national statistical capacity building activities, replacing ad-hoc, parallel data collection mechanisms. This could be achieved through involving more national statistical communities in setting global goals and indicators, utilising existing national statistical resources whenever possible, investing in data collection, analysis and management at the country level and through increased efforts in data source reconciliation and survey documentation and dissemination.

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Disclaimer

The opinions expressed in this paper are the opinions of the authors and should not be attributed to the PARIS21 partnership or its members.

1. Introduction

There is emerging literature on the assessment of the MDGs and what this means for a possible new development framework after 2015. This debate is very important but misses one important aspect: what about progress in measurement, data availability and statistics overall? Can we actually be sure that what we believe we have achieved or not is actually "true"? How has the new global monitoring demand shaped the statistical landscape at the country level? These are important questions and this paper aims to provide guidance in answering them.

There is a large consensus in the literature that the monitoring requirement of the Millennium Development Goals has resulted in great challenges for statistical communities at the global, regional and national levels to deliver high-quality, internationally-comparable data, particularly in the social sectors in country environments, where these types of data did not exist or were very scarce (Prabhu, 2005; Kiregyera B. , Statistics for Managing for Results: Challenges, New Initiatives and Prospects for Improving Statistical Systems in Africa, 2007). This pressure had positive effects: for the first time, there was an expressed demand for improving countries' ability to produce, manage and use statistics (Kiregyera B. , 2007; Wold, 2005; Roberts, 2005). Twelve years into the MDGs, data availability for the majority of the indicators has been improving among 174 developing countries (Figure 1). Furthermore, in some countries the surveys formerly run by international donors are being continued by some countries, financed now by own resources. The monitoring exercise has also resulted in a strengthened partnership and co-ordination between and within international and national statistical systems, along with increased attention to and efforts in statistical capacity development (United Nations, 2013).

However, the increase in data and statistics does not fill the huge need for new data, hence leading to a "MDG data gap", of which its closing has been slow and limited: almost a third of the indicators listed have data available for less than half of the countries. Even for the available data, quality and reliability continue to be questioned (Boerma & Stansfield, 2007; Murray, 2007; United Nations Statatistics Division, 2012; United Nations, 2012).

[Figure 1 about here: availability of MDGs according to UN database]

It is important to recall that the challenge of data availability and quality is far from unique to the monitoring of MDGs per se. A lack of reliable development data and economic statistics has become a pressing issue as the demand for evidence-based policy making, tracking progress and development, and increasing government accountabilities continues to rise (Chan M, M, & Obaid T, 2010; Scott, 2005).

There is an interesting emerging debate between those who highlight the limitations and failures, and those who stress positive development. Devarajan as a proponent of the first camp, coining the term "statistical tragedy" to describe the worrying situation he sees in Africa with a lack of reliable data which makes the tracking of development progress very difficult (2013). At the same time, Kiregyera makes the case for a "Statistical Renaissance" in Africa, showing progress made and momentum built for improvements in statistics, highlighted by scaled-up statistical advocacy, flourishing initiatives, frameworks and strategies for statistical development and streamlined statistical governance (Kiregyera B. , 2013). Although there is not yet consensus on how national statistical capacities should be measured, evidence from the World Bank Statistical Capacity Indicator (World Bank) also suggests an increase in national statistical capacities, in terms of statistical methodology, data source and data periodicity.

In this paper, we contribute to this debate by addressing three interrelated points. First, the change in the number and types of surveys and data. Second, a closer look at who is producing those data, i.e. the global or the national level. Third, what this all means for national statistical capacity. We find evidence that global development monitoring programmes such as the MDGs has had an overall – limited – positive effect, measured in an increase in surveys, data and statistics. Strategic planning of national statistical systems has also been expanding among low-income countries, through the implementations of NSDS. These positive findings are counterbalanced by the fact that much more could have been achieved, as the misalignment between global goals and measurement and country's statistical systems have not only led to unavailable, inconsistent, and irrelevant data for MDG monitoring, but also further challenged the capacity of national data producers to co-ordinate and manage data demand from different levels. The Post-2015 framework is a unique opportunity to rectify the current mismatch and to strengthen national country systems in view of providing more, better and more timely data for evidence-based policy making.

The outline of the paper is as follows: section two compares the number of surveys conducted before and after 2000, documented at the country level, and the influence of donors in driving the change. Section three illustrates how data produced at the national level have not been sufficiently utilised by the MDGs reporting exercise. As a result, the data demand from national-, regional- and global-level have challenged the co-ordination and planning capacity of national statistical systems. In section four, we discuss the progress and challenges of strategic planning for statistics in developing countries, using the implementation of National Strategies for the Development of Statistics (NSDS) as an example. We argue that it is imperative to align the demand

for global monitoring with the need for national statistical capacity development. We conclude in section 5 by developing a proposal for a Post-2015 Framework that effectively "counts".

2. MDGs and Data Production: What has changed?

Twelve years into the MDGs, how has data production on the national level been changing? Among all data sources, household surveys provide the main source of data for the monitoring of the MDGs and other development indicators (Boerma & Stansfield, 2007; Prabhu, 2005; Carr-Hill, 2013). To examine the number and type of surveys being conducted at the country level, before and after 2000, we draw on data from the IHSN National Data Archive (NADA)[1] published on National Statistical Office websites. We select three countries, India, Ethiopia and Ghana, whose NADA provides a relatively exhaustive list of surveys conducted by the National Statistical Office over time. By using this data source, we exclude surveys conducted by other ministries at the national level. We also acknowledge that all surveys conducted may not have been documented on the NADA. Thus the investigation is exploratory in nature and the results need to be interpreted with caution. Nonetheless, the analysis sheds some light on the number and type of survey activities on the country level before and after 2000.

Figure 2 illustrates the average number of surveys and censuses conducted and documented each year between 1995 and 1999, and after 2000. All three countries have seen an increasing number of surveys and censuses conducted after 2000. In particular, the average number of surveys each year almost doubled in Ethiopia and Ghana. Because all surveys might not have been documented in the catalogues, particularly surveys conducted in earlier years, the actual extent of increase might have been overestimated. Nevertheless, the trend we observed here illustrates the increase in number of

[1] NADA is a web-based cataloging tool for national data archives, developed and maintained by the International Household Survey Network (IHSN)

surveys that were not only conducted, but also documented and even disseminated in the three selected countries.

[Figure 2 about here: average number of surveys by sponsor]

The main driving force of this increase is donor agencies, although the extent of donor impact on data production varies by country. For example, in India, the increasing survey activities have been fully domestically sponsored. In comparison, in Ethiopia, on top of the huge increase in domestically sponsored surveys, donors have contributed to the increasing survey activities after 2000. Ghana presents yet another case: Ghana has been entirely dependent on donor sponsorship for its survey activities before 2000, and donor sponsorship has been the main driving force behind the increasing number of surveys after 2000, although two fully domestically funded surveys on income and labor have also emerged after 2000. Donor involvement has also influenced the sectors in which surveys are conducted. In Ethiopia, while the largest increase has been driven by domestically sponsored agricultural surveys, increases have been also seen in the areas of income/labor surveys and health/education/social surveys. Interestingly, while these surveys were funded entirely by country before 2000, between 2000 and 2012, all health/education /social surveys and over 20% of the income/labor Surveys have been fully or partially sponsored by donors. During the same period, there has also been a population census sponsored by donors. In Ghana, among various sectors, health/education/social surveys, all with donor involvement, have seen the most increase. Between 2000 and 2012, donors have also sponsored five industry/business surveys, which didn't exist before 2000.

[Figure 3 about here: average number of surveys by sector]

International surveys such as the Multiple Indicator Custer Survey (MICS), the Demographic and Health Survey (DHS) Programme, the International Comparison Programme, and the Living

Standard Measurement Surveys, provide the main source of MDG monitoring data (UNICEF; Chan M, M, & Obaid T, 2010; Boerma & Stansfield, 2007; Prabhu, 2005). Sponsored by donors and implemented by country counterparts, they have filled important gaps in data production on the country level. They have also brought to attention new and emerging issues which would have otherwise been overlooked by the country (AbouZahr, Adjei, & Kanchanachitra, 2007).

Moreover, since these surveys are often implemented by the countries with financial and technical assistance from donors, they help build the capacity of national counterparts through the process of questionnaire adaptation, sampling, implementation, analysis and dissemination (UNICEF). Most importantly, in some countries, the impact of donor assistance was sustained through follow-up surveys sponsored and implemented relying on countries' own resources. For example, the Central Bureau of Statistics in Nepal was able to conduct the Household Consumption Survey of Rural Nepal 2000/2001 between the two rounds of the Living Standards Survey. The Survey completely relied on government resources, and employed methodologies similar to those used in the Nepal Labour Force Survey sponsored by ILO (Central Bureau of Statistics, 2002).

However, in contrast to the flourishing household surveys, other sources of MDG monitoring data have seen much slower development at the national level. For example, there has been virtually no progress made in improving birth and death registration globally (Chan M, M, & Obaid T, 2010). According to the World Bank (Figure 4), only a quarter of the South Asian countries and less than half of countries in LAC have a complete civil registration system, and there has been no progress since 2005. The rate is lower for Sub-Saharan Africa at 6%. While surveys have been serving as the main source of data for MDG monitoring, and in some cases, they also provide alternative data sources to complement the estimates provided by or missing from the registration

systems for vital statistics (Prabhu, 2005; UNICEF), survey data is less ideal for some indicators than others (Boerma & Stansfield, 2007).

Inadequate investment and assistance to other data sources, along with the general under-investment in data analysis at the country level, have limited the closing of MDG data gaps (Boerma & Stansfield, 2007; Chan M, M, & Obaid T, 2010; Prabhu, 2005; Attaran, 2005). In addition, as household surveys tend to under-represent the poorest, Carr-Hill estimated that about 250 million are missing worldwide from the sampling frames, which may have led to substantial bias in global development monitoring (Carr-Hill, 2013).

Finally, the focus of the MDGs on poverty and social issues may have led to a crowding out effect, with attention given to the more productive part of the economy. While it is not possible to establish any direct causation, it is striking that national accounts, agriculture and until very recently, employment statistics have not achieved much progress and their overall status in many countries is deplorable.

[Figure 4 about here]

3. MDGs and Global Monitoring: Has the increasing data at national level been used?

The increasing amount of data produced at the country level has, generally speaking, not found its way into the Global Monitoring exercise.

In its latest report on MDG monitoring, the UN acknowledged that "not all data produced at the national level reach the international statistical system" (United Nations, 2012). As illustrated in figure 5, although Nepal had only two data points available in the UN database for the net enrolment ratio in primary education, the same indicator has been reported by both the NSO and administrative data sources (Pedersen & Roll-Hansen, Millennium Development Goals (MDG) Database Metadata for Nepal, 2011). The two data points, according to the UN, come from country data in 1999 and

estimation in 2000, however, there is no documentation on what national data the UN has utilized or the estimation methods used.

[Figure 5 about here]

Even when country data is used, there often lacks reconciliation between sources. For example, our evidence shows how administrative data from the country level is used directly, without reconciliation with other national sources of data. For the indicator on net enrolment ratio in primary education, the UN-reported data seems to be consistent with the administrative sources (Educational Statistical Bulletin). But the data reported from administrative sources exhibits huge discrepancies from what the NSO estimated from DHS and LCMS surveys (Pedersen & Roll-Hansen, 2011).

Furthermore, the UN uses estimated values "when corresponding country data on a specific year or set of years are not available, or when multiple sources exist, or there are issues of data quality". Even though according to the UN, estimates are based on national data, documentation on the source and methodologies are often unclear, leading to questions on the reliability of MDG data. In our example of three countries, country data on the indicator on primary school completion comes mostly from administrative sources, while NSOs rarely provides estimates on the indicator. Yet, in the case of Mozambique, even though the UN claims that the data are from country data sources, the values are hugely different from both the administrative source and the one point of estimate provided by the NSO in 2008, based on MICS. In fact, some of the most drastic increases in availability of MDG data, such as the literacy rate (Figure 1), has been driven by this agency estimation. The methods used by agencies for estimation, such as data modification, imputation and interpolations have constantly raised questions about the validity of methodologies and reliability of MDG statistics (Murray, 2007; Boerma & Stansfield, 2007; Devarajan, 2013; Prabhu, 2005).

A number of factors have contributed to the insufficient utilisation of national statistics for MDGs: most importantly poor co-ordination, deficiencies in the reporting mechanisms and the difficulty of national statistics to comply with international standards (Sanga, 2011; Kiregyera B. , Statistics for Managing for Results: Challenges, New Initiatives and Prospects for Improving Statistical Systems in Africa, 2007; Wold, 2005; Devarajan, 2013; Prabhu, 2005). Already at the national level, different sources, such as surveys and administrative data, yield different results as they are subject to different biases (Prabhu, 2005; Kiregyera B. , Statistics for Managing for Results: Challenges, New Initiatives and Prospects for Improving Statistical Systems in Africa, 2007; Boerma & Stansfield, 2007; Chan M, M, & Obaid T, 2010). Lack of uniform definitions across countries poses an even greater challenge for aggregating data and comparing progress at the global level (Kiregyera B. , Statistics for Managing for Results: Challenges, New Initiatives and Prospects for Improving Statistical Systems in Africa, 2007). Progress has been made over time, ranging from a reduction in the extent of discord of values for particular indicators thanks to inter-agency initiatives in data reconciliation (AbouZahr, Adjei, & Kanchanachitra, 2007) to improved quality approaches for data (Wold, 2005): Some use a model approach to ensure that any new piece of demographic information is consistent with existing data. Some work actively gives countries feedback and asks for a second look. Others have accepted information coming from the national statistical offices. Others still collect their own national data. Despite these efforts, reconciliation between data sources remains a challenge (Kiregyera B. , Statistics for Managing for Results: Challenges, New Initiatives and Prospects for Improving Statistical Systems in Africa, 2007; Boerma & Stansfield, 2007; Murray, 2007).

The existing process for defining indicators and methodologies involves little prior consultation with the NSS, the main provider of data (Prabhu, 2005). While for some indicators there has been proactive involvement of countries,[2] for most indicators, national statistical offices are often excluded from the discussion of methods (Wold, 2005; AbouZahr, Adjei, & Kanchanachitra, From data to policy: good practices and cautionary tales, 2007). A purely donor-driven process in defining indicators and collecting data possibly leads to little relevance of the global monitoring for country purposes as the telling example of maternal mortality shows. The indicator was developed by international agencies with little country involvement (AbouZahr, Adjei, & Kanchanachitra, 2007). Up until 2012 (Figure 6), while 79% of the developing countries have at least 2 data points available in the MDG database, including 100% of the Southern, South-Eastern and Western Asian countries, once we exclude modeled data by agency, the availability drops significantly to only 11% of the total developing countries, and all of the data available for Northern Africa, Southern Asia and Oceania have been modeled by agencies (United Nations Statatistics Division, 2012). Countries with the least satisfactory data about deaths and births, and whose maternal mortality rates have to rely on estimation, are exactly the ones where the maternal mortality problem is the severest (Attaran, 2005). The methods used for estimation are also crude, often based on predictive models and educated guesses without any empirical measurement (Murray, 2007). The process results in vague estimates that do not provide any meaningful measurement of the progress on this target (Murray, 2007; Attaran, 2005). Moreover, countries object strenuously to the estimates and policymakers disavow their use (AbouZahr, Adjei, & Kanchanachitra, 2007).

[Figure 6 about here]

[2] For example, countries have been involved in the measurement of HIV prevalence rate resulting in countries' continuing use of data collection tools, acceptance of results, and strengthened basic data collection (AbouZahr, Adjei, & Kanchanachitra, 2007)

For aid-dependent countries, the quality and relevance of global monitoring data carry even larger consequences. On the one hand, inconsistencies between national and international estimates tend to undermine national statistics (Kiregyera B. , Statistics for Managing for Results: Challenges, New Initiatives and Prospects for Improving Statistical Systems in Africa, 2007). On the other hand, the statistics and analytical work of development agencies are used to prioritise external aid (AbouZahr, Adjei, & Kanchanachitra, 2007). Eventually, for aid-dependent countries, their decision making and resource allocation is often not a result of use of national data, but rather, the distribution of aid based on global data (AbouZahr, Adjei, & Kanchanachitra, 2007).

In conclusion, this section documents that the MDG monitoring exercise is mainly based on the use of household data run by international donors and on estimating missing data through techniques that are controversial. National statistical offices are often not involved, which leads to the risk of creating a parallel system and a waste of scarce resources.

4. MDGs and country capacities: The emergence of NSDSs

Independent to the question how the new global monitoring demand impacted on the availability of data and statistics in general and how the monitoring was co-ordinated or not, an important aspect is the development of national statistical capacities at large. Having to respond to demand for data on national-, regional- and international-level, national data producers are faced with challenges of co-ordinating and strategically planning statistical production. For countries such as the Philippines, where a well-functioning statistical system was already in place prior to the MDG agreement, data producers, users and research and training institutions, the national statistical system was able to institutionalise MDGs as a framework for statistical co-ordination and generation across stakeholders, and localise MDGs for compiling data on different levels (Reyes & Abejo, 2006). The

situation is quite different in countries with only very basic statistical systems in place and the global monitoring could jeopardise national data collection by stretching limited resources (Wold, 2005). According to Jerven, the MDGs have further constrained the limited economic and human resources at the statistical offices in Africa. More resources are pulled for MDG data collection, compromising the capacities for and quality of other data collection activities, analysis and dissemination (Jerven, 2012). Twelve years into the MDGs, many national statistical offices still do not have the capacity to collect, analyse and disseminate data for MDG monitoring (Jerven, 2012; Sanga, 2011; Kiregyera B. , Statistics for Managing for Results: Challenges, New Initiatives and Prospects for Improving Statistical Systems in Africa, 2007; Chan M, M, & Obaid T, 2010; Ware, 2011). From a methodological standpoint, a proper assessment of the real "impact' is hardly possible as it would require simulating what would have happened without the MDG exercise.

The need for mainstreaming strategic planning of national statistical systems has been recognised by the Marrakech Action Plan for Statistics (MAPS) endorsed in 2004. Among the six recommendations, the plan proposes setting up National Statistical Development Strategies (NSDS) in low-income countries. The strategies are expected to co-ordinate stakeholders within the national statistical systems, as well as with donors, eventually leading to a more reliable system that not only produces the data necessary for national development policies and programmes, but also meets statistical demands on the regional and international levels, such as the MDGs (PARIS21). NSDS is both a product and a process (PARIS21, 2010). The product is a document that diagnoses problems in the existing national statistical system, sets objectives and strategies for future reforms, and defines action plans and work programs over a 5- to 10-year period (Chenais, 2008). The process of NSDS is designed to be participatory, consultative, and owned by country (Kiregyera B. , 2005). So far, 118 countries have been or are currently involved in the NSDS process, including all 81 IDA-eligible

countries (Table 1). Out of the 30 countries whose existing NSDS will expire in 2013, 24 are already designing and implementing a second round of NSDS.

A most recent review conducted by the African Development Bank has revealed institutional reforms, legislation, and establishment of co-ordination bodies as a direct result of the NSDS process. The process has also fostered to some extent dialogue and co-ordination among stakeholders within the NSS (African Development Bank, 2012). However, the implementation of the NSDS continues to face resource and institutional barriers (Independent Evaluation Group, 2011; African Development Bank, 2012). Many countries lack the financial and human resources to carry out the strategies and work programmes, and the statistical planning is often not matched with a funding or human resource strategy (African Development Bank, 2012). Furthermore, the existing institutional framework and governance structure might not allow effective co-ordination among stakeholders as required by the statistical strategies (Scott, 2005).

Lack of donor commitment and responsibility constitutes another barrier to national statistical planning. The 2012 Partner Report on Support to Statistics (PRESS) reveals that in the 2011 round, only 40% of the aid projects surveyed are aligned with the country's NSDS (PARIS21, 2012). The main reason lies in the lack of incentive for donors to invest in long-term statistical capacity. Instead, they tend prioritise the immediate needs for data by investing in ad hoc surveys (Devarajan, 2013; Kiregyera B. , Statistics for Managing for Results: Challenges, New Initiatives and Prospects for Improving Statistical Systems in Africa, 2007; Boerma & Stansfield, 2007; Jerven, Comparability of GDP estimates in Sub-Saharan Africa: the effects of revisions in sources and methods since structural adjustment, 2012; AbouZahr & Boerma, Health information systems: the foundations of public health, 2005). Although donors have given more attention to supporting statistical capacity development, the support remains inadequate (Independent Evaluation Group,

2011). The latest Partner Report on Support to Statistics (PRESS) reveals that a total of 116 countries received support between 2010 and 2012. Support to statistics has been highly concentrated, where a mere 15 countries combined to equal 39.9% of total estimated commitments and 54.4% of total country-specific commitments (PARIS21, 2012). The top four donors in statistics (European Commission, World Bank, UNFPA and the United Kingdom) provided 73% of the total support to statistics. The share of aid to statistics relative to total Official Development Assistance remains low at 0.28% between 2008 and 2010.

It is fair to say that the MDG monitoring has paved the way for a more strategic approach to statistical capacity development at the country level. The PARIS21 country activities are an example of how users and producers of statistics can work together to strengthen national systems. Many challenges remain, however, ranging from a permanently under-funded sector to co-ordination gaps, in particular at the regional and global level.

5. Conclusions: What should we do differently next time?

The documented challenge of inconsistency between data sources is far from unique to MDG data. Jerven compares the GDP estimates supplied by the statistical offices, and WDI database, and found great variation (Jerven, 2012). In his study comparing income measures produced by different sources, he concludes that the varying estimates produced by politicians, international organisations, statisticians and scholars, are not an objective measure of progress, but rather "products" expressing development priorities determined by changes in the political economy (Jerven, 2011). The challenge of utilising national statistics for global monitoring exercises such as the MDGs goes beyond reconciliating values and harmonising methodologies. The fundamental question is, as Prabhu puts it,

how to reconcile the demand for uniform, standardised data for global monitoring exercises such as MDGs, versus the need for data that are relevant and accessible (Prabhu, 2005).

Overall, we have found in this paper ample evidence that the demand for MDG monitoring has directly and indirectly driven increasing data production, especially survey activities, on the country level. However, statistics produced on the national level have not been sufficiently utilised for the monitoring of MDGs. Even when national data is used, they are often used without reconciliation between data sources, or adjusted without clear documentation of methodologies. As a result, the MDG monitoring requirement further challenges the capacity of national data producers to co-ordinate and respond to data demand from different levels and points to the importance of strategic planning for statistics on the country level. An increasing number of developing countries have set up National Statistical Development Strategies (NSDS), but the implementation has been hampered by resource and institutional barriers. Donors also lack incentives to comply with countries' statistical priorities or invest in long-term statistical capacity building.

For a meaningful post-2015 framework, it is imperative to align the demand for global monitoring data with national statistical capacity development, so that data produced at the national level could be more efficiently translated into reliable and relevant data for global monitoring while gaps in global monitoring data could lead to national statistical capacity building activities rather than ad hoc and parallel data collection mechanisms. In line with this view, we propose the following recommendations:

a. Involve national statistical communities in setting global goals and monitoring strategies. This would help identify technically-sound and methodologically-feasible measurement and indicators and align MDG monitoring demand with countries' internal data demand and statistical strategies.

b. Utilise existing statistical resources for global monitoring when possible. Where statistical challenges and data gaps exist, actionable plans and financial and technical investment should follow for national statistical capacity development, and the strategic planning should be emphasised.

c. Invest in data source reconciliation, dissemination of microdata and survey documentation, which would help reconcile the comparability vs. relevance dilemma and foster better utilisation of national data sources.

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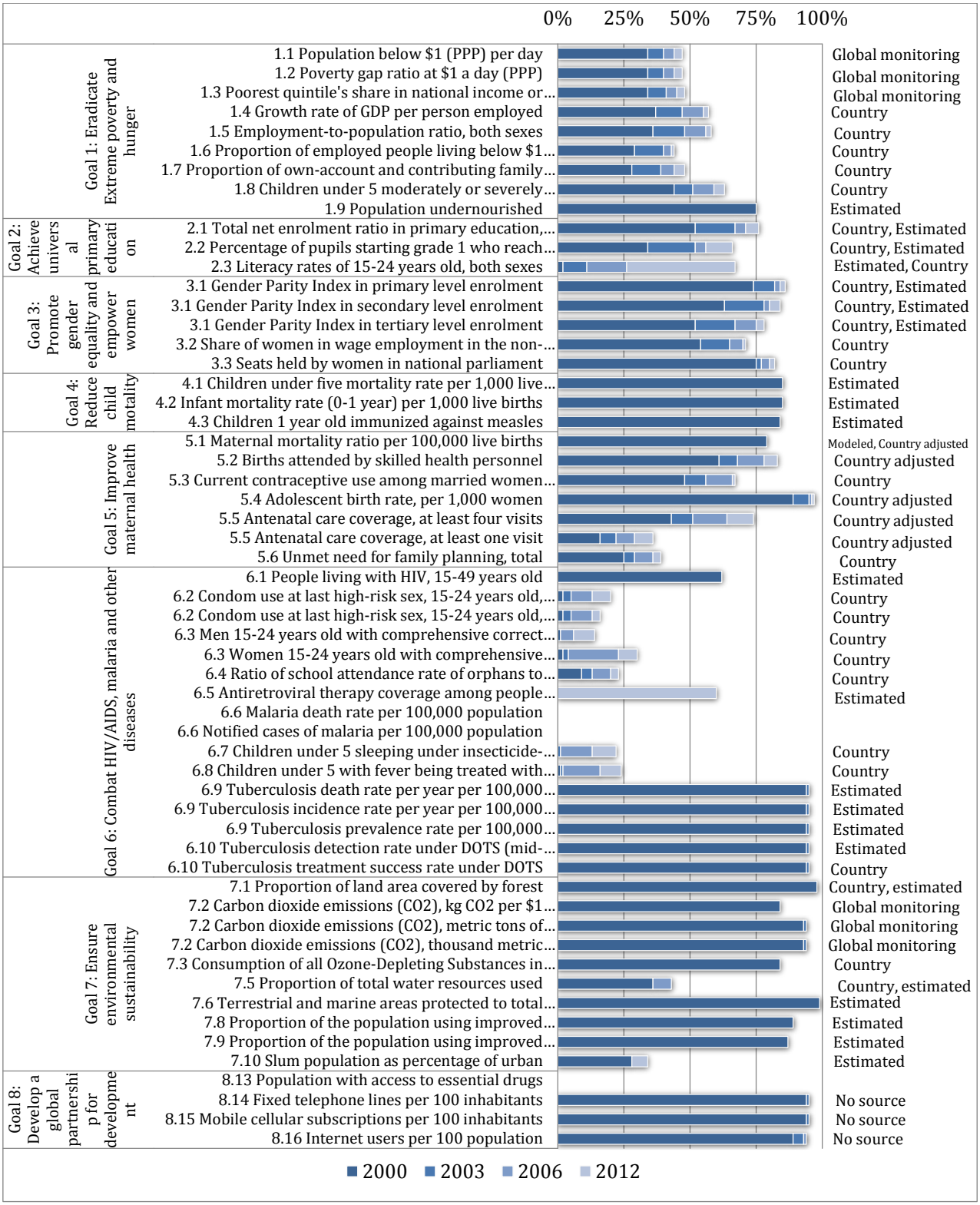
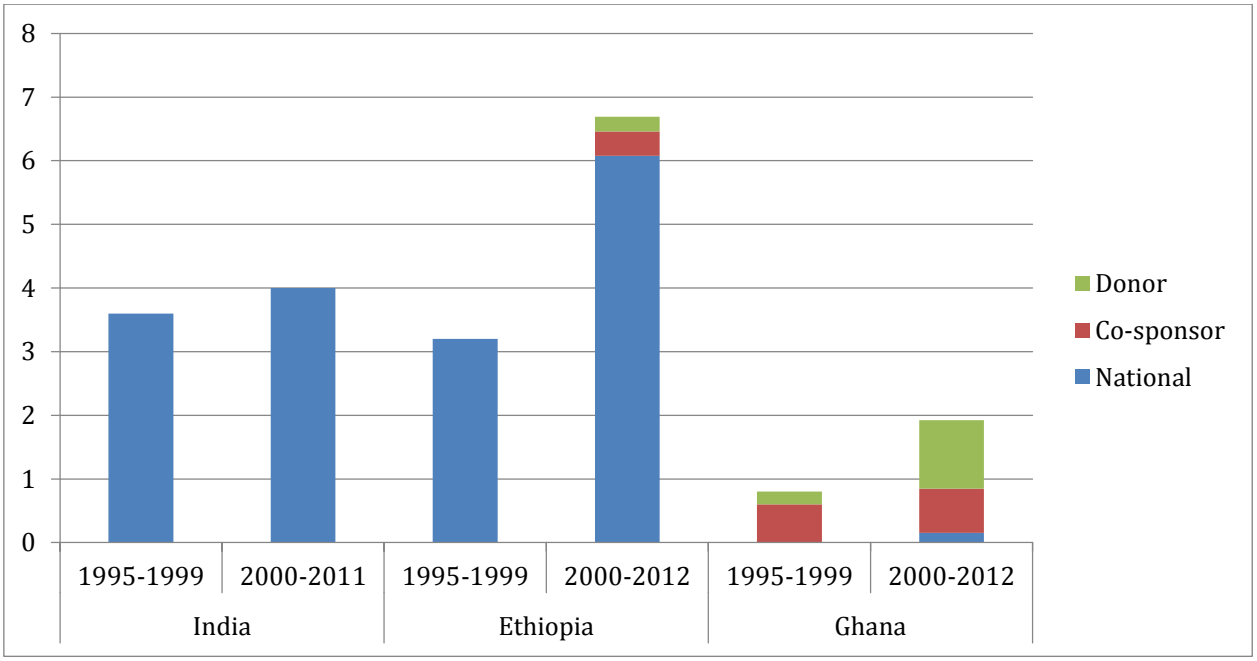
Figure 1: Availability of MDG data for selected indicators (% of 174 developing countries) and main nature of data indicated by the UN



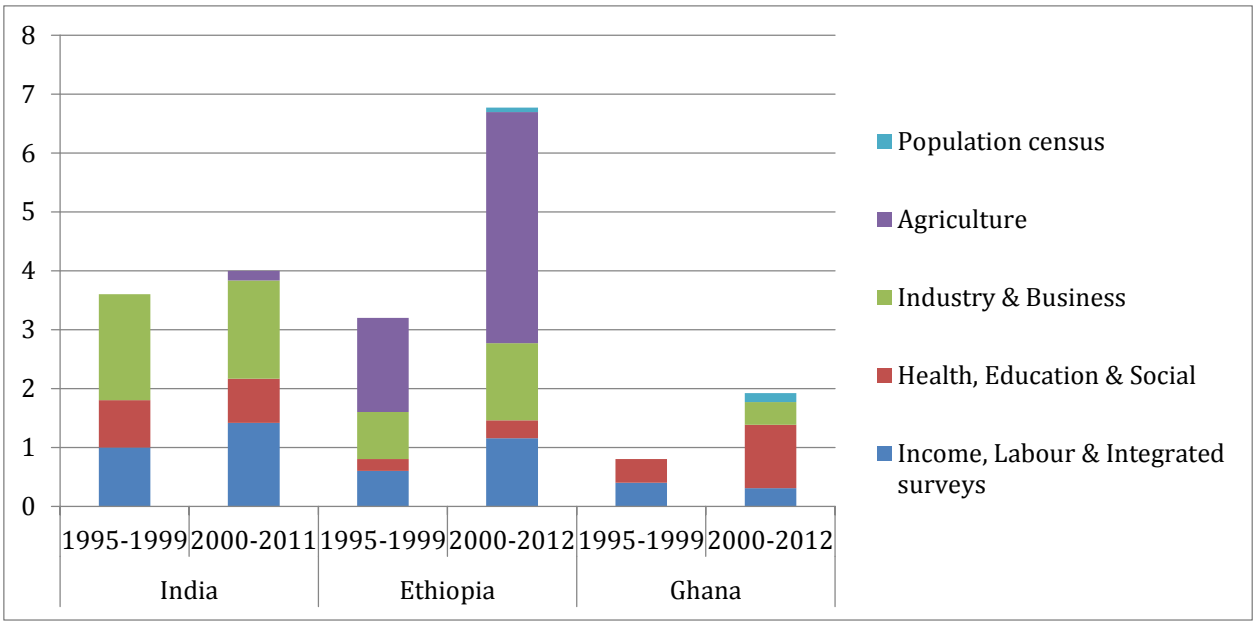
Source: MDG database (http://mdgs.un.org/unsd/mdg/data.aspx) accessed March 2013

Figure 2: Average number of surveys conducted per year, by sponsorship



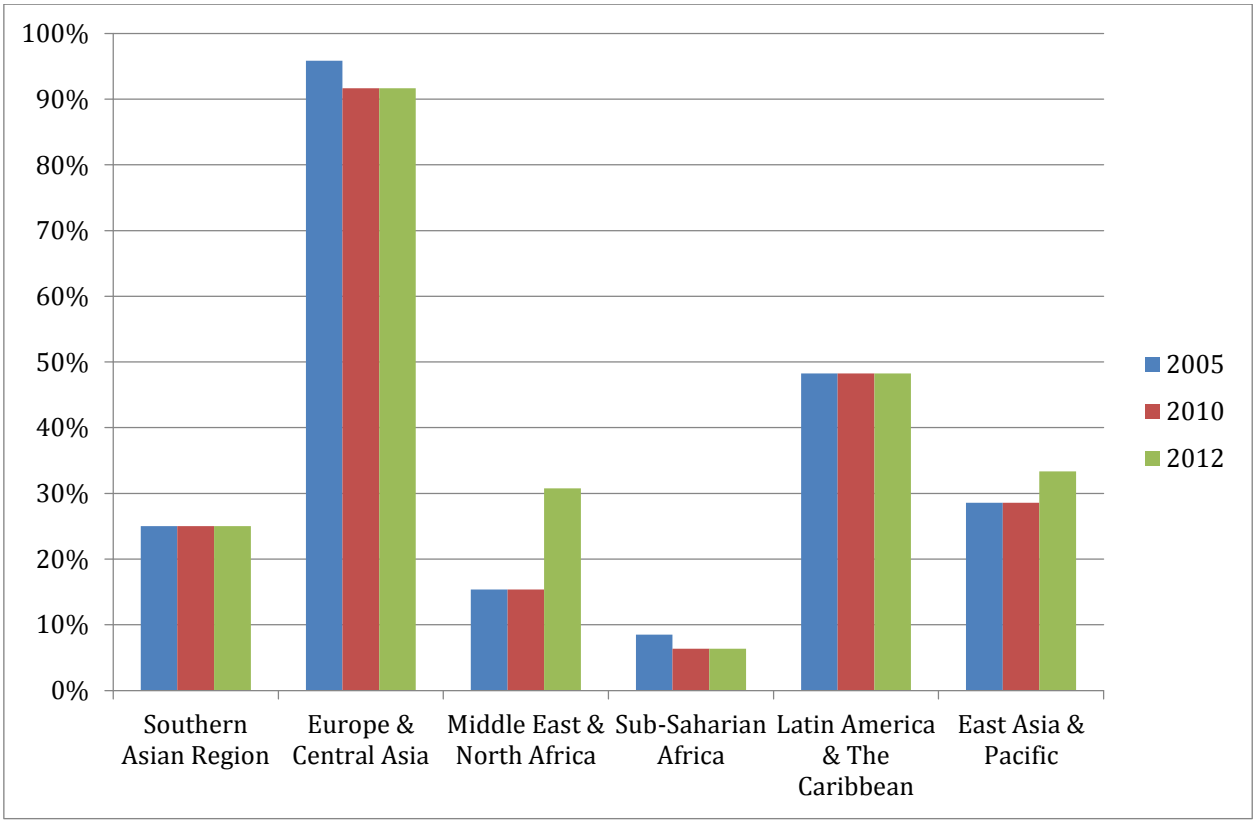
Source: IHSN/ADP Survey Catalogue, (http://adp.ihsn.org/survey-catalogs), accessed March 2013

Figure 3: Average number of surveys conducted per year, by sector



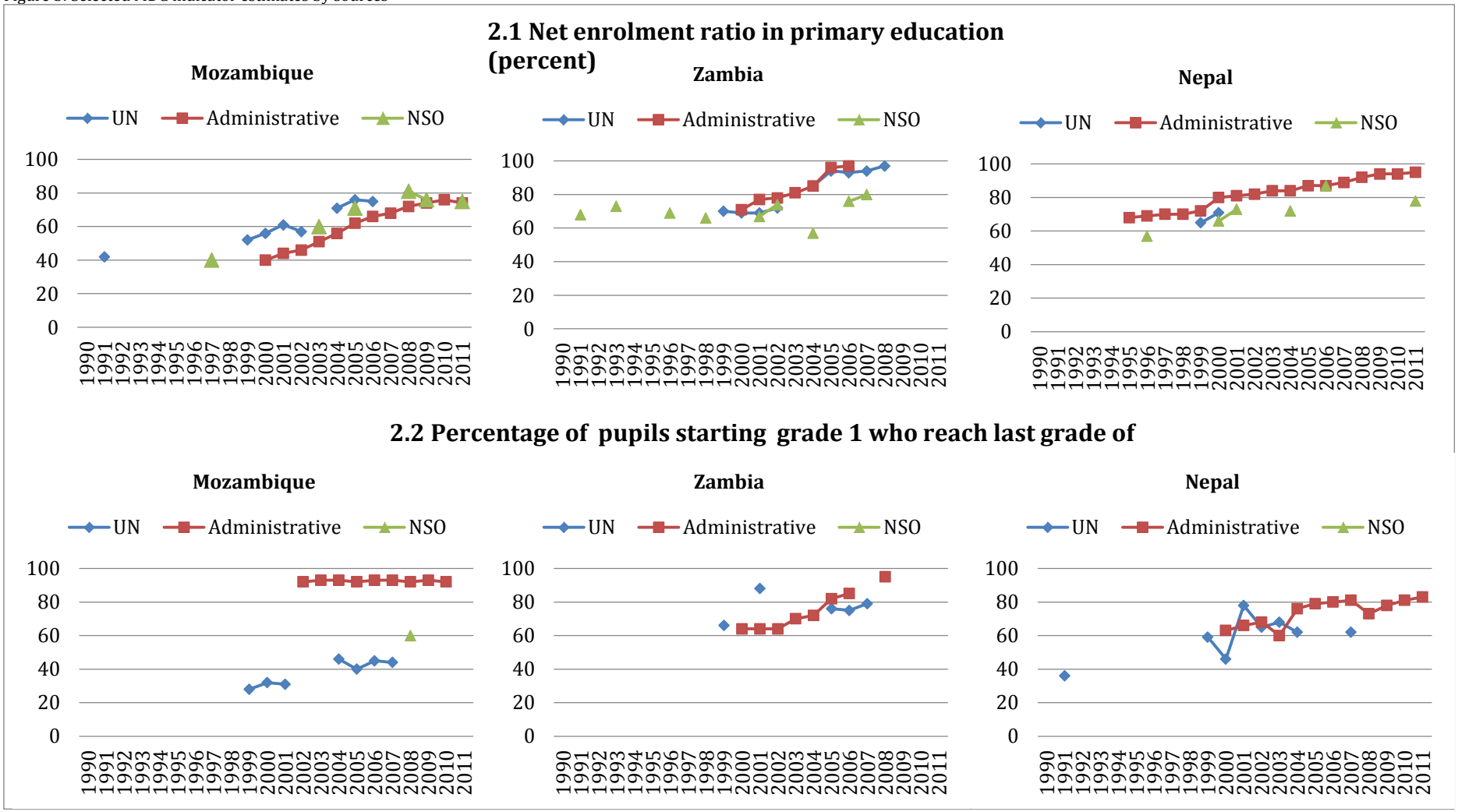
Source: IHSN/ADP Survey Catalogue, (http://adp.ihsn.org/survey-catalogs), accessed March 2013

Figure 4: Percentage of countries with a complete civil registration system, by region



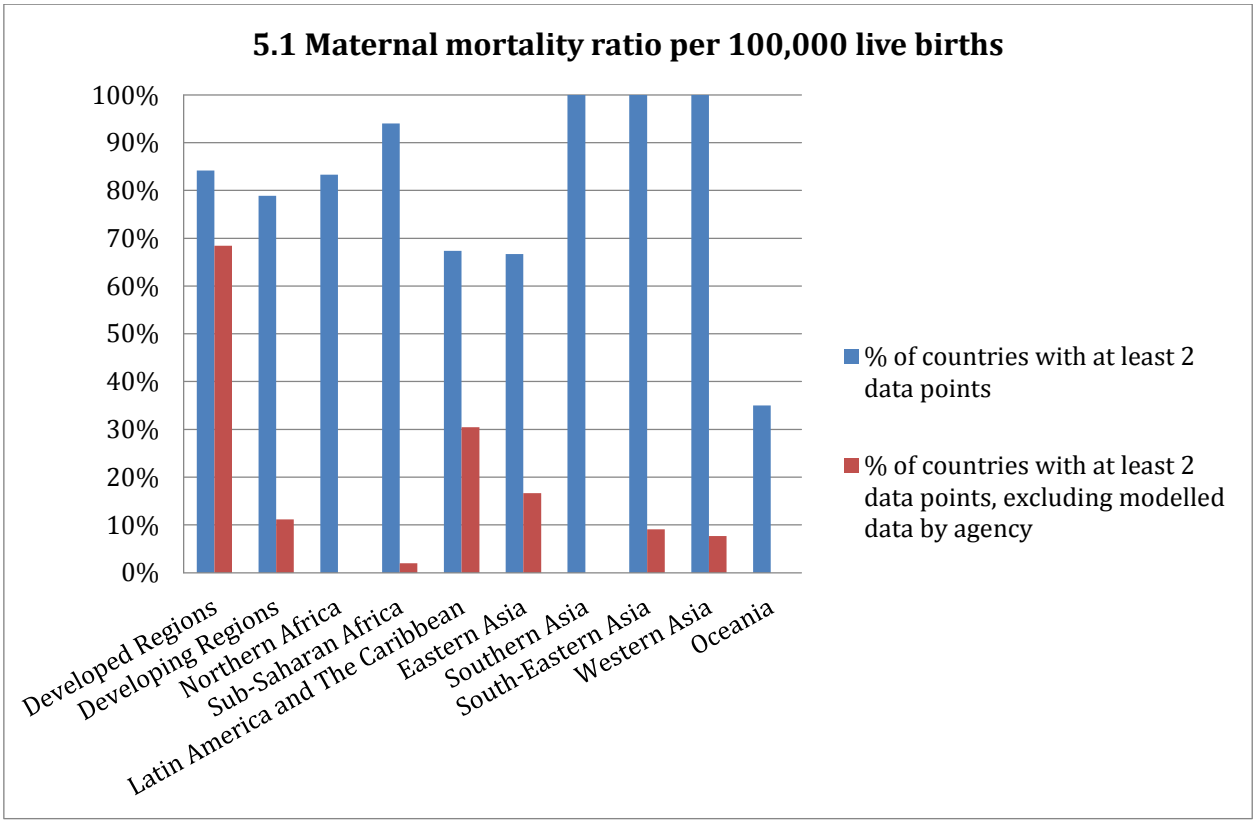
Source: World Bank Bulletin Board on Statistical Capacity Building (World Bank), accessed March 2013

Figure 5: Selected MDG indicator estimates by sources



Source: Statistics Norway (http://www.ssb.no/a/english/int/dev_goals.html), accessed March 2013

Figure 6: Data availability for maternal mortality ratio



Source: (United Nations Statatistics Division, 2012)

Table 1 Status of NSDS in IDA countries, as of March 2013

	Countries currently implementing a strategy		Countries currently designing a strategy or awaiting adoption		Countries with strategy expired or without strategy and currently planning an NSDS		Countries without a strategy or with strategy expired and not planning one		Total
	No.	**%**	**No.**	**%**	**No.**	**%**	**No.**	**%**	
Africa	22	55.0%	13	32.5%	4	10.0%	1	2.5%	**40**
Asia & Pacific	17	58.6%	7	24.1%	5	17.3%	0	0.0%	**29**
Latin America & Caribbean	1	11.1%	4	44.4%	4	44.4%	0	0.0%	**9**
Europe	2	66.7%	0	0.0%	1	33.3%	0	0.0%	**3**
Total	**42**	**51.9%**	**24**	**29.6%**	**14**	**17.3%**	**1**	**1.2%**	**81**

Source: PARIS21, 2013

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