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Joint UNECE/UNICEF/UNDP Meeting of the
South East European and CIS countries
to discuss the challenges that the monitoring
of Millennium Development Goals (MDG)
is bringing to statisticians
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**Proposal for a
Joint Regional Initiative on Improved National Evidence-based Policy-making in CIS and
SEE Countries for Achieving and Monitoring MDGs**

DRAFT FOR DISCUSSION

1. Background

The Millennium Declaration, the millennium development goals, or MDGs, stipulate quantitative reductions in the various dimensions of human poverty – ranging from hunger, disease and illiteracy to gender discrimination and environmental degradation. These reductions are to be achieved over a 15-year period, between 1990 and 2015. The targets set in the MDGs were agreed unanimously by 189 countries in 2000 and since then they have become the centre of the national, regional and international development agenda.

The implementation of the MDG can be monitored in quantitative terms and much of the attention given to the MDGs comes from the power of quantification. For a regular monitoring of MDG at world level, there is a framework of 48 indicators. Based on these 48 indicators, the Secretary General produces an annual report on the status of implementation of MDG at global level. The UN Statistics Division (UNSD) also maintains a database with country data on the 48 indicators provided by other specialized organizations¹.

The framework developed at global level to monitor MDG is however designed for the global monitoring. The MDG targets were quantified in 48 indicators easy to monitor, report progress and compare between countries. Due to different country contexts however in many countries

¹ http://unstats.un.org/unsd/mi/mi_goals.asp

(SEE and CIS countries in particular) a **contradiction between national adequacy and international comparability occurs**. This is one reason to invest in MDG data disaggregation by groups.

Another reason is **growing inequality**. SEE and CIS countries are increasingly facing an unequal distribution of resources and different population groups are at different stage in achieving the MDGs. There is therefore the need to look beyond the national average of MDG indicators to better capture the situation of vulnerable groups and monitor MDG in sub population groups. This requires the production of indicators that are more disaggregated and focus on different population groups defined according for example to age, sex, ethnicity and sub-regional territory. Therefore the capacity of national statistical systems to produce data disaggregated by all relevant characteristics should be strengthened.

Efforts and resources invested in MDG data disaggregated statistics will provide benefits beyond MDG monitoring *per se*. In addition to the targets agreed at world level with the MDGs most of the SEE and CIS countries are also concerned with the **targets promoted at European level**. Two of the SEE, Bulgaria and Romania, have already finished EU accession negotiations, Croatia, the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (TFYROM) and Turkey are currently in various stages of the accession negotiations process, while the remaining states in the Balkans (Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina and Serbia and Montenegro) are potential candidate states, which means they have a clear perspective for accession over the course of the next decade with stabilization and association agreement as first step. Other countries in the region share an interest in a close collaboration with the EU and try to follow the directions highlighted in the EU targets. For this reason many of the countries in the region have adopted MDG targets and indicators taking also in consideration the EU targets and standards on social issues. For the Western CIS countries, such as Moldova and Ukraine the European Neighbourhood Policy (ENP) will constitute the primary development framework for the coming years. Formally adopted action plans are the main operational framework and lay out the strategic objectives for cooperation between the EU and the neighborhood country for three years. Although the focus of the ENP is on a wide range of issues, migration, education, environment and health are part and therefore MDG-related indicators for progress monitoring will be useful and necessary.

The 2005 World Summit emphasised the need to turn national development strategies into MDG-based strategies. Although many activities have been undertaken on the MDGs throughout various organizations, there is a need to adopt a more systematic and scaled up approach on the ground. A scaled-up response to the 2005 World Summit outcomes is called the **Integrated Package of Services** to Support National MDG-based strategies' (IPS). A major focus of this package will be to better mainstream MDGs into the PRSPs. Some countries in the region made advancements in joint MDG and PRSP monitoring by developing a joint database reflecting both frameworks.

Comparing the efforts towards the achievement of the MDG and relevant EU targets among different countries help the understanding and appreciation of what a country can achieve and how much time it can reasonably be expected to achieve the goals. The instruments available at global level and particularly the UNSD database have a limited use for SEE and CIS countries in comparing their performance since the indicators and the statistics that are needed to monitor MDG in these countries are not always included in the global framework and do not present the needed disaggregations.

One of the main steps required to monitor MDG is the establishment of **national repositories of data** where statistics are presented and disseminated with the objective of quantifying the progress achieved throughout the years. In the CEE/CIS region, the UNCT have been supporting several countries in developing such national repository using a UN-endorsed and user-friendly software called DevInfo. Building up on these existing processes, the project will support Governments in finalizing such databases in being SDMX compliant. Although the establishment of national development databases is an essential component for an evidence-based policy making, additional efforts should also be made to make sure that the databases are easily accessible to all the stakeholders and that the value of statistics in monitoring development goals is fully understood by all users. Analytical capacity in all relevant institutions should be upgraded and users need to be trained on how to read and use statistics in the policy cycle.

The responsibility to monitor progress towards MDG or other development targets lies primarily at national level. Some countries in the region have developed or are in the process of developing national monitoring mechanisms, others are still lacking behind. A major constrain in this regard is **lack of sufficient capacities to generate, disseminate and use disaggregated MDG related statistics**.

The capacity problems national statistics face are partially related to the deep changes that CIS and CEE countries' statistics witnessed during the transition process. The statistical standards used in 1990 were still based on the old system. After 1990 those countries moved a new system of monitoring various indicators (like GDP, infant mortality etc.), and the old data was not always in line with the international standards currently used by most of the same countries. This is why for example indicators measured today against the 1990 level (and reflected in old-style indicators) do not reflect the efforts made by the countries to recover from the decline because they may be affected by the use of different definitions and methodologies. Hence deliberate efforts are needed to bring statistical systems closer to the changing demand for relevant indicators comparable with similar indicators in other countries.

Finally, **once data is there, it needs to be properly understood, contextualized and used** by policy-makers and analysts. This area is equally important and includes improved access to data as well as improved knowledge on what indicators tell us.

There is also the need to provide a forum at regional level where SEE and CIS countries can better compare their efforts to reach the MDG and where an MDG monitoring framework is closer to their reality. A regional database on MDG-related indicators based on the specific concerns of the region would serve this purpose. In addition, the database would assist the MDG monitoring at regional level. Currently there is a lack of standards on how to exchange social and demographic data and metadata among countries and regional/international organizations. The establishment of a regional database based on a SDMX-compatible framework² could help the countries in the region to implement the SDMX framework in MDG-related statistics developed at global level.

² The Statistical Data and Metadata Exchange (SDMX) is an initiative sponsored by BIS, ECB, Eurostat, IMF, OECD, UN and the World Bank to foster standards for the exchange of statistical information. For more information see: <http://www.sdmx.org/>.

Since 2005 the UNECE Statistical Division, the UNICEF Regional Office, Central and Eastern Europe Commonwealth of Independent States, and the UNDP Regional Centre, Europe and CIS have been working together on all three areas outlined above – data production, data access and data understanding. Deliberate efforts were made to rationalize the data collection on MDG-related statistics in the region and to improve the use of statistics to monitor the MDG at national and regional level. After consultation with the international and regional organizations active in the region in the field of MDG-related statistics, in May 2005 a joint ECE-UNICEF-UNDP task force on MDG indicators was created. Under this task force, various activities were carried out in the field of MDG-related statistics in the region. These include: an assessment of MDG data collection by regional and international organizations, an assessment of countries' capacity to produce and disseminate MDG-related statistics, and the organization of DevInfo training. The task force is also jointly implementing the activities of a UNDP-funded project on strengthening "Building Capacity and Statistical Literacy for MDG Monitoring".

The ECE-UNICEF-UNDP task force also organized the 2nd Inter-Agency meeting on Regional Cooperation on data collection in April 2006 where this proposal was discussed. Support was expressed by the other regional organizations present at the meeting, including Eurostat.

2. Strategy

The purpose of the project is to improve the **MDG monitoring** in SEE and CIS countries at national and regional level. The project will also address issues related to the strengthening of countries' **capacities to produce, disseminate, and analyze MDG-related statistics** at both national and regional level and a **better use of statistics for an improved evidence-based policy** toward the achievement of MDG.

The overall objective of the project is to improve the availability of a broad set of MDG and social inclusion related indicators that would feed existing or newly created national databases and a joint regional MDG database. Having on-line access to these databases and using the information available country-level actors and regional organizations will be able to develop in-depth the standard MDG monitoring framework, making it relevant for the region and their national-level policy-making purposes. The specific objectives of the project would be to:

1. Improve national statistical systems' capacity to produce and disseminate such disaggregated data as part of official statistics
2. Improve the availability of MDG-related indicators disaggregated by sex, age, ethnicity, territorial sub-national units and other relevant disaggregation necessary to monitor MDG at national and sub-national level
3. Improve the capacity of national actors to understand and use statistics for formulating, monitoring and evaluating MDG-related policies; to improve national and regional institutes' capacity to analyze MDG-related data for policy making and advocacy purposes
4. Raise the awareness across the region of the different conditions of sub-population groups through a regional system that disseminates MDG statistics
5. Empower advocacy policies with arguments necessary to guarantee majorities' support for targeted policies addressing the needs of vulnerable groups.

The regional database that will be developed under the project will make full use of existing national databases and of the improvements to the national databases achieved within the project. The process will be cost-efficient because the inputs for improving national level statistical capacities will be at the same time contributing to the expansion and update of the regional database. Countries will build MDG-related statistics according to SDMX standards and in the long run reduce their burden in responding to requests from international organizations.

Compared to the existing regional and international databases, the regional data base will provide new value added making available:

- New indicators that are considered relevant for the region such as child protection
- Indicators with additional dissagregations, for example sex, ethnicity, urban/rural
- Indicators at sub-national levels, where possible comparable across countries (an issue particularly important in the context of cross-border cooperation and monitoring)
- Indicators from various – in most cases complementary – sources. In addition to the inclusion of data from the organization recognized at international level as the primary source, data will be presented also from other national sources

The selection of indicators will be based on the national development priorities (MDG, EU, PRSP, etc.) databases & regional/international development priorities. This selection will be made following a full participatory process including international organizations active in the region and countries.

The countries that will be covered by the project (and in the regional database) are: Albania, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Serbia and Montenegro, Tajikistan, TFYROM, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, UN-administered province of Kosovo, Uzbekistan.

Given the high costs associated with the design and establishment of a database, the project should be sustainable over time and should include a plan for at least 5-years.

The project will support the national monitoring of MDG by providing:

- **a framework of data and indicators** relevant for application at national level monitoring and for national-level policy-making purposes including metadata
- **a consistent time series** that could be used for national monitoring
- **a platform** where national data can be easily compared with other countries

The scope of the project goes beyond the production of additional indicators and elaboration of national and/or regional databases. Data production is seen here as a part of a broader nexus with “understanding”, “access” and “policy application” being equally important components. This is why activities related to the wide dissemination of the product and the use of the database for advocacy and social mobilization are included in the project. In addition, building on the “MDG Statistical Literacy project”, workshops will be organized to empower users of

statistics with a better knowledge on how to use the data for policy-making. National statistical offices will also benefit with activities addressed to strengthening their capacity to produce the relevant disaggregation of the data. Using the data from the databases, analytical documents and other initiatives to support policy analysis will also be implemented at national and regional level. In cases when necessary, practical recommendations on feasible ways of improving access to national statistics will be made.

The target audience for the project are:

- national statistical offices
- national, regional and international policy analysts,
- staff of online ministries who are in the position to use the data to formulate, monitor and evaluate policies,
- legislators particularly those involved in economic and social policies, statistical matters, and access to information
- other users of statistics whose role is to advocate for evidence-based policy.

3. Managerial arrangements

The project will be jointly implemented by three organizations: ECE, the UNICEF Regional Office for Central and Eastern Europe Commonwealth of Independent States, and the UNDP Regional Centre, Europe and CIS. Each agency will take advantage of its own expertise, mandate, and structure. The joint work will build on the successful collaboration experienced in the ECE-UNICEF-UNDP Task Force on MDG-related statistics.

The entire project will be managed by the task force, composed of UNECE, UNICEF and UNDP. UNECE is responsible for the overall coordination of the project. However, the project has been built into 5 modules and each module has a leading agency responsible for its coordination and the implementation of the activities according to the agreed timetable. The following leading agencies are identified for each module:

1. Support countries in their ongoing efforts to develop or improve existing national repository of data to monitor development goals and targets (*lead: UNICEF*) – Output 1.1
2. Support countries to produce and disseminate disaggregated data as part of official statistics (*lead: ECE*) – Outputs 1.4 and 1.5
3. Development of a regional database to monitor development goals (*lead: ECE*) – Output 1.3
4. Train users on how to use data to monitor development goals (*lead: UNDP*) – Output 2.1
5. Analyze data available in the national and regional database for improving policy-making and advocacy at national and regional level (*lead: UNDP*) – Output 2.2

4. Monitoring and Evaluation

An on-going monitoring system will be in place during the implementation of the project. This will include regular feedback from UNDP and UNICEF field offices and other regional and international organizations active in the collection and dissemination of data in the region. Questionnaire administered to target groups (i.e., workshop participants) will provide information for evaluation of the project activities.

A Steering Group composed by the implementing agencies, donors and selected countries will be established to regularly plan and monitor the activities of the project. At the end of each year, a progress report will also be delivered and necessary actions will jointly be decided, if needed.

A final independent evaluation of the impact of the project will be carried out by experts who were not directly involved in the activities of the project.

5. Results

(see also Logical Framework Analysis in Annex 1)

Outcome 1: Support countries to develop and improve their statistical capacities to produce and disseminate MDG-related statistics disaggregated by relevant sub-population groups

Outputs:

- 1.1 Policy-relevant national MDG Databases developed according to the highest quality standards and easily accessibly by all users
- 1.2 Improved access to information at country level
- 1.3 Policy-relevant regional MDG Database developed according to the highest quality standards and easily accessibly by all users under the framework of the Conference of European Statisticians and in full adherence to the Principles Governing International Statistical Activities
- 1.4 Improved availability of national data on sub-population groups
- 1.5 Improved capacity of national statistical office to regularly collect and disseminate data with relevant breakdowns and in full compliance with the fundamental principles of official statistics

Activities:

- Support countries in their ongoing efforts to develop or improve existing national repository of data to monitor development goals and targets including
 - involvement of main national stakeholders (NSOs, ministries, NGOs, academia, agencies), inter-ministerial cooperation,

- development SDMX-compliant and user-friendly national databases, using available and royalty-free software such as DevInfo
- free, user-friendly dissemination of national databases
- Organize workshops for national statisticians on the production and dissemination of data for sub-population groups
- Pilot projects on data disaggregation and disaggregated statistics collection
- Develop the infrastructure for storing, evaluating, and disseminating a regional database considering the best tools available for building a consistent and efficient storage of the data and a product that could be easily used to monitor the MDGs and easily accessible to all users
- Select a list of regional indicators and their relevant breakdowns to be included in the database taking in consideration the results of the assessment of countries' capacity to produce the relevant data and the data available in national databases. The selection process should be made with a broad consultation of international organizations and national statistical offices
- Update annually the regional MDG data based using the national databases and other international organizations as sources.
- Disseminate the database to all relevant stakeholders at national, regional and international level
- Translate the database into Russian

Indicators:

- No. of countries with a new or improved national repository of data to monitor development goals (MDG, PRSP, EU targets)
- No. of indicators disaggregates by NUTS 2 or NUTS 3 levels
- No. of LFS and HBS with data disaggregation by major groups
- No. of new indicators or new disaggregations for the 8 MDGs collected and disseminated through the regional MDG database not available in other international/regional sources
- No. of issues covered in the metadata by the regional MDG database
- No. of users of the regional MDG database
- No. of people trained on the production and dissemination of statistics

Outcome 2: To strengthen evidence-based policy making to achieve nationally agreed development goals

Output:

- 2.1 Improved capacity of users to properly use statistics for policy making and monitoring
- 2.2 Improved visibility and understanding of MDG-related issues in the region

Activities:

- Organize workshops for users on the use of statistics for policy makers and monitoring based on the Statistical Literacy Training modules
- Review the status of access to information and existing legal and/or administrative constraints
- Develop recommendations for improving access to information reflecting the findings of the country reviews
- Organise consultative meetings with stakeholders to integrate MDGs into national development strategies/PRSPs
- Develop publications on the progress of MDGs using the national MDG repositories
- Develop MDG needs assessment using the national repository in 2 pilot countries
- Elaborate a regional report on vulnerable groups using the regional database
- Translation of publications into local languages
- Launches and dissemination of publications

Indicators:

- No. of users trained in countries (by sex and function)
- No. of visits into the site of the regional MDG database
- No. of national development strategies reflecting MDG repository data
- No. of analytical documents produced using the database

6. Resources

Output	Activity	Leading Agency	Resource requirement	Total funding requirement	Contribution from the agency	Shortfall for funding
1. National MDG Databases³		UNICEF				
	Involvement of all national stakeholders	UNICEF	National workshops in 21 countries	5,000 x 21 x 5y = 525,000	525,000	0
	Development of national databases	UNICEF	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 regional workshop per year Creation and maintenance of national databases SDMX 	70,000 x 5y = 400,000 10,000 x 21 x 1y + 5,000x21x4y = 630,000	Travel of participants= 40,000x5y = 200,000 Methodology, technical assistance	200,000 630,000

³ The Coordination and technical assistance necessary to implement the activities described below should be assured by the P3 Project Coordinator

Output	Activity	Leading Agency	Resource requirement	Total funding requirement	Contribution from the agency	Shortfall for funding
			compatible			
	Dissemination of national databases	UNICEF	National launching events and development of launching material	$6,000 \times 21 \times 1y + 3,000 \times 21 \times 4y = 378,000$	Technical assistance	378,000
2. Improved capacity of countries to produce disaggregated data						
	Sub-regional workshops	UNECE	Meeting facilities interpretation, travel of participants and resource persons for 4 Sub-regional workshops	120,000	Resource persons Methodology	120,000

Output	Activity	Leading Agency	Resource requirement	Total funding requirement	Contribution from the agency	Shortfall for funding
	National pilot projects to improve the production and dissemination of data	UNECE	National statisticians to re-tabulate existing data	5,000x21 = 105,000	Technical assistance	105,000
		UNECE	Increasing sampling units of national surveys in 2 pilot countries	100,000	Technical assistance	100,000
3. Regional MDG Database						
	Development of the IT system	UNECE	3 months database manager (P-3 level)	42,500	42,500	0
		UNECE	4 months programmer (P-2 level)	40,000		40,000
	Development of regional framework of indicators	UNECE	9 months statistician	127,500		127,500

Output	Activity	Leading Agency	Resource requirement	Total funding requirement	Contribution from the agency	Shortfall for funding
	SDMX compatible to be included in the system (indicators, metadata)		(P-3 level)			
	Annual maintenance	UNECE	3 months a year of database manager for 5 years (P-3 level)	42,500x5y = 212,500	3 months a year of database manager (P-3 level)	0
		UNECE	1 year statistical assistant for each of the 5 years (G6 level) 90,000 each year	90,000x5y = 450,000		450,000
	Development of dissemination interface (web and CD-ROMs)	UNECE	IT/ web designer	10,000		10,000
	Annual maintenance of dissemination	UNECE	IT/web designer (1/2 month per year)	25,000		25,000
	Distribution and promotion	UNECE	Publicity documentation, launching events	20,000x1y + 10,000x4y		60,000

Output	Activity	Leading Agency	Resource requirement	Total funding requirement	Contribution from the agency	Shortfall for funding
	Translation	UNECE	1-month translator for first year+2 weeks translator for remaining years	$10,000 \times 1y + 5,000 \times 4y = 30,000$		30,000
	Selection of regional indicators	UNECE	1 regional meeting	70,000	Conference facilities 20,000	50,000
4. Improved capacity of users to properly use statistics for policy making and monitoring	Organize workshops for users on the use of statistics for policy makers and monitoring based on the Statistical Literacy Training modules	UNDP	5 regional workshops	$70,000 \times 5 = 350,000$		350,000

Output	Activity	Leading Agency	Resource requirement	Total funding requirement	Contribution from the agency	Shortfall for funding
	Organise consultative meetings with stakeholders to integrate MDGs into national development strategies/PRSPs	UNDP	Jointly done with activities on national repositories as per demand	50,000		50,000
5. Improved visibility and understanding of MDG-related issues in the region	Develop publications on the progress of MDGs using the national MDG repositories	UNDP	3 publications @ 10,000 + translations, launch and dissemination @ 50,000	180,000		180,000
	Develop MDG needs assessment using the national repository in 2 pilot countries	UNDP	2 MDG needs assessment @ 15,000 + translations, launch and dissemination @ 50,000	130,000		130,000

Output	Activity	Leading Agency	Resource requirement	Total funding requirement	Contribution from the agency	Shortfall for funding
	Elaborate a regional report on vulnerable groups using the regional database	UNDP	Consultants + translations, launch and dissemination @ 50,000	100,000		100,000
6. Improved access to information at country level	Review the status of access to information and existing legal and/or administrative constraints	UNDP	Country-level NGOs dealing with access to information (22 countries, @4,000 each review)	48,000		48,000
	Develop recommendations for improving access to information reflecting the findings of the country reviews	UNDP	Country-level legal experts team (in 10 of the countries, @4,000 each recommendations package)	40,000		40,000

Output	Activity	Leading Agency	Resource requirement	Total funding requirement	Contribution from the agency	Shortfall for funding
	Lobby the national governments and legislature for improving legislative base for broader access to information	UNDP	Targeted campaign in press and national Parliaments (in 5 pilot countries most needing such campaigns, @ 10,000 each)	50,000		50,000
Project management	Project coordinator and technical assistance		5 years staff at P-3 level	170,000x5=850,000		850,000
	Travel of ECE-UNICEF-UNDP staff for technical assistance		60,000 per year	300,000		300,000
	Evaluation		100,000	100,000		100,000
TOTAL				5,523,500	1,000,000	4,523,500

7. Shortfall for funding by year

Output	Activity	Total	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
1. National MDG Databases							
	Involvement of all national stakeholders	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Regional workshop	200,000	40,000	40,000	40,000	40,000	40,000
	Development of national databases	630,000	210,000	105,000	105,000	105,000	105,000
	Dissemination of national databases	378,000	126,000	63,000	63,000	63,000	63,000
2. Improved capacity of countries to produce disaggregated							

Output	Activity	Total	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
data							
	Sub-regional workshops	120,000	60,000	30,000	30,000		
	National pilot projects to improve the production and dissemination of data	105,000	40,000	40,000	25,000		
	Increasing sampling units	100,000	50,000	50,000			
3. Regional MDG Database							
	Development of the IT system	0	0	0	0	0	0
	4 months programmer	40,000	40,000				

Output	Activity	Total	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
	Development of regional framework of indicators SDMX compatible to be included in the system (indicators, metadata)	127,500	127,500				
	Annual maintenance	0	0	0	0	0	0
		450,000	90,000	90,000	90,000	90,000	90,000
	Development of dissemination interface (web and CD-ROMs)	10,000	10,000				
	Annual maintenance of dissemination	25,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000
	Distribution and promotion	60,000	20,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000

Output	Activity	Total	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
	Translation	30,000	10,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000
	Selection of regional indicators	50,000	50,000				
4. Improved capacity of users to properly use statistics for policy making and monitoring	Organize workshops for users on the use of statistics for policy makers and monitoring based on the Statistical Literacy Training modules	350,000	140,000	140,000	70,000		

Output	Activity	Total	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
	Organise consultative meetings with stakeholders to integrate MDGs into national development strategies/PRSPs	50,000	10,000	20,000	20,000		
5. Improved visibility and understanding of MDG-related issues in the region	Develop publications on the progress of MDGs using the national MDG repositories	180,000	0	60,000	60,000	60,000	0
	Develop MDG needs assessment using the national repository in 2 pilot countries	130,000	65,000	65,000	0	0	0

Output	Activity	Total	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
	Elaborate a regional report on vulnerable groups using the regional database	100,000	0	0	50,000	50,000	0
6. Improved access to information at country level	Review the status of access to information and existing legal and/or administrative constraints	48,000	38,000	0	10,000		
	Develop recommendations for improving access to information reflecting the findings of the country reviews	40,000	0	40,000	0	0	0

Output	Activity	Total	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
	Lobby the national governments and legislature for improving legislative base for broader access to information	50,000	0	10,000	40,000	0	0
Project management	Project coordinator and technical assistance	850,000	170,000	170,000	170,000	170,000	170,000
	Travel of ECE-UNICEF-UNDP staff for technical assistance	300,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000
	Evaluation	100,000	0	0	0	0	100,000
TOTAL		4,523,500	1,361,500	1,003,000	853,000	658,000	648,000

8. Work Plan

Output	Activity	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
1. National MDG Databases						
	Involvement of all national stakeholders	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
	Regional workshop	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
	Development of national databases	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
	Dissemination of national databases	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____

Output	Activity	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
2. Improved capacity of countries to produce disaggregated data						
	Sub-regional workshops	_____	_____	_____		
	National pilot projects to improve the production and dissemination of data	_____	_____	_____		
	Increasing sampling units	_____	_____			
3. Regional MDG Database						

Output	Activity	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
	Development of the IT system	_____				
	Development of regional framework of indicators SDMX compatible to be included in the system (indicators, metadata)	_____				
	Annual maintenance	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
	Development of dissemination interface (web and CD-ROMs)	_____				
	Annual maintenance of dissemination	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____

Output	Activity	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
	Distribution and promotion	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
	Translation	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
	Selection of regional indicators	_____				
4. Improved capacity of users to properly use statistics for policy making and monitoring	Organize workshops for users on the use of statistics for policy makers and monitoring based on the Statistical Literacy Training modules	_____	_____	_____		

Output	Activity	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
	Organise consultative meetings with stakeholders to integrate MDGs into national development strategies/PRSPs	_____	_____	_____		
5. Improved visibility and understanding of MDG-related issues in the region	Develop publications on the progress of MDGs using the national MDG repositories		_____	_____	_____	

Output	Activity	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
	Develop MDG needs assessment using the national repository in 2 pilot countries	_____	_____			
	Elaborate a regional report on vulnerable groups using the regional database			_____	_____	
6. Improved access to information at country level	Review the status of access to information and existing legal and/or administrative constraints	_____		_____		

Output	Activity	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
	Develop recommendations for improving access to information reflecting the findings of the country reviews		_____			
	Lobby the national governments and legislature for improving legislative base for broader access to information		_____	_____		
Project management	Project coordinator and technical assistance	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____

Output	Activity	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
	Travel of ECE-UNICEF-UNDP staff for technical assistance	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
	Evaluation					_____
TOTAL		1,361,500	1,003,000	853,000	658,000	648,000

Annex 1: Logical Framework Analysis (LFA)

Outcome area/Key results	Programmatic indicators OVI	Means of verification	Risks and assumptions
<p>Goal: Support countries to develop and improve their statistical capacities to produce and disseminate MDG-related statistics disaggregated by relevant sub-population groups</p>	<p>Existence of national MDG-related databases SDMX compatible and of a regional MDG database SDMX compatible with data disaggregated by sub-population groups</p>		<p>The national and regional databases should be developed with the involvement of all stakeholders. Countries should be willing to improve the accessibility of their data</p>
<p>Outputs:</p> <p>Policy-relevant national MDG Databases developed according to the highest quality standards and easily accessibly by all users</p>	<p>No. of countries with a new or improved national repository of data to monitor development goals (MDG, PRSP, EU targets)</p> <p>No. of indicators disaggregates by NUTS 2 or NUTS 3 levels</p>	<p>Access to internet or availability of CDs</p>	<p>The national databases should build on existing mechanisms to monitor development goals if they exist</p>
<p>Policy-relevant regional MDG Database developed according to the highest quality standards and easily accessibly by all users under the framework of the Conference of European Statisticians and in full adherence to the Principles Governing International Statistical Activities</p>	<p>No. of new indicators or new disaggregations for the 8 MDGs collected and disseminated through the regional MDG database not available in other international/regional sources</p> <p>No. of issues covered in the metadata by the regional MDG database</p> <p>No. of users of the regional MDG database</p>	<p>Access to internet</p>	<p>Countries should be willing to share their data with international organizations</p> <p>The regional framework SDMX-compatible should be developed in full collaboration with the SDMX group and the Inter-Agency Expert Group on</p>

			MDG indicators
Improved capacity of national statistical office to regularly collect and disseminate data with relevant breakdowns and in full compliance with the fundamental principles of official statistics	No. of people trained on the production and dissemination of statistics No. of LFS and HBS with data disaggregation by major groups	National statistical publications Training reports Monitoring reports	National statistical offices should be willing to improve the availability of disaggregated data and should allow access to their data respecting confidentiality
Outcome area/Key results	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Means of Verification	Risks and assumptions
Goal: To strengthen evidence-based policy making to achieve nationally agreed development goals			
Outputs: Improved capacity of users to properly use statistics for policy making and monitoring	No. of users trained in countries (by sex and function) No. of visits into the site of the regional MDG database	Training reports Regional database statistics	Users and producers of statistics should be committed to work together to improve the use of statistics
Improved visibility and understanding of MDG-related issues in the region	No. of national development strategies reflecting MDG repository data No. of analytical documents produced using the database	National development strategies Regional analytical reports stakeholders	

