

Challenges for Official Statistics in the Asia-Pacific region

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Estimated Commitments to Statistics in Asia-Pacific

Region	Commitments (US\$ millions)					%
	Pre-2009	2009	2010	2011	Grand Total	70
Africa	338.00	131.45	110.79	87.74	667.98	41%
Asia-Pacific	183.24	39.37	158.85	94.45	475.91	29%
Europe	54.08	16.68	31.73	1.09	103.58	6%
Latin America & Caribbean	101.12	9.36	9.96	54.38	174.82	11%
Unallocated*	86.73	94.97	15.96	12.60	210.27	13%
Total	763.17	291.84	327.29	250.27	1,632.57	100%

Source: Partner Report on Support to Statistics (PRESS) – 2011 Round



Concentration of Support to Statistics in Asia-Pacific

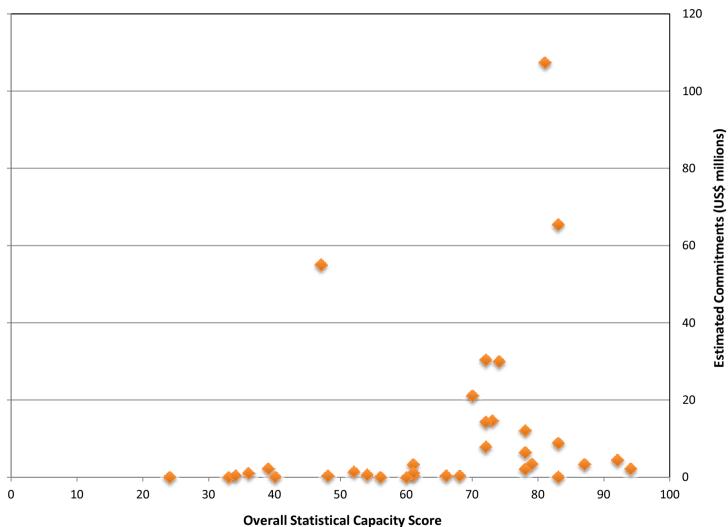
	Total Est.				
	Country	Commitments (US\$ M) *			
1	India	107.3			
2	Indonesia	65.4			
3	Afghanistan	54.9			
4	China	30.4			
5	Pakistan	29.9			
6	Viet Nam	21.1			
7	Bangladesh	14.7			
8	Cambodia	14.3			
9	Sri Lanka	12.1			
10 * includes activities	Kyrgyz c Reputelia cior to, but st	8.8 ill active during, the reporti	ng period (2009-2011)		

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Support to these 10 countries represented **89.5**% of all commitments to ESCAP member states in PRESS 2011.



Relationship between Total Esimated Commitments and Statistical Capacity Scores





NSDS and the OECD Strategy on Development

OECD Strategy on Development – 4 pillars

Pillar One: Innovative and sustainable sources of growth

Pillar Two: Mobilising resources for development

Pillar Three: Governance for development

Pillar Four: Measuring progress for development

- Measuring what matters to people
- Capacity development for inclusive and relevant statistical systems Role of the NSDS
- OECD as incubator for a global dialogue on progress measures



Busan Action Plan for Statistics

Five priority actions:

- **strengthen and re-focus national statistical strategies** to produce the data that support **country-level development priorities**
- improve accessibility of statistics and implement standards enabling full public access to official statistics
- develop programmes to increase the **knowledge and skills needed to use statistics**
- ensure that outcomes of global summits and high-level forums specifically recognise the need for statistical capacity development, for example, in improved gender statistics
- ensure financing for statistical information is robust