



intheworld

danslemonde nelmondo

news from Istat technical cooperation



7 number
April
2015

focusing on... Myanmar

A robust and appropriate statistical system is a key governance tool to implement any development strategy and to ensure the effective design, adoption and monitoring of development policies.

Attention to countries statistical capacity is constantly growing and it is assessed against their capacity to respond to the increasing demand of quality data on economic, social and environmental features at national level as well as to emerging data needs, not least the production of indicators deriving, in the medium term, from the Post-2015 Agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals.

The Government of Myanmar acknowledged this, and has identified the production of reliable statistics as one of the main economic goals of the country in its national development plan and reform agenda, together with balanced economic growth and social development. Against an improvement in economic performance in fact, the country is still affected by poverty and inequalities, by the need of governance reforms, of improved public services and infrastructure development - and by the absence of reliable data on a number of socio-economic phenomena.

Generally, two main dimensions help assess the statistical capacity of a country, the institutional structure and the capacity of the system. Myanmar statistical system traditionally has suffered from an outdated legal framework, lack of harmonization of data from different sources and producers, lack of coordination especially in methodologies and standards, insufficient resources and infrastructures.

Cooperation and partnership in the statistical sector from several development partners started in the last few years and has flourished since then. Specific coordination mechanisms were set up, with the goal to improve planning and delivery of the assistance, to avoid overlaps and duplications, that may also affect the capacity of the whole system to effectively absorb and sustain innovations.

One of the main outcomes of the international support to the country is the success of the Population and Housing Census in 2014 - that

will be the focus of this issue thanks to the contributions of partners - by the ongoing revision of the Statistical Law and by the drafting of the country National Strategy for the Development of Statistics in line with international principles and standards.

In this framework, the Italian Development Cooperation, that in recent past provided financial support to the Census, has launched in the second half of 2014 the initiative 'Capacity building in statistics'. In the light of flows of international support and of the institutional setup of the country, the Italian support focuses on building and developing the capacity of the Central Statistical Organisation, within the Ministry of National Planning and Economic Development. The key rationale for the intervention is in fact the belief that a strong and well-resourced central statistical agency - all the more in decentralized systems - can and has to take up the leadership and guidance of the national statistical system. The reinforcement of CSO is therefore the priority and main expected result of the project, and it has to be built primarily on the development of its resources, human and technical.

CSO is well on track to gradually gain authoritativeness and become the leading organization in the country both at methodological level and in the implementation of surveys on a number of sectors. To achieve this results, the Italian initiative will focus, with a 'learning by doing' approach, on technical assistance on specific production processes carried out by CSO, such as the economic surveys and the production of social and demographic statistics. Specialised statistical training will also play a role (survey design and implementation, sampling, editing and imputation processes, quality assurance, reporting and data analyses).

Attention is also paid to data dissemination and the development of communication strategies and processes, in a perspective of improved relations with users, other producers and respondents. In this, the lessons learnt from the 2014 Census will be a milestone for the whole system.

focusing on...
Myanmar 1

insights
Observing the 2014
Myanmar Census 2

interview with
Janet Jackson
2014 Myanmar population
and housing census 5

activities in brief 8

study visits 9

in partnership with... 9

in the pipeline... 10

Observing the 2014 Myanmar Census



Introduction

Almost all countries in the world carry out a census of population and housing. According to the United Nations only a handful of countries did not do so during the course of the UN's World Census Programme 2005-2014, and the aim is to reduce that number further in the next ten-year programme that is being launched this year. But just carrying out a census, *per se*, is not enough; in order to strive for a high degree of harmonisation of definitions, concepts and classifications between international censuses, the UN periodically prepares a set of Principles and Recommendations on how countries should carry out the decennial census in order to ensure comparability of statistical outputs. The latest revision to these Principles and Recommendation were approved by the UN Statistical Commission at its 46th Session in New York in March.

Of course, for some countries the census is a long-standing institution (the first census in modern Italy, for example, was taken in 1871, and in the USA as early as 1790), and perhaps little guidance is now needed in order for their national statistical offices to regularly carry out the enumeration and data processing, while for others the whole operation is a much more recently adopted process in which key lessons can be learned from the experiences of the UN and other statistical organisation.

The UN's Principles and Recommendations go some way to assist not only these, but all countries achieve consistent results.

Particularly in those countries for whom conducting a modern census is a relatively new experience, or where there has not been a census for a significant period of time because of particular national difficulties arising, for example, from political conflict or natural disasters, it is often important for an independent observation of the census process to be undertaken to ensure that internationally accepted practices and procedures are adopted. This especially important where several elements of the census are largely funded by external donors who may have concerns about the coverage, quality and credibility of the results, and who wish to be assured that their investments are justified.

In recent years such observations have been undertaken for the censuses in Albania, Bosnia-Herzegovia, Ghana, the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Montenegro, Nigeria, Sudan and Timor-Leste. This article briefly describes the circumstances that led to the observation of the 2014 Census in the Republic of the Union of Myanmar (formerly known as Burma) and reports on some of the outcomes.

<http://unstats.un.org/unsd/demographic/sources/census/censusdates.htm>

http://unstats.un.org/unsd/demographic/sources/census/docs/P&R_%20Rev2.pdf

The Myanmar census

After three decades without a population and housing census a field enumeration was conducted throughout most of the Republic of the Union of Myanmar during the period 30 March-10 April 2014. Conducting a census is major undertaking - presenting a number of logistical and statistical challenges - for any country, but for Myanmar the lack of recent experience created additional difficulties. The success of the Census was seen as being vital in order to provide accurate and timely information on the demographics and socio-economic characteristics of the population so as to assist in effective decision making, monitoring and evaluation of Government policies and programmes at a time of increasing political reform and democratization.

The census data would be indispensable for the election process, ensuring political representation, equitable allocation of resources by the Government and other development partners, and the distribution of services. The investment in the Census would help support the long-term capacity-building in data collection, processing and dissemination more generally. Moreover, the Census would be used to create a national sampling frame for future household surveys.

Objectives and methodology of the Census Observation mission

Generally, one team of observers, but two teams in some of the larger areas, were deployed in all States and Regions. These observers were statisticians, demographers or social scientists who had previous expert experience with censuses and/or other large-scale surveys.

Overall, the teams of observers visited some 121 selected townships (over a third of the total number), 901 Enumeration Areas (1 per cent of the total number), and witnessed 2,193 interviews (2,177 fully complete interviews, 16 partially completed). This sample was one of the biggest ever developed for such a census observation. Each team of observers was supported by a dedicated National Programme Officer at the UNFPA, to arrange all logistical matters and to ease the daily organisation of the observation in the field.

It is important to note that the observation mission was not intended to be a judgmental exercise, neither was it a monitoring nor an auditing assignment. Indeed, the point of this mission was to collect objective and factual information on the way the enumeration was conducted in the field, in order to understand the challenges and successes of the data collection phase of the census.

The specific objectives of the observation mission were:

- to observe objectively the census in a selected number of townships and enumeration areas against international standards and national legislation;

Ian White
Member of the
International
Technical
Advisory Board
of the 2014
Myanmar
Census
structure





The census observers (including the author)

insights

- to increase the credibility and transparency of the census process;
- to provide regular feedback to the Government during census enumeration; and
- to document lessons learned and good practices for building capacity in future censuses.

The Observation Mission, although based on a methodology already tested in several countries, was specifically designed for the Myanmar census. Observers were trained on precise tools that they would use to collect data during the enumeration, and conducted their respective assignments in total independence, but with the necessary help of personnel from the Ministry of Immigration and Population in their appointed observation areas.

The basic operational rules of the Mission were that the observers:

- would act as neutral witnesses of the enumeration process and would not be involved in the census process in any way;
- were instructed not to interfere with the enumeration, even if they observed problems or inconsistencies in the conduct of the enumeration;
- were not entitled to offer an opinion about anything related to the enumeration, including matters of politics, religion or any other subject;

and

- were instructed not to respond to any media questions or give interviews related to their assignment, nor to disclose any information on their observation to any third party.

The observers looked, in particular, at the following aspects of the census:

- the security of the storage facilities, organisation, advocacy and publicity material at the State/ Regional/Township Offices;
- the accessibility of Enumeration Areas in the Townships;
- the adequacy of enumeration materials and equipment in the field;
- the enumerators' proficiency in data collection and languages;
- the attitude of the population towards

the census, recording of specific populations and minorities;

- challenges encountered and good practices adopted;

and

- the potential for, or evidence of, fraud or manipulation of the information collected.

General conclusions

Overall, observers considered that, despite the size and spread of this mission throughout the country and the location of enumeration areas in some very remote regions, the data collection in the areas visited was a success, with no major operational problems encountered, with exception of those areas inhabited by "Rohingyas/Bengalis", especially in Rakhine State (see below).

The local Immigration Officers at all levels were considered cooperative and helpful, and the members of the public were never concerned by the presence of observers; on the contrary many of the observers reported that their presence during the enumeration was welcomed. In no instance did a household refuse the presence of the observers during an interview.

The situation in Rakhine

In Rakhine State a serious issue arose arising from the inclusion of the ethnicity question in the census. Particularly in the northern parts of the state (around Sitwe – see map), where the majority of the Rohingya/Bengali population are located - many in dedicated internally displaced person (IDP) camps - observers noted that respondents were not permitted to self-identify their ethnicity as 'Rohingya', and, indeed, it was often the case that interviews were not even attempted where it was known that the households were Rohingya.

The observers were deployed to three different types of areas inhabited by Rohingyas/Bengalis:

Urban wards (Enumeration with armed guard in a Sitwe township)



In such areas the enumeration was usually carried out by teams of up to 30 enumerators in order to complete the data collection within a single day, under police/military protection, and adopted one of three different procedures, none of which were in line with the instructions in the field manual, nor in compliance with basic international principles and recommendations and the agreement with the UN nor, indeed, with the Myanmar Census law itself.

The three approaches were:

- No enumeration: where heads of households were asked at the outset of the interview their ethnicity, and if receiving a reply “Rohingya”, the enumerator moved on to another household without completing any census forms;
 - Partial enumeration: in which the interview started as normal, but was concluded if a response of “Rohingya” was given to the ethnicity question (Question 8 on the form);
- or
- *Quasi-completed* enumeration: where enumerator completed the questionnaire leaving question on ethnicity blank when the respondent identified him/herself as “Rohingya”.

But this last situation was only observed on one occasion in an IDP camp.

The Rohingya/Bengali population was not only deliberately not counted in the great majority of the areas visited by the observers, but also observers were given to understand by DoP officials in a local Township office in Sitwe that those incomplete questionnaires that had been returned would be treated as 'blank' forms thus ignoring the information that had been collected.

As a consequence, the observers considered that in the Rohingya/Bengali areas the census was a complete failure. Their experience lead them to believe that the local “Rohingya/Bengali” populations very much wanted to take part in the census, but were prevented from doing so by the census field staff and DoP officials. The observers never witnessed any case of a household itself refusing to be counted.

But it is not the purpose of this article to review the reasons for this systematic omission of the Rohingya in the Myanmar census. The outcome was, however, an estimated

under-enumeration of over 1 million of the population in Rakhine alone (over a third of the total population) which will seriously affect the quality of the resulting information for this State.



IDP camps (Enumerating an IDP camp in northern Rakhine state)

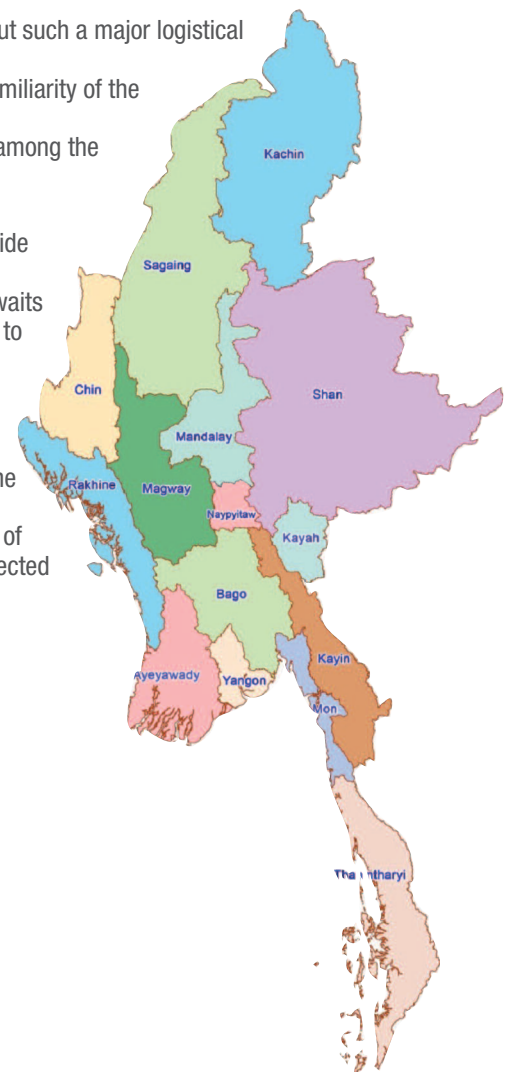
Overall summary conclusion

Despite the serious deficiency in coverage in the Rakhine state, the overall conclusion of the observation mission was that the 2014 Census of Myanmar was, at least from the point of view of the field operation, very successful.

It was certainly a major achievement to complete the enumeration within the planned schedule bearing in mind the relative inexperience of the DoP

in carrying out such a major logistical exercise and the unfamiliarity of the concept of a census among the population as a whole.

The world-wide census community waits with interest to see, throughout 2015 and 2016, how successful the processing and analysis of the data collected will be.



Rural villages (Enumerators conducting interviews in a northern Rakhine village)



interview with Janet Jackson



Janet Jackson
UNFPA Representative for Myanmar



2014 MYANMAR POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS

by
Tiziana Pellicciotti

Myanmar carried out in 2014 the first Population and Housing Census after 30 years. UNFPA played a key role supporting the country institutions in the conduct of the Census in accordance with the international standards. Which were the key factors of success, and at the same time the main critical issues faced during its implementation?

The Myanmar Census has been one of the most complex, yet successful censuses in any country. There were several factors that contributed to the success of the census, but we can only outline a selected few here. The fact that there was no census in Myanmar for 30 years was an opportunity in itself for the 2014 Census, as it meant there were no preset conceptions or standards that would dictate the conduct of the census – a phenomenon that provided openness to learn, do things differently and to apply international standards to the 2014 Census. The government was committed to undertake the census from the outset and was open to receiving support, advice and collaboration from both local and international partners. The desire by authorities, interest groups and project management to change perceptions from the past offered an open and transparent model in terms of communication, negotiations and trust building among stakeholders.

The involvement of the United Nations instilled confidence in stakeholders that the census would benefit from international guidance and would follow internationally laid out principles and recommendations for population and housing censuses. The generosity of donors also hugely contributed to the success of the census. The donors included Australia, Finland, Germany, Italy, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom, while the USA provided some technical assistance. Technical assistance was made readily available and was accepted by government, which enabled the census to benefit from a broad range of experts with a global overview, while also allowing for skills transfer to national personnel.

Following the proposal of UN an International Technical Advisory Board was established comprising eminent international experts from a wide range of countries. How much the endeavor of this internationally recognized technical expertise was important for the successful implementation of the Census and its international credibility?

The ITAB has proved to be a key building block to the success of the Myanmar Census. For starters, the ITAB has assisted Myanmar to understand global perspectives on how to plan, execute and manage an internationally sound and credible population census. The Board has provided affirmative and preemptive guidance to the Department of Population and UNFPA throughout the census process. It has acted also as a sounding board of ideas and a facility for getting quick reactions to particular situations encountered during the census, such as the issue of the way that ethnicity was categorized, the inclusion of minority groups, and alternative interventions for those who wished to but were not allowed to identify themselves as Rohingyas and therefore missed out during the enumeration stage. Ultimately, ITAB has provided the census with direct access to vastly experienced international experts at least twice a year physically, and through regular virtual meetings, quite apart from trouble shooting support from its various members in between scheduled meetings.

The Republic of the Union of Myanmar showed high awareness and great commitment to the census, firstly the Government but also other political parties, civil society, local community organizations. The active involvement of users also proved essential for the success of the whole operation. How will all these actors



“ The desire to change perceptions from the past offered an open and transparent model in terms of communication, negotiations and trust building among stakeholders ”

benefit, directly and indirectly, in the short and in the long term, from census results?

The census provided a medium through which everyone in Myanmar could be part of a change effort towards credible and reliable population data for the country. As rightly pointed out, the communication strategy for the census was quite robust and diverse, and played a crucial role in allaying some of the skepticism surrounding the census. It included open, transparent and inclusive engagement with a wide range of stakeholders and interest groups, including the skeptics, throughout the census processes and brought up criticisms that needed to be addressed in subsequent stages of communication, hence enabling an iterative process of mitigating most of the risks associated with the census. However, engaging local level community based organisations and national civil society organisations, who could have further accelerated community awareness, proved challenging due to capacity and logistical constraints as well as continued public mistrust in any Government undertakings. To overcome these challenges and to ensure that data will be ultimately used by the communities, UNFPA has continued to engage with civil society organizations to ensure the relevancy of the results to local communities and to build understanding of the value of census data for local development.

The benefits of the census to the different stakeholders are plentiful. The Myanmar census has gone beyond being a mere headcount; it has provided an avenue to get insight into the living conditions and the socio-economic realities of the people of Myanmar, down to the lowest possible administrative level. The census data allows community leaders, policy makers, local government authorities, researchers, academicians, economists, development

planners and others to better understand and define where inequalities and social needs exist, so that living standards can be improved, particularly in the areas of health, education, employment and living conditions. The census data can support meaningful dialogue and advocacy for resources allocation and action, between the central government and the State and Regions, Townships and communities. Through our census conflict sensitivity consultations across the country, we have found that the census has high potential to empower all communities, including ethnic, youth, women, and religious and political leaders to meaningfully participate in the ongoing reform and democratization processes in Myanmar.

The census was a success made possible by joint efforts of the country and of international actors. In countries where the PHC is a relatively new operation and in a long term perspective, how to move

towards ownership of such large scale processes, to aim at future autonomy?

Censuses, by their very nature, are very complex, technical and resource intensive exercises. Therefore, for a developing country like Myanmar, support from the international community and experts may be inevitable but may diminish over time. In fact, national ownership was integral from the start, even before development partners and the UN came on board. There were deliberations on having a census in the early years of the 21st century and went on from 2001-2008, but the conditions were not optimal, particularly in terms of getting widespread participation and having the required strength of UN support and technical resident in-country; many agencies being operating at that time from Thailand. Plans were put aside in the aftermath of cyclone Nargis in 2008.

Nevertheless, the Myanmar census has ensured national leadership and ownership at all stages and in all processes of the census, including in setting policy, management, training, logistics and technical execution of the exercise. Even so, by mid-2012, Department of Population had already embarked on drafting the first version of a possible questionnaire, showing both initiative and ownership, as well as autonomy. Also, Myanmar has invested a large amount of its own financial resources in the 2014 census, which is critical for ownership and eventually autonomy. Furthermore, staff in key government departments, particularly in the Department of Population, have undergone different forms of capacity building, including in the areas of census management, cartography, data processing, data



“ The Myanmar census has gone beyond being a mere headcount; it has provided an avenue to get insight into the living conditions and the socio-economic realities of the people of Myanmar. (...)

The census data can support meaningful dialogue and advocacy for resources allocation and action ”

analysis, evaluation of data quality, etc. This has meant that they have been able to apply the skills to the current census as well as to mentor their colleagues and counterparts for future censuses. Finally, about 160,000 frontline staff such as teachers were involved in the training and the data collection, which creates a pool of advocates for the census as well as a resource that can be used by other surveys in their respective villages. As a result, and having learnt itself and adapted its experience from those of other countries and experts, Myanmar is now well placed to share its experience and expertise with other countries.

Apart from the technical ownership, nationally led structures and initiatives have also been set up to steer the process. Examples include structures such as the National Advisory Committee, which draws representation from CSOs, NGOs, youth groups, faith groups, women's groups and ethnic groups; and multi-stakeholder census committees at the State/Region, District and Township levels. Ownership of the census processes has also been reinforced through the consultation and involvement of diverse ethnic groups in the implementation of the census, so as to break down barriers and attain common ownership of the census. Groups from self-administered areas such as the Wa Area, Kokang, Pa-O, Kayah and in Kayin State have been involved in trainings and the data collection. Guided tours to the data processing centre were arranged for various groups like media, CSOs, ethnic leaders to make them see the true facts of operations, which helped in building trust and local ownership. To ensure that data is relevant, accessible and utilised, specific reports for every State and Region are being produced. Furthermore, data will be available in open source, down to the lowest possible administrative level.



The Census is a fundamental long-term investment for the whole statistical system, in terms of institutional building, as well as for creating the basis for a reliable system of demographic and population statistics and for future surveys. In your opinion, and building on the achievements of this operation, how can international organisations, especially via their statistical divisions, support the development of a strong, integrated and harmonized national statistical system in the country?

Production of reliable statistics is one of the four main economic policy goals in the National Development Strategy of Myanmar. The country, with the support of development partners, is in the process of developing a National Strategy for Development of Statistics (NSDS), with the aim of ensuring proper planning, coordination and harmonization of statistical and data collection activities in the country. This is a crucial step in ensuring the availability of good quality data that can contribute to evidence-based planning and decision making. This apart, having in place a strong centrally coordinated system and institution, will make for a more relevant, effective and efficient system for data production, sharing and use. However, implementation of such a strategy will require a lot of strategic, technical, managerial and infrastructural capacity that would support a strong, well-resourced lead statistical agency, such as the Central Statistical Organisation. Such capacity is currently lacking.

International organisations and statistical offices may therefore play a crucial role by supporting initiatives that address such institutional capacity gaps by providing financial, technical, material and knowledge sharing resources to the country. Such initiatives would contribute to the much needed baseline of improved statistical system which has already benefitted from the census, not only through providing reliable statistical data, but also by using the data to develop national standardized tools for coherency and quality of statistical activities.



Jordan

Strengthening the capabilities of the Department of Statistics in Jordan

Funding: EU
Duration: Nov 13 - Apr 15

Istat is junior partner in the EU twinning led by Statistics Denmark with the Department of Statistics

of Jordan. The project purpose is to develop and build the capacities of the Department of Statistics in the production of national accounts, in sampling methodologies, in the development of IT systems and online dissemination and in the setup of quality framework for the statistical production.

Turkey

Capacity Building concerning presentation and usage of the General Government Financial Statistics

Funding: EU
Duration: 24 months starting from September 2015 (expected date)

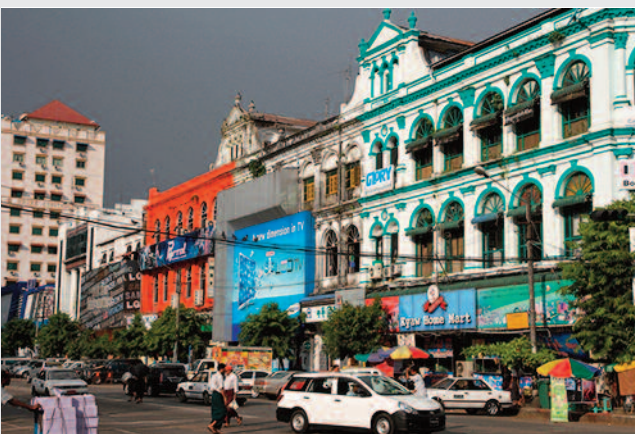
Istat, together with CSI-Piemonte, is partner in the EU twinning led by The Italian Ministry of Economy and Finance with the Directorate General of Public Accounts of the Turkish Ministry of Economy and Finance. The project purpose is the alignment of the publication and presentation of general government financial statistics with the EU standards by developing the legislation and improving the reporting capacity. Activities will start at the end of the preparation phase, according to the workplan under preparation.

activities in brief

Myanmar

Capacity building in statistics

Funding: Italian Cooperation
Duration: Sep 14 - Aug 15



The Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation has launched an initiative in Myanmar to assist and support the Central Statistical Organisation of the country in building its institutional capacity. Istat is the implementing agency of the project, whose purpose is to improve the capacities

of CSO in survey techniques and methodologies, in data releases and dissemination, and in the production and release of demographic, economic and vital statistics.



activities in brief



Bosnia and Herzegovina

Programme for Strengthening Public Institutions

Istat has implemented a project, funded by GIZ, in BiH with the purpose to implement the compilation of Harmonised Index of Consumer Prices (HICP) for Bosnia and Herzegovina. In order to make available a macroeconomic indicator for inflation comparable with HICP at country level and at European Union level the HICP is calculate for the Entities (vertical weighs) and not only for the country (horizontal weight estimation).



activities in brief



- 13 - 17 October 2014 visit of a delegation from Kazstat on “**Crime statistics**” in the framework of the World Bank twinning project “**Strengthening the National Statistical System of Kazakhstan**”
- 20 - 23 October 2014 visit of a delegation of the Department of Statistics of Jordan on “**the Italian experience with ESA10/SNA08 revision and national accounts**” in the framework of the Twinning project led by Statistics Denmark.
- 12 - 16 January 2015 visit of a delegation from Kazstat on “**Agricultural Census**” in the framework of the World Bank twinning project “**Strengthening the National Statistical System of Kazakhstan**”



In partnership with...

Cape Verde - INE

Duration: April 2014 - April 2017

Because of the well established relationships INE and Istat have signed a Memorandum of Understanding. The major fields of collaboration are: agriculture statistics, confidentiality, dissemination and data quality.

Mozambique - INE

Duration: April 2014 - April 2017

INE Mozambique and Istat, building on the long tradition of cooperation between the two Institutes have signed a Memorandum of Understanding focusing on statistical training for capacity building.

Abu Dhabi - Statistics Centre of Abu Dhabi (SCAD)

Duration: May 2014 - May 2017

SCAD and Istat have signed a Memorandum of Understanding with the purpose to establish the basis for in-depth cooperation in the area of statistics. The major fields of collaboration are: Statistics methodologies and statistical processes; National Accounts; Administrative data and international data standard; Strategic planning; IT; Emerging issues: research, development, information, communication technology, time use, human resources issues.

Vietnam - General Statistics Office (GSO)

Duration: April 2014 - April 2017

GSO and Istat have signed a Memorandum of Understanding with the purpose to establish the basis for in-depth cooperation in the area of statistics. The major fields of collaboration are: Census and surveys; Statistical Training System; IT applications for statistics production process; Technology and method for statistical analysis and forecast; Statistical methodology and research; Communication and dissemination.

China - National Bureau of Statistics

Duration: September 2012 - September 2015

A Memorandum of Understanding with NBS recognizing the importance and the need to strengthen the cooperation between international and national organizations to enhance the understanding and implementation of shared statistical methodologies and best practices was signed at the beginning of September 2012. The fields of mutual interest identified by the MoU are training, statistical methodologies, ICT and social and economic analysis, production of economic, social and environment statistics, use of administrative sources, Institution building, strengthening of the national statistical system with special focus on regional organisation.

BiH - Agency for Statistics of Bosnia and Herzegovina

Duration: July 2012 - July 2015

A Memorandum of Understanding with BHAS recognizes the importance of the adoption of international standards, norms and classifications for the production and dissemination of high quality statistics, and the need to strengthen the cooperation between national organizations to enhance the understanding and implementation of statistical methodologies and best practices was signed on July 2012. The mutual cooperation will be focused on the institutional building and on statistical methodologies.





Tenders

Madagascar - Tourism survey and the development of pilot Tourism Satellite Accounts

Fields of intervention: Statistics on Tourism, Tourism Satellite Accounts

Istat is participating in a World Bank tender for the award of the above mentioned project. The consortium is waiting for the publication of the tender result.

Lao - Strengthening the national statistical system

Fields of intervention: Institutional building, National accounts, Economic and Social statistics, IT, dissemination Istat is waiting to know the results of a tender for the award of a project in Lao funded by the World Bank.

Turkey - Technical Assistance for Upgrading Information and Communication Technologies Services of TurkStat

Fields of intervention: IT

Istat is waiting to know the result of the tender for the award of the above mentioned project funded by the European Commission in the field of IT.

Lebanon - Capacity building to the Central Administration for Statistics

Fields of intervention: Economic Statistics, National accounts, Social Statistics, Institutional Buildings

Istat is participating in the tender for the award of a project in Lebanon funded by the European Union with the aim to strengthen the Capacity building of the Central Administration of Statistics.

Albania - Improvement of the statistical information system

Fields of intervention: Data warehouse, agricultural statistics, Labour market, dissemination and communication

Istat plans to participate in the tender for the award of the above mentioned project funded by the European Union. The procurement notice has not yet been published.

Montenegro - Enhanced statistical capacity and provision of economic and social statistics

Fields of intervention: Economic and social Statistics, Institutional Building

European Commission intend to fund a project in Montenegro for the strengthening of Monstat capacity in the field of Social and Economic Statistics. Istat plans to participate in the tender. The procurement notice has not yet been published.

Serbia - Strengthening the Serbian statistical system by upgrading methodologies and standards and by the appliance of good practice

Fields of intervention: ICT, National Accounts, developing a set of sustainable development indicators.

Istat expressed its interest in the tender for the participation in the implementation of the above mentioned project. The project purpose is to contribute to the enhanced quality of the statistical system as a whole and the reliability and precision of statistical data.

IPA 2014 - Multi-beneficiary statistical cooperation programme (Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Kosovo, the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Montenegro, Serbia and Turkey)

Fields of intervention: To align the present methodologies and practices of the beneficiary countries with the statistical acquis and integrating them into the European Statistical System.

Istat is participating in a European Union tender for the award of the above mentioned project. The expression of interest for the participation in the tender was sent to the European Commission

Study visits

May 2015: visit of a delegation from Kazstat on "Experience in estimating price indices for construction sector based on the European practices".

June 2015: visit of a delegation from Kazstat on "Quality evaluation by making an audit and self-assessment based on Istat experience".

Istat | Technical Cooperation Unit

<http://www.istat.it/en/archive/intheworld> - techcoop@istat.it

Mr Carlo Vaccari
Head of Unit
vaccari@istat.it

Ms Tiziana Pellicciotti
tipellic@istat.it

Ms Milena Grassia
grassia@istat.it

Ms Roberta Fontana
rofontan@istat.it

Mr Enrico Giannone
giannone@istat.it