Informing a Data Revolution

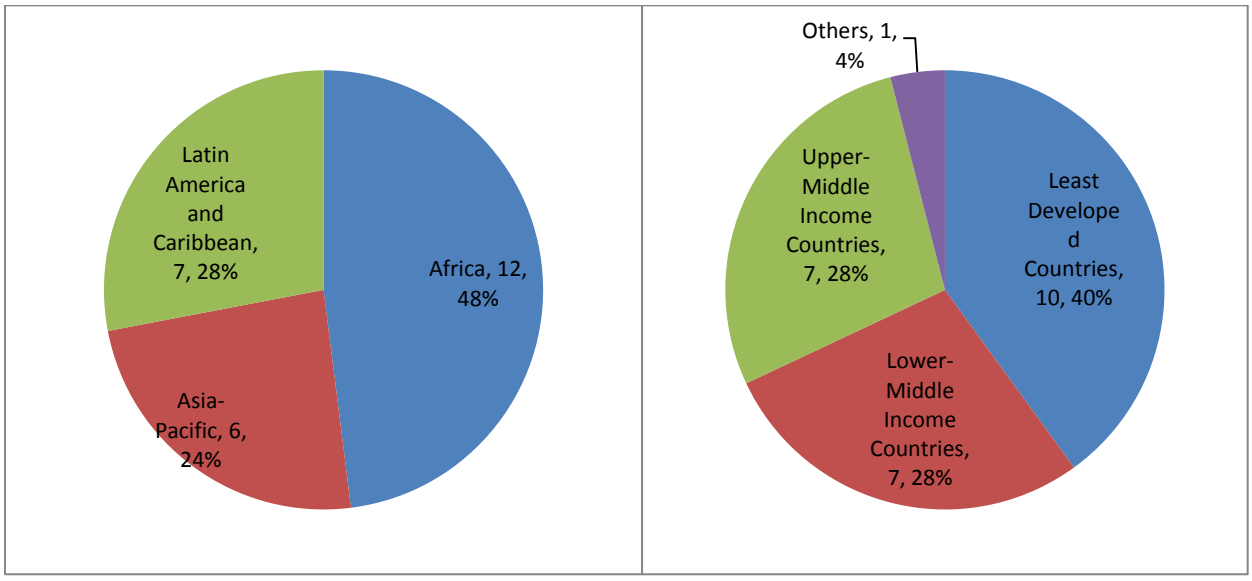
Informing a Data Revolution Cross-Country Study

Overview

The Informing a Data Revolution (IDR) cross-country survey study aims to reveal the priorities and needs for statistical development from the National Statistical Offices' perspectives. The analysis is focused on exploring *converging* trends, to be complemented with in-depth country studies which reveal country-specific needs and challenges.

Analytic sample

Questionnaires were sent to investigators from 43 National Statistical Offices[1]. 27 questionnaires were returned, but most of the analysis uses an analytic sample of 25 NSOs[2]. The geographic and income level distributions of the sample are shown below. The 25 countries also include 16 IDA countries, 3 Small Island Developing States (SIDS), 5 fragile states and 6 landlocked countries.



[1] See appendix for a full list of countries.

[2] Botswana and Tanzania did not follow pre-defined response categories, to be followed up. Recoding was done for Bangladesh and Malawi.

According to the World Bank Statistical Capacity Indicator in 2013, the analytic sample is skewed towards relatively high statistical capacities. The mean SCI score of the analytic sample (25 countries) is 71, higher than that of the World Bank full sample (66).

Quintile	Countries in the analytic sample	
20% (0-50)	DR Congo*, Gabon	2
40% (51-63)	Burundi*, Ghana, Nepal	3
60% (64-72)	Bangladesh*, Cabo Verde*, Cambodia, Mali, Pakistan, Senegal, Vietnam, Trinidad and Tobago*	8
80% (73-80)	Bolivia, Costa Rica, Malawi, Mozambique, Nigeria, Dominican Republic, South Africa, Uganda	8
100% (81-100)	Colombia*, Mexico, Peru, Philippines*	4

Table 1: Countries in the analytic sample, grouped by World Bank Statistical Capacity Indicator, 2013

Respondents who filled out the questionnaires include Director General, Deputy Director General or senior director of the corresponding NSO. Most of the findings presented here are based on reporting by the investigators, and should be interpreted with caution. Some of the findings will later be triangulated with information provided from alternative sources, such as the IDR Metabase.

Key messages

Coordinating national statistical systems for better statistical quality: NSOs have recognized system-wide coordination and management as a key priority, particularly for improving data quality. Despite the formal processes and mechanisms set up, data processes are still not coordinated among different data producers. Lack of coordination and system-wide approach has impeded the implementation of statistical standards and quality measures, which is often limited to NSOs. To this end, NSOs expressed need for skills development and technical assistance in effective, system-wide coordination and management.

Invest in people and skills development: There is a strong call for financial investment in human resources. Particularly, NSOs identify design (statistical methodologies/process/workflow), analysis and strategic planning as the three priority areas for staff training and skills development.

Improving data dissemination and use: Among various statistical production processes, data dissemination and use is a key area for statistical development in the next five years. On the one hand, developing data dissemination policies and improving data documentation are recognized as a key priority. On the other hand, NSOs hope to harness the potential of ICT and new technologies to further improve data access and use. Consequently, data dissemination and use also has the highest demand for technical assistance and innovations.

Harness the power of ICT: The potential of ICT and innovation has been widely recognized by NSOs. There is a strong call for applying ICT in various statistical production processes from data collection, capture, processing, analysis, dissemination to archiving and storage. The development of ICT also

presents challenges and leads NSOs to call for more resource investment and technical assistance to be able to effectively use the tools and technologies.

Strengthening statistical process design and management: The need for improving statistical processes not only requires the NSOs to improve IT and statistical infrastructure, but also, to develop or redesign statistical processes and related management models and standards. The demand for process design expressed by the NSOs likely results from the increasing use of new data sources, especially registers or administrative sources and geospatial information, the proliferation of ICT tools and technologies available for statistical processes, as well as the new and emerging demand for statistics. Specifically, there is a demand for skills development and financial investment in statistical process design and management.

Aid in statistics is aligned with national priorities, but not delivered with a system-wide approach. While most countries consider the current financial and technical aid for statistics well aligned with national priorities, many also pointed out that receiving aid in statistics imposed additional cost to the NSO and NSS. Moreover, the delivery of financial aid in statistics is often not consistent with a system-wide approach.

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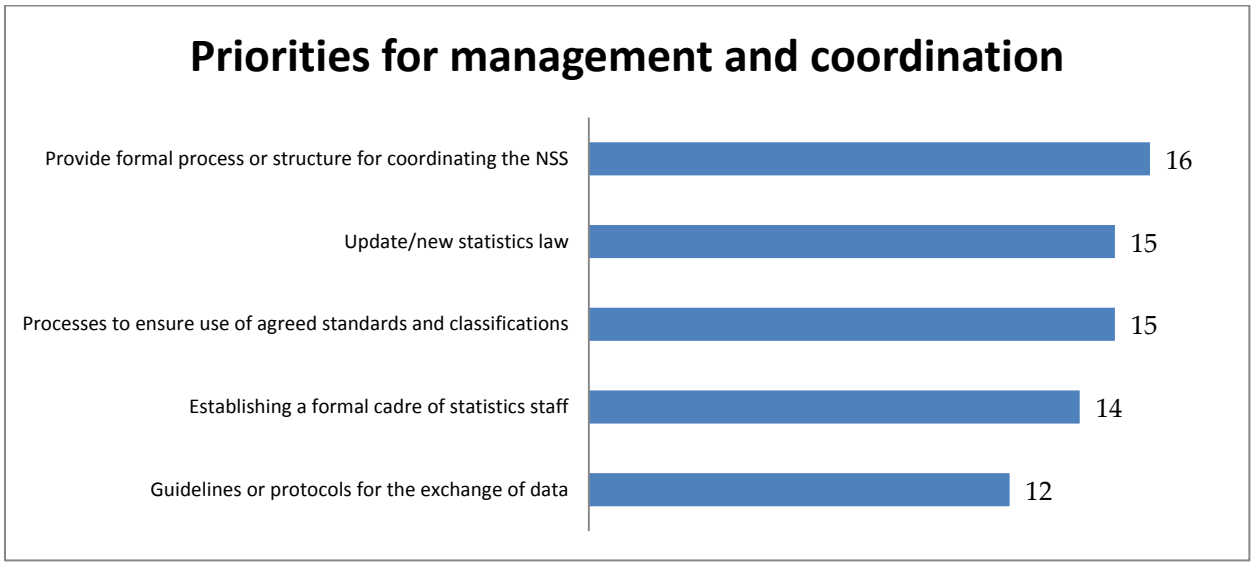
The survey inquired the countries about their priorities for statistical development in the next five years. The questions were organized at three levels, which interact with each other: 1) on the national statistical system level, the study examines system-wide coordination, quality assurance and human resources; 2) on the statistical process level, the study examines data sources, data access and data use; and 3) the study describes how the national statistical system interacts with the systems and processes on the regional and international level.

National Statistical System

Priorities for system-wide coordination

The majority of the NSOs consider providing *formal process for NSS coordination,* updating/developing new *statistics law* and *processes to ensure the use of statistical standards and classifications* as the priorities for improving coordination and management of the NSS. Establishing a formal cadre of statistics staff is also considered important, including capacity building and training for statistical personnel in and outside the NSOs.



The *National Strategies for Development of Statistics (NSDS)*, a formal mechanism for NSS coordination, has been set up in all low- and middle-income countries in the analytic sample. As a result of the NSDS process, several countries have set up national (and sectoral) coordination councils or similar entities, housed within the NSO or as a separate entity. Nonetheless, statistical processes are not necessarily coordinated across agencies of the NSS, as revealed by six countries (Costa Rica, Malawi, Cabo Verde, Dominican Republic, Burundi and Nepal).

Updating/developing new statistical law is considered as another priority for coordinating national statistical systems, particularly for, the Dominican Republic, Nepal, Ghana, Trinidad and Tobago and Peru, whose current statistical law is over 20 years old.

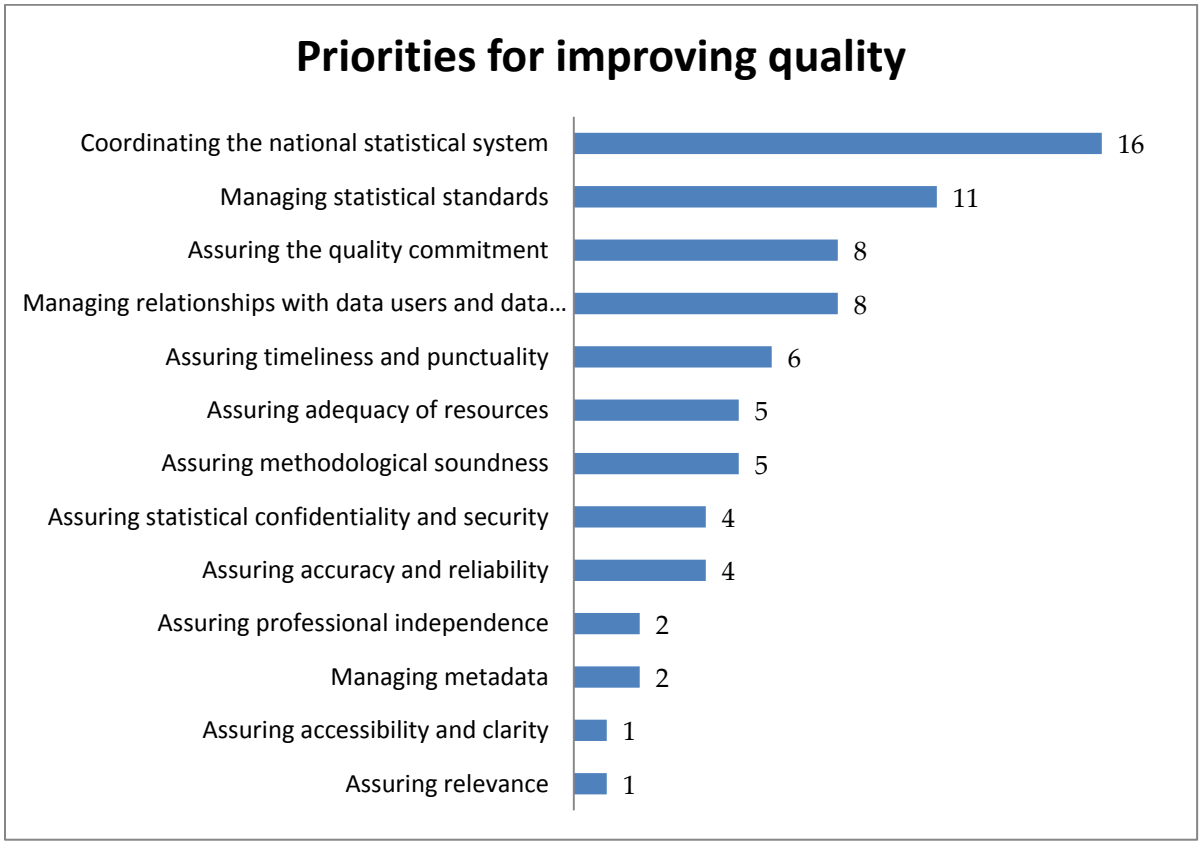
Year	Countries
1980 or earlier	Bolivia, Dominican Republic, Nepal, Trinidad and Tobago
1981-1990	Gabon, Ghana, Peru
1991-2000	Colombia, Mozambique, Costa Rica, Uganda, South Africa
2001-2010	Tanzania, Vietnam, Senegal, Cambodia, Mali, Burundi, Nigeria, Mexico, Botswana, Cabo Verde, DR Congo
2011 to present	Pakistan, Bangladesh, Malawi, Philippines

Table 2. Year when the current law providing for statistical activities was enacted

Enforcing statistical standards and classifications not only within the NSO, but across the entire NSS is considered a priority for system-level coordination. 20 of the countries surveyed currently have mechanisms for promoting the use of international standards and good practices. These mechanisms commonly take the form of Code of Practice, the corresponding quality assurance frameworks and compendiums of statistical concepts and definitions. In Senegal, the use of standards is enforced through the visa process for statistical operations. However, only 13 countries consider international standards and best practices fully followed and used throughout the NSS.

Improving statistical quality

Lack of system-wide coordination is perceived as a major barrier to statistical quality. NSOs interviewed consider *coordinating the national statistical system* the top priority for improving statistical quality, echoing the need for enforcing standards and classifications and quality standards beyond the NSOs.



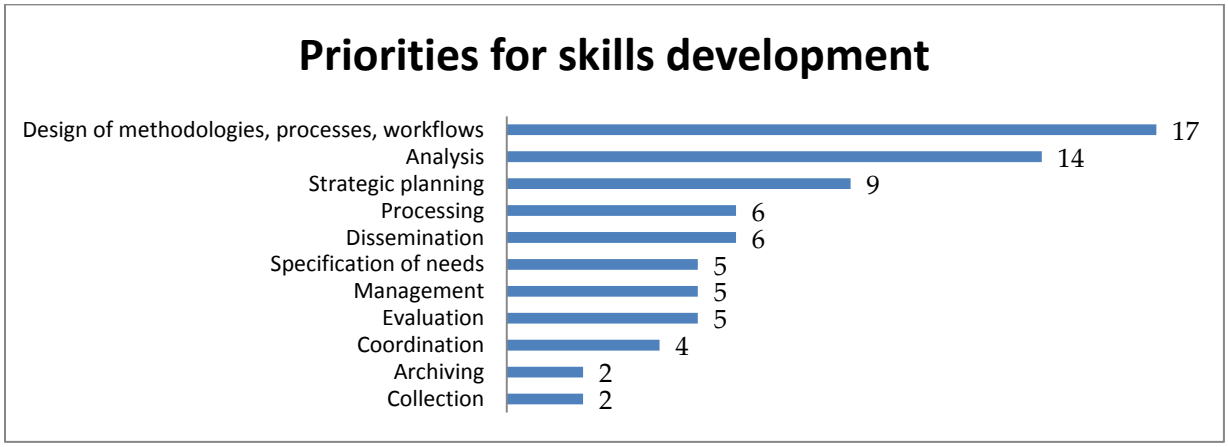
Currently, 20 out of the 25 countries surveyed reported that the NSO has processes in place to ensure quality of official statistics. For example, the Philippines implements three concurrent quality assurance mechanisms including (i) System of Designated Statistics, a mechanism that identifies and generates the most critical statistics required for social and economic planning based on approved criteria; (ii) Statistical Survey Review and Clearance System (SSRCS), a mechanism for evaluating the design and instruments of statistical surveys or censuses; and (iii) Technical Committee on Survey Design (TCSD) which provides technical advice to the PSS in the development of the survey designs for government censuses and sample survey.

South Africa and Colombia have fully in place mechanisms for quality assessment and statistical process control. Countries such as Botswana, Burundi and Mozambique are in the process of developing the quality assurance framework or statistical process control manual. Uganda implements a Code of Practice, and is formalizing a Quality Assurance function within UBOS to spearhead quality assessments, measurement, standards compliance, statistical auditing, quality improvements and certification of official statistics in the National Statistical System.

While not having an overarching quality assurance framework, countries such as Ghana, Mexico, Peru, Malawi, Costa Rica and Bolivia, apply quality procedures on each statistical process. Less formal mechanisms include technical committees and consultation meetings consulting with various data producers and users, as used by Gabon, Nigeria, Cambodia and Bangladesh.

Developing skills in design, analysis and strategic planning

The NSOs called for more investment in human resource development. Skills development is particularly needed in the areas of *design (methodologies/processes/workflows), analysis* and *strategic planning*.



Currently, 17 (68%) out of the 25 countries surveyed have a comprehensive human resource policy. Less than half of the countries reported having over 60% of the staff (excluding permanent or temporary field staff) as professionally qualified. Moreover, only 13 countries have an annual training plan fully in place, while other either do not have a plan, or are unable to fully implement the training plan. Furthermore, NSOs with a higher proportion of professionally qualified staff seem more likely to have a comprehensive annual training plan in place.

% of professional staff	A comprehensive annual training plan for NSO *not yet* in place	A comprehensive annual training plan for NSO in place
0-20%	Malawi, Mali, Trinidad and Tobago	Uganda
20-40%	Nepal	Peru
40-60%	DR Congo, Costa Rica, Gabon, Ghana, Nigeria, Senegal	Burundi, Cambodia, Dominican Republic
60-80%	Mozambique	Bangladesh, Mexico, Colombia
80-100%	Bolivia	Cabo Verde, Pakistan, Philippines, South Africa, Vietnam

Table 3. Percentage of professional staff in NSOs and availability of a comprehensive annual training plan.

Box: Extent of donor funding in statistics

While the survey does not specifically investigate the financial resources available in NSOs, it sheds some light on the varying degree of reliance on donors for statistical funding.

Mexico: fully funded by domestic resources

Colombia: All DANE's activities are sponsored by National Government resources. Donor resources are not used to finance the institution's own activities. The international cooperation resources are used for consultants to learn about experiences of other countries or for seminars and workshops. Depending on the international agency, resources can be spent directly by them or by DANE through FONDANE (DANE Rotary Fund, by its acronym in Spanish). Topics in which we are receiving international cooperation are related to all DANE areas and some of them including support areas such as Technology and Dissemination Office.

Vietnam: about 10% current funding to statistics relies on donors in the form of non-refundable ODA in the areas of implementing NSDS and statistical information dissemination.

Mozambique: The financial aid is normally pooled into a common fund according the annual activity plan budgeted. Other funds come through INE's account.

Year	Government development funds %	Government recurrent funds %	Partners (Common Fund) %	Partners Funds (others) %	Total %
2013	15.44	32.33	49.07	3.16	100
2014	30.04	13.76	53.75	2.44	100

Mozambique INE percentage of government funding vs. partner funds

Philippines: Foreign-assisted projects are delivered through bank-executed trust fund in i) improving System of National Accounts (overall revision and rebasing); ii) formulating Philippine Statistical Development Program 2011-2017; iii) Small area estimation of poverty statistics; and iv) conducting user-producer dialogues on various concerns, e.g., inclusive growth, disaster statistics

	2012	2013	2014
Total budget	2,935.8	2,4900.0	2,063.8
Of which, foreign funded projects	268.1		13.6
%	9.1		0.66

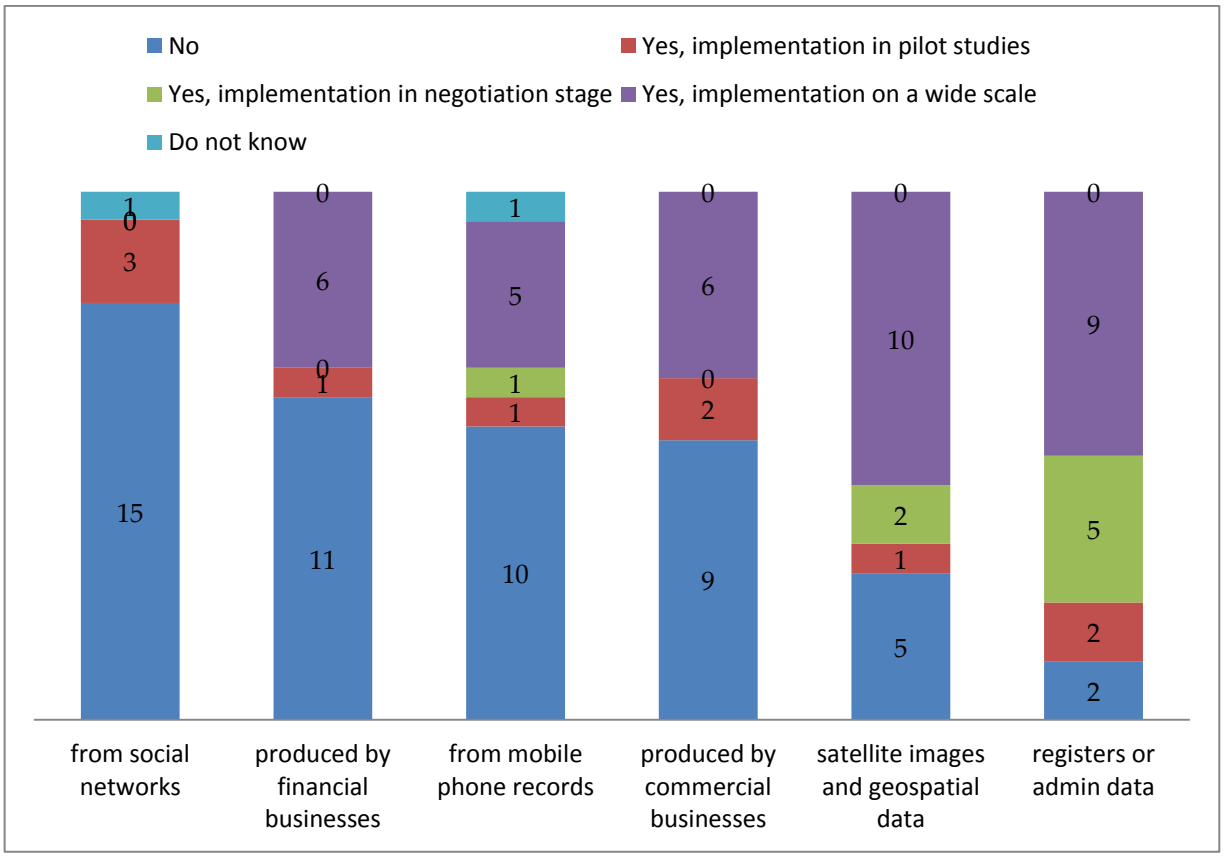
Philippines NSCB statistical financing (thousand US$)

Burundi: the government funds mainly staff salaries and some operating costs, while the design and implementation of NSDS are highly dependent on the donors, who fund about 75% of the total cost. A review conducted in late 2012 shows that the use of technical and financial partners (PTF) is as much as 98.3%. TFPs finance major data collection operations data collection, such as national surveys.

Statistical Processes

New data sources

Most commonly used data sources besides surveys and censuses are *registers and administrative data*, which are utilized for compiling civil registration and vital statistics, economic statistics, trade statistics, and health and education statistics. *Satellite images and geospatial data* are also increasing integrated with statistical data, commonly in population and agricultural censuses.



By contrast, the least tapped data are those from social networks: Colombia is assessing the possibilities of using data from company websites for statistical purpose; Mexico is experimenting with data from Twitter for measurements of subjective well-being.

Data produced by commercial businesses and financial businesses are commonly used in income and expenditure surveys, economic surveys, and estimation of national accounts, in countries like Costa Rica, Gabon, Peru, the Philippines, etc.

Philippines also made attempts to utilize mobile phone data, approaching a private mobile phone company for the possibility of providing information on mobile phone subscribers who were hit by disasters to measure migration/movement of people. However, the partnership did not materialize as the telecommunication company did not seem to keep the records for long. Nevertheless, mobile phones are still used in data collection activities in the Philippines, particularly in collecting prices of agricultural products.

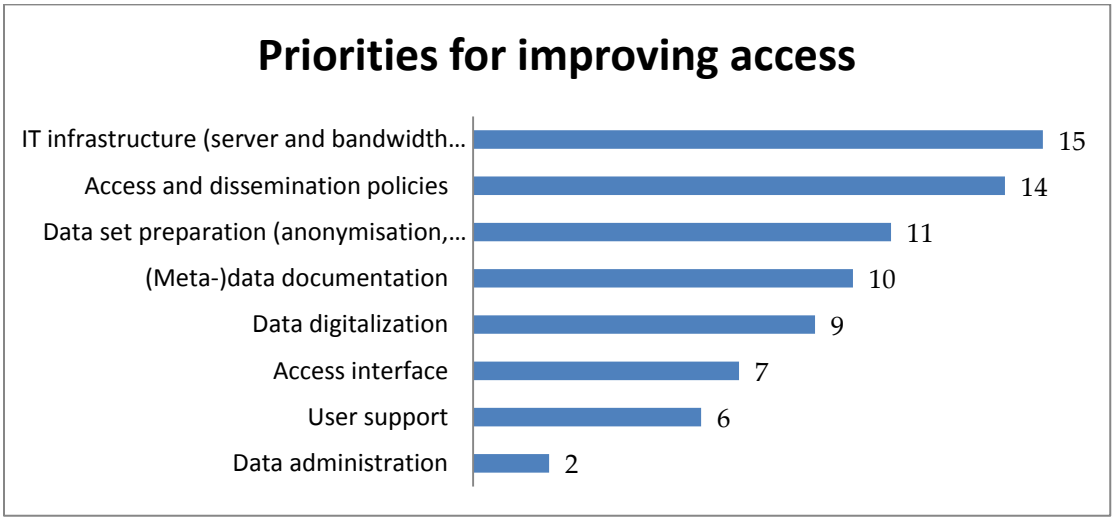
Box: INEGI measures well-being using social network data

As part of a broader agenda to measure social progress and well-being, INEGI started a project to measure subjective wellbeing (SWB) through: 1) modules incorporated in regular household surveys; 2) an interactive questionnaire on line and 3) a big data approach based on the exploitation of Twitter messages. SWB modules have been incorporated to the National Households Expenditures Survey 2012, the National Consumer Confidence Survey (every third month) and the National Income and Expenditures Survey 2014. Additionally, the next National Time Use Survey will also include several questions related to SWB. Variables reported include life satisfaction, various satisfaction domains, happiness, affects (and balance of affects), resilience, achievement and meaning, among others.

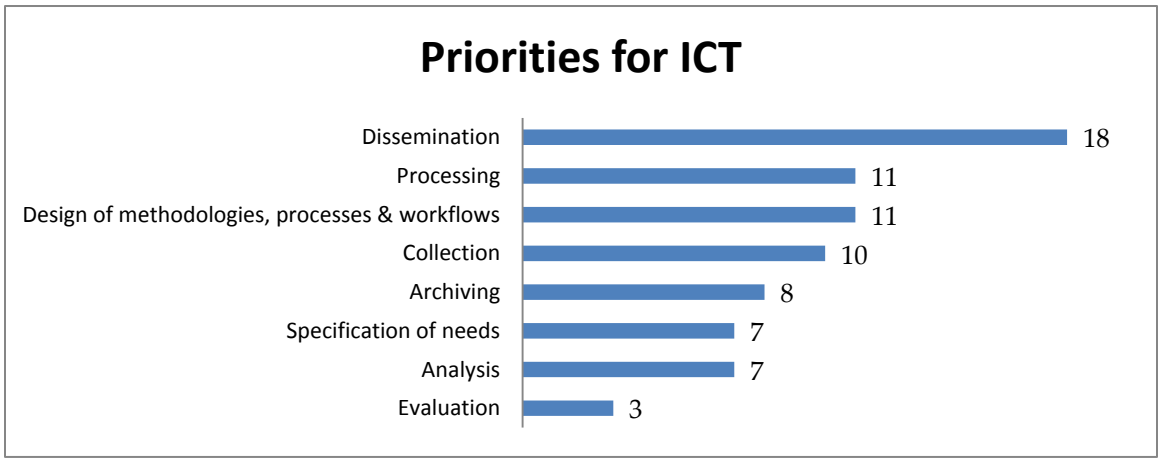
Questionnaires are based mainly, but not exclusively, on the OECD Guidelines on Measuring Subjective Well Being. The interactive online questionnaire (forthcoming) has a similar thematic and allows individuals to assess their own wellbeing and then comparing his/her results with those of other internet users and those of the regular surveys. Finally, the big data approach is a work in progress, it is based on sentiment analysis of tweets occurring inside the national territory, which is trying to characterize, follow through time and look for correlations with other phenomena, of the relative emotional positivity of a certain locations and regions.

Improving data access

For improving data access, more than half of the countries considered *IT infrastructure* and *dissemination policies* as the key. Currently, in 22 of the surveyed countries, a formal dissemination policy has been defined and is implemented to varying degrees. 19 of the countries are also either fully or partially implementing procedures for microdata dissemination, or are currently planning one.

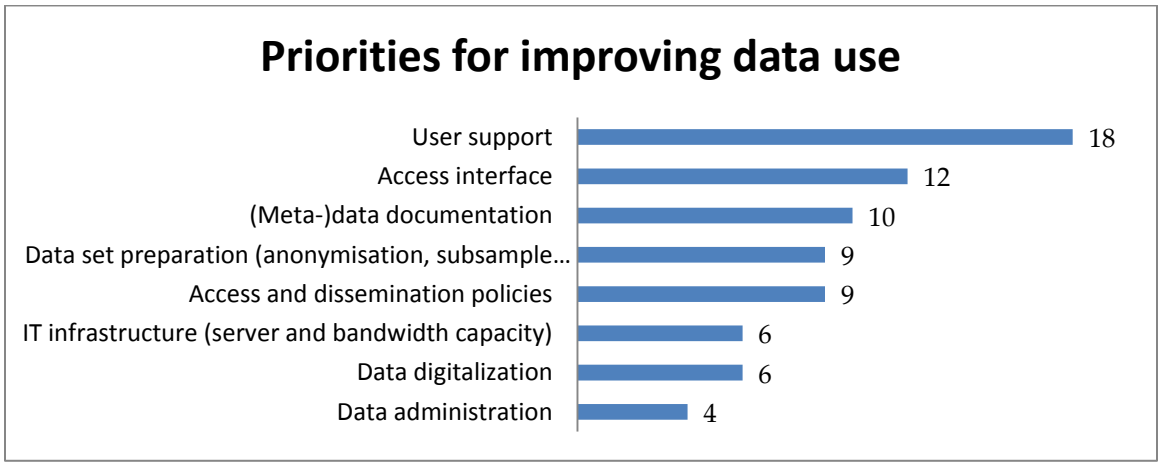


There is a strong recognition of the potential of ICT for statistical development. Among various data processes, most countries considered *dissemination* as the top area for applying ICT.



Improving data use by better relationship with users

For improving data use, the majority of the countries cited *user support* as a priority. Supporting users and managing relationship with data users have been recognized by a number of NSOs as important not only for promoting data use, but also for improving data quality.



Most of the NSOs interviewed have cited processes in place to consult users about their statistical needs. User consultations are most commonly held at the beginning of each survey or statistical process, to inform survey design and dissemination plans. NSOs set up technical committees for specific surveys comprising sectoral users and experts. The dissemination phase of the survey also presents a good opportunity for NSOs to solicit user feedbacks.

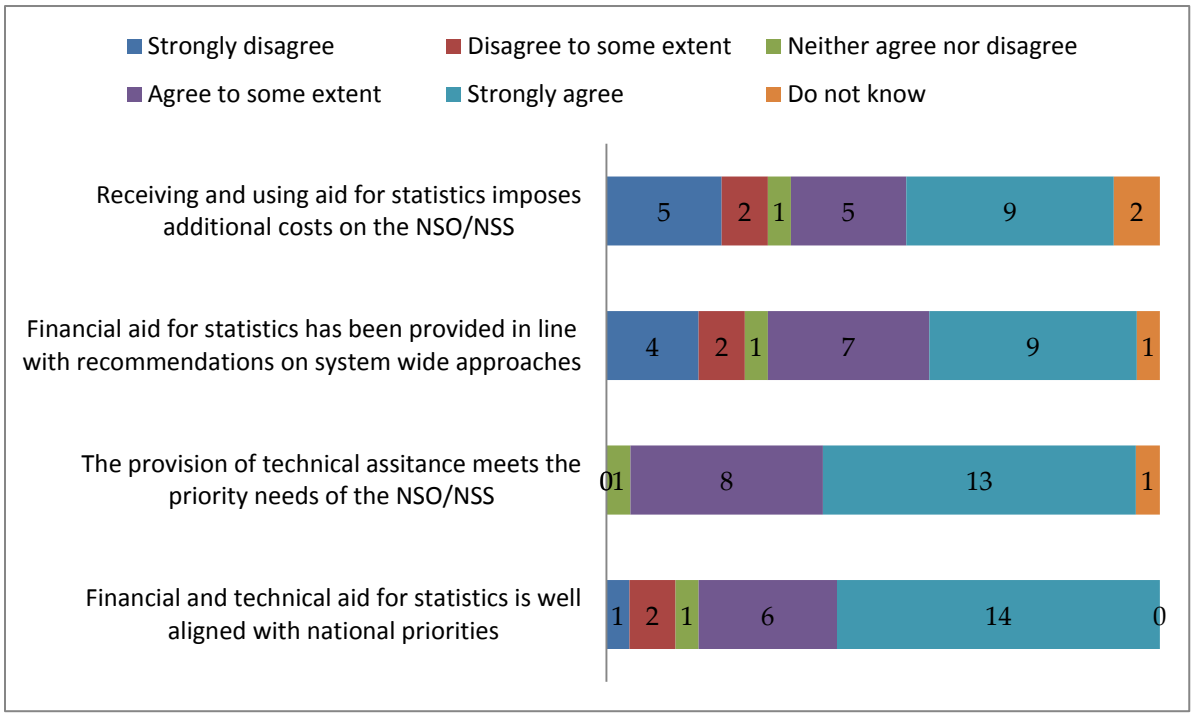
Besides, Bangladesh, Uganda, the Philippines and Malawi hold periodical user-producer dialogues. A few countries (Azerbaijan, Ghana, Colombia, Dominican Republic, Vietnam) conduct one-time or regular user satisfaction surveys to learn about the needs of data users. Colombia utilizes social networks to interact with users and identify specific research needs.

Some NSSs have set up more formal processes on the institutional level. For example, in Costa Rica, a National Statistics Advisory Council was established by Law to meet twice a year. Pakistan holds regular meetings of data user council comprising of national and international stakeholders. In Dominican Republic, a customer service unit in the documentation center (CENDOC) attends to user needs in person or online.

DANE PARA TODOS is a participatory approach which goal is to create a space dialogue (like seminars, meetings, workshops, etc) between information users and DANE. These dialogues allow the community to bring the information produced by the entity, the way it is carried out and to produce national and international technical standards. This initiative is based on the principle 15 in our National Code for Good Practice for Official Statistics: "Statistical Culture": The entities belonging to the NSS must create, promote and implement strategies for the strengthening of statistical culture. In particular, this initiative intends to implement processes to advice, educate and inform users with respect to statistical output and to encourage users to make a correct interpretation and use of official statistics. Besides it promotes the participation of associations, academia and industry organizations in the statistical activity.

Interacting with international processes

Aid in statistics



All but three countries agree that the current financial and technical aid for statistics is well aligned with national priorities as set out in the NSDS or other strategic plans. Almost all countries agree that technical assistance meets the priority needs of the statistical agency/system.

However, nine countries pointed out that financial aid for statistics has not been provided in line with a system-wide approach.

Box: Financial aid in statistics for Burundi

Financial contributions in statistics are not coordinated at all in Burundi. Each partner will finance one-time statistical activity as required by ad-hoc statistical data needs: large statistical surveys are conducted whenever a partner or a group of partner feels the need. With the implementation of the first NSDS, there was the idea to create a group of partners who would reflect together on all issues in the sector and put resources together in a basketball fund. Unfortunately, this group has not been possible due to lack of a partner that assumes leadership. The latest idea is to to create a statistical cluster within the Coordinating Group of Partners of Burundi, but it has not yet been materialized.

Box: additional cost occurred by aid in statistics

Colombia: Additional costs occur when the aid was sent to the DANE which in turn has to hire people to manage or spend the amounts, and manage bank accounts and expenses. Sometimes the resources are contracted with projects but not enough. Although the additional costs are not very high, it is better if the costs can be directly taken on by the donor. (Daniel Rodriguez Asesor Dirección DANE)

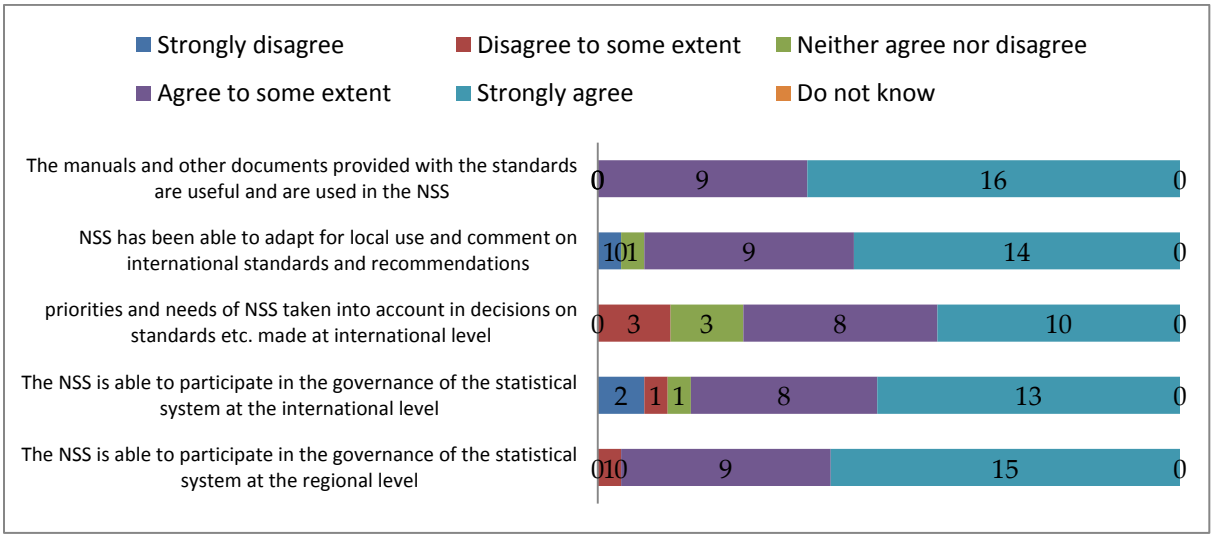
Philippines: Additional costs entail 1) man hours spent by staff in doing the work outside their regular working hours; office space, utilities, equipment used for implementing the additional projects; and 2) Cost of institutionalizing/continuing the Project after it has been completed. The PSA Makati (NSCB) has always committed that projects be part of its regular activities once these are completed.

Nigeria: Depending on the nature of assistance provided, in some instances, assistance is given in the form of workshops, training or even surveys. Donors don't always cover all the expenditure items, particularly when it comes to logistical arrangements. It is extremely difficult to NSI to make additional funds available to cover such expenses. Some expenditure items might sound unnecessary for a donor but for the NSI it is very important to make the extra logistical provisions to enable the job to be done successfully.

Furthermore, a number of countries pointed out that receiving and using aid for statistics imposes additional cost on the NSO or the NSS.

Involvement in regional and international processes

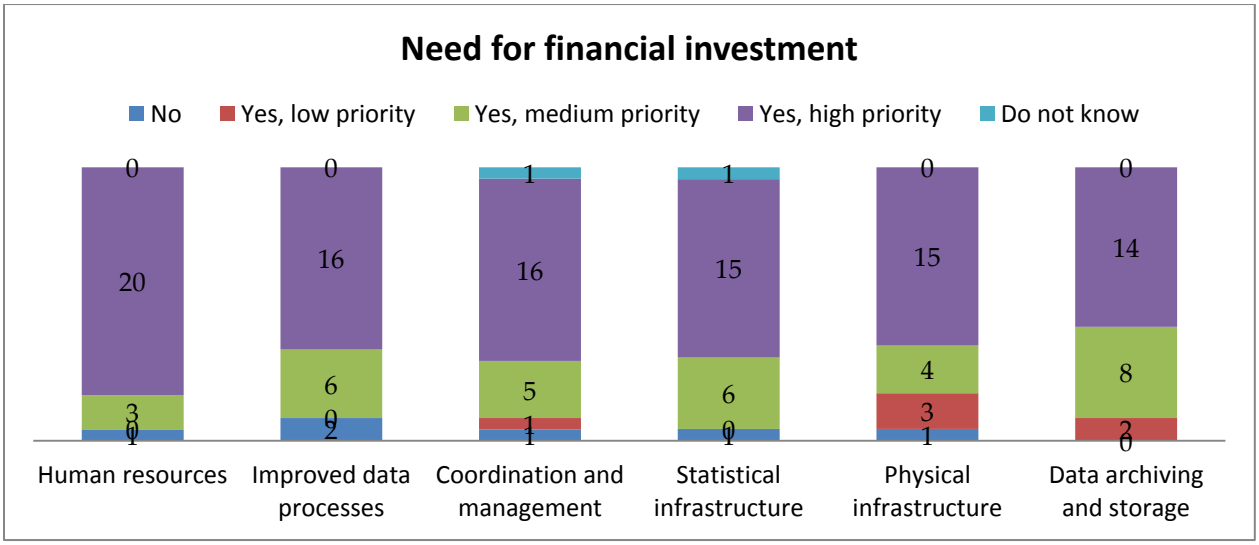
All but one NSO agreed that they are able to participate in the governance of the statistical system at the regional level; all but two are able to participate in the government of international statistical system. With a few exceptions, the majority of countries agree that priorities and needs of NSSs are taken account in the decisions made at the international levels. Almost all countries have been able to adapt for local use international standards and recommendations, and found the manuals provided useful.



Needs for assistance and innovation

Financial investment

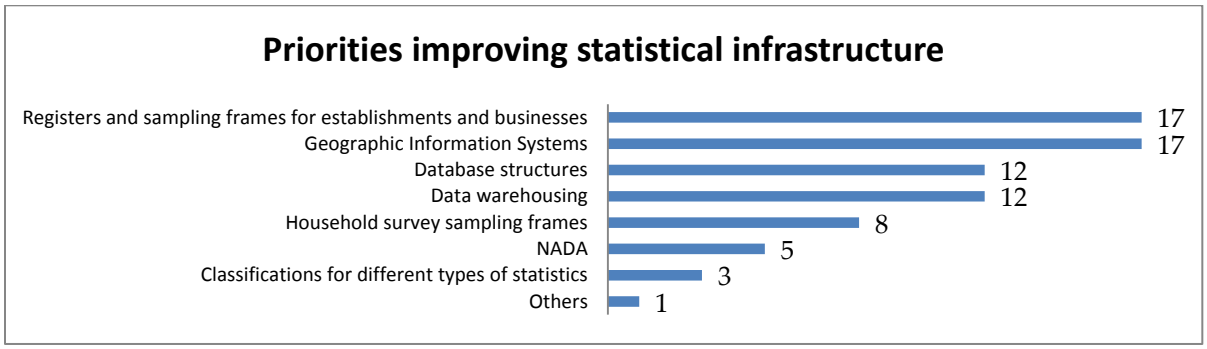
Over the next five years, the vast majority of the countries surveyed consider financial investment in *human resources* the top priority.



The need for investment in *improving data processes* include on the one hand, the development and application of ICT tools and infrastructure in data collection, capture, processing, analysis and dissemination, and metadata management; on the other hand, the redesign/improvement of statistical production processes, standards and management. It also entails funding needed for producing statistics for new indicators.

The demand for investment in *coordination and management* is concentrated on the resources needed for designing and implementing existing processes, such as the NSDS, quality assurance frameworks and legal frameworks. More specifically, the NSOs pointed to the resources needed for capacity development of sectoral- and local-level statistical units, and for strengthening links among members of the NSS. Some also mentioned the resources required for organizational reforms.

Statistical infrastructure is another area requiring financial investment. Among various aspects of statistical infrastructures, *registers and sampling frames for establishments and businesses*, as well as the *Geographic Information System* are considered by most countries the priority.



Still more than half of the NSOs interviewed expressed need for investment in physical infrastructure. Eight countries reported that the physical infrastructure is currently inadequate, including, by World Bank ratings, lower capacity countries such as DR Congo, Gabon, Burundi, Trinidad and Tobago, and Ghana, as well as relatively medium/high capacity countries (80 percentile) such as Costa Rica, Malawi, and Nigeria. Botswana, Gabon, Malawi, and Nigeria also expressed inadequate staff access to

Box: Mexico INEGI integrates GIS information

Current satellite images allow to obtain information from various land areas, continuous, near real-time and in great detail, which is valuable for the study of Earth systems and the impact on human activities. The images provide a nearly instantaneous panoramic, with different resolutions: some allow us to observe an entire hemisphere every fifteen minutes, allowing us to follow events such as hurricanes, others are of such high resolution that you can see details for specific locations assessments and / or man-made, as these are developed.

Images taken at different times, ever closer, let discern different types of crops, and to monitor the occupation of agricultural land for other uses.

They have also become an important tool for society as allow the pinpointing of disaster-affected populations and determine the geographical context of their environment. It is essential to have information on the geographical situation when there are natural hazards, to locate the availability of drinking water, roads and the affected areas. Satellite information is a reliable tool to quickly assess the situation and damage on the ground.

In Mexico, recently, through the joint effort of the Ministry of the Navy (SEMAR) and the National Institute of Statistics and Geography (INEGI), a virtual station of very high resolution satellite images (EVISMAR) was established, with the aim of acquire images for processing and use to support the development of the functions of the two organizations and distributed to the various agencies of the Federal Public Administration and bodies of other levels of government and educational institutions and research for tasks of generating geographic information, land use planning, environmental impact assessment, among many other applications.

At INEGI very high resolution images are used for:

- The generation of topographic information scale 1:20 000.
- Geostatistical Framework Update.
- Identification of land polygons for censuses and agricultural surveys.
- Identification of state and municipality political–administrative boundaries
- Production and updating of information on Geology, Soils, Hydrology, Land Use and Vegetation, Wetlands.
- Location of the inventory of the island territory.
- Classification of land cover
- Care and disaster prevention.
- Development of orthoimages and Digital Elevation Models.

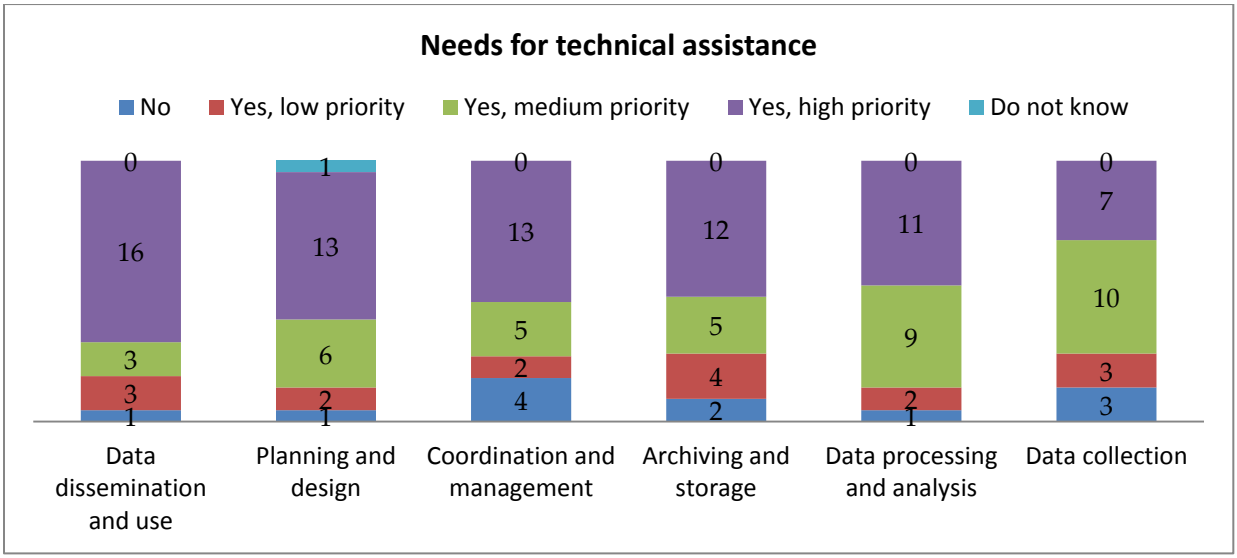
Sources:

- *Einar Bjorgo, Francesco Pisano, Joshua Lyons and Holger Heisig. Using genes to im sat é lite., 2008*
- *Geoscience and Remote Sensing, IEEE Transactions on (Volume: 45, Issue: 9). Sept. 2007*
- *The National Academy of Sciences, Last Updated: 04-03-2011*
- *Í to secrete Corps. http://www.semar.gob.mx/s/informacion-sector/ciencia/evismar.html*

computers.

Technical assistance

Technical assistance in *data dissemination and use* is considered a top priority by 16 out of the 22 countries surveyed. More specifically, countries requested assistance in establishing dissemination policies, applying ICT and dissemination tools, as well as better utilizing media and social media. This echoes the priorities previously identified for improving data access and use and their need for capacity development in ICT.

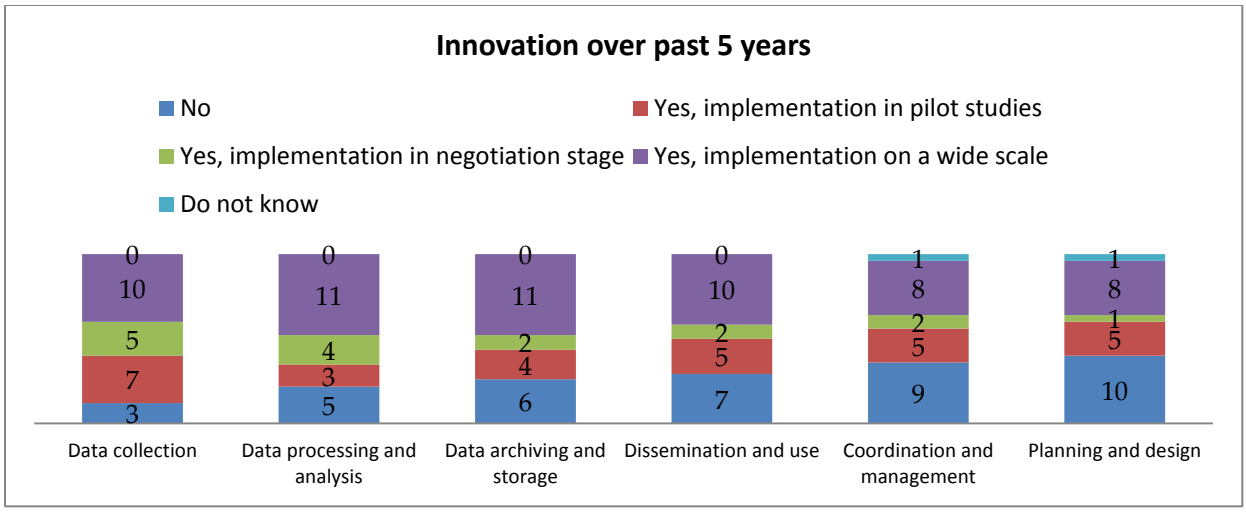


Planning and design of statistical processes is another area where countries seek technical assistance, although the specific demand ranges from assisting with the design of statistical processes for new data sources, application of ICT, to improving qualities. The various responses to this question confirm the urgent need to prepare national statistical systems for the proliferating data sources and technologies and increasing demand, and the varying nature of the challenges faced by each country.

For technical assistance with data processes, from data collection, processing, analysis to archiving, NSOs focused on the need for capacity development and skills training in order to be able to apply ICT solutions and develop more efficient and integrated processes for data production.

Innovation

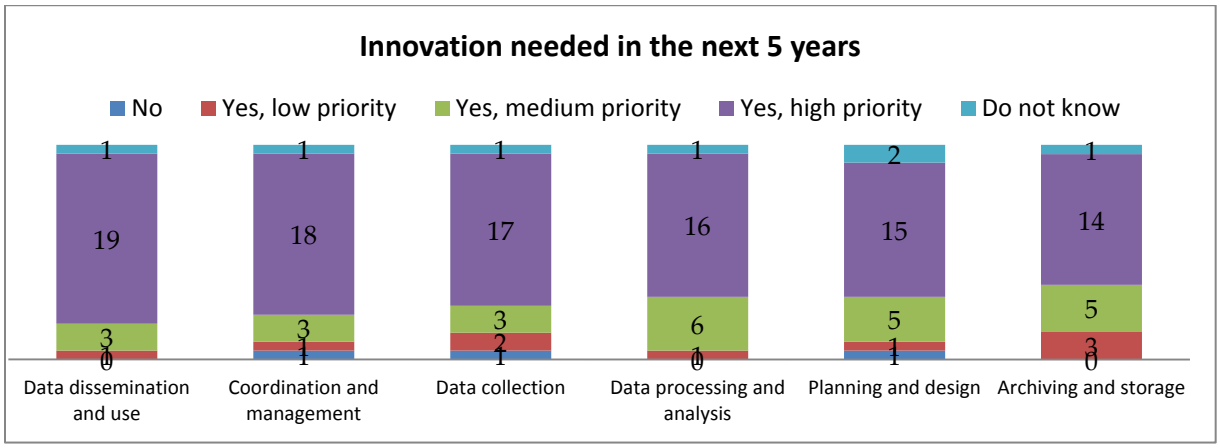
The most prevalent innovations adopted by countries over the past five years are new *data collection* modes using mobile devices and tablets. Tools for more efficient data capture, processing, as well as new methodologies for data analysis were also cited by the majority of the NSOs surveyed. Tools and platforms for data dissemination, such as the National Data Archive (NADA), have been adopted by a majority of the countries surveyed to help promote data dissemination and archiving. In addition, countries have cited innovative approaches to promoting data dissemination and use through workshops and training activities targeted at users.



Needs for innovation over the next five years is particularly concentrated in *data dissemination and use*, which are also the priority areas for ICT application and technical assistance as revealed before. The specific needs include tools and platforms for easy access and effective use of social media.

Among other data production processes, Colombia and Costa Rica raised the need for planning and designing new statistical processes to facilitate coordination and accommodate new data sources and technologies. For data collections, as countries continue to adopt and promote CAPI, they also call for technologies and innovative tools for data capture, particularly application in the areas of economics statistics, and integration of GIS information. Similarly, countries look for new and integrated tools and information management systems, accompanied with new standards and best practices, for automating data processing and analysis, along with new statistical methods for computing new indicators. For data archiving and storage, a number of countries listed data warehousing as a priority need.

On the system level, countries called for innovative approaches to *coordination and management*, focused on effective ways for implementing the frameworks and mechanisms currently being set up (such as NSDS and statistics laws and policies), particularly ways for strengthening statistical planning, financing, human resource management and the monitoring and quality assurance process. These results echo the needs for technical assistance as revealed in the previous section.



Appendix A. List of countries which the survey was sent to

Region	*Country*	*Type*
Africa	Liberia	Desk
	Djibouti	Desk
	Burundi	In-depth
	Democratic Republic of the Congo	In-depth
	Ethiopia	Desk
	Chad	Desk
	Madagascar	Desk
	Cote d'Ivoire	Desk
	Gabon	Desk
	Botswana	Desk
	Mozambique	Desk
	Mali	
	Senegal	
	Tanzania (United Republic of)	Desk
	Cabo Verde	In-depth
	Malawi	Desk
	Nigeria	Desk
	Ghana	Desk
	South Africa	Desk
	Uganda	Desk
Asia/ Pacific	Lao People's Democratic Republic	Desk
	Vanuatu	Desk
	Nepal	Desk
	Timor-Leste	Desk
	Bangladesh	In-depth
	Samoa	Desk
	Viet Nam	Desk
	India	Desk
	Sri Lanka	Desk
	Pakistan	Desk
	Philippines	In-depth
	Azerbaijan	Desk
LAC	Guatemala	In-depth
	Costa Rica	Desk
	Guyana	Desk
	Haiti	Desk
	Paraguay	Desk
	Peru	Desk
	Plurinational State of Bolivia	Desk
	Colombia	Desk
	Trinidad & Tobago	in-depth
	Dominican Republic	Desk
	Mexico	Desk