



# Completion Report

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**PUBLIC**

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Technical Assistance Cluster Number: 0022  
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## Key Indicators for Asia and the Pacific 2018–2020

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## TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE COMPLETION REPORT

<b>TA Cluster Number, Country, and Name:</b> TA 0022-REG: Key Indicators for Asia and the Pacific 2018—2020		<b>Amount Approved:</b> \$3,000,000 TA 9244 (Subproject 1): \$1,000,000 TA 9409 (Subproject 2): \$1,000,000 TA 9659 (Subproject 3): \$1,000,000	
		<b>Revised Amount:</b> \$2,950,000 TA 9244 (Subproject 1): \$950,000 TA 9409 (Subproject 2): \$1,000,000 TA 9659 (Subproject 3): \$1,000,000	
<b>Executing Agency:</b> Asian Development Bank (ADB)	<b>Source of Funding:</b> Technical Assistance Special Fund (TASF V and TASF 6)	<b>Amount Undisbursed:</b> \$262,917.36 (as of 31 March 2022)	<b>Amount Used:</b> \$2,687,082.64 (as of 31 March 2022)
<b>TA Approval Date:</b> TA 0022 – 5 September 2016 TA 9244 – 25 November 2016 TA 9409 – 25 October 2017 TA 9659 – 22 November 2018	<b>TA Signing Date:</b> TA 0022 – 5 September 2016 TA 9244 – 25 November 2016 TA 9409 – 25 October 2017 TA 9659 – 22 November 2018	<b>TA Completion Date</b>	
		<b>Original Date:</b> TA 9244 – 31 March 2020 TA 9409 – 31 March 2021 TA 9659 – 31 December 2021 <b>Financial Closing Date:</b> TA 9244 – 1 October 2020 TA 9409 – 31 March 2022 TA 9659 – 23 March 2022	<b>Latest Revised Date:</b> TA 9409 – 31 December 2021 <b>Number of Extensions:</b> TA 9409 – 1
<b>TA Type:</b> TA 9244 (Subproject 1): Research and development TA TA 9409 (Subproject 2): Knowledge and support TA TA 9659 (Subproject 3): Knowledge and support TA		<b>TA Arrangement:</b> TA cluster with Subprojects 1 to 3: TA 9244, TA 9409, and TA 9659	

### Description

The technical assistance (TA) cluster is comprised of three TA subprojects encompassing production of the 2018–2020 Key Indicators for Asia and the Pacific (KI) and Asian Development Outlook (ADO). The TA cluster supported the following activities: (i) preparation of background research papers for ADO, (ii) continued data collection from national, international, and ADB sources and modernization of ADB database systems such as the Statistical Database System (SDBS, now Key Indicators Database or KIDB), (iii) publications in hard copy and online versions of KI including the production of statistical tables for Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), country and regional trends, global value chains (GVCs) and special supplements, and (iv) consultation workshops for knowledge sharing and dissemination of key results and policy recommendations. As necessary, background research papers were to be published through appropriate vehicles chosen to maximize the dissemination and impact of the analyses conducted (e.g., blogs, policy briefs, journal publications, and/or edited volumes).

### Expected Impact, Outcome, and Outputs

The expected impact was to enhance evidence-based policy making, investment decisions, and project design in ADB's developing member countries (DMCs). The expected outcome was to sustain the use of KI data and analysis by DMC officials, economic researchers, civil society, and other users. The TA cluster supported the (i) preparation of background research papers for ADO; (ii) continued data collection from national, international, and ADB sources plus modernization of ADB database systems such as the SDBS, now KIDB; (iii) publication of KI (print and online versions), including the production of statistical tables for SDGs, country and regional trends, GVCs, and special supplements; and (iv) workshops for knowledge sharing and dissemination of key results and policy recommendations. Background research papers will be published through appropriate vehicles to maximize the dissemination and impact of the analyses conducted, e.g., policy briefs, journal publications, edited volumes, and/or as special supplements to the KI.

### Implementation Arrangements

ADB was the executing agency, while Development Economics and Indicators Division (ERDI), now the Statistics and Data Innovation Unit (EROD-SDI), was the implementing division/unit. ERDI then was composed of economists and

statisticians but with the Economic Research and Regional Cooperation Department (ERCD) reorganization that resulted in creation of EROD-SDI, among other changes, the economists were transferred to another division of ERCD. As former ERDI economists were leading and/or assisting in the background papers for ADO, funding from the TA cluster was also used by other ERCD divisions to finish the tasks and activities.

Almost all planned activities were delivered. The international and national consultants have satisfactory rating and have provided technical expertise on the KI main publication and special supplement, ADO/ADO Update (ADOU) theme chapter, Basic Statistics, GVCs, and KIDB. Originally, the TA envisioned the engagement of 72 person-months of international consultancy services and 501 person-months of national consultancy services for the TA cluster. Actual inputs resulted in a total of about 41 person-months of 35 international individual and firm consultants, and 834 person-months of 116 national individual consultants were engaged in accordance with the guidelines on consulting services. Resource persons were also engaged to provide expertise on statistical capacity building, equity and credit markets, and global value chain. The engagement is equivalent to 7 person-months of 6 individual resource persons.

### Conduct of Activities

The TA cluster comprised three TA subprojects that mainly supported the production of KI 2018–2020 and special supplements, as well as background papers for ADO/ADOU theme chapters. The TA cluster supported the following activities: (i) preparing background analytical papers of ADO/ADOU, (ii) drafting and finalizing of KI main publication and special supplement, (iii) generating awareness through Basic Statistics brochure, (iv) procuring and accessing survey data for the Portal for Statistics Resources (StatPortal), and (v) developing the new platform for KIDB. The TA also supported the maintenance and infrastructure of the multiregional input-output table database that facilitated the production and analysis of global value chains-related statistics for 25 economies in Asia and the Pacific.

The cluster TA produced 23 background papers for two theme chapters of the ADO Update—ADOU 2019 (*Fostering Growth and Inclusion in Asia's Cities*) and ADOU 2021 (*Transforming Agriculture in Asia*)—which delved into: (i) agriculture, (ii) food insecurity, (iii) urbanization and dynamic cities, (iv) GVCs, (v) gender, (vi) climate change, and (vii) innovative technologies like remote sensing. Key findings on ADOU 2019 background papers were that the link between urbanization and economic dynamism is not assured and a number of experts have raised concerns about the nature of urbanization in developing economies. The papers also focused on the key constraints that may prevent Asian cities from playing their role as engines of growth and job creation. On ADOU 2021 background papers, it was mentioned that as income increases, consumer preferences have shifted away from starchy staples which reflected to dietary diversity. Moreover, urban and cross-border migration have caused men away from the agriculture sector and leaving agricultural production to women and the old. As coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic disrupted trade and food supply chains, there are concerns over food security and the papers examine opportunities and challenges facing the agriculture sector in Asia.

The KI main publications and special supplements were completed in time for their launches. KI 2018 was launched on 10 September 2018. The main focus was on the SDGs and also on the summary of existing methods for collecting land area, production, and yield data in the region, including ways to address measurement errors using remote sensing technology by showcasing results from methodological research activities undertaken in three countries: the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Thailand, and Viet Nam. In 2019, the 50th edition of KI, a dissemination workshop was conducted in ADB Headquarters on 10 September 2019. The insightful discussion was on the future of data and official statistics and on why computer-assisted personal interviewing (CAPI) is a better alternative to the traditional pen and paper interviewing method, particularly in the context of nationally representative surveys. Moreover, EROD-SDI launched a data storytelling and data visualization challenge featuring data from the Key Indicators for Asia and the Pacific. The 51st edition of KI was launched on 10 September 2020 and aside from the key trends in development indicators and SDGs, the initiatives in the Philippines and Thailand on innovative data sources such as satellite imagery and artificial intelligence to complete conventional methods to enhance the granularity of poverty statistics were also featured.

In addition to existing dissemination channels through which KI data are published, crowdsourcing stories based on KI 2020 data like storytelling and visualization were launched in time for the World Statistics Day in October 2020. These activities assisted in promoting awareness about KI and provided insights on alternative ways of presenting data featured in KI. The remittance data from KI 2020 was featured in The Committee for the Coordination of Statistical Activities "*How COVID-19 Is Changing the World: A Statistical Perspective Volume II*".

Basic Statistics 2018, 2019, and 2020 were prepared in time for the ADB Annual Meeting. The data were for 46 developing economies in Asia and the Pacific on development indicators tracking progress toward the Sustainable Development Goals. The publication was also expanded starting 2019 to include Niue.

StatPortal is one of the remaining legacy databases (e.g., in Oracle) and can only be accessed if users have secured access to the ADB network. In line with this, StatPortal has been migrated to SharePoint for easy sharing of datasets. On the average, the StatPortal has around 240 page visits and 24 survey data requests, per year. Some national statistics offices (NSOs) and other data source agencies share the public-use files of population census, labor force survey, household income and expenditure survey, etc. to EROD-SDI for free. However, there are still NSOs who provide survey data for a fee.

The SDBS was revamped as KIDB in 2019 to feature a new look and feel and additional functionalities (e.g., data visualization and links to KI main publication tables). The KIDB work in moving to Azure Cloud started in 2020, wherein it was then programmed in PHP8 with MySQL/MariaDB, with front-end interfaces built using VueJs 3 framework and TailwindCSS. Moreover, KIDB has a public-facing REST API, which will allow public users to query data and retrieve results in XML and JSON formats. The API allows machine-to-machine data transmission without manual intervention and adheres to Statistical Data and Metadata eXchange (SDMX) format, which is the internationally agreed standard for statistical data exchange.

The TA cluster had three minor changes (i.e., one each per subproject) in implementation arrangements and the following activities were approved on (i) revision of the end date of subproject 2, (ii) realignment of funds, (iii) additional person-months for the international and national consultancy, (iv) engagement of a consulting firm through single source selection method, and (v) conduct of special dissemination and promotional activities (e.g., data storytelling and visualization challenge). Another change worth mentioning was the reorganization of ERCD, which caused delay and the TA not being able to meet some targets or performance indicators (e.g., publishing of op-ed).

#### Technical Assistance Assessment Ratings

Criterion	Assessment	Rating
Relevance	The TA cluster is highly relevant as the intended outcome of sustained use of KI data and analysis by DMC officials, economic researchers, civil society, and other users was fully aligned with ADB's strategic agenda of promoting inclusive growth and managing for development results. KI remains and continues to be at the top 25 of the most downloaded publications in ADB.	Highly relevant
Effectiveness	The TA cluster is highly effective as it delivered the expected outcome and outputs. The three subprojects produced the KI main publications and special supplements, as well as ADO knowledge outputs, in time for their launches. The performance indicators set in the DMF for the outcomes were almost all achieved. Further, most of outputs were highly achieved and exceeded the expected baseline even though the pandemic happened while the TA cluster was being implemented. The project team made sure to address some of the issues on data dissemination and sharing to adopt in the current situation.	Highly Effective
Efficiency	The TA cluster is highly efficient and there are no overruns. The TA cluster utilized 91% of its budget. All the TA subprojects under the cluster were well-managed and there were no delays in implementation. Further, the remaining funds for TA subproject 1 was cancelled (\$50,000) and was used to support ADB's initiatives related to COVID-19.	Highly efficient
<b>Overall Assessment</b>	The TA cluster is rated highly successful. There was one performance indicator (e.g., publishing of op-ed) where the targets were not met due to organizational changes arising from the reorganization in ERCD. But, overall, the TA cluster achieved the development of evidence-based policies in the region (e.g., use of innovative methods in measuring agriculture production and poverty and alternative solution in data collection through computer-assisted personal interviewing).	Highly successful
<b>Sustainability</b>	The TA cluster is most likely sustainable as it supported the production of KI which is one of ADB's flagship publications and stakeholders (e.g., ADB staff, NSOs, and other institutions) continued to be interested in and have a need for the knowledge product.	Most likely sustainable

### Lessons Learned and Recommendations

Design and/or planning	TA cluster approach has been effective but close monitoring of funds is needed to better implement the activities for each subproject.
Implementation and/or delivery	There were three minor changes in TA implementation. Better planning on the research work should be looked into. Cost sharing of funds within ERCD due to reorganization of ERCD in 2019 caused some difficulty in monitoring the activities and funds. It will be good to have a monitoring mechanism in place, e.g., quarterly report from project team and updates on the TA activities.
Management of staff and consultants	Experienced difficulty in managing consultants as the TA funds were shared across all ERCD divisions. There is a need for timely reporting of accomplished tasks and on funds utilized. One of the improvements in the cluster TA KI 2021–2023 is the quarterly reporting of funding allocation and submission of outputs including turnover reports.
Knowledge building	The use of rolling period (e.g., 3-year planning on what the supplement publication will be) is a good practice. Staff and consultants who are involved in KI have been very active in promoting the knowledge product through various disseminating platform like Facebook. However, there is still a need to increase dissemination on social media like Twitter and LinkedIn.
Stakeholder participation	The TA's main stakeholders are statisticians and economists. Wider consultation and communication are needed with the stakeholders and international communities (e.g., disseminating and sharing of outputs in platform like <a href="#">Data Integration Community of Practice</a> , <a href="#">Asia-Pacific Stats Café Series</a> ).
Partnership	The TA engaged Economic Research Institute for ASEAN and East Asia (ERIA) to build datasets on Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP) trade in services commitments and baseline measures. The datasets assisted policy makers and other stakeholders to identify policy priorities and implementation strategies for RCEP services provisions, which is key in accomplishing the research work under the TA cluster.
Replication and/or scaling up	Continued support in KI publication and improvement for KIDB is essential to better provide evidence-based policy making, investment decisions, and project design in ADB's DMCs. Continue to conduct outreach activities to inform DMC officials, economic researchers, civil society, and other users on the key trends and innovative methodologies in statistics.
Post-TA financial resource	KI is one of the flagship publications of ADB and has been one of the most downloaded publications, hence there is a need for continuous financing to produce the publication and its corresponding supplements.
Other lessons	Not applicable

### Follow-up Actions

There is a need to coordinate more closely with DOC in measuring the impact of the publications produced under KI TA projects. It will also be beneficial for EROD-SDI to know the user profile of those who downloaded the publications. EROD-SDI should continue to explore the use of ADB social media platforms to promote the knowledge products.

Regional dissemination workshops should be looked into to promote the knowledge products and to show gratitude to statistical partners on their continued support to Key Indicators. Moreover, the Key Indicators special supplement should carry on with the tradition of showcasing the statistical capacity building outputs that feature the research work and activities in the technical assistance conducted in Asia and the Pacific. Further, on StatPortal, EROD-SDI should coordinate closely with NSOs and partner with ADB resident missions on how to acquire survey data in a timely manner.

Moreover, on the citations to *Key Indicators* made by DMC officials and/or policy makers and non-ADB researchers within 3 years after dissemination activities, this performance indicator will be revisited to guide future design of similar projects.

#### Prepared by:

Stefan Schipper

#### Designation and Division:

Senior Statistician, EROD-SDI, ERCD



## DESIGN AND MONITORING FRAMEWORK

<b>Impact</b> Enhanced evidence-based policy making, investment decisions, and project design in ADB's DMCs.		
<b>Results Chain</b>	<b>Performance Indicators with Targets and Baselines</b>	<b>Achievements</b>
<b>Outcome</b> Sustained use of Key Indicators data and analysis by DMC officials, economic researchers, civil society, and other users	By 2020: a. Key Indicators is referred to in 50 regional media citations per year Baseline (median of 2012–2014): 42 Subproject 1: 45 Subproject 2: 47 Subproject 3: 50	Mostly achieved. Key Indicators for Asia and the Pacific media citations are as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 2018 had 10 media stories/citations</li> <li>• 2019 had 6 stories/citations</li> <li>• 2020 had 51 stories/citations</li> </ul>
	b. <i>Key Indicators</i> is cited in 30 major newspapers and publications per year Baseline (median of 2012–2014): 16 Subproject 1: 20 Subproject 2: 25 Subproject 3: 30	Mostly achieved. Key Indicators for Asia and the Pacific media citations are as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 2018 had 10 media stories/citations</li> <li>• 2019 had 6 stories/citations</li> <li>• 2020 had 51 stories/citations</li> </ul>
	c. 11 citations to <i>Key Indicators</i> made by DMC officials and/or policy makers and non-ADB researchers within 3 years after dissemination activities Baseline: Not applicable Subproject 1: 7 Subproject 2: 9 Subproject 3: 11	Mostly achieved.  The Key Indicators special chapter or supplement on CAPI released in 2019 was recognized by Sri Lanka and Viet Nam. In 2020, the results based of the KI special supplement on poverty mapping using satellite imagery was well received by the Philippines and Thailand.  Moreover, there are other organizations which promoted the use of KI in 2018 and there were 3 links from think-tanks. In 2019 and 2020, 5 and 3 links from think-tanks and international organizations, respectively.  There is also a need to revisit the performance indicator and include a better mechanism to track the information.
<b>Outputs</b> 1. Research papers and statistics for <i>Key Indicators</i> prepared and published	By 2020: 1a. 15 or more background papers written 2015 baseline: 5 per year Subproject 1: 5 papers Subproject 2: 5 papers Subproject 3: 5 papers	Highly achieved. The background papers were mostly for the Asian Development Outlook which were funded under the TA cluster and the numbers are as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In 2018, there were 10 background papers.</li> <li>• In 2019, there were 6 background papers.</li> <li>• In 2020, there were 7 background papers.</li> </ul>
	1b. Nine or more blog posts released 2015 baseline: 1 per year Subproject 1: 3 Subproject 2: 3 Subproject 3: 3	Achieved. Nine blogs were released from 2018–2020. Four blogs written in 2018 while in 2019 and 2020, there were 2 and 3 blogs, respectively.
	1c. Two or more op-eds <sup>a</sup> released per year 2015 baseline: 1 per year Subproject 1: 2 Subproject 2: 2 Subproject 3: 2	Mostly achieved as there was 3 op-eds, 1 released in 2019 on jobs and 2 in 2020 on urbanization and wellness.
	1d. Three <i>Key Indicators</i> reports published 2015 baseline: 1 per year	Highly achieved. From 2018 to 2020, there were 2 releases each year of the Key Indicators e.g., main publication and special supplement.

Results Chain	Performance Indicators with Targets and Baselines	Achievements
	Subproject 1: 1 Subproject 2: 1 Subproject 3: 1	
	1e. At least 17,500 web downloads per year of various publications related to <i>Key Indicators</i> work 2015 baseline: 16,000 per year Subproject 1: 16,500 downloads Subproject 2: 17,000 downloads Subproject 3: 17,500 downloads	Highly achieved. The publication has always been in the top 25 list of downloaded publications from 2018 to 2020. Based on DOC's analytics, the downloads for Key Indicators 2018 were at 15,625. Downloads for 2019 and 2020 were 21,148 and 27,333, respectively.  DOC also provided the statistics on page views: (i) 2018 at 33,240, (ii) 2019 at 28,930, and (iii) 2020 at 29,733.
	1f. At least nine background papers published either as a report, working paper series, and/or policy brief or journal paper Baseline: 3 per year Subproject 1: 3 Subproject 2: 3 Subproject 3: 3	Achieved. One policy brief was written under the TA cluster. There were 3 economic papers written under subproject 1 and 1 economic paper under subproject 2. There were 3 journal papers published under subproject 3.
	1g. At least one edited volume published every 3 years Baseline: Not applicable Subproject 1: 0 Subproject 2: 1 Subproject 3: 0	Achieved. Aside from the background research papers of ADO publications, the ADOU 2019: Fostering Growth and Inclusion in Asia's Cities was published.
2. Development of ADB statistics portal, SDBS, and related data systems implemented and upgraded	By 2020: 2a. 41,500 annual hits for statistics portal 2014–2015 baseline: 40,000 Subproject 1: 40,500 Subproject 2: 41,000 Subproject 3: 41,500	Mostly achieved as statistics portal included all databases e.g., Basic Statistics, StatPortal, SDBS intranet version, InfrAsia+, and SPI, Monitoring of databases was migrated in Webtrends <sup>b</sup> starting June 2017. Hence, the annual hits mentioned in the performance indicator is not comparable to the baseline used for 2014–2015.  The parameter given in the tool is the number of visits and page views. There were 25,880, 26,282, and 19,780 visits for 2018, 2019, and 2020, respectively.
	2b. 2,700 annual hits for SDBS 2014 baseline: 2,400 Subproject 1: 2,500 Subproject 2: 2,600 Subproject 3: 2,700	Highly achieved. SDBS is now called Key Indicators Database (KIDB). Monitoring of KIDB was in Webtrends until 9 September 2019, which measures the number of visits. Starting 10 September 2019, Google Analytics was used, and this provides number of events as metric. The analytics provided is for internet version. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 2018 visits at 8,841</li> <li>• 2019 visits at 5,448 (in Webtrends until 9 September 2019) and events 11,364 (in Google Analytics)</li> <li>• 2020 events 32,797</li> </ul>
	2c. New SDBS interface developed and implemented Baseline: Not applicable Subproject 1: Features validated Subproject 2: Phase 1 implemented Subproject 3: Fully implemented	Achieved. SDBS, now KIDB, has been migrated from Oracle platform to Azure Cloud. A new user-friendly front end for KIDB has been realized. Under subproject 1, the SDBS platform was evaluated and new features on data collection and review process were planned. In subproject 2, the new look and feel of the database was introduced and was rebranded as

Results Chain	Performance Indicators with Targets and Baselines	Achievements
		KIDB during the launch of the 50th edition of Key Indicators.  For subproject 3, KIDB functionalities for data collection were fully implemented (e.g., KISTudio). Additional feature on Statistical Data and Metadata eXchange (SDMX) and application programming interface (API) for automated data exchange was also introduced in KIDB. Also, KIDB is now hosted in Azure Cloud.
3. Workshops for knowledge sharing and dissemination conducted	By 2020: 3a. Three or more <i>Key Indicators</i> preparation or consultation workshops conducted 2015 baseline: 1 per year Subproject 1: 1 workshop Subproject 2: 1 workshop Subproject 3: 1 workshop	Achieved. The workshops conducted under the TA cluster were not just consultative workshops but also provided capacity building to the stakeholders.  There were 3 workshops held in 2018. In 2019, 2 workshops were conducted, while in 2020, 1 workshop was organized.
	3b. Five dissemination workshops per year 2015 baseline: 5 Subproject 1: 5 presentations Subproject 2: 5 presentations Subproject 3: 5 presentations	Highly achieved. There were 22 dissemination workshops conducted under the TA cluster - 5 in 2018, 13 in 2019, and 4 (virtual and video) in 2020. The workshops also included training on GVC, supply and use tables and input-output tables.

### Actual Key Activities with Milestones

#### 1. Subproject 1

Output 1: Research papers and statistics for *Key Indicators* prepared and published

- 1.1. Engage consultants (November 2016–April 2020)
- 1.2. Draft, edit, and publish background papers (November 2016–April 2020)
- 1.3. Generate statistical tables (January 2018–September 2018)
- 1.4. Draft, review, and edit *Key Indicators* contents (June–September 2018)
- 1.5. Finalize and disseminate publications (*Key Indicators* reports) (September 2018–March 2019)

Output 2: Development of ADB statistics portal, SDBS, and related data systems implemented and upgraded

- 2.1 Engage consultants (November 2016–April 2020)
- 2.2 Identify priority areas for modernization (October 2017–June 2018)
- 2.3 Implement improvements or upgrades to SDBS and statistics portal (July 2018–October 2018)
- 2.4 Update *Key Indicators* mobile application AsiaData (August 2017–February 2019)

Output 3: Workshops for knowledge sharing and dissemination conducted

- 3.1 Engage resource persons (January 2017–December 2017)
- 3.2 Conduct preparation workshop (January 2018)
- 3.3 Conduct *Key Indicators* launch (September 2018)
- 3.4 Hold series of academic launches and other dissemination workshops (September 2018–March 2019)

#### 2. Subproject 2

Output 1: Research papers and statistics for *Key Indicators* prepared and published

- 1.1 Engage consultants (October 2017–December 2021)
- 1.2 Draft, edit, and publish background papers (December 2018–December 2021)
- 1.3 Generate statistical tables (January 2019–September 2019)
- 1.4 Draft, review, and edit *Key Indicators* contents (June–September 2019)
- 1.5 Finalize and disseminate publications (*Key Indicators* reports) (September 2019–March 2020)

Output 2: Development of ADB statistics portal, SDBS, and related data systems implemented and upgraded

- 2.1 Engage consultants (January 2018–December 2021)
- 2.2 Identify priority areas for modernization (July 2018–September 2019)
- 2.3 Implement improvements or upgrades to SDBS (now KIDB) (November 2018–December 2021)

Output 3: Workshops for knowledge-sharing and dissemination conducted

- 3.1 Engage resource persons (January 2018–December 2018)
- 3.2 Conduct preparation workshop (January 2019)
- 3.3 *Key Indicators* launch conducted (September 2019)
- 3.4 Hold series of academic launches and other dissemination workshops (September 2019–March 2020)

**3. Subproject 3**

Output 1: Research papers and statistics for *Key Indicators* prepared and published

- 1.1 Engage consultants (November 2018–December 2021)
- 1.2 Draft, edit, and publish background papers (December 2019–December 2021)
- 1.3 Generate statistical tables (January–September 2020)
- 1.4 Draft, review, and edit *Key Indicators* contents (June–September 2020)
- 1.5 Finalize and disseminate publications (*Key Indicators* reports) (September 2020–March 2021)

Output 2: Development of ADB statistics portal, SDBS, and related data systems implemented and upgraded

- 2.1 Engage consultants (January 2020–December 2021)
- 2.2 Identify priority areas for modernization (October 2019–December 2021)
- 2.3 Implement improvements or upgrades to SDBS (now KIDB) (January 2020 to December 2021)
- 2.4 Update *Key Indicators* mobile application AsiaData (did not update)

Output 3: Workshops for knowledge-sharing and dissemination conducted

- 3.1 Engage resource persons (January 2019–December 2021)
- 3.2 Conduct preparation workshop (January 2020)
- 3.3 Conduct *Key Indicators* launch (September 2020)
- 3.4 Hold series of academic launches and other dissemination workshops (September 2020–March 2021)

**Actual Inputs**

Asian Development Bank: \$2,687,082.64

(Technical Assistance Special Fund [TASF V and TASF 6])

TASF V TA 9244 (Subproject 1): \$897,385.59

TASF 6 TA 9409 (Subproject 2): \$932,847.65

TASF 6 TA 9659 (Subproject 3): \$856,849.40

ADB = Asian Development Bank, ADO = Asian Development Outlook, ADOU = Asian Development Outlook Update, API = application programming interface, DOC = Department of Communications, DMC = developing member country, IT = information technology, KIDB = key indicators database, SDBS = statistical database system, SDMX = Statistical Data and Metadata eXchange, TA = technical assistance, TASF = Technical Assistance Special Fund.

<sup>a</sup> An op-ed is a written piece of work typically published by a newspaper or magazine that expresses the opinion of a named author usually not affiliated with the publication editorial board.

<sup>b</sup> The migration was necessary to establish proper baseline of website analytics as Webtrends re: number of hits was outdated and not a reliable measure of website traffic and user behavior. Using Google Analytics to measure number of events on top of website traffic was a good move as the platform allows the tracking of user behavior on the website aside from the regular measure of visits and page views.

Source: Asian Development Bank.

## TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE COST

**Table A2.1: Technical Assistance Cost by Activity**  
(\$'000)

Item	Amount		
	Original	Revised <sup>a</sup>	Actual
1. Consultants	2,135.0	2,394.8	2,337.1
2. Goods	30.0	15.5	18.6
3. Training, seminars, and conferences	230.0	267.6	143.3
4. Surveys	322.0	90.2	90.2
5. Miscellaneous TA administration	50.0	106.5	97.9
6. Contingencies	233.0	75.4	0.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,000.0</b>	<b>2,950.0</b>	<b>2,687.1</b>

TA = technical assistance.

<sup>a</sup> Funds were partially cancelled under the last subproject ahead of its financial closing in order to recover unused funds for use in the coronavirus disease-related projects of the Bank.

Source: Asian Development Bank estimates.

**Table A2.2: Technical Assistance Cost by Fund**  
(\$'000)

		TASF	Total Cost
1.	Original	3,000.00	3,000.00
2.	Revised	2,950.00	2,950.00
3.	Actual	2,687.08	2,687.08
4.	Unused	262.92	262.92

TASF = Technical Assistance Special Fund.

Note: TA 9244 (Subproject 1) was financed under TASF V while TA 9409 (Subproject 2) and TA 9659 (Subproject 3) were funded through TASF 6.

Source: Asian Development Bank estimates.