Economic Commission for Africa
African Centre for Statistics

Commission Économique pour l'Afrique
Centre africain pour la statistique

Fifth Meeting of Directors General of NSOs, Palais des congrès de Yaoundé, Cameroun / 5ième réunion des Directeurs Généraux des INS, Palais des congrès de Yaoundé, Cameroun

African Statistical Newsletter
Bulletin d'information statistique

Volume 5 Issue Numéro **1**

March Mars **2011**

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« The Africa Charter on Statistics will serve not only as a legal instrument to regulate statistical activity but also as a tool for advocacy and the development of statistics in Africa. It stands as a code of professional ethics and best practices for the exercise of the profession of statistician in Africa. The Charter also beckons African policy makers to base the formulation, monitoring and financial resources".

His Excellency Jean Ping, Chairperson of the African Union Commission

« La Charte Africaine sur les statistiques servira non seulement d'instrument juridique pour réglementer les activités statistiques, mais aussi d'outil de promotion et de développement de la statistique en Afrique. Elle s'érige en code de déontologie et de bonnes pratiques pour l'exercice de la profession de statisticien en Afrique. La Charte sert également de guide aux décideurs africains dans la formulation, le pilotage et la gestion des ressources financières ».

Son Excellence Jean Ping, président de la Commission de l'Union Africaine

From the Director, ACS - Message du directeur du CAS

Dimitri Sanga, Director
African Centre for Statistics

Esteemed readers,

As we are publishing this edition of the Newsletter, the African statistical fraternity is still shaken with the news of the passing away of one its members: the Director General of the Instituto Nacional de Estatística (INE) of the Republic of Angola, Ms. Maria Ferreira. On behalf of the staff of the African Centre for Statistics (ACS), the African Statistical Coordination Committee (ASCC), and the entire African statistical fraternity, I wish to reiterate and convey my heartfelt condolences to the bereaved family of our late sister and the entire staff of the INE Angola during these difficult times. Ms. Ferreira leaves us in a moment when we are working together under the ASCC aegis and the leadership of the Angolan Government to revamp the statistical function of her country to enable it efficiently support the ongoing reconstruction and development efforts. May her soul rest in peace!

During the third week of February 2011, statistician across the world converged to New York to attend the 42nd session of the United Nations Statistical Commission (UNSC). Following the observed trend during the last decade, African countries' attendance is still on a positive trend as more than 24 countries participated in the session. As you are aware, the Commission is the apex entity of the global statistical system that brings together member States' Chief Statisticians from around the world. It is the highest decision making body for international statistical activities especially with respect to the setting of statistical standards, the development of concepts and methods and their implementation at the national, regional, and international levels. Building on the successful preparations for the 41st session, African countries met on 19 February in New York with the aim to take stock of the implementation of the recommendations of the 2010 meeting and to finalize the preparations of the 42nd session. There are coverage of both the UNSC and the African Group meeting in this issue of the Newsletter.

Following the successful organization of the first ever conference of African Ministers Responsible for Civil Registration in August 2010, the main Pan African institutions namely the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (ECA), the African Union Commission (AUC) and the African Development Bank
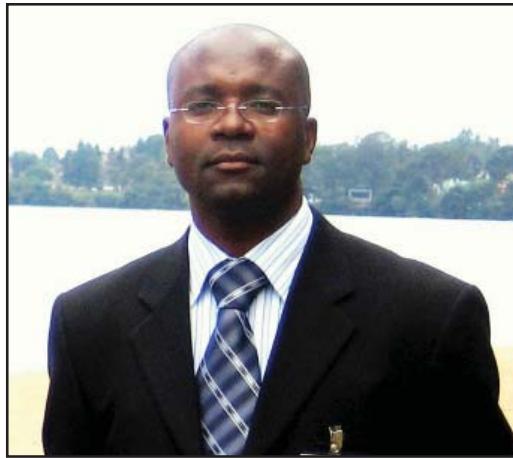
Honorables lecteurs,

Tandis que nous publions ce numéro du Bulletin, la Fraternité statistique africaine est une fois de plus sous le choc avec la nouvelle du décès de l'un ses membres : la Directrice générale de l'Instituto Nacional d'Estatística (INE) de la République d'Angola - Mme Maria Ferreira. Au nom du personnel du Centre africain pour les statistiques (CAS), du Comité de Coordination statistique africain (CCSA) et de la Fraternité statistique africaine dans son ensemble, je tiens à réitérer et transmettre mes plus sincères condoléances à la famille endeuillée de notre regrettée sœur et à tout le personnel de l'INE en ces pénibles circonstances. Mme Ferreira nous a laissé au moment ou nous travaillions ensemble sous l'égide du CCSA et le leadership du gouvernement angolais à la réorganisation de la fonction statistique du pays, lui permettant de soutenir efficacement la reconstruction en cours et les efforts de développement. Puisse son âme reposer en paix !

Au cours de la troisième semaine de février 2011, les statisticiens du monde entier ont convergé vers New York pour assister à la 42e session de la Commission statistique des Nations Unies (CSNU). Par rapport à la tendance observée lors de la dernière décennie, la fréquentation des pays africains reste sur une tendance positive, plus de 24 pays ayant participé à la session. Comme vous le savez, la Commission est l'entité de référence du système statistique mondiale, réunissant les statisticiens en chef des États membres de partout dans le monde. Il s'agit de l'organe décisionnel le plus élevé pour les activités statistiques internationales, en particulier pour l'établissement des normes statistiques, le développement des concepts et méthodes et leur mise en œuvre aux niveaux national, régional et international. S'appuyant sur les avancées de la 41e session, les pays africains se sont réunis le 19 février à New York pour faire le bilan de la mise en œuvre des recommandations de la réunion de 2010 et finaliser les préparatifs de la 42e session. Les réunions de la Commission statistique et du groupe des pays africains sont rapportées dans ce numéro du Bulletin d'information statistique.

Après l'organisation réussie de la toute première Conférence des ministres africains chargés de l'enregistrement des faits d'état civil en août 2010, les principales institutions panafricaines à savoir la Commission économique des Nations Unies pour l'Afrique (CEA), la Commission africaine de l'Union (CUA) et la Banque africaine de développement (BAfD) en collaboration avec le Fonds des Na-

From the Director, ACS - Message du directeur du CAS

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(AfDB) in collaboration the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and the Health Metrics Network organized an Expert Group Meeting (EGM) from 17 to 21 January 2011 in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. The EGM aimed at translating the resolutions of the ministerial conference into an actionable plan of action with the objective to support the improvement of Civil Registration and Vital Statistics (CRVS) systems in African countries. It therefore aimed at reviewing and finalizing the proposed medium-term regional CRVS plan; preparing action plans for the implementation of the resolutions of the ministerial conference; developing strategies for sustaining the ongoing political commitment of governments in improving CRVS in Africa; promoting the level of involvement of partners in the current initiatives of reforming and improving CRVS in Africa; and proposing regional assessment and reporting tools. The EGM is well covered in this edition of the Newsletter.

The continent witnessed a number of statistical capacity building activities as captured through a number of interesting articles including the following: the Meeting of Director Generals of African National Statistical Offices (NSOs); the Use of Digital Techniques for Census Cartography and Data Processing; the 18th Inter Agency and Expert Group Meeting on the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) Indicators; the Workshop on Environment Statistics; and the Workshop on MDG Monitoring in Africa.

Under news and events, there is an announcement of the passing away of our late colleague Maria Ferreira, profiles of newly appointed two colleagues who recently joined the ACS.

The featured NSO for this edition is the Ethiopian Central Statistical Agency. You will find a profile containing useful information on this country's NSO in this edition.

We continue to encourage the statistical community in Africa and outside the continent to send us articles and any information of interest to the statistical development of the continent for publication in the Newsletter. Readers and contributors might also consider sending us reactions to and feedback on the materials we publish.

Finally, we are providing in this and future issues the editorial policy of the Newsletter, which provides guidance on how to prepare and submit an article for publication.
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tions Unies pour la Population (FNUAP), le Fonds des Nations Unies pour l'enfance (UNICEF) et le réseau de métrologie sanitaire (de l'OMS) ont organisé une réunion d'experts (EGM) du 17 au 21 janvier 2011 à Addis-Abeba (Éthiopie). L'EGM visait à traduire les résolutions de la Conférence ministérielle de 2010 en un plan d'actions avec l'objectif d'appuyer l'amélioration des systèmes d'enregistrement et de statistiques des faits d'état civil dans les pays africains. Il s'agissait ainsi : d'examiner et de finaliser le projet de plan à moyen terme régional concernant l'état civil ; de préparer les plans d'action pour la mise en œuvre des résolutions de la Conférence ministérielle ; d'élaborer des stratégies pour la poursuite de l'engagement politique en cours des gouvernements dans l'amélioration des systèmes d'état civil en Afrique ; de promouvoir le niveau de participation des partenaires dans les initiatives en cours pour réformer et améliorer les systèmes d'état civil en Afrique et de proposer des outils d'évaluation et de suivi régionaux. Le contenu de l'EGM est couvert dans cette édition du Bulletin d'information.

Le continent a bénéficié de plusieurs activités de renforcement des capacités statistiques décrites dans un certain nombre d'articles intéressants, dont les suivants : la réunion des directeurs généraux des instituts nationaux de statistique (INS) africains ; l'utilisation des techniques numériques de cartographie de recensement et de traitement des données ; la 18e réunion Inter agences et celle du groupe d'experts sur les indicateurs du millénaire pour le développement (OMD) ; l'atelier sur les statistiques de l'environnement, et l'atelier sur le suivi des OMD en Afrique.

Dans le cadre des nouvelles et des événements, il y a l'annonce le décès de notre collègue fin Maria Ferreira, la publication des profils de deux collègues qui ont récemment rejoint le CAS.

L'INS vedette de cette édition est l'Agence de statistique centrale éthiopienne : vous trouverez un profil contenant des informations utiles sur l'INS ce pays dans cette édition.

Nous continuons d'encourager la communauté statistique en Afrique et à l'extérieur du continent a nous envoyer des articles ainsi que les informations concernant le développement de la statistique en Afrique pour publication dans le Bulletin. Les lecteurs et contributeurs peuvent également envisager de nous envoyer leurs réactions et commentaires sur les documents que nous publions.

Enfin, vous trouverez, à la fin du Bulletin, les éléments en définissant la politique éditoriale, autant d'indications sur la façon de préparer et de soumettre un article pour publication.
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II. Fifth Meeting of Directors General of NSOs - 5ᵢᵉᵐᵉ réunion des Directeurs Généraux des INS

Fifth Meeting of Directors General of NSOs: Towards Harmonization of Statistics in Africa Yaoundé, Cameroon, 14 to 16 December 2010

Yeo Dossina, African Union Commission

The Fifth Meeting of Directors General of NSOs was attended by: Benin, Burundi, Cameroon, Djibouti, Egypt, Guinea Conakry, Equatorial Guinea, Chad, Uganda, Senegal, Morocco, Tunisia, Côte d'Ivoire, Mali, Niger, Republic of Congo, Democratic Republic of Congo, Mozambique, Madagascar, Somalia, Seychelles, Togo and South Africa. ECCAS, ECOWAS, CEN-SAD, SADC, IFORD, Makerere University, Afristat, Eurostat, PARIS21, ILO, ECA, UNICEF, African Development Bank and African Union Commission were also in attendance.

The Director General of the National Institute of Statistics of Cameroon recalled the decision taken by the Kampala summit on the Implementation of the African Charter on Statistics and called participants to engage in fruitful exchange of views to arrive at a consensus on the mechanism for implementation of SHaSA and its various pillars, particularly the strategy for implementation of SNA 2008, the action plan of the global strategy on agricultural statistics, the action plan on civil registration and vital statistics.

Mr. Pali Lehohla, Chairperson of African Symposium for Statistics Development underscored the need for capacity building and civil registration and vital statistics. Concluding, he reminded the Directors General that it was their responsibility to endow NIS with adequate staff by recruiting young statisticians to ensure sustained production of statistics.

PARIS21 representative highlighted the need for AU Member States to sign and ratify the African Charter on Statistics to enable it to come into force. The representative informed the meeting that PARIS21will continue to support African countries in furtherance of their National Strategy for the Development of Statistics, and the African Union, in the implementation of the Charter.

AfDB representative, Mr. Olivier, focused on the objectives of the meeting which centred on the definition of the mechanisms for implementation of SHaSA. Mr. Olivier indicated that AfDB provided significant financing towards statistics development programmes in Africa in general, and statistics development in the context of the MDG's gender and agriculture.

The representative of ECA, Mr. Sanga, dwelt on the following areas: (i) statistics capacity building in Africa; (ii) implementation of Marrakech Action Plan for Statistics; (iii) programme for the general survey of human habitat and population in Africa; and (iv) systems of civil registration

and vital statistics. He highlighted the need for coordination to ensure implementation of these programmes.

The representative of the AU Commission focused his intervention on the decision of the Heads of State and Government on implementation of the Charter and called upon the Directors General to take the measures necessary to ensure its signing and ratification. He further emphasised the need for collaboration between the three Pan-African Institutions in the coordination of statistics activity in the continent. In conclusion, he outlined the technical and financial support provided by partners such as Eurostat, PARIS21 and UNICEF to the AU towards its statistics activities.

Finally, the Minister of Economy, Planning and Regional Development of the Republic of Cameroon, extended words of welcome to all the participants. He dwelt on the importance of the agenda items which, he emphasized, would enable Africa to put in place harmonized statistics produced on time to evaluate its development programmes. He expressed hope that the meeting would come up with pertinent conclusions, and then declared open the Fifth Meeting of the Committee of Directors General of National Institute of Statistics.

The meeting

Strategy for the Harmonization of Statistics in Africa

Status of integration in Africa

AU Commission indicated that progress had been achieved in the implementation of the Abuja Treaty by the RECs, but that the latter were faced with numerous difficulties including countries' multi-membership of RECs; lack of physical infrastructure and the absence of coordination mechanism at national and continental levels. To remedy these difficulties and make the integration process visible at regional and continental levels, the presenter informed the meeting about the adoption of the Minimum Integration Programme (MIP). He also stated that several priority sectors had been identified over the period 2009-2012, including harmonization of statistics for evaluation of MIP implementation. He further informed the participants that 2 sectoral meetings had been convened in Nairobi and Lilongwe this year to adopt the first action plan for implementation of the MIP.

European Union experience in statistics harmonisation

Eurostat emphasized the need for statistics harmonization to be linked to the process of European integration. The presenter stated that political and economic integration was the engine of the process; he went on to explain the various stages of statistics harmonization adopted by Eurostat as well as their merits and demerits. The presenter further indicated that the advantage of Eurostat resides in the fact that all the decisions approved by the European Council and Parliament are binding on Member States, which is not yet the case in

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the African Union. Concluding, he stated that statistics harmonization was a long process and that it was needful to set realistic objectives.

In the ensuing discussion, the meeting highlighted the importance of linking the process of statistics harmonization to that of African integration and underscored the importance of financing the integration. Participants called on the African Union to intensify its efforts so as to communicate more with all the stakeholders on the status of progress of the integration process in Africa.

Strategy, Implementation mechanism and Plan of action

AU Commission presented the strategy for the harmonization of statistics in Africa (SHaSA) and its implementation mechanism. He highlighted the importance of statistics in the monitoring and evaluation of the progress accomplished in the implementation of the integration process initiated by African leaders since the 60s. He also presented the strategic themes of SHaSA structured around the following: (i) Produce quality statistics for Africa; (ii) Coordinate the production of quality statistics for Africa; (iii) Build sustainable institutional capacities for African statistics system; and (iv) inculcate a culture of quality decision-making. The presenter also described the coordination mechanism comprising specialized technical groups, adding that coordination of these groups with the countries as lead agencies, is ensured by Pan-African institutions. The AUC representative further informed the meeting that the Committee of Directors General of NIS was responsible for the overall implementation of the strategy and reports to the Conference of Finance, Planning and Economic Development Ministers jointly organized by the AU and ECA as well as to the Assembly of Heads of State and Government.

Pillars of SHaSA

African strategy for implementation of the System of National Accounts 2008

AfDB presented the Africa's strategy for implementation of the SNA 2008. He informed participants that the strategy was adopted by the Assembly of the Union in Kampala, Uganda, in July 2010. He then went on to present the conclusions of the meeting of the working group on national accounts held from 13 to 14 December 2010.

Action Plan for implementation of the Global Strategy on agricultural statistics

AfDB presented the action plan for implementation of the global strategy on agricultural statistics. He indicated that the objective of the global strategy was to define a framework and methodology to improve agricultural and food statistics to serve as a guide for policy analysis and decision-making in the 21st century. He also presented the three pillars of the strategy as well as the technical components and governance structure

of the African action plan for implementation of the strategy. The AfDB Representative further presented the activities to be undertaken from now to the end of 2011. In conclusion, the presenter stated that the action plan was in the process of finalization for use in the meeting of the United Nations Commission for Statistics in February 2011.

Action Plan of the Working Group on training (AGROST)

ECA presented the action plan of the working group on training. He indicated that AGROST was a permanent forum for exchange of information and good practices in respect of FS and HR development, with the primary objective of coordinating the initiatives and activities for support to FS and HR development in Africa. He then went on to inform the meeting that the action plan covers the period 2011-2013 and comprises two components: (i) programme for statistics training in Africa; and (ii) the training component of the action plan for implementation of the global strategy on agricultural and rural statistics. The presenter also outlined the various activities around which training would be articulated and briefed participants about the mobilization of resource to ensure effective implementation.

Labour Market Information System in Africa (LMIS)

AUC made a presentation on the project for labour market information system harmonization. He recalled the concerns expressed by the Heads of State and Government regarding the persistent employment and labour statistics deficit, which hampered the definition of relevant employment policies as well as their satisfactory monitoring and evaluation. The presenter indicated that the project was intended to put in place a harmonized conceptual and methodological framework to improve employment policy formulation in Africa as well as the monitoring and evaluation of such policies. He further stated that the approach for the harmonization framework was based on common definitions, terminologies and concepts consistent with international standards, common methodologies and a set of four categories of indicators on (i) labour, social insurance and employment; (ii) productivity; (iii) poverty and labour market status; and (iv) labour market information systems governance. He informed participants that UNDP provides support to the Commission for the elaboration of a minimum list of employment, labour and professional training indicators and the development of a harmonized framework for manpower survey.

Implementation of the NEPAD/PIDA initiative Support infrastructure Statistics Programme

AfDB made a presentation on the implementation of the PIDA support infrastructure statistics programme. He highlighted the importance of infrastructure in combating poverty and in economic growth. He spelt out the objectives of the project which was to establish a database for evaluation of the im-

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provements in infrastructure services and to serve as guide for investment policies. The presenter further outlined the various sectors in which the data would be gathered and then went on to present the stages of the project and the mechanism that the AfDB intends to put in place to obtain and validate the data for the purpose of monitoring the implementation of the Programme for Infrastructure Development in Africa (PIDA).

AfricaInfo Database

AUC presented the AfricaInfo database, adding that the key objective of AfricaInfo was to enable AUC and the RECs to have statistical information to monitor and evaluate the integration process at regional and continental levels. He then presented the various features of the database as well as the possible Tables and Graphs that the database could generate.

National Statistics Systems Peer Review: The Case of PARIS21 and Eurostat Good Practice Code

PARIS21 and Eurostat presented their peer review experiences. The PARIS21 Representative stated that his institution relied on a list of indicators developed in the context of NSDS implementation and the principles enshrined in the African Charter on Statistics. He expressed the wish that the AU would appropriate the process and pursue the review in all African countries. The Representative of Eurostat for his part stated that the review within the European Statistics System was based on the code of good practices, the equivalent of the African Charter on Statistics. The presenter further stated that several reviews had been conducted covering the entire European Statistics System.

The Conclusions of the 6th African Symposium for Statistics Development (ASSD)

Statistics South Africa made the presentation on the conclusions of the Sixth African Statistics Development Symposium which was held in Cairo, Egypt, in November 2010. He indicated that the next five symposia would focus on civil registration and vital statistics, and highlighted the importance of conducting the General Survey on Human Habitat and Population (GSHP) in Africa.

Preparation of the 2011 Meeting of United Nations Commission on Statistics

ECA made a presentation on the 2011 meeting of the United Nations Commission on Statistics. He highlighted the importance of the meeting, adding that it is at the sessions of the United Nations Statistical Commission that statistics standards are defined. He further stated that Africa should get itself in readiness ahead of the holding of this important meeting. In this regard, he invited African countries and institutions to take appropriate measures to finalise Africa's common positions on the themes for the meeting.

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**5ième réunion des Directeurs Généraux des INS:
Vers l'harmonisation des statistiques en Afrique
Yaounde, Cameroun; 14 - 16 décembre 2010**

Yeo Dossina, Commission de l'Union Africaine

Ont pris part à la rencontre, les représentants du Benin, Burundi, Cameroun, Djibouti, Egypte, Guinée Conakry, Guinée équatoriale, Tchad, Uganda, Sénégal, Maroc, Tunisie, Cote d'Ivoire, Mali, Niger, Republic of Congo, République Démocratique du Congo, Mozambique, Madagascar, Somalie, Seychelles, Togo, Afrique du Sud. Les Communautés économiques régionales et les organisations représentées étaient: CEEAC, CEDEAO, CEN-SAD, SADC, IFORD, Université de Makeree, Afristat, Eurostat, PARIS21, ILO, CEA, UNICEF, Banque africaine de développement et Commission de l'Union africaine.

Dans son mot de bienvenue, le Directeur Général de l'INS du Cameroun a rappelé la décision prise par le Sommet de Kampala (Ouganda) sur la mise en œuvre de la charte africaine de la statistique. Il a invité chacun à des échanges fructueux afin d'aboutir à un consensus sur le mécanisme de mise en œuvre du SHaSA ainsi que ses différents piliers dont le SCN 2008, le plan d'action de la stratégie globale des statistiques agricoles, le plan d'action sur l'enregistrement et les statistiques des faits d'état civil, etc. Il a émis le souhait de voir les institutions panafricaines dotées des ressources financières et humaines pour la mise en œuvre effective de SHaSA.

Le président du Symposium pour le développement de la statistique en Afrique, M. Pali Lehohla, dans son intervention, a mis l'accent sur le renforcement des capacités ainsi que l'enregistrement et les statistiques des faits d'état civil. Il a terminé en rappelant aux DGs qu'il est de leur responsabilité de doter les INS du personnel adéquat en recrutant des jeunes statisticiens afin d'assurer durablement la production statistique.

Le représentant de PARIS21 a rappelé la nécessité de voir la Charte africaine de la statistique signée et ratifiée par les Etats Membres de l'UA afin qu'elle entre en vigueur. Il a informé la réunion que son institution continuera à appuyer les pays dans le cadre des stratégies nationales de développement de la statistique et l'UA dans la mise en œuvre de la charte.

Le représentant de la BAD, M. Olivier a focalisé son discours sur les objectifs de la réunion qui sont centrés sur la définition de mécanismes de mise en œuvre de ShaSA. Il a, par ailleurs, rappelé que la BAD accorde un financement important aux programmes de développement de la statistique en Afrique en général et particulièrement le développement des statistiques dans le cadre des OMD, du genre, de l'agriculture, etc.

Le représentant de la CEA, M. Sanga, a axé son intervention sur les domaines suivants : (i) le renforcement des capacités statistiques en Afrique ; (ii) la mise en œuvre du plan d'Action de Marrakech ; (iii) le programme des recensements généraux

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de la population et de l'habitat en Afrique ; et (iv) les systèmes d'enregistrement et de statistiques des faits d'état civil. Il a insisté sur la nécessaire coordination de leur mise en œuvre.

Le représentant de la Commission de l'UA s'est référé a la décision des chefs d'état et de gouvernement sur la mise en œuvre de la Charte. Il a invité les DG à prendre les mesures nécessaires pour la faire signer et ratifier. Il a insisté sur la collaboration entre les trois institutions panafricaines pour la coordination des activités statistiques sur le continent. Il a terminé son intervention en rappelant les appuis techniques et financiers apportés par les partenaires - Eurostat, PARIS21, UNICEF - à l'UA dans le cadre de ses activités statistiques.

La parole est revenue au représentant du Ministre de l'économie, du plan et de l'aménagement du territoire du Cameroun pour souhaiter la bienvenue à tous les participants. Il est revenu sur l'importance des points inscrits à l'ordre du jour en vue de permettre a l'Afrique de disposer de statistiques harmonisées et produites à temps pour évaluer ses programmes de développement. Après avoir émis le souhait que la réunion aboutisse à des conclusions pertinentes, il a déclaré ouverte la cinquième réunion du comité des Directeurs généraux des INS.

Déroulement de la réunion

Stratégie d'harmonisation des statistiques en Afrique

Etat de l'intégration en Afrique

Le représentant de la Commission de l'UA a exposé l'état de l'intégration en Afrique. Il a indiqué que des progrès ont été réalisés dans la mise en œuvre du Traité d'Abuja par les CER mais que celles-ci restent confrontées a de nombreuses difficultés parmi lesquelles figurent la multi-appartenance des pays; le manque d'infrastructure physique ; l'absence de mécanisme de coordination des niveaux national et continental. En vue de rendre visible le processus d'intégration aux niveaux régional et continental, le présentateur a informé la réunion de l'adoption du programme minimum d'intégration (PMI). Il a , indiqué que sur la période 2009-2012, plusieurs secteurs prioritaires ont été identifiés parmi lesquels l'harmonisation des statistiques en vue d'évaluer la mise en œuvre du PMI. Il a informé la réunion que deux rencontres sectorielles ont été organisées à Nairobi et à Lilongwe cette année pour adopter le premier plan d'action de mise en œuvre du PMI.

Expérience de l'Union européenne (UE) sur l'harmonisation statistique

Le représentant de l'UE a présenté l'expérience d'Eurostat en matière d'harmonisation statistique. Il a insisté sur l'arrimage de l'harmonisation statistique au processus d'intégration européenne et sur le fait que l'intégration politique et économique a été le moteur du processus. Il a, ensuite, expliqué les différentes stratégies d'harmonisation statistique adoptées par d'Eurostat ainsi que leurs avantages et inconvénients. En outre, il a souligné que l'avantage d'Eurostat est que toutes les décisions approuvées par le Conseil et le parlement européen contraignent les états membres à s'y conformer ; ce qui n'est pas encore le cas avec l'UA. Il a, enfin, indiqué que le processus d'harmonisation statistique est un processus long et qu'il est nécessaire de se fixer des objectifs réalistes.

Dans les discussions, la réunion a souligné l'importance d'arrimer le processus d'harmonisation statistique au processus d'intégration africaine et insisté sur l'importance du financement de l'intégration. La réunion a demandé à l'UA d'intensifier ses efforts en vue de communiquer davantage avec l'ensemble des parties prenantes sur l'état d'avancement du processus d'intégration en Afrique.

Stratégie, Mécanisme de mise en œuvre et Plan d'action

Le représentant de la Commission de l'UA a présenté la stratégie d'harmonisation des statistiques en Afrique (ShaSA) ainsi que son mécanisme de mise en œuvre. Il a souligné l'importance des statistiques dans le suivi et l'évaluation des progrès accomplis dans le processus d'intégration initié par les dirigeants africains depuis les années 60. Il a présenté les différents thèmes stratégiques du ShaSA : (i) Produire des statistiques de qualité pour l'Afrique ; (ii) Coordonner des statistiques de qualité pour l'Afrique ; (iii) Développer des capacités institutionnelles durables pour le Système statistique africain ; et (iv) Promouvoir une culture de prise de décisions de qualité. Il a décrit le mécanisme de coordination qui est composé de groupes techniques spécialisés dont les institutions panafricaines assurent la coordination avec des pays comme chefs de file. Le présentateur a informé la réunion que le Comité des Directeurs généraux des INS assure la mise en œuvre de la stratégie et fait rapport à la conférence des ministres des finances, du plan et du développement économique organisée par l'UA et la CEA ainsi qu'aux sommets des Chefs d'Etat et de gouvernement.

Les piliers du ShaSA

Stratégie africaine de misse en œuvre du SCN 2008

Le représentant de la BAD a exposé la stratégie africaine de mise en œuvre du SCN-2008, que a été adoptée par le sommet des Chefs d'Etat et de Gouvernement à Kampala, Ouganda, en juillet 2011. Il a, ensuite, présenté les conclusions de la réunion du Groupe de travail sur la comptabilité nationale qui s'est tenue les 13 et 14 décembre 2010.

Plan d'action de mise en œuvre de la Stratégie globale sur les statistiques agricoles

Le représentant de la BAD a présenté le plan d'action de la mise en œuvre de la Stratégie globale sur les statistiques agricoles. Il a indiqué que l'objectif est de définir un cadre et une méthodologie afin d'améliorer les statistiques agricoles et alimentaires en vue de guider l'analyse des politiques et la prise de décision . De plus, il a présenté les trois piliers de la stratégie ; et les composantes techniques et la structure de gouvernance du plan d'action. Il a présenté les différentes activités à entreprendre

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d'ici la fin de l'année 2011. Enfin, le présentateur a indiqué que le plan d'action sera finalisé pour la réunion de la Commission statistique des Nations unies en février 2011.

Plan d'action du Groupe sur la formation (AGROST)

En l'absence du Président du Groupe AGROST, la CEA a présenté le plan d'action du groupe de travail sur la formation. Il a indiqué qu'AGROST est un forum permanent d'échanges d'information et de bonnes pratiques liées à la FS et au développement des RH qui a pour objectif principal d'assurer la coordination des initiatives et activités relatives au soutien de la FS et au développement des RH en Afrique. Il a, ensuite, informé la réunion que le plan d'action couvre la période 2011-2013 et comprend deux programmes : (i) programme sur la formation statistique en Afrique ; et (ii) composante formation du plan africain de mise en œuvre de la stratégie globale sur les statistiques agricoles et rurales. Il a présenté les différentes activités autour desquelles la formation s'axera et informé l'assistance sur la mobilisation des ressources en vue d'assurer une mise en œuvre effective.

Système d'information sur le marché du travail Afrique

Le représentant de la CUA a présenté le projet d'harmonisation du système d'information sur le marché du travail. Il a rappelé les préoccupations des chefs d'Etat et de gouvernement au sujet des lacunes persistantes des statistiques sur l'emploi, qui entravent la définition de politiques d'emploi pertinentes ainsi que leur suivi et évaluation dans des conditions satisfaisantes. Il a indiqué que le projet ambitionne de mettre en place un Cadre conceptuel et méthodologique harmonisé pour améliorer la formulation de ces politiques en Afrique, leur suivi et évaluation. En outre, il a indiqué que l'approche du cadre d'harmonisation est basée sur des définitions, terminologies et concepts communs en accord avec les normes internationales, et un ensemble de quatre catégories d'indicateurs sur (i) le travail, la protection sociale et l'emploi ; (ii) la productivité ; (iii) la pauvreté et les statuts sur le marché du travail ; et (iv) la gouvernance des systèmes d'information sur le marché du travail. Il a informé la réunion que le PNUD appuie la Commission dans l'élaboration d'une liste minimale d'indicateurs sur l'emploi, le travail et la formation professionnelle ; et le développement d'un cadre harmonisé d'enquête emploi.

Mise en œuvre du Programme sur les statistiques de l'infrastructure en appui à l'initiative NEPAD/PIDA

Le représentant de la BAD a fait une présentation sur la mise en œuvre du programme statistique sur les infrastructures en appui en appui au PIDA. Il a souligné l'importance des infrastructures dans la lutte contre la pauvreté et la croissance économique. Il a donné l'objectif du projet qui consiste à établir une base de données pour évaluer les améliorations dans les services des infrastructures et guider les politiques d'investissement. Il a indiqué que les différents secteurs dans lesquels

les données seront collectées. Il a présenté les phases du projet ainsi que le mécanisme que la BAD compte mettre en place pour recueillir et valider les données aux fins de suivi la mise en œuvre du programme de développement des infrastructures en Afrique (PIDA).

La base de données AfricaInfo

Le représentant de la CUA a présenté la base de données AfricaInfo. Il a indiqué que l'objectif principal d'AfricaInfo est de permettre à la CUA et aux CER de disposer de l'information statistique pour le suivi et évaluation du processus d'intégration aux niveaux régional et continental. Il a, ensuite, présenté les différentes caractéristiques de la base de données ainsi que les tableaux et graphiques qu'elle peut générer.

Revue par les pairs des Systèmes statistiques nationaux : cas de PARIS21 et code de bonnes pratiques d'Eurostat

Les représentants de PARIS21 et d'Eurostat ont présenté leur expérience en matière d'évaluation par les pairs. Le représentant de PARIS21 a indiqué que son institution s'appuie sur une liste d'indicateurs développée dans le cadre de la mise en œuvre des SNDS et les principes de la Charte africaine de la statistique. Il a émis le souhait de voir l'UA s'approprier le processus et poursuivre les examens dans tous les pays africains. Quant au représentant d'Eurostat, il a indiqué que les examens au sein du système statistique européen s'appuient sur le code de bonnes pratiques, l'équivalent de la Charte africaine de la statistique. Il a poursuivi son intervention en indiquant que plusieurs examens ont été conduits couvrant l'ensemble du système statistique européen.

Conclusions du 6ième Symposium pour le développement de la statistique en Afrique ASSD)

Le Statisticien général de Statistics South Africa a fait un exposé sur les conclusions du sixième symposium pour le développement de la statistique en Afrique qui s'est tenu au Caire en Egypte en novembre 2010. Il a indiqué que les cinq prochains symposiums se focaliseront sur les systèmes d'enregistrement et de statistiques des faits d'état civil. Il a insisté également sur l'importance de la conduite des RGPH en Afrique.

Préparation de la Réunion de la Commission statistique des Nations unies (CSNU) de 2011

Le représentant de la CEA a rendu compte des préparatifs de la réunion de la CSNU de 2011. Il a insisté sur l'importance de la réunion en indiquant que c'est au cours des sessions de la Commission statistique des Nations unies que les standards statistiques sont définis. De plus, il a indiqué que l'Afrique doit se préparer avant la tenue de cette importante réunion. A cet égard, il a invité les pays et les institutions à prendre les dispositions nécessaires en vue de finaliser les positions communes africaines sur les différents thèmes retenus.

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Recommendations of the fifth Meeting of the Committee of DGs of NSOs

We, Directors-General of NSOs convened by the AUC, AfDB and ECA discussed the priority statistics and their harmonistion for the African Integration Agenda, in Yaoundé, Cameroon, from 14 to16 December, 2010.

Considered the Decision of Heads of State and Government of the Union that aims to accelerate the integration for a prosperous and united Africa within the global economic system;

Recognized that success of regional and continental integration in Africa is contingent upon the production, analysis and use of harmonized priority and high quality statistical information;

Took note of

The adoption of the SHaSA at the AU Executive Council in July 2010, Kampala, Uganda;

The implementation of the charter on statistics and

Commit the Statistics Unit at the AU to report back on progress regarding ratification of the Statistics Charter and implementation of the SHaSA to the next AU Summit in July 2011.

 In line with the Charter and SHaSA, we considered the following priority statistical areas for Africa's integration agenda:

i.   Status of integration in Africa which recognizes the important role of statistics and in particular priority statistics for the African Integration Agenda.

ii. Strategy for the Harmonisation of Statistics in Africa (SHaSA) and took note of the four strategic themes namely, to produce quality statistics for Africa, to coordinate the production of quality statistics for Africa, to build sustainable institutional capacity of the African Statistical System and to inculcate a culture of quality decicion-making.

iii. Africa Group on National Account whose objective is to implement the 2008 System of National Accounts and has generated a programme of action for 2011-2015 when AGNA should be fully implemented, in support of producing quality statistics for Africa.

iv. Global Strategy for the development Agricultural Statistics with the focus on prioritizing the role of agriculture and measurement of this critical resource in Africa in support of producing quality statistics for Africa.

v.   Africa Group on Statistical Training in support of building sustainable institutional capacity of the African Statistical System

vi.   Labor Market Information Systems (LMIS) in Africa Project in support of producing quality statistics for Africa

vii. Implementation of the Infrastructure Statistics Programme in support of producing quality statistics for Africa

viii. AfricaInfo database in support to inculcate a culture of quality decision-making

ix.   Peer Review Mechanism in support to coordinate the production of quality statistics for Africa and to inculcate a culture of quality decision-making

x.   6th Africa Symposium on Statistical Development in support of producing quality statistics for Africa

xi.   On Preparation for the UN Statistical Commission in support of coordinating the production of quality statistics for Africa

After extensive discussions of the above agenda items including considerations for statistical coordination capabilities of the AUC **We**, therefore, recommend the following:

On the Status of integration in Africa

Member States including the Committee of Directors General should be briefed regularly on the quest for and the status of integration agenda in Africa

On the Strategy for the Harmonization of the Statistics in Africa (SHaSA):

i.   Develop communication plan for advocacy and implementation of the SHaSA targeting

   a.   Policy Organs and Heads of State

   b.   Planning, Finance and Economy ministries

ii. Organize a meeting during the first quarter of year 2011 on the implementation plan of SHaSA with its content, outputs and timelines; and

iii. Strengthen the AUC statistical coordination capabilities

On African Group on National Account (AGNA)

i.   Prepare a common African project to implement the 2008 SNA for the 2011-2015 period by the 21 January 2011;

ii. Organise an additional evaluation of the status of production of national accounts and the capacity to implement the 2008 SNA which is an integral part of the aforementioned item by 15 January ,2011 at the latest,;

iii. AfDB, AUC, and UNECA should organize a round table involving all countries to discuss the first draft of the project;

iv. Gear advocacy towards mobilising financial resources to op-

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erationalise the 2008 SNA implementation strategy;

v. Mandate the AfDB AUC, and UNECA to directly invite AGNA members to the meetings;

vi. Request the AfDB, AUC, and UNECA to appoint AGNA regional coordinators before 31 December, 2010;

vii. Raise AGNA into a permanent working group on National Accounts like the inter- secretariat working group on national account at the global level;

viii. Request RECs to appoint sub- regional coordinators at their level;

ix. Have 2008 SNA as the theme for the 2011 African Statistical Day;

x.   Request countries to take necessary measures for the implementation of the strategy;

xi. Develop advocacy material and disseminate it among all stakeholders; for its appropriation;

On the Action Plan on the implementation of the Global Strategy for the development Agricultural statistics

i. Request the AfDB, UNECA, AUC and FAO, to take necessary steps that would ensure that the continental initiative of the SHaSA is linked to the global strategy of agricultural statistics;

ii. Review the technical components and governance structure of the implementation plan in order to ensure the link between the African integration priorities, including CAADP and programme on commodity markets;

iii. Include stakeholders such as users, analysts, planners, decision makers and scholars in the governance structure;

iv. Appropriate EU's offer of assistance on the implementation of global agricultural strategy;

v. Ensure proper coordination for the implementation of the action plan at national level and incorporate integration of these into the NSDS;

vi. Urge countries to advocate at national level including resource mobilization for the implementation of agricultural census; and

On the Plan of Action of AGROST

i. Welcome the action plan of the AGROST;

ii. Request the action plan to focus on the training of junior and young statisticians in order to create and sustain the NSS capabilities;

iii. Ensure training centers meet requirements for integration agenda and include them in the curriculum ; and

iv. Implement bursary and scholarships to needy students and in particular to those in countries that are in-conflict and emerging out of conflict.

On the Labor Market Information Systems (LMIS) in Africa Project

i. Request the AUC in collaboration with ILO, ECA, Afristat,

AfDB and EU to setup a steering committee of the (LMIS) project ;

ii. Request the AUC to promote platforms of technical assistance for African experts;

iii. Ensure the development and dissemination of a list of indicators for monitoring and implementation of LMIS framework; and

iv. Urge NSO's to integrate the LMIS into the NSDS;

On the Implementation of the Infrastructure Statistics Programme in support of the PIDA initiative

Align the implementation of Infrastructural Statistical Programme with SHaSA

On AfricaInfo database

i. Develop a five years (2011-2015) action plan for the implementation plan of AfricaInfo database and disseminate it widely;

ii. Commend UNICEF for providing technical and financial assistance and encourage them to continue doing the same in future; and

iii. Request UNECA and AfDB to support this initiative

On Peer Review Mechanism on NSS

i. Urge the AUC to implement the Peer Review Mechanism and ensure continental coverage within five years;

ii. Call upon PARIS21, World Bank, Eurostat, ECA, and AfDB to support the African Union in this initiative;

Outcome of 6th Africa Symposium on Statistical Development

i. The ASSD should monitor the commitment of countries to undertake census in the 2010 RPHCS and call upon heads of national statistics offices to work closely with the Health Metrics Network and other partners in the development of effective civil registration and vital statistical systems in their countries

ii. Call upon NSOs and development partners to provide support to countries undertaking census especially those emerging from conflicts

iii. Urge countries to avail household data in their possession to Pan-African institutions

On Preparation for the UN Statistical Commission 2011

i. Urge countries to finalise and avail their input prior to the upcoming February 2011 meeting of UN Statistical Commission

ii. Further urge countries to largely participate and make their contributions during this meeting

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II. Fifth Meeting of Directors General of NSOs - 5ième réunion des Directeurs Généraux des INS

Recommandations de la cinquième réunion du Comité des DG des INS

Nous, Directeurs- Généraux des INS réunis à Yaoundé (Cameroun) du 14 au 16 Décembre, 2010 sur convocation de la CUA, la BAD et la CEA pour discuter des statistiques prioritaires et leur harmonisation pour le compte du processus d'intégration africaine.

Considérant les décisions des chefs d'État et de Gouvernement de l'Union africaine qui visent à accélérer l'intégration pour une Afrique unie et prospère dans le système économique mondial;

Reconnaissant que le succès de l'intégration régionale et continentale en Afrique est tributaire de la production, l'analyse et l'utilisation des informations statistiques prioritaires harmonisées et de qualité;

Ayant pris note de la décision No EX.CL/Dec.565 (XVII) de la 17ème session ordinaire du Conseil Exécutif de l'UA en Juillet 2010, Kampala, Ouganda sur la mise en œuvre de la Charte africaine de la statistique adoptant la Stratégie pour l'harmonisation des statistiques en Afrique (SHaSA); et

Mandant l'Unité de statistique de l'UA de faire rapport sur les progrès réalisés sur la ratification de la Charte africaine de la statistique et la mise en œuvre de la SHaSA au prochain sommet de l'UA en Juillet 2011.

En conformité avec la Charte et SHaSA, nous avons examiné les domaines prioritaires des statistiques suivants en rapport avec le programme d'intégration de l'Afrique :

i. Etat de l'intégration en Afrique qui reconnait le rôle important des statistiques notamment les statistiques prioritaires pour le processus d'intégration africaine ;

ii. Stratégie pour l'harmonisation des statistiques en Afrique (SHaSA) : Avons pris note de ses quatre thèmes stratégiques : Produire des statistiques de qualité pour l'Afrique; Coordonner la production de statistiques de qualité; Renforcer durablement les capacités institutionnelles du système statistique africain ; Inculquer une culture de prise de décisions de qualité;

iii. Groupe africain sur les comptes nationaux dont l'objectif est de mettre en œuvre le Système de comptabilité nationale 2008 qui a développé un plan d'action 2011-2015 ; la stratégie d'AGNA devra être pleinement mise en œuvre en appui de la production de statistiques de qualité pour l'Afrique;

iv. Stratégie globale pour le développement des statistiques agricoles en mettant l'accent sur la priorité accordée à l'agriculture et l'appui à la production de statistiques de qualité pour évaluer l'importance de cette ressource pour l'Afrique;

v. Groupe africain sur la formation statistique en vue de renforcer durablement les capacités institutionnelles du système statistique africain;

vi. Projet de système d'information sur le marché du travail en Afrique en vue de la production de statistiques de qualité pour l'Afrique;

vii. Mise en œuvre du programme de statistiques des infrastructures en appui à la production de statistiques de qualité pour l'Afrique;

viii. Base de données AfricaInfo en vue d'inculquer une culture de la prise de décision de qualité ;

ix. Mécanisme d'évaluation par les pairs en vue de coordonner la production de statistiques de qualité pour l'Afrique et d'inculquer une culture de prise de décisions de qualité;

x. 6e Symposium africain pour le développement de la statistique en appui à la production de statistiques de qualité pour l'Afrique;

xi. Préparation de la réunion de la Commission statistique des Nations Unies en vue de coordonner la production de statistiques de qualité pour l'Afrique.

Après des débats très intenses sur les différents points inscrits à l'ordre du jour ci-dessus ainsi que l'examen des capacités de coordination statistique de la CUA, Nous avons recommandé ce qui suit:

Sur l'état de processus d'intégration en Afrique

Informer régulièrement les états membres notamment le comité des Directeurs-Généraux sur le processus et l'état de l'intégration en Afrique.

Sur la Stratégie pour l'harmonisation des statistiques en Afrique (SHaSA)

i. Développer un plan de communication et de mise en œuvre de SHaSA ciblant :
    a. les organes politiques et les Chefs d'Etat et de Gouvernement ;
    b. les Ministres des finances, de la planification et du développement économique.

ii. Organiser une réunion au cours du premier trimestre 2011 sur un plan d'action de la mise en œuvre de ShaSA (contenu des activités; résultats attendus ; et le calendrier de réalisation) ;

iii. Renforcer les capacités de coordination de la Commission de l'UA.

Sur la Stratégie africaine de misse en œuvre du système de comptabilité nationale 2008

i. La BAD doit entreprendre une évaluation supplémentaire de l'état de production des comptes nationaux et la capacité à mettre en œuvre le SCN 2008 avant le 15 janvier 2011 au plus tard ;

ii. La BAD doit élaborer un projet africain unique pour la mise en œuvre du SCN 2008 sur la période 2011-2015 avant le 11 janvier 2011;

iii. La BAD, la CUA et la CEA doivent organiser une table ronde avec la participation de tous les pays pour discuter le projet ;

iv. La BAD, la CUA et la CEA doivent faire le plaidoyer pour la mobilisation des moyens financiers en vue de l'opérationnalisation de la Stratégie africaine de mise en œuvre du SCN 2008;

v. Donne mandat à la BAD, la CUA et la CEA d'inviter directement les membres de l'AGNA (Group africain sur les Comptes Nationaux) à participer aux réunions ;

vi. Demande à la BAD, la CUA et la CEA de nommer des coordonnateurs régionaux avant le 31 décembre 2010 avec le coordonnateur de la BAD comme le coordinateur général régional d'AGNA;

vii. Eriger l'AGNA en groupe de travail permanent sur la compta-

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bilité nationale à l'instar du Groupe de travail inter-secrétariat de comptabilité nationale au niveau mondial ;

viii. Aux CER de nommer des coordonnateurs sous-régionaux à leur niveau ;

ix. Demande à la CEA de retenir le SCN 2008 comme thème de la journée africaine de la statistique de 2011 ;

x. Demande aux Directeurs généraux de prendre les mesures nécessaires pour la mise en œuvre de la stratégie ; et

xi. Toutes les parties sous le leadership de la BAD doivent développer du matériel de plaidoyer et le diffuser en vue de l'appropriation du SCN 2008 par l'ensemble des parties prenantes.

Sur le Plan d'action de mise en œuvre de la Stratégie globale sur les statistiques agricoles

i. Demande à la BAD, la CEA, la CUA et la FAO de prendre les mesures nécessaires pour s'assurer que l'initiative continentale SHaSA est liée à la stratégie globale sur les statistiques agricoles;

ii. Demande à la CUA de conduire la révision des composantes techniques et la structure de gouvernance du plan d'action pour assurer le lien avec les priorités de l'intégration africaine dont le Programme détaillé pour le développement de l'agriculture en Afrique (CAADP) et l'initiative sur la création d'un marché africain des matières premières ;

iii. Inclure dans la structure de gouvernance les utilisateurs, les analystes, les décideurs politiques, et les universitaires;

iv. La CUA doit s'approprier l'offre d'assistance de l'UE sur la mise en œuvre de la stratégie globale ;

v. Invite les INS à assurer adéquatement la coordination de la mise en œuvre du plan action au niveau national en l'incorporant dans les SNDS ; et

vi. appelle les pays à faire un plaidoyer au niveau national notamment la mobilisation des ressources pour la conduite des recensements agricoles.

Sur le Plan d'action du Groupe sur la formation (AGROST)

i. demande que le plan d'action d'AGROST soit plus focalisé sur la formation des jeunes statisticiens en vue de créer et soutenir durablement les capacités statistiques des SSN ;

ii. demande à AGROST de s'assurer que les écoles et centres de formations à intégrer dans leurs programmes de formation des cours sur le processus d'intégration en Afrique ;

iii. Les politiques d'AGROST doivent favoriser la mise en place de financement et de bourses d'études pour les étudiants dans le besoin et particulièrement pour les étudiants des pays en conflits ou sortant des conflits.

Sur le système d'information sur le marché du travail en Afrique (LMIS)

i. demande à la CUA en collaboration avec le PNUD-Centre Régional de Dakar, le BIT, la CEA, Afristat, la BAD, et Eurostat de mettre en place le comité de pilotage sur le projet du LMIS dans lequel deux INS représenteront le Comité des Directeurs Généraux des INS ;

ii. demande à la CUA et les REC de promouvoir les plateformes d'assistance technique pour les experts africains ;

iii. lance un appel à la CUA en collaboration avec les états membres, les REC et les partenaires au développement de déployer leurs efforts pour la mobilisation des ressources pour la mise en œuvre du projet LMIS en Afrique ;

iv. demande à la CUA, REC, les états membres en collaboration avec le BIT, le PNUD, la CEA, Afristat et la BAD de développer et de diffuser régulièrement la liste des indicateurs pour le suivi et la mise en œuvre du cadre de LMIS et le programme de travail décent en Afrique; et

v. lance un appel aux INS afin qu'ils intègrent le LMIS dans leurs SNDS et mettent en place des mécanismes appropriés de coordination.

Mise en œuvre du Programme sur les statistiques de l'infrastructure en appui à l'initiative NEPAD/PIDA

i. La BAD doit organiser une session au cours de laquelle le programme des statistiques sur les infrastructures est présenté en détail aux DG ;

ii. Le programme de développement des statistiques d'infrastructure doit s'aligner à la ShaSA.

Sur la Base de données AfricaInfo

i. Demande à l'UA de développer un plan d'action quinquennal (2011-2015) pour la mise en œuvre d'AfricaInfo et assurer sa large diffusion ;

ii. félicite l'Unicef pour son appui technique et financier à l'UA et l'encourage à continuer dans le future ; et

iii. s'assurer qu'il y a une étroite collaboration entre la CUA, les REC, la CEA et la BAD pour renforcer et soutenir cette initiative.

Revue par les pairs des Systèmes statistiques nationaux

i. demande à la CUA de mettre en œuvre le mécanisme d'examen par les pairs et de s'assurer que l'ensemble des pays du continent est couvert en 5 ans ; et

ii. lance un appel à PARIS21, la Banque mondiale, Eurostat, la CEA et la BAD à soutenir l'Union africaine dans cette initiative.

Sur les Conclusions du 6ième Symposium pour le développement de la statistique en Afrique (ASSD)

i. demande que l'ASSD assure le suivi des engagements des pays à entreprendre les recensements dans le cadre RGPH 2010 ;

ii. les DG des INS doivent travailler étroitement avec le Réseau de métrologie sanitaire et les autres partenaires au développement effectif des systèmes d'enregistrement et de statistiques des faits d'état civil dans leurs pays;

iii. lance un appel aux INS et les partenaires au développement de soutenir les pays qui conduisent les recensements notamment ceux qui sortent des conflits ; et

iv. lance également un appel aux pays de mettre à disposition des institutions panafricaines les données sur les ménages en leur possession.

Sur les préparatifs de la Réunion de la Commission statistique des Nations unies de 2011

i. appelle les pays à finaliser et à mettre à la disposition de la CEA leurs contribution avant la réunion de février 2011 de la Commission statistique des Nations unies ;

ii. appelle également les pays à participer largement et faire des contributions au cours de cette réunion.

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III. Statistical Capacity Building / Workshops - Renforcement des capacités statistiques / Ateliers

Meeting of Experts on Post-Ministerial Conference Activities on Improving Civil Registration and Vital Statistics Systems in Africa

Raj Mitra, African Centre for Statistics

An Expert Group Meeting on Improving Civil Registration and Vital Statistics (CRVS) Systems in Africa was held in Addis Ababa during 17-21 January 2011. The expert meeting was organized by the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA), the African Union Commission (AUC) and the African Development Bank (AfDB) in collaboration with United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) and United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF). The meeting was attended by 26 invited experts from 18 countries, representing national statistical and civil registration offices, statistical training centres and representatives of young statisticians. The other agencies/organizations that attended are UNHCR, Health Metrics Network, Afristat and PLAN International.

This meeting was a follow up to the Conference of African Ministers responsible for Civil Registration that was held on 13 and 14 August 2010 in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. About 40 Ministers who attended this historic conference put forth a set of resolution that formed basis of the expert meeting. The Ministers also endorsed the draft Medium-Term Action CRVS Plan that was developed by experts in the meeting held in Tanzania in June 2009. The resolutions made by the Ministers and the Medium-Term Action Plan are now the guiding document for the charting the future course on improving civil registration and vital statistics (CRVS) systems in the region.

The primary objective of the expert meeting was to strategize on the realization of the resolutions of the First Conference of African Ministers Responsible for Civil Registration. The specific objectives of the expert meeting were the following:-

- Reviewing and finalizing the proposed medium-term regional CRVS plan.
- Preparing action plans for the implementation of the resolutions of the ministerial conference;
- Developing strategies for sustaining the ongoing political commitment of governments in improving CRVS in Africa;
- Promoting the level of involvement of partners in the current initiatives of reforming and improving CRVS in Africa;
- Proposing regional assessment and reporting tools

Some of the key conclusions and recommendations of the meeting are as follows:

- The secretariat will finalize the Regional Medium-term CRVS Plan based on the inputs received from the meeting. The time period for the Plan will be from 2010, as the preparatory year, to 2015, coinciding with the end target year of MDGs. New activities will be added with appropriate costs
- The Call to Action document proposed based on the Ministerial Declaration should identify actionable plans addressing higher level policy issues such as leveraging government budget for civil registration, advocacy with parliamentarians, and mainstreaming CRVS in the NSDS. The Secretariat will finalize the action plan as per the inputs obtained from this meeting and communicate with key partners for leveraging resources and mobilizing support for its proper implementation
- A Core Working Group (with a few experts from the countries and partners as members) will be constituted to recast the assessment questionnaire based on the inputs provided by the experts. This will be then shared with all experts and partners and finalized based on their comments. The questionnaire should also be piloted.
- Countries should adopt all the vital events recommended by the United Nations, with live births, deaths, marriages and divorces as a minimum-set
- Premier regional organizations, UNFPA, UNICEF, UNHCR, HMN and other development partners are requested to allocate adequate resources for the implementation of the Regional Medium-term CRVS Plan and the Call to Action document
- The process of reforming and improving CRVS systems should include efforts to intensify continuous public awareness and policy dialogue in changing the mindset and attitudes of citizens towards civil registration
- Considering the multi-purpose and multidisciplinary nature of CRVS, development of regional standards and guidelines as per the UN principles and recommendations need to be intensified
- Every country should consider setting up a national level coordination mechanism under the leadership of the Minister(s) responsible for civil registration. This coordination mechanism should be broad based to include relevant line ministries and other key stakeholders
- A concerted effort is required to integrate civil registration operations into health information systems and services, national identification systems, national statistical systems and other similar services to reinforce the improvement of CRVS systems in member States
- ECA, AfDB, AUC, UNFPA, UNICEF, WHO, UNHCR

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and other UN agencies, international and regional organizations supporting countries on CRVS need to intensify their advocacy efforts in bringing CRVS on the national agenda

- The current practices requesting high cost of registration and obtaining of certificates is considered an impediment to improving registration in some countries. Countries are expected to revisit their civil registration structures and procedures in ensuring that registration of vital events and issuing of certificates for first time are free of charge as per the resolution of the first ministerial conference.

- In line with the principles of equity, member States must integrate refugees, internally displaced persons and other marginalized groups in national civil registration systems. UNHCR, UNICEF and other relevant agencies should support and provide the necessary resource in implementing the Regional Medium-term CRVS Plan, a vehicle for addressing registration issues referring to these population groups.

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Experiences of Young African Statisticians at the Expert Group Meeting on Civil Registration and Vital Statistics (CRVS) in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

Habaasa Gilbert, Uganda

Yet another opportunity for Young African Statisticians (YAS) to rub shoulders with senior statisticians came in Addis Ababa when they participated in the Expert Group Meeting on improving CRVS systems in Africa, 17-21 January 2011. Young African Statisticians were ably represented by 9 members from the countries of Uganda, Kenya, Rwanda, Cameroon, Botswana, Ethiopia and Egypt.

United Nations Conference Centre in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, sheltered this meeting whose major objective was to strategize on the translation of the resolutions of the first conference of African Ministers responsible for civil registration into an action plan. The experts were tasked to prepare a medium term plan stipulating activities on the improvement of civil registration and vital statistics in Africa (2010-2015) and indeed it was successful done.

The meetings started with Young statisticians attending a meeting about MOVE-IT projects to be undertaken by Health Metrics Network (HMN) and it was followed by the meeting of Experts on improving Civil Registration and Vital Statistics on the next day.

Young statisticians were lodged in very excellent hotels of In-ter-Continental Hotel and Hilton Hotel. They had a good test of 'Injera' which is a local dish in Ethiopia. Some of the YASs were astonished to learn that it was year 2003 according to the Ethiopian calendar unlike the European calendar which read 2011. The city of Addis Ababa has a lot of constructions going on and it was an indicator of economic growth in Ethiopia.

Young Statisticians interacted with senior statisticians and development partners who promised to support YASs in their career as future leaders in Africa. YASs were happy to learn that they were to be involved in training and carrying out CRVS activities across the African Continent.

In conclusion, this meeting gave YASs a platform to put across their ideas and consequently it was even agreed by the experts present that they were to be directly and actively involved in the regional CRVS medium term plan and projects. This was a clear testimony and signal that YASs are the leaders of tomorrow responsible for the continuation of CRVS in Africa.

As a recommendation, YASs are requesting National Statistical Offices to acknowledge and build capacities of Young African Statisticians in their respective countries to ensure sustainability of statistical systems in Africa.

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Regional Workshop on MDG Monitoring in Africa - Issues, Challenges and Way Forward

Raj Mitra, African Centre for Statistics

A workshop on MDG Monitoring in Africa – Issues, Challenges and Way Forward was held in Kampala Uganda during 7- 11 March 2011. The first part of the workshop, held from 7 to 9 March 2011, was focused on challenges with regard to collection, compilation and reporting of data on MDG indicators by the countries. This three day workshop was attended by 66 participants representing 41 countries and representatives from ECA, AfDB, AUC, ILO and UNFPA. The participants were mainly MDG data focal points from the National Statistics Offices of the countries. The second part of the workshop held on 10 and 11 March 2011, was devoted for reviewing the draft regional 2011 Report on Assessing Progress Towards Attaining the MDGs in Africa and was attended by 60 more participants representing the offices responsible for the preparation of the MDG report in their respective countries.

The workshop was opened by Mr. John Male-Mukasa, Executive Director, Uganda Bureau of Statistics. He emphasized that "achievement of national and international development programmes highly depends on choice of appropriate indicators. Appropriateness of indicators is also determined by the quality of statistics generated through censuses, surveys and administrative records". He noted with satisfaction that the institutions and agencies responsible for the production of data on MDG indicators were well represented in the workshop. He further reminded as data producers that the onus is on themselves to pay attention to effective governance, processes and quality of products. The other persons who made statements in the opening session were Mr. Kokil Beejaye, Manager, Economic and Social Statistics Division, Ms Janet Jackson, UNFPA Representative, Uganda and Mr. Raj Gau-

tam Mitra, Chief, Demographic and Social Statistics Section, African Centre for Statistics, ECA.

The overall objective of the workshop was to improve the availability of timely and reliable data on MDG indicators based on the international standards and definitions and also establishment of a Regional database on Development indicators. One of the specific objectives was to validate the Handbook on the Use of Censuses, Surveys and Administrative sources for deriving MDGs indicators.

The ECA, AfDB and UNFPA presented the regional perspective on the data issues on MDG indicators and the various efforts made by themselves and in partnership with other institutions. The ILO informed its perspective on data collection, compilation and reporting on the four indicators under Target 1b.

All the 41 participants made their country presentations in breakout sessions which were arranged separately for the French speaking and English speaking countries. The presentations were on three main aspects namely Implementation of the Nairobi and Kigali Workshop, Status updating of MDG data template and MDG monitoring at Sub-national level. The workshop concluded with a number of important recommendations that include the following:

1. Countries are encouraged to create computerized database (preferably web-based) on MDG indicators and make them accessible to all stakeholders. The database technology used should be standard and on open platform. In this regard, countries should have a strategy to internalize the technology by training appropriate staff such as Statisticians, IT experts, GIS experts and other statistical producers for continuous update and maintenance.

2. Countries shall continue to set up national MDG committees and nominate MDG statistical focal points who will be responsible of national statistical coordination and also coordination with regional and international organizations. A longer tenure for the nominated focal point was emphasized.

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3. Although the limitations of administrative data sources in deriving MDG indicators (which are at the outcome or higher level) in the majority of countries was accepted, its usefulness in tracking of progress of development through a set of proxy indicators (at the input, process and output levels) under the framework of the MDGs at the sub-national levels was recognized. NSOs were encouraged to work with the line ministries in their respective countries towards improvement of these data sources.

4. Countries are encouraged to develop and implement clear strategies for dissemination of MDG data to cater for the needs of various stakeholders

5. Call upon member states for timely submission of updated MDG statistics to the regional organizations each year for the preparation of the Africa MDG annual report so as to promote the use of national data in the report.

The main focus of the meeting on the last two days was on the 2011 Report on Assessing Progress Towards Attaining the MDGs in Africa. The salient features of the various chapters of the report were presented by AUC, ECA and AfDB. This was followed by discussions on challenges faced by the countries in meeting the various goals. One of the common challenges that emerged was with regard to the data on MDG indicators and these related to gaps, discrepancies and availability of data for MDG monitoring. The following key recommendations specifically on data were adopted in order to improve the process of monitoring the MDGs in the Region and to facilitate the production of the Regional Report

1. Strengthen national statistical systems to enable the production of quality and reliable data in a timely manner within the framework of the African Charter on Statistics and the Strategy for Harmonisation of Statistics in Africa (SHaSA).

2. Harness all available comparable information, from national data as well as from other international institutions to reduce data discrepancies.

3. Urge countries to submit national statistical data and information on MDGs to AUC, ECA, AfDB and UNDP by December each year in order to assist the secretariat in the preparation Africa MDGs reports

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Workshop on Environment Statistics and Accounts

Negussie Gorfe, African Centre for Statistics

Background

At the global level, capacity building activities in environment statistics are coordinated by the Inter-secretariat Working Group on Environment Statistics (IWG-ENV). The United Nations Statistical Commission (UNSC), at its 34th session in 2003, empowered the United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD) to convene the IWG-ENV in order to coordinate and harmonize the development of standards, methods, data collections and capacity building programmes in the area of environment statistics.

The African region has been benefitting from the capacity building programmes in environment statistics that have been undertaken through the collaboration of various sub-regional, regional and international organizations. The training workshops in the area of environment statistics and accounts in Africa have been mainly organized by UNSD, the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (ECA), the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) Secretariat and other development partners.

A development account project that covered the period 2005-2006 was designed for the ECOWAS sub-region in order to enhance the capacities of its 15 member States in various areas of statistics. The project entitled "Strengthening Statistical Capacity-Building in Support of the Millennium Development Goals in the region of the ECOWAS)" was executed by UNSD in collaboration with the ECOWAS secretariat, ECA, the Division for Public Administration and Development of the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (DESA), and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). The project was aimed at strengthening the national statistical systems in the ECOWAS sub-region, and the intra-regional co-operation among these systems. Advisory services, fellowship programmes and a series of sub-regional training workshops constituted the core activities under this project framework.

As part of the indicated project a workshop on environment statistics was held in Dakar, Senegal from 28 February to 4 March 2005. Other environment statistics workshops were also organized for the ECOWAS sub-region in Abuja, Nigeria from 19 to 23 May 2008, and in Accra, Ghana, from 29 to 31 March 2010. In addition, two workshops on environment statistics were organized for all African countries at the headquarters of ECA in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. The first workshop was held from 17 to 21 November 1997 while the second was organized from 16 to 20 July 2007.

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Objectives of the current workshop

The workshop on environment statistics and accounts was organized by the African Centre for Statistics (ACS) of ECA from 7 to 11 March 2011 in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. The main objectives of the workshop were to train staffs of the national statistical offices (NSOs) and environment ministries of member States on the concepts of environment statistics and the system of environmental and economic accounting; and to agree on a core set of environmental indicators and statistics for national, sub-regional and regional reporting. In addition, participants were able to share their country experiences in environment statistics and accounts data collection, compilation and dissemination, and established a network of environmental statisticians among the countries as recommended by the Action Plan of the Environment Initiative of the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD).

Proceedings of the workshop

Attendance

The participants to the environment statistics and accounts workshop were mainly from NSOs of member States in Eastern and Southern African sub-regions. In total 17 participants attended the workshop and they were from Botswana, Ethiopia, Kenya, Lesotho, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, Rwanda, Sudan, Uganda, Zambia and Zimbabwe. The workshop was also attended by the representatives of the African Development Bank (AfDB) and UNEP. The resource persons at the workshop were from African Centre for Statistics and African Climate Policy Centre of ECA.

Furthermore, the participants to the environment statistics and accounts workshop attended the Sustainable Development Indicators Framework (SDIF) for Africa workshop which was organized by the Food Security and Sustainable Development Division (FSSD) of ECA and was targeted at ministries responsible for planning, environment, finance and key social sectors, NSOs as well as civil society organizations operating at the regional or sub-regional levels. The SDIF for Africa workshop was held on 10 and 11 March 2011.

Topics covered

The topics that were covered during the workshop included: (i) Need for environment statistics; (ii) Concepts and methods of environment statistics and indicators; (iii) Introduction to the system of environmental and economic accounting; (iv) Statistics on water resources and accounts; (v) Statistics on air emissions and air quality; (vi) Statistics on waste; (vii) Statistics on land use, land cover and degradation; (viii) Role of GIS and remote sensing to environment statistics; (ix) Dissemination of environment statistics; (x) Sharing of country experiences in environment statistics and accounts; and (xi) Development of the core list of environment indicators.

Presentations were made by country participants with regards to their environmental statistics and accounts activities. The countries that made their presentations were Botswana, Kenya, Lesotho, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, Zambia and Zimbabwe. It appeared from the different presentations that the situations of environment statistics and accounts of the countries are at different stages. Some countries have started compiling environmental statistics as early as the 1990s while others have only plans to begin doing so in the near future. However, all statistical offices seem to have understood the importance of environmental statistics and accounts and the necessity to integrate them in the national statistical systems.

Main issues raised in the discussions

The following were the main points that emerged out of the discussions:

- The need for resource allocations by AfDB and other development partners which are specifically earmarked for environment statistics data collection;

- The capacity building workshops should be organized not only to staffs of NSOs and environment ministries, but also to all other departments and agencies that are involved in environment statistics data collection;

- The choice of environment statistics development frameworks depends on the circumstances of countries. It was further indicated that the frameworks are not mutually exclusive as they have some common features;

- The need for assistance from development partners especially through the exchanges of best practices from the ECOWAS sub-region and its pilot countries;

- To seek technical support in the area of water statistics and accounts from UNSD where there is an inter-regional advisor in the area. The request could preferably be made by a group of neighbouring countries that are at different stages of development in water statistics and accounts;

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- The UNSD/UNEP questionnaires are voluminous to fill and some countries even indicated that they have not received the 2010 questionnaires on water and waste statistics;

- Waste data could not be compiled in most countries due to lack of collaboration with the municipalities and / or due to the absence of the data collection mechanism;

- GIS and Remote Sensing are useful tools in mapping land use, land cover as well as land degradation;

- The participants of the workshop went through all the indicators developed during the 2007 Addis Ababa workshop and agreed that the indicators are relevant to the countries and should be compiled on a regular basis. The participants also noted that some countries would be faced with constraints in compiling the indicators, and should therefore be supported by development partners in terms of capacity building activities as well as provision of technical assistance.

- Environmental data are mainly obtained from secondary sources. When there is no coordination mechanism with the national statistical office, the collection of the data becomes difficult. Even when the data are received from the secondary sources the absence of harmonized definitions and classification hinders the reconciliation and aggregation of the data.

- Some countries do not have in their national statistical offices correctly staffed units dedicated to the compilation of environment statistics. There are in general no sufficient funds allocated to the work of environment statistics.

- Even the countries that are at a relatively advanced stage in the compilation of environmental statistics and accounts have stressed the lack of local technical capacity. The work done so far was the result of cooperation with external expertise.

Conclusions and recommendations

The recommendations of the workshop were mainly focused on advocacy, coordination, data harmonization, resource allocation, core indicators, training and on capacity building activities.

- Advocacy: National statistical systems make necessary arrangements to create awareness of the high level decision makers on the importance of environment statistics and indicators for monitoring national sustainable development and other policies and programmes.

- Coordination: Member States develop and strengthen collaboration mechanisms between the various stakeholders involved in environment statistics data collection and sharing. National Statistical Offices (NSOs) should take an active role in the coordination with concerned line ministries in the implementation of the environmental statistical activities and programmes, including the environmental component of the Statistical Capacity Building programme of AfDB and those supported by other development partners.

- Data harmonization: Member States adopt available international statistical concepts, definitions, classifications, and standard methodologies in data collection, compilation, and dissemination of environment statistics and accounts to produce harmonized and comparable environment statistics, accounts and indicators and to complete the biennially administered UNSD/UNEP environmental questionnaires.

- Resource allocation: Member States in collaboration with development partners to support environmental statistics programmes by providing adequate human and financial resources as well as any other required facilities, including establishing functional environment statistics units if there is not one yet.

- Core indicators: The core list of environment indicators that were proposed in the Addis Ababa workshop in July 2007 are relevant to countries and therefore agreed to compile them on a regular basis. Indicators on mining to be included in the proposed core list of indicators. UNSD, ECA, UNEP and AfDB to prepare methodology sheets for the indicators where the sheets are not yet developed in consultation with member States.

- Training: Regional statistical training centres, universities and other specialized training centres to include in their curriculum environment statistics and accounts programmes and train the necessary manpower in the area.

- Capacity building: AfDB, ECA, and UNEP have reaffirmed to work closely together along with other development partners to provide technical assistance and capacity building to the national statistical offices and other related line ministries in countries, through exchange of experiences and best practices so that countries are able to produce quality data and respond to growing data demand in the field of environment statistics and accounts.

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18th IAEG workshop on MDG Indicators

Fatouma Sissoko, African Centre for Statistics

The IAEG workshop on MDG Indicators was held in Geneva on from 1 to 2 December 2010 and was hosted by the UN Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE). The meeting was attended by 11 representatives from 10 countries, 26 experts from 17 agencies, 8 experts from 5 regional commissions and 4 representatives of other development partners.

The opening ceremony was chaired by the representative Mr. Andres Vikat of UNECE.

The objectives of the meeting were the following:

- To identify and discuss supplementary indicators used at the national level;
- To review current strategies for sub-national MDG monitoring;
- To decide the role of the IAEG in the assessment of country progress towards the MDGs and review methodologies currently in use;
- To follow up on the work done on MDG databases since the previous IAEG meeting;
- To identify gaps and priorities in statistical capacity building.

Outcomes of the workshop

The workshop activities covered the following:

- Review of work of agencies and regional commissions on Improving data and reporting systems on MDG indicators and the UNSD/DFID project;
- Country presentations on MDG indicators for national monitoring, and on MDG sub-national monitoring;
- Review of methods for the assessment of country progress: on track/off track;
- Review of Capacity building activities;
- Review of country experiences and future work on MDG national databases.

Each of the review sessions were respectively followed by working group in breakout session and working group presentation in plenary.

Review of the Work of Agencies and Regional Commissions on Improving data and reporting systems on MDG indicators and the UNSD/DFID project

The work of agencies and regional commissions covered report of activities undertaken by the five UN Regional Commissions in improving data and reporting system on MDG indicators and reports of Eurostat, UNFPA, Macro International and UNSD.

For the five UN Regional Commissions, it appeared that all the Regional Commissions are undertaking many capacity building activities in the area. They have also undertaken studies on data discrepancies and data gaps which have helped identifying the causes of the problems and remedial measures to tackle them. They all have regional databases, even if only a few have metadata. Some Regional Commissions like ECA have data quality control mechanism while some do not have yet.

Regarding Eurostat activities, the institutions shared the 2010 study it conducted on quality and availability in ECOWAS and UEMOA countries on 10 core MDG indicators. The meeting was informed about the way the study was implemented and some result of the study. Some key problems that impede MDG data quality in that sub-region were also pointed out and Eurostat provided the meeting with some recommendations made towards countries.

Regarding the UNSD/DFID project, UNSD provided a brief summary of the latest developments of the UNSD/DFID Project on Improving the Collation, Availability and Dissemination of National Development Indicators.

UNFPA and Macro international reported on changes done in the definition of unmeet need for family planning over time and the methodology used to calculate the indicator. They also highlighted the problems of inaccurate calculation and unavailability of data sources caused by the use of different definitions and methodology for the indicator. The meeting was also informed about the proposal of a simplified definition and the acceptance of the proposal by the Technical Expert Working Group (TEWG) that has not yet agreed on the final changes.

Debate on the issues raised the following issues:

- Duplication problem and the way to avoid burden of countries;
- Transparency of sources used;
- Process of country assistance on data quality;
- Concern about ownership of data, since they are estimated outside the country.
- Criteria of selecting and following up core indicator in a region;
- Concern of some regional commissions as UNECA

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about duplication in activities and burden in data request; since some similar UNSD/DFID project initiatives are underway in some regions like in Africa;

- The way the UNSD/DFID project can build synergy with similar initiatives already underway in other regions in order to enhance the reporting mechanism in these regions and avoid data discrepancy.

Country presentations on MDG indicators for national monitoring, and on MDG sub-national monitoring

The MDG indicators for national monitoring concerned the case of the Cambodia and Morocco.

Morocco highlighted progress made for achieving MDGs by 2015 and informed that Morocco is using 77 indicators to measure progress in MDGs realization instead of 60 used by the UN. It was reported that not all 60 MDG indicators are used in Morocco because some of them especially in Goals 6, 7 and 8 are omitted due to problem of data availability for indicators about other diseases, environment and partnership for development; and the fact that Morocco is not concerned by some indicators : Insular States, without littoral, very indebted countries.

Cambodia reported on the work done so far within the UNSD/DFID Project. The presenter gave the background of the project and its objectives and pointed out some main problems related to MDGs data collection and dissemination found by case studies undertaken during the pilot project. The presentation also pointed out progress made, particularly, the coordination and collaboration with line ministries in the process for gathering data for NSDP/MDG indicators. Then highlighted the project future activities that include among others; the preparation of a Metadata Handbook for the Cambodian development indicators; and the facilitation of the improvement of CamInfo as the central repository for national development indicators.

Following the countries' presentation, three working groups were formed to identify challenges in applying the MDG indicators to national circumstances as well as the recommended international definitions and standards, and to recommend future work by the IAEG in these areas. Following discussions that took place, the meeting agreed that there are conceptual and definitional issues with the official MDG indicators. All groups mentioned difficulties in applying the international definitions, particularly for the indicators on CO2 and Ozone which are not generated at the national level but calculated at the international level. Some countries have been using proxies or alternative indicators.

The MDG indicators for national monitoring concerned the

cases of Kenya and Thailand.

Kenya shared its experience on MDGs sub-national monitoring by presenting the rational behind that Sub-National Monitoring. It shared the result of the monitoring of specific MDGs that showed variations in achievement of the MDGs between national and lower level. It also reported on the sub-national data available in the country and shared the challenges Kenya is facing in the monitoring of MDGs.

Thailand presented its MDG project on the production of sub-national estimates for three pilot provinces. It was reported that a networking within province was created and that MDG was integrated to the provincial development plan. The presentation also pointed out activities undertaken in the area of capacity building, teamwork and database system development.

After the two presentations, the working groups discussed MDG sub-national monitoring activities in countries, identified strategies to improve sub-national monitoring and provided recommendations for future work by the IAEG in this area. In particular, the IAEG was requested to provide methodological and technical support for the production of data estimates at sub-national level.

Review of methods for the assessment of country progress: on track/off track;

Three presentations were made under that agenda item relating to the assessment of country progress towards the MDGs. They are made by UNSD, and two countries: Mexico and Philippines.

UNSD presented the methodology used for the MDG Progress Chart which relies on projections and trends calculated using linear and exponential models.

Mexico representative presented the model-based methodology the country uses for data projections. He also highlighted challenges related to data quality according to the sources (line ministries or NSO).

Philippines' presentation informed the meeting on the country MDG Monitoring environment, the MDGs data assessment made as well as on efforts deployed in Monitoring and measuring progress in Achieving the MDGs.

The presentations were followed by a working group in charge to review methods for the assessment of country progress: on track/off track and provide recommendations on the ways can the IAEG and its members agencies and regional commissions assist NSOs in evaluating whether the country is on track/off track to achieve the MDGs.

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The discussion on the presentations and the outcomes of working groups were mainly related to the responsibility of NSO in MDG reporting and it appeared that in many cases, the NSO responsibilities in MDG reporting are only limited to the provision of data. The institution responsible for the MDG national report is generally the one in charge of statistical modelling in many countries.

Capacity building activities:

This agenda item was devoted to working groups that were requested to identify the main gap in statistical capacity building in relation to the MDGs in their country and to come out with strategies to improve Capacity Building and recommendations for future work by the IAEG in this area.

Review of country experiences and future work on MDG national databases

Under that agenda item, the meeting was informed on the country experiences, issue building up on the previous EGM in Geneva, software used by countries during the previous EGM as well as the conclusions of the 16th IAEG meeting held in October 2009, particularly the main database applications identified and their advantages and disadvantages. The meeting was also informed that UNSD is planning many training workshops on the use of SDMX in 2011, as requested by countries that have expressed interest in adopting the platform.

Discussions under that agenda item were related to the difference of some of the software used/proposed in term of purpose and credibility. Some participants also raised the need to be cautious by encouraging people to use SDMX in order to avoid staff members confusion by more training, since another UN agency, UNICEF, is encouraging the use DEVINFO.

Recommendation

Some of the recommendation of the meeting were the following:

- Need top have transparency of what sources to use for comparison need of specialized expertise; UNEP proposed to contribute helping in to that;

- Need to work on data quality control and to ensure that they are connected to the work of international organization, to avoid confusing and risk of loosing credibility;

- Important to get help from UNSD and other international agencies in assessing the ownership of data used to estimate the indicators;

- Need to recognize the value of regional database and to focus our effort to support countries in disseminating national data;

- Provide to NSO more training on statistical methods for assessment of country progress towards the MDGs;

- Need for International partners to improve coordination of statistical building activities to avoid duplication;

- Need for IAEG to share and make simpler methodologies of some of the indicators;

- Help countries to ensure implementation of statistics body of coordination;

- Integrate MDGs into national development ;

- Need to revue the reporting part of MDGs (including the MDG monitoring leadership) during the next IAEG agenda, to see if it is working or not and what challenges are?;

- Provide clarity on the definitions and concepts for the more complex indicators;

- Strengthen the collaborative work between the NSOs and the international agencies;

- For international agencies to provide more training and information in concept and methodology behind the indicators

- Provide guidance on the use of proxy indicators at the national level, so they are used across countries in a more consistent way;

- Compile a list of the most common proxy indicators used in countries and then make relevant information and guidelines on these proxies publicly available online;

- Extend capacity building activities to all national statistical system instead of focusing only on NSO as practiced currently;

- Need to have a set of guidelines for performing the country progress assessments;

- Need to train NSOs on the guidelines for performing the country progress assessments;

- NSOs should start producing statistical analysis to inform the entities responsible for the MDG national reports;

- UNSD should produce and release country assessments for all countries, which could also be used as a check tool for countries making the assessments.

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Séminaire sur la conjoncture économique du 1er Semestre 2011 et les prévisions à court terme 2011-2012 des pays de l'Afrique Centrale, du Burundi et des Comores, Douala - Cameroun

Steve Loris Gui-Diby, Centre Africain pour la Statistique

Du 28 Février au 04 Mars 2011, à Douala au Cameroun, l'Observatoire Africain de Statistique (Afristat) et la Communauté Economique et Monétaire de l'Afrique Centrale ont Co-organisé un séminaire sur la conjoncture économique du 1er semestre 2011 dans les pays de l'Afrique Centrale, du Burundi et des Comores.

Ce séminaire visait un double objectif, à la fois pédagogique et opérationnel, et était centré sur la remontée des prix des matières premières. Il s'agissait d'exposer les résultats de chaque pays sur le suivi conjoncturel et les prévisions économiques à court terme, ainsi que de poursuivre et d'approfondir les rapprochements, tant du point de vue de la méthode de projection que des données exogènes utilisées.

Etaient représentés à cette réunion les spécialistes de la conjoncture économique et de la prévision de chaque Etat ainsi que les représentants de la Commission Economique des Nations Unies pour l'Afrique (CEA) et le Centre d'Assistance Technique du Fonds Monétaire International en Afrique Centrale (AFRITAC-Centre).

Les organisations internationales ont animé la session portant sur la reprise des cours des matières premières et les perspectives de croissance au niveau internationale et des pays concernés par la réunion.

Le représentant de la CEA a, dans son intervention, mis une emphase particulière sur les risques pesant sur la croissance économique des pays et les défis à venir qu'ils auront à relever. Le renforcement de l'appareil statistique a été noté comme étant une préoccupation majeure. A cet effet, il a été recommandé aux utilisateurs de données présents à la réunion de réaffirmer leur soutien en faveur des systèmes statistiques nationaux à travers un plaidoyer plus important pour une allocation des ressources financières et humaines devant leurs permettre d'obtenir les inputs nécessaires à leurs travaux : des statistiques de qualité produites dans les délais. A cet effet, l'importance des pôles de comptabilité nationale et de statistiques écono-miques dans les instituts nationaux de statistique a été réaffirmée. Ce plaidoyer est d'autant plus nécessaire que les pays africains devraient entrer, dans un avenir proche, dans la phase d'implé-mentation du système de comptabilité nationale 2008.

De la session relative aux présentations par les Etats de leur conjoncture économique et de leurs prévisions, il ressort trois principaux points :

1. en matière de conjoncture, une reprise est observée dans la totalité des Etats en 2010 (à l'exception de la Guinée-équatoriale, qui semble subir les effets de la baisse de sa production pétrolière) ;

2. les perspectives macroéconomiques 2011-2012 sont bonnes, tirées par le redressement de la demande mondiale, la hausse des cours des matières premières et l'importance des investissements publics ;

3. si l'inflation repart légèrement à la hausse, elle ne devrait pas dépasser, dans la plupart des cas, la norme communautaire (pays de la CEMAC).

La présentation de la CEMAC sur les perspectives ne s'écarte pas significativement de celle des pays. En outre, les participants des Etats ont fait le point sur les changements depuis le séminaire organisé en 2010. Il ressort de cette évaluation que les situations-pays sont disparates mais que la Guinée Equatoriale connaît beaucoup de difficultés pour la préparation aussi bien des notes de conjonctures économiques que des prévisions.

De plus, la CEMAC rencontre des obstacles pour la bonne mobilisation des ressources nécessaires à la mise en œuvre du projet d'indice harmonisé des prix à la consommation (IHPC). Ce projet pourrait être en partie financé par le Programme Indicatif Régional 10ème FED dont la signature est attendue au second semestre 2011.

Les recommandations du séminaire ont été les suivantes :

Aux administrations nationales chargées de la production de statistiques de court terme, de l'analyse conjoncturelle et de l'élaboration des prévisions macroéconomiques :

- Faire la restitution des interventions du séminaire auprès des services ;
- Renforcer les services en charge de la conjoncture et des prévisions en ressources humaines et moyens matériels ;
- Diffuser largement et dans les délais, les résultats des analyses conjoncturelles et prévisionnelles ;

A Afristat :
- Intensifier ses appuis techniques dans les domaines de la conjoncture et des prévisions en particulier, en faveur de la Guinée Equatoriale ;

A la Commission de la CEMAC :
- Poursuivre l'organisation des séminaires de conjoncture et de prévision à court terme ;
- Accélérer la mise en œuvre du programme statistique régional, en particulier, le projet IHPC.

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III. Statistical Capacity Building / Workshops - Renforcement des capacités statistiques / Ateliers

The 18th IAEG meeting

Fatouma Sissoko, African Centre for Statistics

The18th Inter-agency and Expert Group Meeting (IAEG) on MDG Indicators was held in Geneva on 30 November 2010 and was hosted by the UN Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE). The meeting was attended by experts from 18 agencies and 5 UN regional commissions.

The objectives of the meeting were:

a. To review and discuss the relevance of work done by the IAEG in addressing the requests of policy makers and fora such as ECOSOC, in terms of providing the necessary data and assisting countries in their own national monitoring.

b. To discuss and plan the future work of the IAEG

c. To review and discuss the modalities of work of the IAEG for the outputs produced.

d. To update the groups on the work done on the Handbook on MDG Indicators.

e. To review the last proposal for new MDG regional groupings and agree on a revised version to be used in the 2011 round of reporting.

f. To review the work of the Environmental Subgroup and the Disability and MDGs Task Team.

g. To define a work plan for 2011.

Outcomes of the Meeting

The meeting focused on the IAEG activities plan relating to MDG 2010-2011 outputs, in order to review, discuss the work done by the IAEG and plan the future work of the group. During the review, the meeting focused on issues that are relevant for the work of agencies for global monitoring. In this regards, it highlighted IAEG activities relating to MDG monitoring outputs in 2010, then informed about the launch of MDG report and progress chart, the update status of the MDG database, the release of MDG Info 2010 and the launch of MDG Gender chart. Regarding the review of content and format of the 2011 MDG report that will focus on inequality and will have more country-based information and Cross-cutting issues (persons with disabilities). The review of the agenda item covered also the thematic progress chart to be chose in 2011, the MDGInfo. In this regards, UNSD draw the attention of participants to the need of a gender chart because of the limited scoop of goal 3; then requested participants to discuss and decide about relevance of maintaining gender chart or putting it on 2012. The meeting was also informed that the MDG report as well as the progress Chart will be released in June 2011.

The meeting also focused on Coordination issues within agencies member of the IAEG on production and release of MDG outputs. In this regards, it highlighted activities undertaken by agency member of the IAEG on the production and release of MDG data and outputs and the inter-agency coordination in the areas. It also recalled the IAEG agreement regarding data release by agency members states that all agency members should release MDG data and outputs in a coordinated way, should inform the IAEG in advance of any data releases; and should not release any new data before the MDG report release date, unless previously agreed with the IAEG. Then underscored the ineffectiveness of that agreement lately since the coordination has weakened and agencies have issued reports, including global reports, without any consultation with the IAEG.

The meeting also looked at the outcome of the High Level Plenary Meeting on MDGs, in September 2010, to discuss what is relevant at IAEG work at this summit. It highlighted engagements taken during that meeting for the development of statistics and national statistical systems, and the strengthening of statistical capacity in developing countries to produce reliable data, including disaggregated data for better programmes and policy evaluation and formulation. It also stressed the specific reference made to the need for more data to accelerate progress on Goals 3 and 6; as well as the attention to be focused on large and increasing economic and social inequality. The meeting informed about the Establishment of the MDG Advocacy Group by the Secretary-General to galvanize support for the MDGs, and reported that a small team, lead by the Secretary General's office, will be at the Advocates service to support them both in their individual and cluster initiatives.

The meeting looked at the Revised version of the Handbook on MDG indicators, and was informed about the status of the printed version of the updated Handbook. In this regards, participants were informed that all chapters have been submitted by agencies, they were edited and the final checking by UNSD will be completed shortly. Regarding the status of the electronic version of the updated handbook , it was reported that all materials submitted to UNSD have been uploaded to the electronic interface.

The meeting discussed also issues relating to changes in definitions and sources of some MDG indicators. The agenda item covered two issues: the MDG Target 8 related to Internet users per 100 populations and the 5b indicators related to the percentage of women who are not currently using a method of family planning and want to stop or delay childbearing.

Regarding MDG Target 8, ITU provided an update on progress in measuring Internet users at country and explained

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that improvement by the fact that more countries have undertaken household surveys to collect data on internet users. It also reported on efforts done by ITU to improve availability and quality of data on Internet use through partnership on Measuring ICT for Development, awareness raising and capacity building of NSOs.

Regarding the revision of the definition of unmeet need for family planning, UNFPA provided an overview of unmet need for family planning calculation as currently applied in DHS. It presented the changes done in definition over time, and underscored the complexity of that definition that is difficult to calculate using data other than Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS). It also underscored the comparability problems of the indicator and its impact within DHS. The meeting was also informed about the work undertaken to revise the definition in order to improve for a better trend analysis. In this respect the meeting was informed about the establishment of a Technical Expert Working Group (TEWG) to review the definition of the indication and the proposition, by the TEWG, of a simpler definition that use only 4 questions rather than 14 and can be used consistently across time.

The meeting was also informed about Progress of work done by Task team on MDG and person with disabilities and the environmental subgroup.

The task team on MDG and person with disabilities reported on efforts and initiatives that are underway for strengthening the monitoring of the issue and building capacity on the issue. It also informed about the use of data on percent disability to show what is happening at regional level for next MDG report. The meeting was also informed that the team identified a list of data sources that may be suitable for a brief reporting in the 2011 MDG report. The Task Team will further explore these sources and inform the IAEG at the next meeting.

The Environmental Subgroup reported that they are focusing on the preparation of a publication to inform the debate at the 2012 Rio Summit. There is wide support for this publication among the Subgroup, and they are currently identifying human and financial resources.

The meeting also looked at the way country progress is assessed at national level and how IAEG define on track/off track. In this regards, the country chart showing progress within regions: finding from the 2010 analysis, was presented by UNSD that reported on the decisions made in this regard and states that it was decided to have a separate chart for each country including successful countries by the end of February 2011.

The last agenda item of the meeting was devoted to the review of MDG regional grouping, participants reviewed the proposal for a revision of the regional groupings that had already been presented at the last IAEG meeting. The new regional groupings concerns the composition of the developed regions and is related to the creation of a new grouping named central and south eastern Europe and CIS, and the elimination of transition countries of south-eastern Europe. In this regards, countries in this sub-region would be either in developed regions or in the new sub-region of central and south-Eastern Europe and CIS.

Recommendations

Some of the recommendations of the meeting were:

- To tackle the discrepancy issue between regional commission and agencies by sitting down and see how to reconcile them.
- To make the methodology used to assess regional progress available on the website;
- To inform the IAEG in advance about the data release dates and identify strategies to reduce the effects of inconsistent messaging;
- To direct all data request on MDG indicators to UNSD that would then provide the data to other offices, in order to avoid discrepancies in data among international publications and reduce the burden of agencies;
- To plan on how to improve the coordination of statistics activities in the next 3 years and to put on the agenda of the next meeting, the establishment of discussion on the issue;
- UNSD will write a proposal on the coordination of statistics activities and circulate it to the group that will react on it;
- Need to simplify unmeet need for family planning indicators so as countries can use them;
- To postpone issuing a new edition of the Gender Chart to 2012, unless stakeholders express strong interest over the next few months;
- To give information on how close is the indicator to the target, all agencies should give that information to UNSD in order to take it into account;
- As no agreement was reached on MDG regional grouping at the meeting, UNSD will collect comments after the meeting and finalize a proposal;
- The recommendations of the meeting will be reported to the next session of the UN Statistical Commission, in 2011

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Field Training Visits for Regional Offices in Census Cartography and Census Data Processing in Namibia from the 9 - 18, January 2011

Ayenika Godheart Mbiydzenyuy, African Centre for Statistics

The pilot project for the August 2011 Population and Housing Census of Namibia was undertaken from September to October 2010. This pilot phase of the census provided avenues for rectifying the various shortcomings noticed in the process before the census proper is undertaken. The methodology used for cartography and data capture phases of the census was already endorsed by parliament. The Namibian 2011 population and Housing Census advisory mission was undertaken when the Central Bureau of Statistics (CBS) management had already undertaken decisions on census cartography, data capture, data entry, data storage and processing techniques using the Readsoft software and OCR scanning technologies, etc. The mission therefore addressed issues related to the shortcomings noticed during the pilot census and the on-going census mapping process to delineate Enumeration Areas (EAs).

Using the Trimble Global Positioning System/Personal Digital Assistant (GPS/PDA) for mapping in the Khomas Region of Namibia

The overall goal of the mission was therefore to foster the skills of staffs in the Regional Offices and the CBS of Namibia in the use of digital techniques for census cartography and data processing. The specific objectives were to: (i) enhance the skills of staffs by integrating Global Satellite Navigation Systems (GNSS) and remotely-sensed data in the fieldwork activities; (ii) ensure the spatial integration of geographic databases into activities being carried out by the census Regional Offices and the Central Statistics Office through field visits; and (iii) facilitate the use of geospatial databases for the dissemination of census results, products and services.

The South African consultancy company named GeoSpace International was selected after a proposed tender offer, to be the consulting institution for pre-enumeration census mapping phase for the CBS in 2001. This project registered as NAM/342, was funded by the Luxemburg Agency for Development Cooperation with the following milestones to be attained; (i) GIS methodology development and manuals (ii) PDA/GPS application and census mapping database development using the oracle software (iii) developed a system of populating the developed database (iv) establish a process of supervision and efficient flow of data from the field to the main office (v) enhance the EA demarcation framework (vi) develop a system of quality assurance and quality control as well as conducting trainings. The project equally provided the statistics office with high resolution satellite images (SPOT) and geo-referenced aerial photographs for the entire country. The satellite images for the Southern part of the country were old and required a lot of updating before field data capturing.

These images are used to generate the Dwelling Units Values (DUVs), through desktop data capture of geo-referenced coordinate points digitized from the satellite images with each point representing a structure/dwelling. These points which are given attribute numbers are overlaid with the satellite images, the colour maps are printed before field usage. The field workers use the Trimble Global Positioning System/Personal Digital Assistant (GPS/PDA) device to recapture the already identified Dwelling Units as a quality control measure to ensure that all identified points or dwellings are visited by the field workers. Equally, dwellings not identified in the image are captured as well as wrongly identified dwellings are deleting. This process enables field editing of the data generated from the acquired images, it equally facilitate staffs assessment in the field as each Dwelling is required to have two geo-referenced GPS points, one generated in the field and the other in the office.

This process is instrumental in the carving out of EAs as a certain quantity of Dwelling Units will constitute an EA as well as the collection of additional information on dwelling characteristics. While evaluating the EA creation process it was noticed that the field staffs were not carrying out population estimation simultaneously with the Dwelling Units identification process. This is a serious error as the estimated household size will be used to determine the size of each EA to be established. Equally, information on the number of persons leaving in collective households was left out making it difficult in the calving out of EAs equally this population could be left out during enumeration. These shortcomings enabled the organization of the in service training on the carving out of EAs using population estimation and the outcomes are presently being customized for field application.

The field visits identified several problems with the most serious of them being the inability of field workers designating

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sketch EA maps after counting the dwellings. This process is important to be carried out in the field as the staffs in the office do not have knowledge on the topographical huddles each enumerator will face while counting in each EA. The sketch EA maps will also help in identifying specific requirements or need for an EA during the counting phase e.g. the number of required bicycles, canons etc. This problem originated in the wrong methodology introduced in carving out EAs and this issue was addressed during the advisory mission undertaken to the Regional Office in Khomas on developing EA sketch maps in the field. The corrections made in Khomas will be replicated to the remaining 12 Regions of the country.

Field evaluation on the implementation census mapping methodology by cartographers in Namibia

The field visit provided the opportunity to determine the huddles the field staffs were going through and the reasons for the slow nature in which the cartographic process was being undertaken. It was realized that the field teams were small and the field maps were not available to speed the data collection process. Three teams of four were using one map to verify the Dwellings making the process very slow and enough sensitization was not carried out to facilitate the sociocultural penetration of the workers in the field.

The use of the Trimble GPS/PDA device was still time consuming as an approximated five minute was required for one dwelling to be registered as two to three minute is the required standards. Also, some RO staffs failed to download data properly from these devices leading to data damages and several repetitions of the work already done. The proper monitoring of the Regional Supervisors was suggested to solve the problem as some supervisors have not ensured that the staffs under their control follow the manual instructions properly for data download and transfer. Only one server was used to store data which is dangerous if the server is damage, the advice was for management to purchase additional backup servers and the storage of field data in CD ROMS, etc

It was realised that during the pilot census, the enumerators had problems in identifying their EAs boundaries even with the used of high resolution images as the backdrop or base map. The use of land marks and natural features are the needed requirements to rectify this problem, this facilitated the training of staffs in identifying land marks features from satellite imagery and defining their roles in the proper delineation of EAs in the office GIS environment.

The overall coding flow from the spatial database to the field questionnaire was good and this aspect is fundamental for the development of Atlases. The office as noticed lacks the competent GIS personnel in spatial analysis and web mapping.

The Directorate of Surveying and Mapping of Namibia was visited and several activities are being carried out amongst which is Spatial Data Infrastructure bill presently in parliament to be voted as law. The Spatial Data Infrastructure activities are co-hosted by the CBS and the Directorate of Surveying and Mapping of Namibia. The country is presently carrying out a geodesy survey to determine the new datum for the country. The networking survey is in the first of three stages the final stage will involve the determination of exact positions to place the core GPS stations that will be used to determine the new datum. Equally, the office has carried an uncompleted mapping of Namibians natural resources as well as the integration of land registration, deeds and cadastral data sets of the country. ❏

Census Cartography Advisory Mission to Senegal from 21 -28, February, 2011

Ayenika Godheart Mbiydzenyuy, African Centre for Statistics

In order to establish a reliable cartographic framework for the census and other surveys, the Agence Nationale de la Statistique et de Demographie (ANSD) of Senegal, deemed it necessary to create a digital spatial database for the country. Therefore, the census cartographic exercise, will not only carve out the entire country into Enumeration Areas (EAs) using modern mapping techniques such as; Geographic Information Systems (GIS), Remote sensing, GPS, etc. but will equally ensure the collection of additional spatial data for planning purposes. These new tools being introduced for the first time will inevitably enhance the quality of data to be collected for planning developmental issues. To attain this goal the government proposed two objectives in the cartographic operation, namely: a) to establish a digital database of districts, quarters, villages, hamlets, etc; b) Collect a wide range of spatial data on infrastructure and other aspects main while estimating the total number of people living in districts,

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quarters, villages, hamlets etc. This data will be instrumental in dividing the country into Census Districts (CDs) or EAs. The EAs will enable each enumerator to be situated within an area of intervention as this will prevent neglect of certain portions of the territory or the duplication of information. In general, the success of the census exercise relay much on the success of census cartography as it is one of the most important steps in a census taking.

The overall goal of the mission was to enhance the capacity of ANSD of Senegal, in the use of digital techniques for census cartography in preparation of the 2011 Population, Housing and Animal Husbandry Census of Senegal. The specific objectives of the mission were to: (i) review and modify the proposed census cartographic methodology; (ii) ensure the proper integration of the geospatial database, to be developed during the cartographic exercise in the carving out of Enumeration Areas (EAs) ; and (iii) facilitate the use of geospatial database for the dissemination of census products and services.

The following contributions were made: (a) Carried out four in-service meetings aimed at revising and correcting the census cartographic methodology, and integrating the changes made into the training manuals for Team Leaders and Cartographers. (b) Corrected the following cartographic tools; (list of localities (urban/rural), list of waypoints, list of tracks, household evaluation form, summary booklet, Urban/rural questionnaire, satellite image interpretation tools, use of different coloration in sketch maps to be developed in the field etc. (c) Worked with the GIS staffs to modify the following mapping procedures; i) division of the country into administrative hierarchy, resulting in the production of digital data sets of Regions, Districts, quarters, villages thereby facilitating the carving out of EAs within these limits, ii) determined the factors to be considered in establishing the lowest administrative units, which are quarters in urban areas and villages in rural areas. From these established the mapping plan procedure to be used by cartographers especially in the identification of the smallest unit to be used to divide quarters or villages known as ilots (block or sub-blocks in the quarters separated by tracks etc). Each ilot is identified by a Geographic Positioning System (GPS) coordinate representing a landmark feature, iii) Demonstrated the carving out and numbering of ilots on satellite images so as to facilitate the carving out of EAs, iv) Established the various techniques for the estimation of structures, households, and the methods of inserting the estimated population into the digital and sketch maps in the field, developed the numbering procedures of EAs in Urban as well as Rural areas etc. (d) Enhanced the capacity of the GIS staffs in geospatial applications in the areas of; base maps development, geocoding, development of a unique scale, datum etc, determine the map frame work, key, etc.

Modified the human resource tasks in the field in areas including and not limited to; i) Team leader (GPS data collection and filling the waypoints list, administer the urban/rural questionnaire, work with the team to insert the estimation population on printed satellite image maps, carve out and number the EAs in the sketch map, filling the list of tracks, filling the summary booklet, ensuring data quality control in the field, managing the entire process as team leader (contacts with authorities etc), compiling and reporting to the head office, ensuring data safety and backup all the spatial data collected and the protect all persons and equipment handed to the Team Leader, ii) Cartographers-Estimation of structures (collective or single), filling the population evaluation form identified by each ilot with its waypoint ii) working with the team leader in identifying socio-economic infrastructure to be captured by the GPS receptor, work with the team leader to carve out the EAs in the sketch maps, and ensuring that all the questionnaires are filled properly, iii) Supervisor-ensuring the flow of coding, ensure the quality control methods are respected and help speed up the mapping task, and the timely reporting of work progress and solving the emerging problems from the field.

With regard to data dissemination i) Worked with the cartographic team on the spatial data to be developed for the Atlas (polygons, lines, points), attribute data development (geocoding, data management etc), development of spatial and attribute data links, development of themes, commentaries on the themes, representation of the atlas and queries to be developed), ii) Interactive Atlas (Development of interactive atlases using ArcReader, ArcExplorer etc, presentation in the form of CDs, different products and presentations, web-based atlas etc). (iii) Worked with the cartographic team in proving solutions to some of the problems related to Senegal in particular, namely; correcting the mismatch of EAs boundaries and the quarters limits for stable zones, problems related to updating the list of localities, finalizing the updates of quarters and villages limits, population estimation in stable areas without the carving out of EAs, (iv) capacity building in cartography and putting in place a reserve team, cartography in conflict areas, cartography with migrant populations and the use of cartographers as controllers and supervisors in the census exercise. In the field participated in the updating of new limits of quarters and as well as information on the old satellite images and equally participated in the training of Team Leaders for the cartographic exercise.

Due to the mission the African Centre for Statistics (ACS), has significantly improve the quality of results to be produced by ANSD of Senegal. These actions are reinforcing the recommendations of StatCom-Africa II by bringing geoinformation and statistics together.

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IV. Statistical Development - Selected Areas - Développement de la statistique - Sujets choisis

Brief note on the 42nd Session of the UN Statistical Commission

Sabine Warschburger, UNSD

The UN Statistical Commission, which held its 42nd session from 22-25th February 2011 in New York, continued its 64-years old tradition of setting statistical norms and guiding the global statistical system. As we approach the 2015 MDG deadline, solid statistical information plays more than ever a crucial role in advancing the development agenda, as well as in monitoring emerging issues.

The 42nd session was attended by 132 countries, represented by Heads or Senior Officials of National Statistical Office. Representatives of 41 international and regional agencies also participated. This underlines the United Nations central and globally leading role in the area of statistics. Some of the highlights of the Statistical Commission's work were:

1. World Statistics Day. The Commission reviewed the activities world wide, which were held in celebration of the first World Statistics Day on 20 Oct 2010. Over 130 countries creatively commemorated World Statistics Day and the Commission unanimously recommended observing a World Statistics Day in regular intervals, for instance every 5 years.

2. The Commission also worked on new methodological developments: It endorsed the International Recommendations for Energy Statistics and noted with satisfaction that the work on the Framework for Environment Statistics and on the System of Environmental-Economic Accounting was well on track for adoption in 2012. These tools are considered major instruments to support the forthcoming UN debate on sustainable development.

3. The Commission conducted a special programme review in the area of 'gender statistics', which had been prepared by Ghana. The Statistical Commission took advantage of the fact that it was meeting in the same week as the Commission on the Status of Women and held a joint seminar, facilitating an important dialogue between users and producers of gender statistics. The Commission explicitly "urged the Statistics Division to strengthen its leadership role in charting the path for the development of gender statistics globally".

4. With respect to the monitoring of the progress towards the MDGs, as mandated by the General Assembly, the Commission expressed its appreciation for the techni-

cal work of the Interagency and Expert Group on MDG indicators, which is led by UNSD. In particular it commended the progress enhancing dialogue between countries and international agencies.

5. The Commission also discussed the 2010 Human Development Report (HDR) and expressed "deep regret and strong dissatisfaction" about the UNDP-HDR Office's insufficient consultation with the national statistical offices regarding issues such as the quality and availability of indicators, the use of non-official source data and the exclusion of countries from the HDI based on the alleged lack of data. Concern was also expressed about data discrepancies between the Secretary General's annual MDG report and the Human Development Report, both highly visible UN publications, released within a few weeks from each other, thus undermining the credibility of the organization. In this context the Commission urged the UN Statistics Division to take a central role to assist Member States in addressing issues of data discrepancies.

6. Finally, the Commission discussed the implementation of the 'Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics', which had been adopted unanimously by the Commission in 1994 as a basic code of ethics for the global statistical system. The Commission concluded that the Fundamental Principles had withstood the test of time and that there was no need to revise them. However, there is a need to review their implications for new developments and provide better guidelines for their practical implementation. The Commission recommended an updating of the preamble and the onward transmission to ECOSOC and GA for endorsement after the Commission's approval prior to the 20th anniversary in 2014.

The four day official session was accompanied by an extensive programme of side events which began a week before the commencement of the Commission session. Over 40 side events were held on the margins of the main session. The major events that were open to participants were:

- Seminar on Official Statistics on "Shifting Paradigms: Innovative Statistical Frameworks to meet Global Challenges" (18 February)

- High Level Forum on Official Statistics: "Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics: Threats and Responses" (21 February)

- Learning Centre on "Business Cycle Analytics: Traces, Clocks and Dashboards" (21 February) (21 February)

- Learning Centre on "Population and housing census data

dissemination, including CensusInfo" (21 February)

- Lunchtime seminar on "International Recommendations for Energy Statistics: Achievements and future challenges" (21 February)

- Lunchtime seminar on the "Virtual Statistical System: A knowledge portal" (22 February)

- Lunchtime seminar on "Development Indicators - Seminar in memory of Ian Castles" (23 February)

- Thursday seminar on "New Technologies in Population and Housing Censuses: Country experiences" (24 February)

A four-day exhibition, 22-25 February 2011 was organized by the UN Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA) in collaboration with the member countries of the region and UNSD. The exhibition focused on statistical development and achievements in the ESCWA region. Statistical publications, including books, posters, brochures, and CDs as well as promotional material on statistical were displayed at the exhibition.

For more information, visit: http://unstats.un.org/unsd/statcom/commission_42nd_session.htm

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Member States Concerns with Indicators Released by UN Agencies: Statement of the Statistician General of South Africa during the 42nd Session of the United Nations Statistical Commission

Pali Lehohla, Statistician General, South Africa

I have never felt the urge and the urgency for the implementation of the United Fundamental Principles for Official Statistics as I feel it today. These principles have served us well in the past and indeed they will serve us even better today and in the future, and their institutionalized implementation will even serve us better. I am convinced that the UNDP report and the controversy it has raised presents us with a distinct

concrete opportunity for moving ahead with speed on an institutionalized process of the implementation of the fundamental principles.

The UNDP may be independent and yes we accept such as their status, but such a status of independence must correspond and be governed by principle 2 of the UN fundamental principles of official statistics and unfortunately this is where their tenet for independence is weakest. Given this fatal failure, the UNDP report then fails the test of principle 9 and 10. In this regard we are justified to read the riot act as enshrined in principle 4 which relates to comments against wrong use of statistics and or their interpretation.

The fact that the UNDP raised in the past its position of independence, brings centre stage the question of the responsibility of the UNSC as well as the role of UNSD in the UN family in relation to the coordination of statistics, including its status in the hierarchy. Needless to mention that when we petitioned the Secretary General on GIVAS which is now succeeded by Global Pulse, similar issues of the responsibility of the UNSC, and the role and hierarchical form of the UNSD in the UN family architecture becomes critical and requires addressing. We need to address this matter comprehensively.

The release of the UNDP report shortly after the Secretary General released the MDG report created conditions for excitement, particularly in relation to the contradictory figures that emerged subsequently. This made for public dismay at the UN circus and a comedy of errors in the UN family of numbers. In country, some heads of statistics were summoned to explain this circus.

This august body established in 1947 has served us well in enhancing world peace. It cannot be reduced to a specter of ridicule and be regarded as a circus play field. It has to be protected. The blood rush to the head by the UNDP to release the report and particularly shortly after the MDG report despite the cautions given by the UNSC on data quality matters and consultations leaves several questions unanswered and these questions will remain unanswered if we fall short on our historic mission of implementing the fundamental principles of official statistics. Mr. Chair, I have never felt the urge and the urgency for the implementation of the UN Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics as I feel it at this very moment.
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African Countries Participating in the 42nd Session of the United Nations Statistical Commission Met to Finalize the Preparations of the Session

Dimitri Sanga, African Centre for Statistics

A meeting of the African Group on the Preparation of the United Nations Statistical Commission (UNSC) was organized by the African Centre for Statistics (ACS), the Secretariat of the Statistical Commission for Africa (StatCom-Africa), on 19 February 2011 at the UN Headquarters in New York with the aim to take stock of the implementation of the recommendations of the 2010 meeting and to finalize the preparations of the 42nd Session of the UNSC.

Attended by more than 24 participants comprising mainly Heads of African National Statistical Offices (NSOs), representatives of African regional institutions (African Development Bank (AfDB), Afristat, and ECA), and African statisticians working in other international organizations, the meeting took stock of the whole set of recommendations made during the first meeting in 2010. Participants to the meeting noted with satisfaction that there were efforts made in order to implement most of the recommendations of the 2010 meeting. This included the fact that the ACS managed to mobilize resources from the World Bank to organize preparatory meetings of StatCom-Africa working groups so that they could prepare their contributions to both the 42nd session of the UNSC and the forthcoming StatCom-Africa in January 2012. Unfortunately, due to delays in funding agreements between the World Bank and the ECA, these groups could not physically meet before the UNSC. They should meet before the next StatCom-Africa.

The meeting also noted with satisfaction that Pan African institutions attempted to organize the preparations of the 42nd UNSC by selecting some issues of concern to the African continent on the agenda of the Commission and requesting some member states to prepare the contributions to be discussed in the margins of the Committee of Director Generals meeting held in Yaoundé in December 2010. Due to some unforeseen reasons the contributions were not made on time. It is nevertheless worth noting that some groups actively worked out some significant contributions to the advancement of statistical development that were worth reporting on during the UNSC session. These included the following:

- The work on the implementation plan for the 2008 System of National Accounts (SNA) prepared by the African Group on National Account (AGNA);

- The African Implementation Plan of the Global Strategy on Improving Agricultural Statistics by the AfDB, ECA and FAO;

- The Statistical Training Programme for Africa (STPA) by the African Group on Statistical Training (AGROST);

- The Medium-term Plan on Improving Civil Registration and Vital Statistics in Africa by the AfDB and the ECA;

- The Project on the Measurement of the Informal Sector by Afristat and ECA; and

- The Strategy on the Harmonization of Statistics in Africa (SHaSA) by the AfDB, AUC, and ECA.

The meeting considered selected papers to be tabled to the UNSC and thoroughly discussed them to prepare participants countries to properly contribute to the discussions. These included:

- The Report of the Ghana Statistical Office on Gender Statistics and the Global Gender Statistics Programme;

- The Report of the World Bank on the International Comparison Programme (ICP);

- The Report on Member States Concerns with Indicators Released by UN Agencies;

- The Report on the Implementation of the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics; and

- The Report of the Friends of the Chair on Agricultural Statistics.

Led by Ghana, AfDB, South Africa, and Ethiopia respectively, the presentations generated substantive discussions and exchanges among participants.

As a way forward, it was agreed that we need to be more focused and come up with a clear mechanism that would help us properly prepare for UNSC. The following were recommended:

- To change the title of the meeting to "Meeting of the Statistical Commission for Africa" for visibility purposes;

- Setting up a Team that will come up with a proposal of a mechanism that will help us effectively prepare for the UNSC. This Team will be made of members of the African Statistical Coordination Committee (AfDB, AUC, ACBF, Afristat, ECA) and the Bureau of StatCom-Africa;

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- The above proposal should include a clear timeline for the preparations of the contributions;

- Set up a formal structure that will use at best the African agenda of meetings to fine tune the preparations;

- The deadline for the contributions might be set up for October as January is too late;

- As the StatCom-Africa is not meeting every year, there is a need to use the Africa Symposium on Statistical Development as a vehicle when StatCom-Africa does not take place;

- Countries shall consider having focal points to deal with this issue as Heads of NSOs might be very busy.

Participants to the meeting reiterated the importance of organizing such meetings and committed to participate in preparatory activities for the 2012 session of the Commission.

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The 20th Annual Conference of the Ethiopian Statistical Association and CRVS

Ayenew Ejigou, African Centre for Statistics

Broad and Specific Themes of the Conference

The Ethiopian Statistical Association (ESA) is now 20 years old, and that makes it one of the oldest and active professional associations in Africa. It started out through the initiative of highly committed graduate students of the Department of Statistics of Addis Ababa University in 1990. Today, ESA has active branches, largely centered in Departments of Statistics of regional universities in various parts of the country; it has remained an active and on-going institution without any interruption throughout the last 20 years.

Credit for that continuity and growth goes to all members of the association and the leaders they put in place every two years, to the Central Statistical Agency that has always been by ESA's side, the Statistics division/current African Centre for Statistics of UNECA, UNFPA and others who have always been ready to lend valuable and often critical support to its annual conferences.

The 20th Annual conference, which was held during 25-26 February 2011 at United Nations Conference Centre in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia had the broad theme of "Development of Statistical Infrastructure in Ethiopia" and the specific theme for that conference as "Establishment of Civil Registration and Vital Statistics (CRVS) Systems in a federal and decentralized administration: the case of Ethiopia". CRVS presentations and discussions were done the on 25th February 2011 and February 26th was devoted to the broad theme and to presentations of research papers. Attendance ran into a few hundred ESA members and other invited participants.

Overview of the Program on CRVS Systems

Presentations on 25th February 2011 included:

- The importance and need for civil registration and vital statistics systems in Ethiopia, by Central Statistics Agency;

- Organizational and administrative arrangements for CRVS systems in Ethiopia;

- The role of CRVS in promoting statistical infrastructure development initiatives;

- The role of CRVS in improving the management capacity of regional governments in monitoring development projects;

- The role of CRVS in promoting implementation capacity of local governments;

- The Draft Civil Registration law, presented by a member of the drafting team.

All presentations, except two, were presented by members of ESA. Each of them were followed by discussions, but the presentation and discussions on the draft CR law took up most of the afternoon.

Lessons for the Ethiopian Draft CR Law

Various UN agencies and regional organizations have attempted to assist and facilitate the systematic development of CRVS systems over the last six decades. These have included WHO, UNFPA, UNICEF, UNSD, UNDP, AfDB, UNECA and AUC, among others.

In spite of all this effort, only some 30 countries have CRVS systems in Africa today; only three have been able to produce and use credible vital statistics so far.

In June 2009, a regional workshop was held on civil registration and vital statistics in Dar-es-Salaam, Tanzania, with the cooperation of UNECA, AfDB and AUC, and that led

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to the First Conference of African Ministers responsible for Civil Registration in Addis Ababa from 10-14 August 2010 when it was recommended that African countries speed up the development and improvement of CRVS systems. That conference was jointly organized by UNECA, AfDB, AUC, HMN, UNICEF and UNFPA, with the collaboration of the Ethiopian Government.

The Ethiopian experience

Ethiopia enacted its first law on civil registration during the 1st decade of the 20th century, but it was not implemented on account of various problems; pilot projects were carried out some years back by Ethiopia's NSO, but the CRVS systems did not take off; a new draft CRVS law may now be enacted this year under the strong and dedicated guidance and close supervision of the Ministry of Justice.

Problems of CRVS Systems

In the course of country presentations and discussions at the Conference of African Ministers responsible for civil registration during August 10-14, 2010 at United Nations Conference Centre, some civil registration problems were raised.

Coverage, accessibility and quality of registration were pointed out on account of inaccessibility of registration centres in rural areas and on account of traditional practices in vital events like marriages. Registration forms were also reported to be filled either incorrectly or they were incomplete; vital events recorded in health institutions were sometimes missed on account of poor coordination with the registration authorities.

Coordination between NSOs and registrars were also reported to be poor in some cases, the transfer of information being inefficient and unorganized. Definitions of basic parameters and concepts were different, and even the software that they used were noted to be incompatible. In some cases, the registration areas and the statistical areas did not coincide so that the vital recordings were not compatible with the census tabulations.

Lack of public awareness, inadequacy of resources for CRVS and lack of political commitment were also given as some of the problems.

These are real problems that Ethiopia needs to learn from and avoid in its up-coming CRVS systems to make them efficient and instrumental in effectively delivering the administrative support and vital statistics services for which they have been designed.

Some Observations on Draft CR Law

Credit for the draft CR law goes to the Ministry of Justice for taking the initiative to fill a serious gap in Ethiopia's national statistical system. The current draft CR law has both some width and depth, and it aims at the registration of births, deaths, marriages and divorces; however, there is very little on foetal deaths which are important in monitoring the development of health services.

The draft law also lacks essential elements that ensure (i) adherence to international standards for a legal framework for CRVS (i) effective structures for the organization and co-ordination of CRVS systems, (ii) organization and delivery of usable vital statistics, if at all, (iii) delivery of reliable and credible vital records, and (iv) that Ethiopia will have learnt from the weaknesses observed in CRVS systems elsewhere in Africa.

The Current Status of the Draft CR Law

The CR draft law is still under discussion within the Ministry of Justice. There is an unparalleled commitment by the Ministry to present a draft that is complete and useful to the country. However, a similar level of commitment and support is called for from Ethiopian institutions and agencies that ought to have interest and commitment in vital statistics to ensure that Ethiopia will enact a CRVS law that will be capable of supporting legal, administrative and statistical services.

Further, Ethiopia has limited or no experience in the management of CRVS systems; it has limited resources, an old culture, high illiteracy, and a large country to cover. These may suggest a need for priorities: Birth, death and still-birth for a start.

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AfricaInfo Database / La base de donnes AfricaInfo

Jose Awong, African Union Commission / Commission de l'Union africaine

Context

The African Union Commission (AUC) holds that if the fight against poverty has to be won, there must be improvements in the quality and quantity of statistical data on all components of development and the application of that information on planning for development. Reliable data is critical to setting goals and targets as well as evaluating project impact. Reliable data constitutes the single most convincing way of getting the people involved in what their leaders and institutions are doing, ensuring good governance and more effective resource utilization. It also helps them to get involved in the development process, thus giving them a sense of ownership of the entire development process.

Through its statistical network the AUC is contributing to the effective development of the statistical capacity and systems of its regional member countries for the provision of timely and reliable data for policy formulation, implementation and evaluation as well as the monitoring of progress towards achieving the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and Poverty Reduction Strategies.

Over the last several years, the AUC has intensified its statistical capacity building activities in African countries motivated by the need for reliable and up-to-date data for better measuring, monitoring and managing for development results. Its activities have focused on improving the availability and quality of data and on strengthening the institutional capacity of African countries with a view to producing these data.

The AU Statistics Centre is leading the effort of supporting African countries to develop or update their National Strategies for Development of Statistics (NSDS). The process is intended to ensure that African statistics systems are improved to international standards and those national statistical capacities are enhanced in order to provide effective support for development policy decision-making processes.

Objectives

Building on the successful implementation of DevInfo in more than 40 African countries, this project will assist regional and national statistical institutions in monitoring human development priorities, with a focus on monitoring and

Contexte

L'Union Africaine tient à ce que si le combat contre la pauvreté doive être gagné, il doit y avoir des améliorations de la qualité et de la quantité de données statistiques sur tous les composants de développement et la demande de ces informations en planification pour le développement. Des données fiables sont critiques au cadre de buts et des cibles aussi bien que l'évaluation de l'impact de projet. Des données fiables constituent la façon la plus convaincante seule d'obtenir les gens impliqués dans ce que leurs leaders et institutions font, assurant la bonne gouvernance et l'utilisation de ressource plus effective. Il les aide aussi à être impliqué dans le processus de développement, les donnant ainsi le sens de la propriété du processus de développement entier.

Par son réseau statistique l'UA contribue au développement efficace de la capacité statistique et des systèmes de ses pays membres régionaux pour la disposition de données opportunes et fiables pour la formulation de politique, la mise en œuvre et l'évaluation aussi bien que le contrôle de progrès vers la réalisation des Buts de Développement de Millénaire (OMDs) et des Stratégies de Réduction de la pauvreté.

Pendant plusieurs dernières années, l'UA a intensifié sa capacité statistique construisant des activités dans des pays africains motivés par le besoin de données fiables et à jour pour la meilleure mesure, le contrôle et la gestion pour des résultats de développement. Ses activités se sont concentrées sur l'amélioration de la disponibilité et de la qualité de données et en renforcement de la capacité institutionnelle de pays africains en vue à la production de ces données.

Le Centre de Statistique de l'UA mène l'effort de soutenir des pays africains pour développer ou mettre à jour leurs stratégies nationales pour le développement de statistique. Le processus est destiné pour assurer que des systèmes de statistique africains sont améliorés aux normes internationales et ceux des capacités statistiques nationales sont améliorés pour fournir l'assistance efficace pour des processus de prise de décisions de politique de développement.

Objectifs

En construisant sur la mise en œuvre réussie de DevInfo dans plus de 40 pays africains, ce projet aidera des institutions statistiques régionales et nationales dans le contrôle de priorités de

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dissemination of the achievements towards the MDGs. The aim is to create and use data repositories with high quality national and sub-national data to inform national development policy making and monitoring.

The AfricaInfo initiative will be used to develop and implement database standards derived from the set of indicators developed for each level of assessment and monitoring. These database standards will be used to harmonize national development indicators while providing options for each country to adjust the indicators to country-specific requirements.

The main thrust of the project will be to strengthen national capacity, specifically on and around the development and use of indicators for monitoring human development. Regional activities will be organized to support statistical institution-building and to support national activities. The following activities will be provided in response to needs assessments and requests for technical assistance. These activities cover statistical capacity building, training, database administration, national database adaptations, digital mapping and data dissemination advocacy materials.

AfricaInfo will engage development professionals across Africa to establish a common African database for monitoring human development. The aim is to strengthen the capacity of development professionals to analyze evidence around development opportunities and challenges and to help to identify what they can do, both individually and collectively. The AfricaInfo Strategy describes a roadmap to move forward in 2010-2015 with capacity building for national statistical systems and their vital role in providing evidence for development planners, policy makers and civil society.

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développement humaines, avec un centre en contrôle et la dissémination des accomplissements vers les OMDs. Le but est de créer et utiliser des dépôts de données avec la grande qualité des données nationales et sous-nationales pour informer la fabrication de politique de développement nationale et le contrôle.

L'initiative d'AfricaInfo sera utilisée pour développer et mettre en œuvre des standards de bases de données tirées du jeu d'indicateurs développés pour chaque niveau d'évaluation et le contrôle. Ces normes de base de données seront utilisées pour harmoniser des indicateurs de développement nationaux en fournissant des options pour chaque pays pour ajuster les indicateurs aux exigences spécifiques de pays.

La poussée principale du projet devra renforcer la capacité nationale, spécifiquement sur et autour du développement et de l'utilisation des variables pour contrôler le développement humain. Des activités régionales seront organisées pour soutenir la construction d'institution statistique et supporter des activités nationales. On fournira les activités suivantes en réponse aux évaluations de besoins et des demandes de l'aide technique. Ces activités couvrent la construction de capacité statistique, la formation, l'administration de base de données, des adaptations de base de données nationales, la cartographie numérique et des matériels de plaidoyer de dissémination de données.

AfricaInfo engagera des professionnels de développement à travers l'Afrique pour établir une base de données africaine commune pour contrôler le développement humain. Le but est de renforcer la capacité de professionnels de développement pour analyser la preuve autour des occasions de développement et des défis et aider à identifier ce qu'ils peuvent faire, tant individuellement que collectivement. La Stratégie AfricaInfo décrit une feuille de route pour avancer dans 2010-2015 avec l'élaboration de capacité pour des systèmes statistiques nationaux et leur rôle essentiel dans la preuve fournissant pour des planificateurs de développement, des décideurs et la société civile.
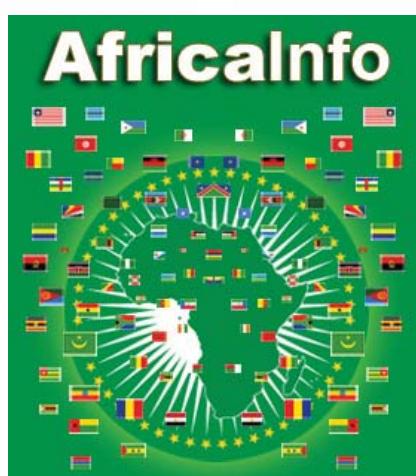
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CountrySTAT Information System

Yakob Mudesir and Tabit Ahmed, Ethiopia

Introduction

CountrySTAT is a web-based and integrated information system for food and agriculture statistics. It collects, validates, harmonizes and integrates data from different national sources and disseminates them at the national and sub-national levels. The system provides decision-makers access to statistics across thematic areas such as crop production, prices, trade and consumption. This supports analysis, development plans, policy formulation, monitoring and evaluation with the aim of eradicating extreme poverty and hunger in a country.

CountrySTAT is a nationally owned and one-stop shop for fast and easy access to Internet-based quality and reliable statistics for evidence-based analysis, decision making and policy development. It organizes, harmonizes and standardizes integrats data into a common platform via unique combination of statistics and information technology.

Objectives of CountrySTAT

As stated above, CountrySTAT is a statistical and technical framework to organize, harmonize and synchronize data collections in food and agriculture for informed analysis and policy making. Its goals and objectives are: to bring about accelerated reduction in hunger and poverty through more productive and sustainable agriculture and build an effective programme for handling interconnected statistical information and visual indicators on food and agriculture at the national, sub-national and international levels in line with the world food summit and Millennium Development Goals, particularly in the context of reducing extreme poverty and hunger.

Benefits and Value Adds of CountrySTAT

CountrySTAT system is a very useful tool for both producers and users of data on food and agriculture. It helps data users by providing fast and easy access to data. Its web-based interface accessible from anywhere, helps the user to have access to the required data with just a few clicks. CountrySTAT is also of great help to data producers as it facilitates a fast and easy dissemination and publication of data.

The other major benefit of CountrySTAT is that it brings together institutions, sectors, thematic areas and domains to facilitate collaboration, data sharing and metadata exchange, and this will be of great help in responding to complex and cross-domain queries related to data on food and agriculture.

CountrySTAT is also very useful to the national owner institutions as it is a light and flexible product that can easily be built upon the existing system by expanding and adapting it to their specific needs. In addition to being nationally owned and maintained by focal institutions in each country, CountrySTAT can also serve as a network of partners among National Statistical Agencies, Ministries of Agriculture and other stakeholders in each country. In a larger sense, CountrySTAT can also be considered as a national and international community of data users and producers. It also promotes exchange of data within countries, between countries, and between FAO and countries.

Data Structure of CountrySTAT

The CountrySTAT framework organizes data into the following major areas:

a) The "National Core" area presents food and agriculture related data per year at the national level. The Core area takes into account data requirements related to production of commodities, their trade and prices, land use, farm machinery, fertilizers and pesticides, fisheries, food availability for consumption, population, labor force and forest production.

b) The "Sub-National" area includes the same categories as the Core with disaggregated data at sub-national level.

c) The "Thematic Modules" area includes some complex modules and relevant indicators for the national statistics (for instance: FBS = Food Balance Sheet, SUA = Supply Utilization Accounts, Food Security, etc.)

d) The "National Institutions" area includes data coming from single national institutions as required by the country.

e) The "International Partners" area includes data coming from other international organizations, associations, etc. relevant to the country.

f) The "All Tables" area contains all tables together, that have been disseminated in all main categories mentioned above.

Sub-Saharan Africa (SSA) and CountrySTAT

The CountrySTAT information system has been developed in 17 Sub-Saharan African countries through the technical and financial assistance provided by the FAO and the implementation of the system is currently underway in these

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countries. The SSA countries that have so far developed and launched CountrySTAT are: Angola, Burkina Faso, Cameroun, Côte d'Ivoire, Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, Malawi, Mali, Mozambique, Nigeria, Rwanda, Senegal, Tanzania, Uganda and Zambia.

In the process of developing and implementing CountrySTAT in SSA countries, the role of FAO is providing methodology, international expertise, training/capacity building, and facilitating collaborations. On the other hand, it is the responsibility of the Focal Institution in each country to organize trainings, own and maintain the system, provide expertise required at the country level and facilitate collaboration among national institutions that produce data on food and agriculture.

The CountrySTAT Ethiopia Website

As with many countries in Sub-Saharan Africa, agriculture comprises the main sector of the Ethiopian economy, i.e. it accounts for almost 50 percent of the Gross Domestic Product (GFP), provides employment for over 80 percent of the population, generates about 90 percent of the export earnings and supplies around 70 percent of the country's raw materials to secondary activities.

Estimating and forecasting Ethiopia's agriculture production is essential to the country's economy, financial stability and development. Many advances can be made in improving the consistency, reliability and cost effectiveness of estimating Ethiopia's agricultural statistics and monitoring agricultural land use changes over time. Moreover, availing reliable and timely statistics on the situation of agriculture in a user friendly fashion in a harmonized manner is equally important to better decision making in this important sector.

Therefore, CountrySTAT Ethiopia website, developed by the Central Statistical Agency and the Ministry of Agriculture through technical assistance obtained from FAO was launched on the 15th of March, 2011 here in Addis Ababa in order to address these data harmonization and data access issues. CountrySTAT Ethiopia can be considered as a valuable tool in the hands of policy makers and analysts to monitor and follow up progresses made in this critical component (agriculture) of the country's economy.

In the efforts made so far in developing and implementing CountrySTAT in Ethiopia about 40 different datasets related to crop production, area harvested, land use, livestock, export and import of live animals, seeds, producer price, consumer price index, food supply, fertilizers, pesticides, fishery, total population and labor force have been collected from various

within the country, validated and uploaded to CountrySTAT Ethiopia website. These data can now be accessed and utilized through the CountrySTAT Ethiopia website URL: http://www.csa.gov.et/Repositories/CountrySTAT

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Piloting the ECA statistical data management platform at Sub-Regional Office in Central Africa and National Statistics Office of Cameroon

Molla Hunegnaw and Kidus Mengistu African Centre for Statistics and Zaza Randriamiarana, ECA Sub-Regional Office in Central Africa

Background

ECA has developed a statistical database platform for compilation, production and dissemination of statistics through internet technologies. The platform is a web-enabled database to manage macro statistical data, metadata and related contents for regional, sub-regional and national organization.

The platform provides unique features for statistical data management, to mention a few:

- A generic database which allows management of macro statistical data in all types of statistical domains such as Agriculture, Transport, National Accounts, MDGs, Gender, Population, Health, Education, etc.

- A platform that allows storage, retrieval and dissemination of national, sub national data as annual, quarterly and monthly basis.

- Fully parameter driven database where almost all statistical topics, indicators, geographic areas, etc are defined.

- A platform which can run as a desktop, Intranet and Internet environments.

- Complete scalability for any size of data, to hundred thousands of data cells and thousands of users.

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Purpose of the mission

Two members of the staff of the ECA African Centre for Statistics (ACS) undertook a mission to pilot the ECA statistical data management platform (StatBase) at Sub-Regional Office in Central Africa and National Statistical Office of Cameroon in Yaoundé, Cameroun from 24 - 28 January 2011.

Objectives of the mission

The objectives of the mission were:

- To install and pilot the statistical data management platform at the Sub-Regional Office in Central Africa (SRO-CA), the National Statistics Office (NSO) of Cameroon;

- To train staff of SRO-CA and NSO in the use of the platform;

- To train staff of SRO-CA and NSO in the management of the platform; and

- To migrate the data of SRO-CA to the platform.

Proceeding of the mission

The program started with a welcoming speech from Mr. Aboubacry Lom, Officer-in-Charge of SRO-CA, followed by Mr. ZaZa Burton Randriamiarana narrating the programme of work of the mission. The ECA/ACS staff explained the purpose of the mission and made a presentation that gave an overview of the platform which included the functionality, features, components and modules. The morning session ended by ECA/ACS staff providing a live demonstration of the platform.

The afternoon was devoted to the preparation of the server and software environment for installation of the platform at SRO-CA.

Opening page of the installed platform at SRO-CA

The ECA-ACS staff continued the installation and customization with Mr. Zaza Randriamiarana, Statistician at SRO-CA, and Mr. Michel Fogang, IT focal point of SRO-CA, who would provide technical backstopping for the statistical database platform at the SRO. The customization of the platform focused on defining statistical sectors and indicators.

Sample tabular presentation of data

A team composed of ACS staff and Mr. Zaza Randriamiarana of SRO-CA visited the Institute National de la Statistique (INS) of Cameroun to present the platform to a larger audience and also to install it in the office of the INS. Seven staff members of the Statistics Office (INS) attended the presentation and participated in a discussion. The installation was also performed at office so as to allow staff members of the INS to explore the use and functionality of the platform.

Sample presentation of data in charts

The training proper for representatives of SRO-CA, INS and ISSEANSEA, the sub regional school of statistics in Cameroun, was opened by Mr. Aboubacry Lom who appreciated the collaboration between ACS and his office and thanked the presence of INS and ISNSEA representatives.

The training started by first explaining and demonstrating search and retrieval of data and contents from the platform using the user-friendly interfaces. These include producing

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tables, charts, motion charts, maps, extracting data, printing data and the various data access dimensions.

The second session focused mainly on the administration and customization of the platform which included creating new users, assigning functional and domain roles; configuring the application names and logos; and producing administrative reports.

The third session was on configuring the various parameters in StatBase which were commonly called metadata. The metadata module demonstration included creating sectors, indicators, unit of measures, modes, root indicators, geographic areas, partners, currencies, defining types of documents and tables.

The participants contributed to the discussion with critical comments during the presentations.

The fourth session of the training was on how data and contents are uploaded to the database based on the configured parameters in the previous day. These included the two options of entering data namely: using the online form and importing data from EXCEL and CSV format. The participants were exposed to the details of entering new data, modifying and changing existing data and removing data using the two options.

The participants were also introduced to the techniques of creating data tables, uploading statistical reports and creating thematic areas using indicators defined from the sectors.

There were practical sessions at the end of each session so that the participants could assimilate the training.

At the end of the training, concluding remarks were given by the representatives of the organizations that attended the training. ACS thanked the participants for taking part in the training, and SRO-CA for organizing the training.
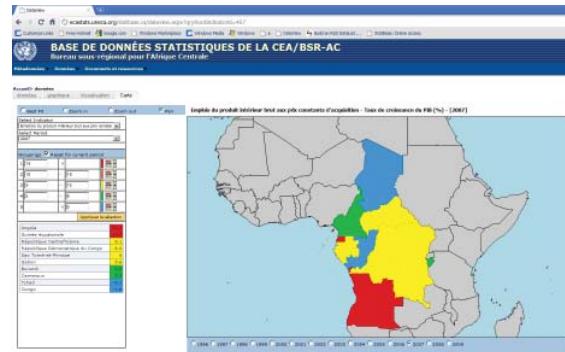
Sample presentation of data in maps

The way forward

The mission will help ACS to harmonize data collection in the Central African region and avoid duplication of data collection attempts by SRO-CA and ACS on similar variables. The data collected by either ACS or SRO can be shared with one another and this will reduce response burdens on countries on similar statistical data.

One of the issues raised during the mission in SRO-CA was harmonization of variables used by ACS and SROs. It was recommended that ACS, in discussion with all SROs should come up with a list of standard variables which would be integrated with the platform to facilitate harmonized data collection by respective SROs from the countries under their jurisdictions. As a starting point, it was decided to start with ASYB (African Statistical Yearbook) and MDG indicators.

ECCAS macroeconomic expert had also expressed a need through SRO-CA to have tool for data management at sub regional level in order to strengthen data dissemination. Mr Zaza Randriamiarana at SRO-CA d enquired verbally including in ACS programme a mission for StatBase installation and training at ECCAS headquarter.

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IV. Statistical Development - Selected Areas - Développement de la statistique - Sujets choisis

Méthode d'élaboration d'un bilan de l'emploi via la matrice des emplois et le compte satellite sur le Secteur informel

Gérard Osbert et Steve Gui-Diby, Centre Africain pour la Statistique

Le bilan de l'emploi, outil crucial pour étudier le marché du travail en Afrique

La mesure régulière de l'économie informelle est devenue cruciale, car elle est liée aux principaux objectifs de développement - création d'emplois, revenus accrus, réduction de la pauvreté, croissance durable, et ses résultats constituent des éléments clés de la conception et du pilotage des programmes d'aide couvrant les aspects économiques, sociaux et environnementaux. Les enquêtes mixtes (de type 1-2-3) donnent l'indication de cette mesure : en Afrique sub-saharienne, sa part varie de 25 à 50 % du PIB et atteint 80% des emplois non agricoles.

On remarquera que la mesure de l'informel et la comptabilité nationale constituent deux approches complémentaires : les enquêtes statistiques apportent des données détaillées pour connaître l'informel, mais sans pouvoir quantifier sa part dans l'économie nationale ; les comptables nationaux ont eux besoin des données sur l'emploi informel total pour élaborer la matrice des emplois et les coefficients techniques des productions informelles et construire les fonctions de production spécifiques. De plus, la bonne mesure de la productivité du travail suppose que l'intrant travail, y compris l'emploi informel, soit estimé de façon exhaustive.

On notera enfin que le CAS lance un projet interrégional sur ce sujet orienté vers la compilation d'un compte satellite de l'économie informelle fondé sur le *Tableau des Entrées-Sorties* (TES) distinguant explicitement les modes de production (formel/informel) et faisant apparaître, dans sa partie basse, le bilan de l'emploi ventilé par sexe, groupe d'âge et zone (urbain/rural), trois variables clés pour étudier le marché du travail en Afrique.

La mesure statistique des activités du secteur informel est nécessaire à l'établissement des Equilibres *Ressources –Emplois* (ERE) des biens et services au cours d'une période comptable. Les données sur l'emploi se concilient alors aisément avec le TES a partir de la décomposition de la valeur ajoutée en ses composantes de volume et de prix - les emplois étant exprimés en *équivalents temps plein* (ETP) et le travail quantifié par les heures travaillées tandis que la rémunération est mesuré par les taux de salaire et/ou le revenu mixte des indépendants.

En fait, le facteur travail peut être considérés d'un double point de vue: du côté de la production comme l'un des intrants utilisés pour produire le PIB ; du côté des revenus, comme une source de revenu pour les ménages. L'objectif quantitatif de toute programmation et/ou projet de pilotage des politiques publiques de l'emploi est d'estimer le PIB (hors Agriculture, Administration publique et Défense, soit environ 70 % du total) et de montrer comment relier la dynamique du marché du travail aux variables macroéconomiques.

Les comptes satellites sont des outils permettant d'améliorer l'analyse économique, en détaillant un sous-domaine du cadre central du SCN. L'avantage principal du TES par mode de production est de représenter le système économique d'ensemble dans toute la complexité de ses interrelations. Les analyses qu'il permet se basent sur les distributions primaires et secondaires du revenu, rendant possible d'évaluer le degré d'inégalité des segments du marché du travail en localisant le secteur informel au sein de la comptabilité nationale.

Quant à l'emploi informel, si les comptes nationaux ne font pas encore référence à une matrice des emplois, il faut élaborer une méthodologie qui permette de l'estimer. En conséquence, on peut dire que l'informel est bien dans le SCN, mais de façon encore indifférenciée ; d'où la nécessité d'analyses spécifiques :

- Au sein des comptes de branche pour isoler les unités appartenant aux ménages et noter les activités exclues du champ de l'informel ;

- au sein du compte des ménages : les revenus mixtes, salaires ou transferts entre ménages ne sont saisis qu'en partie par les agrégats ;

- En élaborant une matrice des emplois à partir des 3 grandeurs mesurent la force de travail économique : la population active occupée (PAO), les emplois secondaires, la quantité de travail mise en œuvre dans le processus de production.

Défis du non observé statistique : proposition d'une méthodologie appropriée

Les principales causes du non observé statistique pour l'informel sont : 1/ la couverture insuffisante des enquêtes ou les non réponses ; 2/ la mauvaise connaissance des univers à enquêter (aucune d'archive ni registre disponible) et 3/ l'inaccessibilité de certaines zones à l'enquêteur. C'est pourquoi, le SCN en tant que système intégré, c'est-à-dire que toutes les zones interfèrent entre elle, constitue un outil de contrôle et de cohérence précieux du compte des ménages, d'autant mieux si la partie financière est disponible.

IV. Statistical Development - Selected Areas - Développement de la statistique - Sujets choisis

Face à ces difficultés et à certaines caractéristiques du secteur informel - grande adaptabilité des ménages entrainant l'instabilité des unités de production informelles (UPIs) et l'absence de frontière entre formel et informel, il convient d'adapter la méthodologie en élaborant une topographie des UPIs et analysant les motifs de non réponse et/ou de sous déclaration. On suivra en particulier l'évolution de la productivité du travail tout en faisant des hypothèses de comportement spécifiques quant aux cycles économiques de l'informel.

L'univers de référence couverts par le SCN comprenant : 1/ les entreprises, via le répertoire actualisé ; 2/ les ménages, via les recensements démographiques ; 3/ les UPIs, via les enquêtes mixtes et 4/ la production, via les emplois ; la cartographie statistique consistera alors à situer le secteur informel au croisement des partitions du SCN - secteurs, branches, produits et emplois – ce qui permet de lancer le processus d'élaboration intégré et itératif :

- 1ère itération : on établit les comptes de branches en équilibrant les ressources et les emplois (ERE), soit l'offre de biens et services vis-à-vis de la demande des secteurs institutionnels et en fonction des prix des inputs et des outputs des processus de production.

- 2ème itération : on établit les comptes des secteurs institutionnels : les modifications de la demande finale influent sur les comptes de secteurs, ceux des ménages étant mieux connus grâce aux résultats de la phase 2 de l'enquête mixte : ils ne subissent plus le poids de tous les arbitrages mais dépendent de l'évolution des salaires et des revenus.

A l'aboutissement de ces itérations, on obtient une correspondance entre l'utilisation des ressources tant sur le marché des biens et services que sur le marché du travail.

Rôle clé de la Matrice des Emplois et sa méthodologie d'élaboration

Le Tableau des Entrées-Sorties (TES) réalise l'analyse des équilibres ressources-emplois par la connaissance des flux de biens et services intervenant dans le processus de production et l'évaluation de la valeur ajoutée des branches ainsi que leur répartition par facteurs de production. Le calcul de la production se fait sur la base des valeurs ajoutées estimées précédemment, l'hypothèse de base étant la constance des coefficients techniques (hypothèse de Leontief élargie au secteur informel).

La matrice des emplois est utilisée comme outil d'estimation de la valeur ajoutée par branche économique et mode de production. Son élaboration s'effectue en trois étapes comme suit:

a) Estimation de l'intrant travail par mode de production et par activité économique, exprimé en équivalent temps plein (ETP) via les enquêtes emplois (étape 1) ;

b) Calcul de la productivité du travail (VA par unité d'intrant travail) par mode de production et par activité économique à partir des données des enquêtes entreprises et UPIs (étape 2) ;

c) Compilation des produits scalaires des colonnes de ces deux tableaux pour obtenir les valeurs ajoutées courantes des activités par mode de production.

a. La matrice des Emplois

La matrice des emplois croise le statut dans l'emploi avec les branches d'activité, détaillées par mode de production ; elle résulte de la confrontation de deux matrices autonomes :

- La matrice démographique (l'offre de travail) est élaborée à partir des statistiques sur les ménages ; on aura au préalable rendu les sources compatibles en harmonisant les dates de réalisation des enquêtes, l'échantillonnage et l'univers servant à l'expansion, etc.

- La matrice économique (demande de travail) est élaborée à partir des statistiques des unités ayant une activité économique (entreprises, coopératives, UPIs des ménages).

Le calage entre ces deux matrices s'effectue, entre autre, en faisant intervenir les emplois informels des entreprises du secteur formel.

Une seconde matrice ayant les mêmes caractéristiques estime parallèlement les quantités de travail fournies par ces emplois en ETP. Les ETP sont calculés comme le rapport entre le nombre total d'heures effectivement travaillées (obtenu des enquêtes emplois) et le nombre légal d'heures travaillées pour des emplois à temps plein ; ce nombre standard d'heures de travail peut différer entre secteur formel et informel.

b. Détermination de la matrice de productivités

La matrice des productivités est alors obtenue en trois étapes:

a) Répartition de la valeur ajoutée des branches par poste tel que prévu dans le compte de revenu en distribuant la masse salariale selon le statut socioprofessionnel (les salaires associés aux apprentis et aides familiaux sont estimés car ceux-ci sont généralement payés en nature d'où la nécessité d'une évaluation ad-hoc).

b) Distribution du solde du compte de revenu (excédent brut d'exploitation + taxes sur la production – subventions) au prorata de la masse salariale par statut et par

IV. Statistical Development - Selected Areas - Développement de la statistique - Sujets choisis

AFRICAN STATISTICAL NEWSLETTER
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branche.

c) Division de cette *valeur ajoutée répartie* par le nombre d'emplois exprimé en ETP.

La matrice des productivités par branche et mode de productions est supposée constante entre deux enquêtes entreprises. Aussi, peut-on estimer, sur la base d'une enquête emploi annuelle la valeur ajoutée totale associée à chaque branche d'activité et mode de production.

c. Intégration de l'évolution des prix et des salaires

Deux questions se posent à ce niveau :

i) Ramener les valeurs de la matrice des productivités à l'année de base des comptes nationaux ;

ii) Suivre l'évolution relative des prix et des inputs et des outputs des systèmes de production (formel/informel) entre deux années d'enquêtes.

Pour la matrice des productivités, l'approche consiste à mettre à jour chaque donnée en la multipliant par le rapport entre les indices des salaires horaires issus de deux enquêtes emploi consécutives.

Pour la matrice des coefficients techniques, trois approches sont possibles : 1/ utiliser les composantes de l'indice des prix à la production de chaque branche issues des enquêtes nationales ; 2/ utiliser le taux d'inflation issu de l'indice des prix à la consommation et 3/ utiliser le déflateur global du PIB pour avoir les valeurs en année de base. Ces deux dernières approches ont en commun de projeter les valeurs ajoutées réparties par tête (les productivités) en utilisant le facteur d'accroissement ou de déflation qui est l'évolution d'un indice de prix.

Les tableaux à produire : Vers un compte satellite de l'Informel

La valeur ajoutée est éclatée par variable principale : rémunération des salariés, revenu mixte, excédent d'exploitation, taxes sur la production nettes des subventions. Les activités économiques sont, pour des raisons de simplification, regroupées en six branches principales (mines et carrières ; industries manufacturières, eau, gaz électricité ; construction ; commerce ; réparation-hôtels restaurants ; transport et autres services ; activités financières, d'assurance, immobilier).

À partir de ce cadre de base, on peut subdiviser la rémunération des salariés et le revenu mixte des travailleurs indépendants par sexe, groupe d'âge (< 15 ans), zone (urbain/rural), etc.

Afin d'obtenir une représentation axée sur le travail, il convient de séparer la rémunération des salariés de celle des travailleurs indépendants et/ou du secteur informel, à soustraire du revenu mixte. Après avoir déduit la consommation de capital fixe (ce calcul est possible à partir du questionnaire phase 2 de l'enquête mixte et basic pour instruire les dossiers de micro-financement des UPIs) ; on obtient un excédent net d'exploitation des travailleurs indépendants.

Elaboration itérative du TES annuel

L'estimation de la productivité du travail ainsi que des coefficients techniques des secteurs formel et informel (à partir des données de la phase 2 de l'enquête mixte) **pour l'année de base** permet de projeter la production de l'année courante à partir de l'enquête emploi. On en déduit les comptes de production et de revenu par secteur institutionnel (cf. tableau 3).

Le compte satellite de l'Informel

Pour mesurer l'impact des politiques publiques vis-à-vis du secteur informel, il faut pouvoir 'en suivre l'évolution dans le temps, ce qui suppose qu'on puisse mesurer l'évolution de la population des UPIs dans la durée, via des enquêtes emploi nationales annuelles : un défi à relever par les bailleurs de fonds.

On pourra établir les liens entre pauvreté et informalité et analyser les évolutions ; on concevra des indicateurs sur les emplois et les revenus générés et on envisagera de se servir de l'enquête emploi annuelle pour produire les comptes nationaux provisoires.

La réussite de ce dispositif repose sur l'étroite collaboration entre statisticiens du travail et comptables nationaux dans le but, entre autres, d'assurer la représentativité de l'échantillon des ménages de l'enquête emploi en matière d'activités économiques du pays au niveau national.

IV. STATISTICAL DEVELOPMENT - SELECTED AREAS - DÉVELOPPEMENT DE LA STATISTIQUE - SUJETS CHOISIS

Tableau 3	TABLEAU ENTREES - SORTIES ANNUEL (TES)	

Secteur formel — Secteur informel

ELABORATION ITERATIVE du TES via LA MATRICE DES EMPLOIS

Colonnes (Secteur formel): Activités Économiques (*), Mines et carrières, Electricité, gaz, eau, Construction, Commerce, réparation, hôtels, restaurants, Transport et autres services, Activités Financières, d'assurance, etc., Total

Colonnes (Secteur informel): Activités Économiques (*), Mines et carrières, Electricité, gaz, eau, Construction, Commerce, réparation, hôtels, restaurants, Transport et autres services, Activités Financières, d'assurance, etc., Total

Production Totale

Consommations Intermédiaires

Tableau Emplois - Ressources

(Enquêtes entreprises et UPIs - Phase 2)

Coefficients techniques des productions de l'informel

Valeur ajoutée nette

Salariés enregistrés
dont femmes, dont < 15 ans, dont urbains (**)
Salariés non enregistrés
dont femmes, dont < 15 ans, dont urbains
Auto-emplois
dont femmes, dont < 15 ans, dont urbains

Matrice des VA par secteur, branche et statut

Employeurs (revenus mixtes)
dont femmes, dont < 15 ans, dont urbains
Aides familiaux
dont femmes, dont < 15 ans, dont urbains

X   Matrice des productivités (mise a jour prix/salaire)

apprentis

Matrice des Emplois-ETP (LFS Phase 1)

dont femmes, dont < 15 ans, dont urbains

LFS (Année N)

Total
dont femmes, dont < 15 ans, dont urbains
Solde = Excédent Net d'Exploitation + taxes sur production - subventions

(*) : On Pourra distinguer les branches d'activité suivant une nomenclature plus détaillée (2 digits)

(**) : A distinguer suivant la demande des utilisateurs

Le vecteur-ligne « Excédent net d'exploitation (après imputation de la consommation de capital fixe) + Taxes sur la production – Subventions » est estimé à partir de l'enquête de conjoncture auprès des entreprises formelles ; concernant les UPIs, il est considéré comme négligeable.

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V. Featured NSO - Profil de l'INS

Ethiopian Central Statistical Agency Profile

Ms. Samia Zekaria, Director General CSA

Name of NSO	Central Statistical Agency (CSA)			
Head of NSO	Director General			
Employees (Sex disaggregated) as at end December 2010		**Male**	**Female**	**Total**
	Professional Statisticians	194	18	212
	Semi-Professionals	570	52	622
	Support Staff	497	356	853
	TOTAL	1261	426	1687
Date of establishment of CSA	1960			

Organisational Structure.

The Central Statistical Agency (CSA) of Ethiopia is headed by the Director General and has two Deputy Director Generals. Under the Surveys and Censuses Deputy Director General there are four subject matter directorates namely, the Agricultural and Environment Statistics Directorate, the Business Statistics Directorate, The household Surveys and price Statistics Directorate and the Demographic Statistics Directorate. The National Statistical System Coordination and Operations Deputy Director General is supervising the National Statistical coordination, standards and quality assurance Directorate, Information Systems Technology Directorate, Cartography and GIS Directorate, The Data Editing, Entry and Data Cleaning Department and the 30 statistical Branch Offices. As it can be seen from the organization chart below, a number of support staff directorates are directly accountable to the Director General.

V. Featured NSO - Profil de l'INS

The New Organizational Structure of the CSA
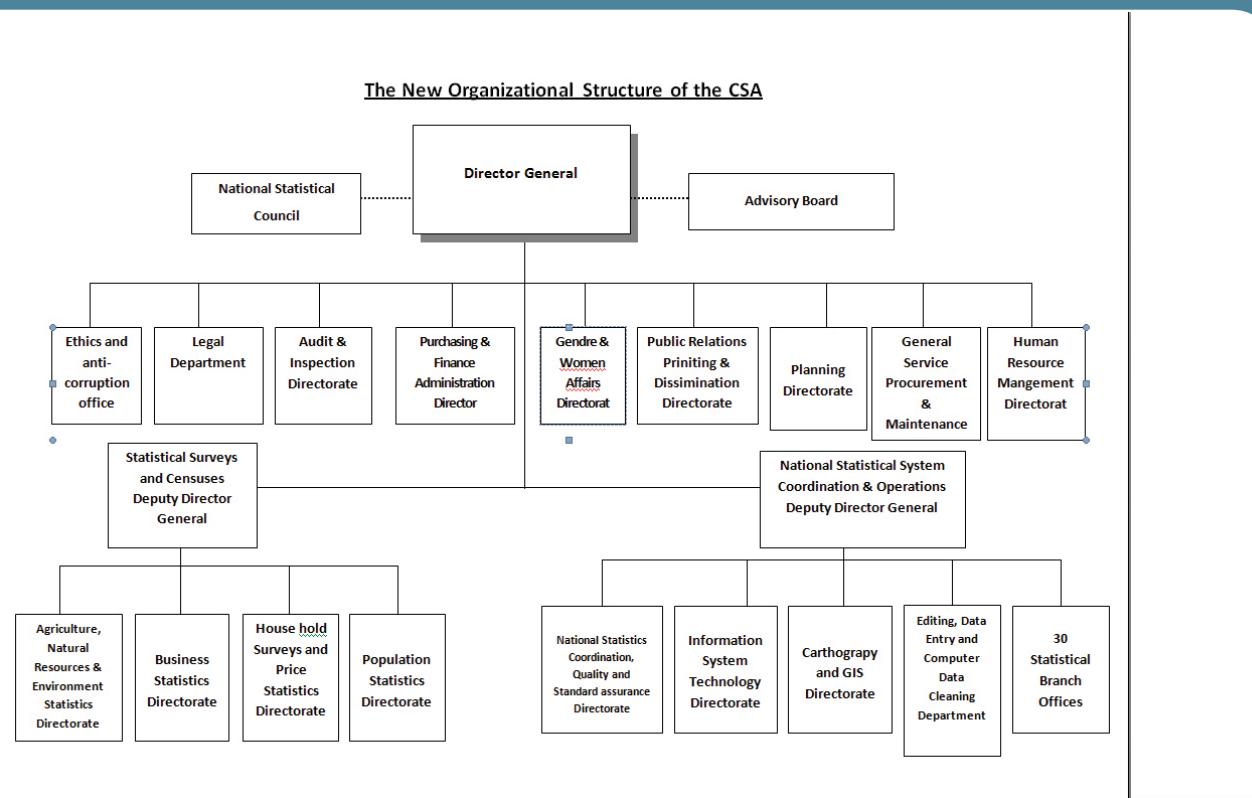
Main Publications

List of Economic and Social Indicators

Topic	Frequency
Agricultural Production	Annual
Land Utilization	Annual
Farm Management practices	Annual
Livestock Statistics	Annual
Large and Medium Scale Manufacturing Industries Statistic	Annual
Small Scale Manufacturing Industries Statistic	Every two years
Statistics on Mining	Annual
Construction	Annual
Consumer Price Index	Monthly
Crime, Justice and Security Statistics	Annual
Education Statistics	Annual
Energy and Water Statistics	Annual
Environment Statistics	Annual
Export Oriented Enterprises	Quarterly
External Trade	Quarterly
Import & Export Price Indices	Quarterly
International Travel & Tourism	Quarterly
Labour Force, Employment and Unemployment	Annual

National Accounts Estimates	Annual
Population Statistics	Annual
Producer Price Index - Agriculture	Monthly
Producer Price Index – Manufacturing	Quarterly
Financial and Insurance Statistics	Annual
Health related statistics	Annual
Court related statistics	Annual
Road and Air Transport and Road Traffic Accident Statistics	Annual
Social Security Statistics	Annual
Survey of Employment and Earnings in Large Establishments	Annual

List of Reports

Regular Reports

Agriculture, Natural Resources & Environmental Statistics

1. Agricultural Report on Crop and livestock Product Utilization
2. Report on Area and Production of Crops
3. Report on Live Stock and Livestock Characteristics
4. Report on Farm management Practices
5. Report on Land Utilization
6. Agricultural Sample Enumeration
7. Large and Medium Scale Commercial Farms Sample

V. Featured NSO - Profil de l'INS

Household and Price Statistics

8.   Welfare Monitoring Survey
9.   Household Income Consumption and Expenditure
10. National Labour Force
11. Child Labour Survey
12. Employment un Employment
13. Consumer Price Index
14. Agricultural Products Producer Price Index Country Level
15. Average Retail Prices of Goods & Services
16. Producer Prices of Agricultural Products

Population Statistics

17. Population and Housing Census 1984,1994,2007
18. Demographic and Health Survey
19. Health and Nutrition

Business Statistics

20. Large and Medium Scale Manufacturing Industry Survey
21. Small Scale
22. Informal Sector Survey
23. Distributive and Service Trade Survey
24. Quarterly Manufacturing Industry Survey
25. Cottage/Handcraft Manufacturing Industry
26. External Merchandise Trade Statistics
27. Contract Constriction Activates Survey
28. Transport and Communication

General

29. Statistical Abstract

Occasional Reports

(i) 1987 Housing and Population Census

- Vol. I Housing and Living Conditions
- Vol. II Demographic Characteristics
- Vol. III Economic Characteristics
- Vol. IV Educational Characteristics
- Vol. V Household Characteristics
- Vol. VI Geographical and Migration Characteristics
- Vol. VII Disability Characteristics

(ii) 1994 Housing and Population Census

- Vol. I Housing and Living Conditions
- Vol. II Demographic Characteristics
- Vol. III Economic Characteristics
- Vol. IV Educational Characteristics

- Vol. V Household Characteristics
- Vol. VI Geographical and Migration Characteristics
- Vol. VII Disability Characteristics
- Analysis Reports
- In depth Analytical Reports

(iii) 2007 Housing and Population Census

- Vol. I Housing and Living Conditions
- Vol. II Demographic Characteristics
- Vol. III Economic Characteristics
- Vol. IV Educational Characteristics
- Vol. V Household Characteristics
- Vol. VI Geographical and Migration Characteristics
- Vol. VII Disability Characteristics
- Analysis Reports
- The Population and Housing Census Atlas
- Atlas of the Ethiopian Rural Facilities and Services

(iv) The 2001/02 Agricultural Census

- In depth Analytical Report
- Rural Economy Atlas of Ethiopia

Legislation:

- Statistics Act 442/2005

Best practices at the CSA

- High statistical awareness and use of statistics for evidence-based policy and decision-making at different levels in government and non-governmental agencies
- Existence of a modern Statistics Act (2005) in line with the UN Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics
- The Development of the National Strategy for the Development of Statistics
- CSO is the recognized authority in statistics
- A reliable IT infrastructure with broadband internet connectivity
- Important focus given for data archiving and dissemination system based on the internationally recommended DDI application
- Existence of fully fledged 25 statistical offices across the country
- Strong commitment of its staff members to deliver results even under stressful conditions
- A well established Integrated Household Survey Program (IHSP)
- World wise recognized in its agricultural statistics

Source: Central Statistics Agency, Ethiopia, March 2011
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VI. News and Events - Informations et événements

Obituary

Maria Ferreira dos Santos de Oliveira

African statistical fraternity is shaken with the news of the passing away of one its members: the Director General of the Instituto Nacional de Estatística (INE) of the Republic of Angola, Ms. Maria Ferreira dos Santos de Oliveira. On behalf of the staff of the African Centre for Statistics (ACS), the African Statistical Coordination Committee (ASCC), and the entire African statistical fraternity, we wish to convey our heartfelt condolences to the bereaved family of our late sister and the entire staff of the INE Angola during these difficult times.

Ms. Maria Ferreira dos Santos de Oliveira leaves us in a moment when we are working together under the ASCC aegis and the leadership of the Angolan Government to revamp the statistical function of her country to enable it efficiently support the ongoing reconstruction and development efforts.

May her soul rest in peace!

La Fraternité statistique africaine se retrouve sous le choc avec la nouvelle du décès de l'un ses membres : la Directrice générale de l'Instituto Nacional d'Estatística (INE) de la République d'Angola - Mme Maria Ferreira dos Santos de Oliveira. Au nom du personnel du Centre africain pour les statistiques (CAS), du Comité de Coordination statistique africain (CCSA) et la Fraternité statistique africaine dans son ensemble, nous tenons à transmettre nos plus sincères condoléances à la famille endeuillée de notre regrettée sœur et à tout le personnel de l'INE de l'Angola, en ces pénibles circonstances.

Mme Maria Ferreira dos Santos de Oliveira nous a laissé au moment ou nous travaillions ensemble sous l'égide du CCSA et le leadership du gouvernement angolais à la réorganisation de la fonction statistique de son pays, lui permettant de soutenir efficacement la reconstruction en cours et les efforts de développement.

Puisse son âme reposer en paix !

VI. News and Events - Informations et événements

New staff joined the African Centre for Statistics / Deux nouveaux collaborateurs ont rejoint le Centre africain pour la statistique

Mr. Raj Gautam Mitra joined the African Centre for Statistics in December 2010 as the Chief of Demographic and Social Statistics Section. Mr. Raj, who is an Indian national, has Post Graduate degree in Statistics form the University of Calcutta. In 1981, he started his career as an officer of the Indian Statistical Service, a civil service specifically created to serve the Statistical Departments/organizations of the Federal Government.

After about a 10 years stint in supervising major socio economic surveys and the 1991 census in two states in India, he moved to Delhi and eventually headed the Civil Registration Division in the Office of the Registrar General, India between 1996 and 2000. Between 2000 and 2005 he headed the Census Division and was largely responsible for all technical, coordination and management aspects of the 2011 Census in India. Mr. Raj was also in charge of the Pilot Project on Multipurpose Identity Card Project which was launched in India during 2004 covering a population of 3 million.

Prior to joining the ACS, Mr. Raj was working as Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation Specialist in UNICEF, India Country Office. During his tenure in UNICEF he support the Government of India in strengthening the official statistical systems especially in the area of Census, surveys and administrative data systems in various social sectors including health and nutrition, education, water and sanitation.

M. Raj Gautam Mitra a rejoint le Centre africain pour la statistique en décembre 2010 comme Chef de la Section Démographie et Statistiques sociales. M. Raj, de nationalité indien, a un diplôme supérieur en statistiques, de l'Université de Calcutta. En 1981, il a commencé sa carrière comme cadre du Service statistique indien, un service civil spécialement créé pour servir les statistiques des ministères et organisations du gouvernement fédéral.

Après sur un passage de 10 ans dans la supervision des principales enquêtes socio économique ainsi que le recensement de 1991 dans deux États en Inde, il s'installe à Delhi et finalement dirige la Division de l'enregistrement d'état civil dans le Bureau du registraire général, en Inde entre 1996 et 2000. Entre 2000 et 2005, il a dirigé la Division du recensement comme responsable des aspects techniques, de coordination et de gestion du recensement de 2011 en Inde. M. Raj a également été en charge du projet pilote sur la carte d'identité polyvalente qui a été lancé en Inde au cours de 2004, couvrant une population de 3 millions.

Avant de rejoindre le CAS, M. Raj travaillait comme spécialiste de planification, suivi et évaluation de l'UNICEF, Bureau-pays de l'Inde. Durant son mandat à l'UNICEF, il a soutenu les actions de renforcement des systèmes statistiques officielles du gouvernement de l'Inde, notamment dans le domaine du recensement, des sondages et des systèmes administratifs de données dans divers secteurs sociaux, dont la santé la nutrition, l'éducation, l'eau et l'assainissement.

Mr. Seidou Sanda Issoufou joined ACS in January 2011 as statistician, labor statistics, in the Social and Demographic Statistics Section. He has MSc Degree in Economic Statistics from Ecole Nationale Supérieure de Statistique de d'Économie Appliquée (Abidjan) and a Postgraduate Diploma in Development management. He has also professional certifications in Project Management, Database Management and Application Develop-

Mr. Seidou Sanda Issoufou a rejoint le CAS en janvier 2011 en tant que statisticien chargé des statistiques de l'emploi dans la Section des Statistiques Sociales et Démographiques. Il a un diplôme d'Ingénieur Statisticien-Economiste de l'Ecole Nationale Supérieure de Statistique d'Économie Appliquée (Abidjan) et un diplôme supérieur en management du développement. Il a également des certifications professionnelles en Gestion de Projet, en Gestion de Bases de Données

VI. News and Events - Informations et événements

ment.

He joined the United Nations Secretariat through the National Competitive Examinations (NCE) organized in 2003. Since then worked successively in:

- the Secretariat of the Conference of European Statisticians and National Accounts Section in the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (Geneva) where he was involved in database management, national accounts data collection and harmonization, calculation of purchasing power parities, and various projects including a survey on the measurement of quality of employment.

- the Quality Assurance and Information Management Section of the Department of Field Support (New York) where he was involved in the production and reporting of human resources statistics and in the development of a monitoring and evaluation system for humans resources aspects of United Nations Peace Keeping operations (Human Resources Action Plan).

- the Statistical Information and Methodology Section in the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (Geneva) where he worked on various methodological issues such as application of SDMX in the statistical business process, data visualization applications development (Flash, Google Public Data), maintenance of wikis site for knowledge management and knowledge sharing and assistance in the production of statistical publications.

Before joining the United Nations Secretariat, he was responsible of the Research and Prevision Section in the Research and Statistics Service of the Central Bank of West African States in Niamey (Niger).

Throughout his various assignments, he acquired a broad range of experiences in various aspects of applied statistics: organization of surveys, social and demographic statistics, human resources statistics, monitoring and evaluation, reporting, national accounts and prices statistics, econometric modeling, database management etc.

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et en Développement d'Applications.

Il a rejoint le Secrétariat de l'ONU à travers le concours de recrutement d'administrateurs organisé en 2003. Il a travaillé successivement dans les unités suivantes :

- Section en charge du Secrétariat de la Conférence des Statisticiens Européens et des Comptes Nationaux à la Commission Economique des Nations Unies pour l'Europe (Genève) ou il a participé aux activités des domaines de la gestion de bases de données, la collecte et l'harmonisation des comptes nationaux, le calcul des parités de pouvoir d'achat ainsi qu'a l'organisation d'une enquête sur la mesure de la qualité de l'emploi.

- Section d'assurance qualité et de gestion de l'information du Département d'Appui aux Missions (New York) ou il a organisé la production et la dissémination des statistiques sur les ressources humaines et participé à la mise en place d'un système de suivi-évaluation des ressources humaines des opérations de maintien de la paix (Human Resources Action Plan).

- Section de l'information statistique et de la méthodologie à la Commission Economique des Nations Unies pour l'Europe (Genève) ou il a travaillé sur diverses questions méthodologiques comme les applications des standards SDMX au processus de production et de dissémination, la visualisation des données statistiques (Flash, Google Public Data), la maintenance de wikis pour la gestion et l'échange de connaissances et l'assistance à la production de publications statistiques.

Avant de rejoindre le secrétariat de l'ONU, il était en charge de la section Recherche et Prévision dans le Service de la Recherche et de la Statistique de l'Agence Principale de la Banque Centrale des Etats de l'Afrique de l'Ouest à Niamey (Niger).

Ces différentes fonctions lui ont permis d'acquérir de l'expérience sur des aspects variés des statistiques appliquées : organisation d'enquêtes, statistiques sociales et des ressources humaines, suivi et évaluation de projet, diffusion des données, comptabilité nationale et statistiques des prix, modélisation, etc.

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VI. News and Events - Informations et événements

Heads of National Statistical Offices in Africa / Les Directeurs des Instituts Nationaux de Statistique (INS) en Afrique

Country/Pays	Name/Nom	URL
Algeria	Mounir Khaled BERRAH, Directeur Général	http://www.ons.dz
Angola		
Benin	Cosme Zinsou VODOUNOU, Directeur général	http://www.insae.bj, http://www.insae-bj.org
Botswana	Anna MAJELANTLE, Government Statistician	http://www.cso.gov.bw
Burkina Faso	Bamory OUATTARA, Directeur général	http://www.insd.bf
Burundi	M. Nicolas NDAYISHIMIYE, Directeur Général	
Cameroon	Joseph TEDOU, Directeur Général	http://www.statistics-cameroon.org
Cape Verde	Antonio Does Reis DUARTE, Président INE	http://www.ine.cv
Central African Republic	Issen MUSTAPHA, Directeur Général	http://www.stat-centrafrique.com , http://www.minplan-rca.org
Chad	Ousman Abdoulaye HAGGAR, Directeur général	http://www.inseed-tchad.org
Comoros	Alfeine S. Soifiat Tadjiddine, Commissaire Générale au Plan	
Congo	Samuel AMBAPOUR KOSSO, Directeur général	http://www.cnsee.org
D.R. Congo	Grégoire KANKWANDA Ebulelang, Chargé de Mission	
Cote d'Ivoire	Mathieu MELEU, Directeur Général	http://www.ins.ci
Djibouti	Amareh Ali SAID, Directeur	http://www.ministere-finances.dj/statist.htm
Egypt	Abobakr Mahhmoud EL-GENDY, President	http://www.capmas.gov.eg
Equatorial Guinea	Luis ONDO OBONO, Directeur Général	http://www.dgecnstat-ge.org
Eritrea	Aynom BERHANE, Acting Head/DG	
Ethiopia	Samia ZAKARIA, Director General	http://www.csa.gov.et
Gabon	Francis Thierry TIWINOT, Directeur Général de la Statistique	http://www.stat-gabon.ga
Gambia (The)	Alieu S.M. S. N'DOW, Statistician General	http://www.gambia.gm/Statistics/Statistics.htm
Ghana	Grace BEDIAKO, Government Statistician	
Guinea	Oumar DIALLO, Directeur	http://www.stat-guinee.org
Guinea-Bissau	Carlos MENDES DA COSTA, Directeur Général	http://www.stat-guinebissau.com
Kenya	Anthony K. M. KILELE, Director General	http://www.cbs.go.ke
Lesotho	Liengoane Mothoweso LEFOSA, Director	http://www.bos.gov.ls
Liberia	Edward T. LIBERTY, Director General	http://www.lisgis.org/
Libya	Salem ABU-AISHA, Director-General	
Madagascar	Paul Gérard RAVELOMANANTSOA, Directeur Général	http://www.cite.mg/instat/index.htm
Malawi	Charles MACHINJILI, Commissioner for Census and Statistics	http://www.nso.malawi.net
Mali	Seydou Moussa TRAORE, Directeur Général	http://www.dnsi.gov.ml
Mauritania		http://www.ons.mr
Mauritius	Li Fa Cheung Kai Suet, Acting Director	http://ncb.intnet.mu/cso.htm
Morocco	Mohamed TAAMOUTI, Directeur	http://www.hcp.ma
Mozambique	João Dias LOUREIRO, President	http://www.ine.gov.mz , http://www.ine.gov.mz/Ingles
Namibia	Fanuel S.M. HANGULA, Government Statistician	http://www.npc.gov.na/cbs/index.htm
Niger	Djibo SAIDOU, Directeur Général	http://www.stat-niger.org/
Nigeria	Vincent Doyin Akinyosoye, Director General	http://www.nigerianstat.gov.ng/index.php
Rwanda	Diane KARUSISI, Directeur Général par intérim	http://www.rwandastat.org.rw
Sao Tome and Principe	Elsa Maria da Costa CARDOSO CASSANDRA, Directrice nacional	http://www.ine.st/home.html
Senegal	Babakar FALL, Directeur Général	http://www.ansd.sn , http://www.ansd.org
Seychelles	Jude PADAYACH, Chief Executive Officer	http://www.nsb.gov.sc/ , http://www.misd.gov.sc/
Sierra Leone	Joseph Aruna Lawrence KAMARA, Statistician General	http://www.statistics.sl
Somalia	Nur Ahmed NUR A. WEHELIYE, Director General	http://www.moic.somaligov.net/about.html
South Africa	Pali Jobo LEHOHLA, Statistican General	http://www.resbank.co.za, www.statssa.gov.za
Sudan	Yassin Haj ABDEEN, Director General	http://cbs.gov.sd/
Swaziland	Amos ZWANE, Acting Directo	http://www.gov.sz/home.asp?pid=75
Togo	Kokou Yao N'GUESSAN, Directeur Général	http://www.stat-togo.org/
Tunisia	Khalifa Ben FEKIH, Directeur général	http://www.ins.nat.tn
Uganda	John Baptist MALE-MUKASA, Executive Director	http://www.ubos.org
United Republic of Tanzania	Albina Andrew CHUWA, Director General	http://www.nbs.go.tz , www.tanzania.go.tz/statistics.html
Zambia	John Kalumbi, Director Census and Statistics	http://www.zamstats.gov.zm
Zimbabwe	Moffat NYONI, Acting Director	http://www.zimstat.co.zw/html/about.html

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ACS will appreciate it if it can be kept updated about changes in the leadership of NSOs / Le CAS apprécierait d'être tenu informe des changements parmi les directeurs d'INS

VI. News and Events - Informations et événements

National Statistical Associations in Africa / Les Associations Nationales de Statisticiens en Afrique

Country/Pays	Association	Contact person
Burkina Faso	Association des Statisticiens et Démographes du Burkina Faso	Some Nibene Habib
Botswana	Botswana Statistical Association (BOSA)	Anna Majelantle
Cameroon	Association des Statisticiens du Cameroun	Isaac Njiemoun
Congo	Association des Statisticiens	Bolide Ntumba
Democratic Republic of the Congo	Association des Statisticiens de la République Démocratique du Congo (ASTACO)	Alexis Lukaku Nzinga
Equatorial Guinea	Association des statistciens	Angeles Ngongolo
Ethiopia	Ethiopian Statistical Association	Ayele Menbere Tekleab
Gabon	Association des Statisticiens du Gabon	Jean Nestor Nguema
Ghana	Ghana Statistical Association	Philomena Efua Nyarko
Kenya	Kenya Statistical Society	Leo Odongo
Madagascar	Association Malgache des Ingenieur Statisticiens	Eric Raktomanana
Malawi	Statistical Association	Tobias Chirwa
Mali	Association de Malienne Statistiuqe	Aboumediane Toure
Mauritania	Association des Statisticiens de Mauritanie	Cissoko Mamadou
Morocco	Association Marocaine des Ingénieurs Statisticiens (A.M.I.S)	Abdelilah Zerrou
Niger	Association des Statisticiens et Démographes du Niger	Alichina Idrissa Kourguéni
Nigeria	Nigerian Statistical Assoication (NSA)	Boniface Oseloka Amobi
Rwanda	Association Rwandaise des Statisticiens	Nzayisenga Canisius
Senegal	Association Sénégalaise pour la Statistique	Amadou Talla Gueye
South Africa	South African Statistical Association	Yoko Chhana
Tanzania	Tanzania Statistical Association	Peter C.T. Mayeye
Togo	Association des Statisticien et Démographes	Kponton Anani Théodore
Tunisia	Tunisian Association of Statistics and its Applications	Malika Charrad
Uganda	Uganda Statistical Society	Moses Y. Lubaale
Zimbabwe	Zimbabwe Statistical Association (ZIMSA)	Gibson Mandishona

Statistical Training Centres in Africa / Les Centres Africains de Formation Statistique

Centre	Location	Contact person
Eastern Africa Statistical Training Centre	Dar es Salaam, Tanzania	Michael Sindato
Ecole Nationale de la Statistique et de l'Analyse Economique	Dakar, Senegal	Bocar Toure
Ecole nationale de statistique et d'économie appliquée	Rabat, Morocco	Abdelaziz Maalmi
Institut de Formation et de Recherche Démographiques	Yaoundé, Cameroon	Elisabeth Annan Yao
Institut national de statistique et d'économie appliquée	Abidjan, Côte d`Ivoire	Koffi Nguessan
Institut Sous-regional de Statistique et d'Economie Appliquée	Yaoundé, Cameroon	Leoncio Feliciano Esono Nze Oyana
Regional Institute for Population Studies	Legon, Ghana	Stephan Owusu Kwankya
Institute of Statistics and Applied Economics	Kampala, Uganda	Agnes Ssekiboobo

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Statistics Units in Regional Economic Communities (RECs) / Les Unités Statistiques des Communautés Economiques Régionales (CER)

Office	Location	Contact person
Common Market for Eastern & Southern Africa (COMESA)	Lusaka, Zambia	Anthony Walakira
Community of Sahel-Saharan States (CEN-SAD)	Tripoli, Libya	
East African Community (EAC)	Arusha, Tanzania	Robert Maate
Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS)	Libreville, Gabon	Louis Sylvain Goma
Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS)	Abuja, Nigeria	Mahamadou Yahaya
Intergovernmental Authority for Development (IGAD)	Djibouti, Djibouti	
Southern African Development Community (SADC)	Gaborone, Botswana	Ackim Teudulo Jere
Union du Maghreb Arabe (UMA)	Rabat, Morocco	Habib Boulares

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ACS will appreciate it if it can be kept updated about changes in the leadership of National Statistical Associations and Statistical Training Centres. Le CAS apprécierait d'être tenu informé des changements de Direction des Associations Nationales de Statisticiens ou des Centres de Formation Statistique.

AFRICAN STATISTICAL NEWSLETTER
BULLETIN D'INFORMATION STATISTIQUE AFRICAIN

VI. News and Events - Informations et événements

Upcoming Events / Evénements à venir
(April 1 - June 30 2011)

Date	Event / Evénement	Organisers / Organisateurs	Location
04 - 06 April	Meeting of heads of statistical Training Centres	ECA	Maputo
04 - 06 April	Third Preparatory Meeting of the Proposed United Nations Committee on Geospatial Information Management	UNSD/UNCS	Seoul
08 - 10 April	23ème réunion du Comité de direction d'AFRISTAT	Afristat	N'Djaména
11 - 11 April	20ème session du Conseil des Ministres d'AFRISTAT	Afristat	N'Djaména
11 - 15 April	Seminar on "the Implementation of the 2008 System of National Accounts in Africa"	ECA/UNSD	Addis Ababa
19 - 21 April	Steering committee: informal sector group (Stat-Com Africa)	ECA	Bamako
27 - 29 April	2011 PARIS21 Annual Meetings	PARIS21	Paris
02 - 04 May	SDMX Global Conference 2011	World Bank/IMF	Washington DC
09 - 13 May	Sub-regional workshop on RRSF and NSDS review	ECA	Kigali
10 - 12 May	Steering committee: Development Account project on informal sector (Inter-regional)	ECA	Addis Ababa
May	Workshop on applying supply and use table for compiling GDP in support of ICP-Africa 2011	ECA	TBD
23 -27 May	Workshop on census cartography and data processing for countries preparing for the censuses 2011	ECA	Kinshasa
05 - 07 June	Major statistical data management platforms in Africa (StatCom-Africa Directive)	ECA	Addis Ababa
June	Expert group meeting on harmonization of price indices for regional integration	ECA	TBD
21 - 23 June	Capacity building workshop for statistical divisions for RECs and NSOs for improved capture of activities of women informal cross border traders- English speaking countries	ECA	TBD
28 - 30 June	Capacity building workshop for statistical divisions for RECs and NSOs for improved capture of activities of women informal cross border traders- French speaking countries	ECA	TBD

Other Events/Autres événements

Date	Event/ Evénement	Organisers/ Organisateurs	Location
21-26 August 2011	58th World Statistics Congress of the International Statistical Institute (ISI)	ISI	Dublin - IRELAND
18-19 August 2011	Improving Statistical Systems Worldwide - Building Capacity (ISI Satellite Conference)	ISI	Krakow - POLAND
18 November 2010	African Statistics Day	African Countries	African Countries

VI. News and Events - Informations et événements

African Statistical Newsletter
Editorial Policy

The Newsletter: The African Statistical newsletter aims to supplement the efforts of the African Statistical Journal to provide a platform for sharing knowledge and information about statistical methodologies and their application to solve practical problems in Africa. It covers all activities and news deemed to be of interest to the African statistical community, ranging from statistical advocacy to institutional development including capacity building and technical assistance, to specific statistical activities like censuses and surveys.

Target Clientele: The Newsletter is intended for the statistical community, across the whole of Africa as well as development practitioners with an interest in Africa's development.

Frequency: The African Statistical Newsletter is a quarterly periodical published four times a year. Issues are generally released within two weeks after the last day of the quarter. Material should be submitted to African Centre for Statistics email (statistics@uneca.org) by 15th day of the last month for publication in that quarter's newsletter.

Source of Articles and Photos: The articles and photographs published are written and submitted by experts practicing statistics in Africa and the rest of the world who are interested in statistical development in Africa. All articles must comply with the standards and technical publishing requirements. Generally, articles should not exceed 4 pages and should be of general interest to the statistical community. The editorial board carries out minor editing of the articles and reserves the right to determine the content of the newsletter.

Language: The Newsletter is bi-lingual –English and French. Articles are published in the language in which they are submitted. If an article is deemed to be of especial interest across the continent, we aim to publish it in both languages of the Newsletter.

Accessibility: The African Statistical Newsletter is posted on the Internet and is also published in hard copies for limited distribution. An electronic version in PDF format is also emailed to all contacts maintained by the African Centre for Statistics - to be added to this database send your contact details to statistics@uneca.org.

Subscription: The African Statistical Newsletter can be accessed free of charge.

Disclaimer: This Newsletter is not an official document of the United Nations, nor does it express the official position of the United Nations.

Citation: The editorial board welcomes the further distribution of any material from the newsletter on condition that this is cited as follows: This is reproduced from the African Statistics Newsletter (add issue date and number) http://www.uneca.org/statistics/statnews

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AFRICAN STATISTICAL NEWSLETTER
BULLETIN D'INFORMATION STATISTIQUE AFRICAIN

AFRICAN STATISTICAL NEWSLETTER
BULLETIN D'INFORMATION STATISTIQUE AFRICAIN

Bulletin d'information statistique Africain

Politique éditoriale

Le Bulletin : Le Bulletin d'information statistique africain vise à compléter les efforts du Journal statistique africain en fournissant une plateforme pour partager les connaissances et les informations sur les méthodologies statistiques et leurs applications pratiques en Afrique. Il couvre toutes les activités et nouvelles d'intérêt pour la communauté statistique africaine, depuis le plaidoyer statistique pour le développement institutionnel en passant par le renforcement des capacités et l'assistance technique, jusqu'aux activités statistiques spécifiques comme les recensements et les enquêtes.

Clientèle ciblée : Le bulletin est orienté vers la communauté statistique à travers toute l'Afrique ainsi que vers les praticiens du développement marquant un intérêt pour le développement de l'Afrique.

Fréquence de parution : Le Bulletin statistique africain est un périodique trimestriel édité quatre fois par an. Les parutions s'effectuent en général dans un délai de deux semaines suivant la fin du trimestre. Les contributions doivent être soumises au Centre africain pour la statistique par email (statistics@uneca.org) le 15ème jour du dernier mois pour une publication dans le bulletin du trimestre.

Source des articles et des photos : Les articles et photographies publiés sont écrits et soumis par des experts pratiquant la statistique en Afrique et dans le reste du monde, intéressés par le développement statistique en Afrique. Tous les articles doivent être conformes aux normes et aux conditions techniques d'édition. Généralement, les articles ne doivent pas excéder 4 pages et représenter un intérêt pour la communauté statistique. Le comité de rédaction effectue des corrections mineures mais se réserve le droit de déterminer la teneur du bulletin.

Langue : Le bulletin est bilingue, anglais - français. Les articles sont publiés dans la langue dans laquelle ils sont soumis. Si un article est considéré comme étant d'un intérêt particulier pour le continent, nous cherchons à l'éditer dans les deux langues du bulletin.

Accessibilité : Le bulletin d'information statistique africain est posté sur Internet et édité en copie papier pour une distribution limitée. Une version électronique en format PDF est envoyée par e-mail à tous les contacts du Centre africain pour la statistique. Pour être ajouté à cette base de données, envoyez vos coordonnées à statistics@uneca.org.

Souscription : Le bulletin d'information statistique africain est gratuit.

Avertissement : Ce bulletin n'est pas un document officiel des Nations Unies ; il n'exprime pas la position officielle des Nations Unies.

Citation : Le comité de rédaction est ouvert à toute diffusion exterieure des contributions à condition qu'elle soit mentionnée comme suit : Ceci est reproduit du bulletin d'information statistique africain (ajoutez la date et le numéro de la publication) http://www.uneca.org/statistics/statnews.

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