



SPECIAL FOCUS/ATTENTION PARTICULIÈRE:

- Statistical Commission for Africa III / Commission Statistique pour l'Afrique III p.4
- Featured NSO: Malawi / Profil de l'INS: Malawi p.54



Opening Ceremony of the third Meeting of StatCom Africa and 7th Session of ASSD  
Cérémonie d'ouverture de la 3ème réunion de StatCom-Afrique et de la 7ème session du SADS

# African Statistical Newsletter

## Bulletin d'Information Statistique

Volume 6 Issue  
Numéro 1

March  
Mars

**2012**

### INSIDE THIS ISSUE / DANS CE NUMÉRO:

Message from the Director, ACS	1	Message du Directeur du CAS
Statistical Commission for Africa III	4	Commission statistique pour l'Afrique III
Statistical Development - Selected Areas	26	Développement de la statistique - Sujets choisis
Statistical Capacity Building / Workshops	38	Renforcement des capacités statistiques / Ateliers
Featured NSO	58	Profil de l'INS
News and Events	61	Informations et événements



**AFRICAN CENTRE FOR STATISTICS  
CENTRE AFRICAIN POUR LA STATISTIQUE**

**CONTACT DIRECTOR, ACS / CONTACTER LE DIRECTEUR  
DU CAS:**

P.O.Box 3005, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia  
Tel.: +251-11-5443050  
Fax: 251-11-5510389  
dsanga@uneca.org  
http://ecastats.uneca.org

**EDITORIAL TEAM / EQUIPE DE RÉDACTION:**

Dimitri Sanga (PhD)  
Awa Thiongane  
Joseph Ilboudo  
Negussie Gorfe  
Steve Loris Gui-Diby  
Issoufou Seidou Sanda  
Ben Kiregyera (PhD)

**CONTRIBUTORS / CONTRIBUTEURS**

Awa Thiongane	athiongane@uneca.org	UNECA
Ayenica Godheart	agodheart@uneca.org	UNECA
Elias Fisseha	efisseha@uneca.org	UNECA
Faiza Idries Elnaim	faizaelnaim@hotmail.com	Sudan
Ibrahim Mamma	imamma@uneca.org	GIZ
Issoufou Seidou Sanda	iseidou@uneca.org	UNECA
Joseph T. Ilboudo	jilboudo@uneca.org	UNECA
Jules Rommel Touka	touka_jules@yahoo.fr	CEEAC
Mithat Kulur	m.kulur@unido.org	UNIDO
Molla Hunegnaw	mhunegnaw@uneca.org	UNECA
Oladejo Ajayi	ooajayi611@yahoo.com	UNDP
Raj Gautam Mitra	rmitra@uneca.org	UNECA
Selamawit Mussie	selamawitmu@africa-union.org	AUC
Tesfaye Belay	tbelay@uneca.org	UNECA
Xiaoning Gong	agodheart@uneca.org	UNECA

## CONTENTS / CONTENU

Message from the Director, ACS / Message du Directeur du CAS	1
Third Meeting of the Statistical Commission for Africa - StatCom - Africa III)	4
7th African Symposium on Statistical Development (ASSD VII)	12
The sixth Meeting of the Forum on African Statistical Development (FASDEV VI)	13
Sixième réunion du Forum sur le développement statistique en Afrique	16
African Statistics Award	20
Project Document on the Common Regional Project for the Implementation of the 2008 SNA Endorsed and Adopted by StatCom-Africa III	26
Background of UNIDO's Regional Investment Programme	28
The Origin of National Income Accounting Practices in Africa	31
L'expérience de la CEEAC dans la compilation des statistiques du commerce en Afrique centrale	32
Strategy for the Development of Statistics (NSDS)	35
Supporting Census Cartography in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC)	37
Training workshop on "Essential SNA: building the basics"	40
Regional Training Workshop on Population and Housing Census Documentation and Archiving,	42
EGM to Review the 2012 MDG Report	43
Report of the African Statistics Day - The Republic of Sudan	45
Expert Group Meeting on the Strategy for Alignment of Training Initiatives to the Strategy for the Harmonization of Statistics in Africa (SHaSA)	47
The preparation of the National Strategy for the Development Of Statistics in Sudan - Report of the launching seminar	49
Study tour on ERETES software	52
Seminar on Harmonization of Statistical Training Programmes in Africa	54
Featured NSO - Profil de l'INS (Malawi)	58
New Acting Government Statistician of Ghana Statistical Service	61
Announcements - Annonces	62
Obituary	67
Heads of National Statistical Offices in Africa / Les Directeurs des Instituts Nationaux de Statistique (INS) en Afrique	68
National Statistical Associations in Africa / Les Associations Nationales de Statisticiens en Afrique	69
Statistical Training Centres in Africa / Les Centres Africains de Formation Statistique	69
Statistics Units in Regional Economic Communities (RECs) / Les Unités Statistiques des Communautés Economiques Régionales (CER)	70
Upcoming Events / Événements à venir	70
Editorial Policy / Politique éditoriale	71

«In today's rapidly changing, increasingly interdependent world, productive debate and policy decisions require trustworthy, comparable, and understandable statistical information. As data sources increase dramatically, there is need for coordination of reliable and high quality information from the government, scientific and commercial sectors, making it easily accessible and interpretable. »

*Dr. Edward Sambili, CBS, Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Planning, National Development and Vision 2030, Republic of Kenya: Message on the occasion of the African statistics Day 2011*

«Dans le monde d'aujourd'hui, qui est changeant et de plus en plus interdépendant, le débat productif et les décisions de politique économique requièrent de l'information statistique fiable, comparable et aisément compréhensible. Comme les sources de données se sont considérablement accrues, il est nécessaire de coordonner la production d'information fiable et de haute qualité par le gouvernement, la communauté scientifique et le secteur privé, de façon à la rendre facilement accessible et interprétable.»

*Dr. Edward Sambili, CBS, Secrétaire Permanent, Ministère de la Planification, du Développement National et de la Vision 2030, République du Kenya : Message prononcé à l'occasion de la Journée Africaine de statistique 2011*

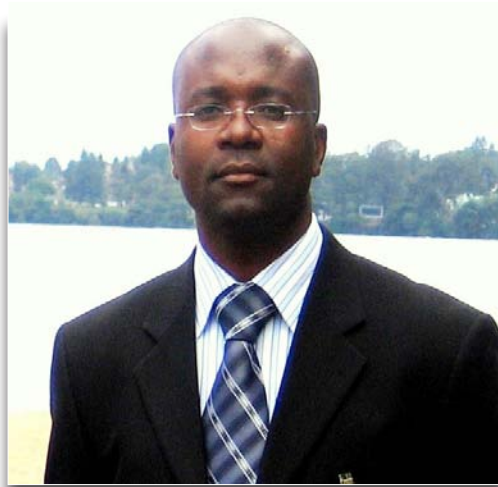
## FROM THE DIRECTOR, ACS - MESSAGE DU DIRECTEUR DU CAS

Distinguish readers,

When statisticians from all over Africa converged to Cape Town, South Africa, in 2006 to discuss the challenges they faced in supporting their countries' development efforts through the provision of sound statistical information, they could not forecast, although forecasting is part of the activities under their purview, that this was the beginning of an irreversible trend that will mobilize the entire African statistical fraternity and their partners to propel statistics to the forefront of the development agenda on the African continent. Taking cognizance of the challenges they faced and in response to the concerns raised by stakeholders in the African Statistical System about the said challenges, a number of initiatives, frameworks and strategies have been developed to improve statistics in support of African countries' development agendas. Since 2005 indeed, events on statistical development in Africa have been up-scaled culminating in the development of an African demand driven strategy called the "Strategy for the Harmonization of Statistics in Africa (SHaSA)" and related pillars.

In this connection, after six years of existence, the well-known country-led initiative called the Africa Symposium on Statistical Development (ASSD) that successively convened in Kigali, Luanda, Accra, Dakar and Cairo, went back to Cape Town in January 2012 in a thrilling and hectic back-to-back session with the Statistical Commission for Africa (StatCom-Africa), the apex decision-making body for statistical development in Africa. It is therefore not surprising that this edition of the Newsletter is dedicated to the third StatCom-Africa that was held back-to-back with the seventh ASSD and the fifth meeting of the Forum on African Statistical Development (FASDEV).

The gathering in Cape Town marked yet another historical milestone as it was the first time in the history of StatCom-Africa--the subsidiary body of the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (ECA)-



**Dimitri Sanga, Director  
African Centre for Statistics**

Honorables lecteurs,

Lorsque les statisticiens de toute l'Afrique ont convergé au Cap, en Afrique du Sud, en 2006, pour discuter des défis qu'ils ont rencontrés dans le soutien des efforts de développement de leur pays par le biais de la fourniture de données statistiques fiables, ils ne pouvaient pas prévoir, bien

que la prévision fasse partie des activités relevant de leur compétence, que ce fut le début d'une tendance irréversible qui mobilisera toute la fraternité statistique africaine et leurs partenaires pour propulser les statistiques à l'avant-garde de l'agenda de développement du continent africain. Prenant connaissance des défis rencontrés et des réponses aux préoccupations soulevées par les intervenants dans le système statistique africain sur lesdits défis, un certain nombre de cadres, de stratégies et d'initiatives ont été développés pour améliorer les statistiques en appui aux programmes de développement des pays africains. En effet, depuis 2005, les événements sur le développement de la statistique en Afrique ont abouti, sur demande africaine, à l'élaboration d'une stratégie intitulée « Stratégie pour l'harmonisation des statistiques en Afrique (SHaSA) » avec les piliers y relatifs.

À cet égard, après six années d'existence, la célèbre initiative pays appelée Symposium Africain sur la Développement Statistique (SADS) qui a été organisée successivement à Kigali, Luanda, Accra, Dakar et au Caire, est retournée au Cap en janvier 2012 dans une session palpitante et trépidante organisée parallèlement à la Commission Statistique pour l'Afrique (StatCom-Afrique), l'organe de prise de décision portant sur le développement de la statistique en Afrique. Il n'est donc pas surprenant que cette édition du bulletin d'information est dédiée à la troisième Commission Statistique pour l'Afrique qui a été organisée parallèlement au septième SADS et à la cinquième réunion du Forum sur le Développement de la Statistique en Afrique (FASDEV).

## FROM THE DIRECTOR, ACS - MESSAGE DU DIRECTEUR DU CAS

-that it convenes outside Addis Ababa, its Headquarters. There were very good reasons to that. First, while most of the meetings of subsidiary bodies of the ECA usually take place in Addis Ababa, there are no restrictions for these to be held in a member state's country under certain conditions: the Conference of African Ministers of Finance, Planning and Economic Development, to which StatCom-Africa reports, often takes place outside Addis Ababa. Second, it is to be recalled that the seventh ASSD was supposed to take place in South Africa in 2011. As you are all aware, the later member state was conducting its census in 2011, leaving little room for organizing another big event such as the ASSD in the same year. The seventh ASSD was therefore rescheduled in 2012 and African stakeholders resolved to organize StatCom-Africa and latter back to back with a view to make good use of resources devoted to these two events attended by the same participants.

Building on the successes of previous sessions, the third session of StatCom-Africa took place from 21 to 23 January 2012, in Cape Town, South Africa under the theme Harmonizing Statistics in Support of Economic, Monetary and Social Integration in Africa. The event included an Awards ceremony recognizing those who have contributed to the development of statistics in Africa. As part of the meeting, Pan-African institutions namely the African Development Bank (AfDB), the African Union Commission (AUC), and ECA organized the fifth meeting of the FASDEV on 17 January 2012. During the FASDEV, development partners and countries shared some best practices about the funding and delivery of technical assistance in support of statistical development in Africa. The session of the Commission was preceded by the Seventh ASSD from 18 to 20 on the theme "Africa Programme on Accelerated Improvement of Civil Registration and Vital Statistics Systems." There is substantive coverage of these events in this edition of the Newsletter.

Several statistical capacity building activities took place on the continent during the quarter and as usual the Newsletter captures them through a number of interesting articles. These include: Training workshop on "Essential SNA: building the basics", Regional Training Workshop on Population and Housing Census Documentation and Ar-

La réunion organisée au Cap a marqué un autre jalon historique dans la mesure où c'était la première fois dans l'histoire que StatCom-Afrique — organe subsidiaire de la Commission Économique des Nations Unies pour l'Afrique (CEA) — se réunisse à l'extérieur d'Addis-Abeba, son siège. De très bonnes raisons expliquent cela. Tout d'abord, alors que la plupart des réunions des organes subsidiaires de la CEA ont habituellement lieu à Addis-Abeba, il n'y a aucune restriction empêchant la tenue de celles-ci dans un État membre sous certaines conditions : la Conférence des ministres africains des finances, de la planification et du développement économique, à laquelle StatCom-Afrique rend compte, est souvent organisée à l'extérieur d'Addis-Abeba. Deuxièmement, il est à rappeler que le septième SADS devait avoir lieu en Afrique du Sud en 2011. Comme vous le savez tous, l'Afrique du Sud effectuait son recensement en 2011, laissant ainsi peu de place pour l'organisation d'un autre grand événement comme le SADS au cours de la même année. Donc, le septième SADS a été reporté en 2012 et les parties prenantes africaines ont résolu d'organiser StatCom-Afrique et ce dernier consécutivement en vue de faire bon usage des ressources consacrées à ces deux événements auxquelles prennent part les mêmes participants.

S'appuyant sur les réussites des sessions précédentes, la troisième session de StatCom-Afrique a eu lieu du 21 au 23 janvier 2012, au Cap, en Afrique du Sud, sous le thème « Harmonisation des statistiques en soutien à l'intégration économique, monétaire et sociale en Afrique. L'événement comprenait une cérémonie de remise de prix de reconnaissance à ceux qui ont contribué au développement de la statistique en Afrique. Dans le cadre de la réunion, les institutions panafricaines à savoir la Banque africaine de développement (BAD), la Commission de l'Union Africaine (CUA) et la CEA ont organisé la cinquième réunion du FASDEV le 17 janvier 2012. Pendant le Forum, les pays et les partenaires de développement ont partagé certaines des pratiques exemplaires sur le financement et la prestation d'assistance technique en appui au développement de la statistique en Afrique. La session de la Commission a été précédée par le septième du SADS du 18 au 20 sur le thème « Améliorer l'infrastructure humaine et institutionnelle de l'état civil et des statistiques vitales ». Il y a une longue couverture de ces événements dans cette édition du bulletin d'information. Plusieurs activités de renforcement des capacités statistiques ont eu lieu sur le continent au cours du trimestre et comme d'habitude le Bulletin les présente à travers un certain nombre d'articles intéressants. Il s'agit de : l'atelier de formation sur les comptes nationaux, l'atelier

## FROM THE DIRECTOR, ACS - MESSAGE DU DIRECTEUR DU CAS

chiving, EGM to Review the 2012 MDG Report, Expert Group Meeting on SHaSA, Study tour on ERETES software and Seminar on Harmonization of Statistical Training Programmes in Africa. You will find, under news and events, announcements of the forthcoming Second Meeting of African Ministers in charge of Civil Registration and Vital Statistics to be held from 3 to 7 September 2012 in Durban, South Africa. This edition of the Newsletter also announces the newly appointed Acting Government Statistician of the Ghana Statistical Service (GSS).

The featured National Statistical Office (NSO) in this edition is the National Statistical Office of Malawi. 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.



régional de formation sur la documentation et l'archivage des données des recensements généraux de la population et de l'habitat, la réunion du groupe des experts pour la revue du rapport 2012 sur les OMDs, la réunion du groupe des experts sur SHaSA, le voyage d'étude sur le logiciel ERETES et le séminaire sur l'harmonisation des programmes de formation statistique en Afrique.

Vous trouverez, dans le cadre des nouvelles et des événements, l'annonce de la prochaine deuxième réunion des ministres africains en charge des faits d'état civil qui se tiendra du 3 à 7 septembre 2012 à Durban, en Afrique du Sud. Cette édition du bulletin d'information annonce également la récente nomination de la directrice par intérim de l'Institut National de la Statistique du Ghana.

L'Institut National de la Statistique vedette pour cette édition est l'Institut National de la Statistique du Malawi. Vous trouverez un profil contenant des informations utiles sur celui-ci sous la rubrique appropriée.

Nous continuons d'encourager la communauté statistique en Afrique et à l'extérieur du continent à nous envoyer des articles et toutes les informations d'intérêt pour le développement de la statistique du continent pour publication dans le Bulletin d'Information Statistique. Les lecteurs et contributeurs peuvent nous également nous envoyer leurs réactions et commentaires sur les documents publiés précédemment.

Enfin, vous trouverez, à la fin du bulletin, les détails sur notre ligne éditoriale fournissant les conseils sur la façon de soumettre et de préparer un article pour publication dans le numéro suivant.



## II. STATISTICAL COMMISSION FOR AFRICA III - COMMISSION STATISTIQUE POUR L'AFRIQUE III

### Third Meeting of the Statistical Commission for Africa (StatCom - Africa III)

Molla Hunegnaw,  
African Centre for Statistics

#### Introduction

The African Centre for Statistics (ACS) in collaboration with Statistics South Africa, the African Development Bank (AfDB) and the African Union Commission (AUC); organized the Third meeting of the Statistical Commission for Africa (StatCom-Africa III), the seventh Africa Symposium on Statistical Development (ASSD 7) and the Fifth Forum on African Statistical Development (FASDEV V); from 17 to 23 January 2012 in Cape Town, South Africa.

These meetings were attended by over two hundred fifty participants representing National Statistical Offices, Civil Registration and Vital Statistical authorities, Regional Economic Communities, Statistical Training Centres, Statistical Associations, Development Partners, African Statistics Award Winners, Special Guests, Young statisticians and the media.

After the joint opening session on the 18 of January, StatCom-Africa followed its deliberation from 21 to 23 January 2012.

The meeting elected Ghana, Mozambique, Tanzania, Tunisia and Angola as Chair, Vice-Chair, Second Vice-Chair, First Rapporteur and Second Rapporteur respectively.

StatCom-Africa III deliberated on the following:

- Support for Economic, Monetary and Social Integration
- Ongoing and New/Emerging Issues
- Coordination of Statistical Activities
- Information Management in Africa
- Statutory Issues
- Ongoing and New/Emerging Issues

A number of presentations were made during the deliberations.

The meeting made a resolution at Robben Island, which is referred as "Robben Island Declaration".

### Conclusions and Recommendations of the Third Session of the Statistical Commission for Africa (StatCom-Africa III)

21-23 January 2012, Cape Town, South Africa

#### Introduction

The third session of the Statistical Commission for Africa (StatCom-Africa) was hosted by the Government the Republic of South Africa at the Lagoon Beach Hotel in Cape Town, South Africa, from 21 to 23 January 2012. The session was preceded by the fifth Forum on Statistical Development in Africa (FASDEV-V) and the seventh annual Africa Symposium on Statistical Development (ASSD-7) as co-located events on 17 and 18-20 January respectively.

The last session of StatCom-Africa was convened in John Craig Hall on Robben Island to adopt the following conclusions and recommendations as the Robben Island Declaration.

#### Preamble

- i. Acknowledging that the theme of this third session of the Statistical Commission for Africa (StatCom-Africa), "Harmonizing Statistics in Support of Economic, Monetary, and Social Integration in Africa," is timely, as we identify statistical data requirements for the African integration process;
- ii. *Considering* reports from seven working groups on (a) Data Management; (b) Development Indicators; (c) Gender Statistics; (d) National Accounts; (e) Employment and Informal Sector; (f) Harmonisation of statistics and (g) Statistical Training;
- iii. *Considering* reports from the 7th Africa Symposium on Statistical Development (ASSD) and the 5th Forum on Statistical Development (FASDEV);
- iv. *Further considering* other ongoing and emerging issues such as: (a) the 2010 round of population and housing censuses; (b) the International Comparison Programme (ICP); (c) Africa's implementation plan of the Global Strategy to Improve Agricultural and Rural Statistics, (d) the Implementation of the National Strategy for the Development of Statistics (NSDS); (e) Civil Registration and Vital Statistics (CRVS); and (f)



## II. STATISTICAL COMMISSION FOR AFRICA III - COMMISSION STATISTIQUE POUR L'AFRIQUE III

Infrastructure Statistics Programme;

- v. *Having examined* reports on (a) the Reference Regional Strategic Framework for Statistical Capacity-Building in Africa (RRSF); (b) Measuring Progress towards Statistical Development in Africa: The African Statistical Development Index; and (c) the African Charter for Statistics;
- vi. *Having examined* reports on (a) the Gaborone Action Plan on Geographical Names Activities in Africa; (b) Data Collection and Management Proposal for Africa; (c) Civil Registration and Vital Statistics in Africa; and (d) Assessment of the Status of CRVS;
- vii. *Taking cognizance of* a number of programmatic issues including: (a) the implementation of the 2010-2011 and the planned 2012-2013 work programmes of the African Centre for Statistics (ACS); and (b) the Strategic Action Plan for the Implementation of AfricalInfo;
- viii. *Recognizing* the importance of Statistical Training Centres (STCs) in conducting systematic and sustainable training programmes in the area of official statistics;
- ix. *Noting* with satisfaction the participation of young statisticians in the discussions of the Commission;
- x. *Recognizing* that the Strategy for the Harmonization of Statistics in Africa (SHaSA) integrates major statistical initiatives in Africa, and can serve as a document for communication, advocacy, as well as a basis for monitoring progress on statistical development on the continent;
- xi. *Acknowledging* efforts by the African Development Bank (AfDB) to improve the availability and quality of infrastructure statistics in view of their importance in advancing the regional integration agenda;
- xii. *Recognizing* the crucial role played by agricultural statistics in dealing with the challenges of food security and climate change;
- xiii. *Recognizing* the continuing importance of population and housing censuses as sources of demographic and social statistics;
- xiv. *Recognizing* the support extended by development partners for activities of training through the African Group on Statistical Training and Human Resources (AGROST);
- xv. *Welcoming* the mobilization of resources by AfDB for its Statistical Capacity Building III Programme, and encouraging this continental institution to

intensify its efforts to mobilize resources for statistical development in Africa;

### General

The Statistical Commission for Africa:

1. Adopts the reports of the Working Groups, endorses the work programmes and action plans contained therein and requests the groups to find ways of communicating with each other to ensure harmonization of their activities;
2. Calls upon all working groups to align their work programmes to the SHaSA strategy template;
3. Recommends the establishment of a working group on environment statistics, to be called "African Group on Environment and Related Statistics";
4. Endorses the report of the activities of ACS planned for the 2012-2013 biennium;
5. Commits to engage African members to efficiently use funds allocated by partners and account for resources according to agreed and signed memoranda of understanding, and to apply peer pressure to ensure integrity and proper compliance;
6. Requests AfDB and the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) to extend coverage of the ongoing evaluation exercise of the National Strategy for the Development of Statistics (NSDSs) and the Reference Regional Strategic Framework (RRSF) to include all countries and share the outcome with PARIS21;
7. Calls upon technical and financial partners to mobilize the financial resources needed to operate the groups, to enable them to obtain the outcomes expected of them;
8. Adopts the recommendations of the 7th ASSD and 5th FASDEV.

### On the African Charter on Statistics:

The Statistical Commission for Africa:

9. Adopts the standards and guidelines on the implementation of the African Charter on Statistics and commits to work towards its implementation;
10. Calls upon countries to take the necessary steps

## II. STATISTICAL COMMISSION FOR AFRICA III - COMMISSION STATISTIQUE POUR L'AFRIQUE III

to sign and ratify the African Charter on Statistics and incorporate its principles into statistical laws and strategies;

11. Calls upon the African Union Commission (AUC) to develop a management framework for the implementation of the Charter, specifically, to finalize the self-assessment questionnaire and training manual; develop an action plan for its implementation; develop a monitoring and evaluation framework; and train National Statistics Office (NSO) staff in statistical leadership;
12. Calls upon AUC to lobby ministers for Foreign Affairs to expedite the process of signing and ratifying the Charter on Statistics;
13. Calls upon the African Group on Statistical Harmonization (AGSHa) to monitor, report and evaluate the implementation of the Charter by conducting independent peer-review assessments and compiling annual reports.

### **On the Strategy for the Harmonisation of Statistics in Africa (SHaSA)**

The Statistical Commission for Africa:

14. Adopts the action plan of SHaSA;
15. Commits to identify lead countries for the specialized technical groups defined in the Strategy and make them function, and to recommend SHaSA to the Committee of Directors General of NSOs;
16. Urges countries to incorporate the provisions of SHaSA into their NSDSs, and the Regional Economic Communities (RECs) into their regional strategies;
17. Calls upon AGSHa to monitor, report and evaluate the implementation of SHaSA.

### **On National Accounts**

The Statistical Commission for Africa:

18. Urges pan-African institutions, RECs, and member States to take ownership of the regional project document for the implementation of the 2008 System of National Accounts (SNA) and for all African countries to work together to adopt the 2008 SNA;

19. Urges African countries to allocate, and development partners to mobilize funds to support the implementation of the five-year regional project as laid out in the Regional Project Document;
20. Recognizes the importance of sectoral statistics such as industrial, trade and service statistics and recommends that countries should improve their sectoral statistical system as an essential part of SNA implementation;
21. Requests ECA to continue to coordinate monitoring, evaluating, and reporting of the status of the implementation of the SNA.

### **On the International Comparison Programme for Africa**

The Statistical Commission for Africa:

22. Encourages AfDB to continue with the remaining part of the ICP implementation as scheduled, including the release of 2009 and preliminary 2011 ICP results;
23. Calls upon heads of NSOs of ICP participating countries to continue providing quality and timely data for ICP, for the remaining part of the programme, to allow release of the final results as scheduled;
24. Calls upon heads of NSOs to re-commit to the implementation of the 2007 Accra Declaration to integrate ICP into national statistical activities in general, and the consumer price index in particular.

### **On agricultural statistics**

The Statistical Commission for Africa:

25. Supports the Global Strategy to Improve Agricultural and Rural Statistics, endorses the related "Action Plan for Africa (2011-2015) for Food Security, Sustainable Agriculture, and Rural Development" and commits to support its implementation;
26. Recommends that NSDS should include provisions for developing the sector strategic plan for agricultural statistics, producing

## II. STATISTICAL COMMISSION FOR AFRICA III - COMMISSION STATISTIQUE POUR L'AFRIQUE III

agricultural statistics, with technical expertise and funding in the area of agriculture statistics being channelled through the appropriate country institutions that have the infrastructure for producing them.

### On the African Infrastructure Knowledge Programme

The Statistical Commission for Africa:

27. Endorses and supports the African Infrastructure Knowledge Programme as a long-term framework for generating knowledge on infrastructure statistics on a sustainable basis;
28. Recommends the Handbook on Infrastructure Statistics to African countries and regional institutions as a reference document for collecting standardized and comparable data on infrastructure;
29. Calls upon countries to build adequate capacity into the NSDS process to collect, process, manage and disseminate infrastructure statistics.

### On the informal sector

The Statistical Commission for Africa:

30. Renames the African Group on the Informal Sector as the "African Group on Employment and Informal Sector (AGEIS)" to better reflect the scope of its work;
31. Recommends that the Group should finalize the handbook on the African method of employment and the informal sector by end 2012 and requests countries to send in information on their methods to the group's technical secretariat (ACS/ECA, AFRISTAT) as soon as possible;
32. Recommends that AGEIS should work closely with AUC as the methodology being developed by the Group feeds into the work of the development of indicators being undertaken by AUC on Labour Market Information Systems (LMIS), and urges AUC to coordinate all activities on LMIS at the regional level.

### On population and housing censuses

The Statistical Commission for Africa:

33. Urges ECA and other partners to undertake an

assessment of the 2010 round of Population and Housing Censuses (PHCs) in Africa, in terms of the questions covered, the outputs generated and use of technology in collection, processing and dissemination of censuses;

34. Encourages ECA to continue offering advisory services in support of census taking, in partnership with other international agencies; and disseminate manuals and handbooks on PHCs and integrate them in the curricula of the STCs for greater outreach;
35. Urges countries and development partners to provide resources for conducting population and housing censuses.

### On Civil Registration and Vital Statistics

The Statistical Commission for Africa recommends that:

36. NSOs should actively support their country-level coordination group to align and integrate all the technical and financial resources from interested partners into the common plan of action developed and implemented at national and regional levels;
37. NSOs should work with all stakeholders to integrate vital statistics derived from civil registration into their national strategies for development of statistics;
38. AUC should channel the recommendation of the 2010 African Conference of African Ministers Responsible for Civil Registration, calling for the institutionalization of the Conference of African Ministers Responsible for Civil Registration, as a permanent forum meeting every two years, to review the progress of work in CRVS, to the AU for consideration;
39. ECA should reinforce the CRVS Secretariat at ACS with a suitable staffing complement, as recommended in the declaration of the First;
40. The Health Metrics Network and the World Health Organization (WHO) should continue their support to the Regional Medium-term CRVS Plan, specifically in the improvement of causes of death recording and compilation of statistics and support to the next ASSD that will focus on causes of death.

## II. STATISTICAL COMMISSION FOR AFRICA III - COMMISSION STATISTIQUE POUR L'AFRIQUE III

### On development indicators

The Statistical Commission for Africa:

41. Requests ECA to develop metadata standards on development indicators and improve the capacity of countries to write proper metadata by exploring the possibility of applying systems such as the Statistical Data and Metadata Exchange (SDMX). In this regard, ECA should conduct two regional workshops in collaboration with international agencies and experts;
42. Calls upon countries to provide data and metadata on development indicators, including those of the Millennium Development Goals, in a systematic and uniform manner, to regional organizations, through a much more coordinated and uniform platform;
43. Welcomes the participation of the United Nations Education and Scientific Organization (UNESCO), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and the Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO) in the African Group on Development Indicators (AGDI) and encourages other United Nations agencies, RECs and STCs to express their interest;
44. Requests AGSHA to work with pan-African organizations to revisit the methodological needs for the development of AGDI and take into consideration other initiatives that are developing similar indicators for socio-economic sectors.

### On Labour Market Information Systems:

The Statistical Commission for Africa:

45. Urges heads of statistical offices to work with national stakeholders to implement the AU Framework for Harmonization and Coordination of LMIS, mobilize resources for those activities, and undertake at least an annual labour force survey, starting in 2012 (in countries where it is not yet done).
46. Calls upon AUC to convene a meeting of partners to mobilize resources for the implementation of the Action Plan for the Harmonization of LMIS, establish national frameworks for their coordination, develop training plans and support countries to undertake labour force surveys based on the harmonized framework.

### On gender statistics

The Statistical Commission for Africa:

47. Endorses the proposed Africa Programme on Gender Statistics (2012-2016) and requests the Working Group on Gender Statistics to coordinate its implementation;
48. Requests the working group to report on progress in implementing the plan of action to the Commission, at each of its sessions;
49. Approves the membership of the working group, including proposed countries, as well as all RECs, four STCs, and other international agencies that are actively engaged in gender statistics, such as UN Women, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), UNICEF, the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), UNESCO, WHO, the United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) and FAO;
50. Endorses the proposal that the programme of each year's ASSD should include a session on gender statistics;
51. Endorses the proposal that gender issues should be reflected in all sessions of the programme, and if necessary, have a separate session on gender statistics.

### On data management

The Statistical Commission for Africa:

52. Calls upon ECA to disseminate the handbook to NSOs to enable them decide on data management and dissemination platforms;
53. Requests ECA, AfDB, AUC and partners to undertake studies to ensure optimal data flows within the various units of the NSO in particular, and among various components of the national statistical systems in general;
54. Requests the Working Group on Data Management to ensure that the role of geo-spatial tools in census and survey undertaking is included in its work, and urge ECA, AfDB, AUC and other partners to support capacity building activities for NSOs.

## II. STATISTICAL COMMISSION FOR AFRICA III - COMMISSION STATISTIQUE POUR L'AFRIQUE III

55. Encourages AUC, AfDB, ECA and partners to develop an open-source platform for data management and dissemination which will be collaboratively developed by experts in Africa and partners in statistics and owned by African NSOs.

### On statistical training

The Statistical Commission for Africa:

56. Calls upon training centres to pursue efforts to train African statisticians, taking into account guidelines introduced by AGROST on aspects such as harmonization of programmes and certificates, and mobility of students and teachers;
57. Urges countries and technical and financial partners to support statistical training centres by providing them with human, material and financial resources to enable them to continue giving good quality statistical training;
58. Requests STCs, universities and in-service training centres to integrate the content of all prepared handbooks into their existing curricula and/or develop separate courses and/or build separate modules in existing courses;
59. Welcomes the interest expressed by the International Statistical Institute (ISI) to be part of the technical and financial partners of AGROST.
60. Calls upon ISI to:
- Create mechanisms for making its brain trust available to African institutions of higher learning, research institutes and also for mentoring young statisticians;
  - Avail its resources to NSOs and academic institutions to strengthen that branch of official statistics; and
  - Continually work with the continent on code of practice, implementation of the Statistics Charter and underlining principles.

### On geographical names

The Statistical Commission for Africa:

61. Endorses the Gaborone Action Plan;
62. Calls upon NSOs to ensure that coding systems are

provided in the assignment and standardization of geographical names and advocate the use of such codes whenever data systems are being developed;

63. Calls upon ECA, AUC, AfDB and other partners to support the work of the Task Team for Africa in particular, and geographical names activities in general.

### On data collection and dissemination

The Statistical Commission for Africa:

64. Endorses the outcomes of the Experts Group Meeting held in Abidjan in December 2011 on the development of a data collection mechanism for Africa. It therefore calls upon ECA, AfDB, AUC, RECs, inter-governmental organizations, other regional organizations and international institutions to:
- Establish a data and metadata sharing mechanism to reduce the response burden on countries;
  - Explore automatic data exchange mechanisms in general, and the use of SDMX in particular, for data and metadata exchange.
65. Requests AfDB to provide all African countries with a data portal and open data platforms, with a view to improving the dissemination of statistical information.
66. Urges NSOs to:
- Strengthen their data collection and dissemination for policy analysis and regional integration in Africa;
  - Share their data to enhance trade and regional integration analysis and monitoring;
  - Provide information on their data release calendar (publications, database updates).



## II. STATISTICAL COMMISSION FOR AFRICA III - COMMISSION STATISTIQUE POUR L'AFRIQUE III

AFRICAN STATISTICAL NEWSLETTER  
BULLETIN D'INFORMATION STATISTIQUE AFRICAIN



## II. STATISTICAL COMMISSION FOR AFRICA III - COMMISSION STATISTIQUE POUR L'AFRIQUE III



## II. STATISTICAL COMMISSION FOR AFRICA III - COMMISSION STATISTIQUE POUR L'AFRIQUE III

### 7th African Symposium on Statistical Development

Raj Gautam Mitra,  
African Centre for Statistics

The 7th African Symposium on Statistical Development (ASSD) was held from 18th to 20th January 2012 in Cape Town South Africa. The symposium attracted over 300 participants, which included government representatives from almost all countries in Africa, pan-African Institutions, Regional Economic Communities, development partners, individual experts in the field of statistics and Young Statisticians. The representatives from the governments included in the main the Chief of the Civil Registration Departments, the Chief of the National Statistics Offices and from some countries the technical heads of the civil registration and/or vital statistics division/section. The meeting was organized by StatSA in collaboration with ECA, AfDB and AUC. A joint opening session was organized for the 7th ASSD and the 3rd Session of the Statistical Commission for Africa. The opening session was followed by a ceremony in which four outstanding statistician who have contributed to the development of statistics in Africa were honoured.

The first day of the symposium largely focused on Population and Housing Censuses and also included a session on the recently concluded census in South Africa. The last two days of the symposium exclusively focused on Civil Registration and Vital Statistics in Africa.

The Ministers responsible for civil registration in their first conference held in August 2010 had as part of their resolution requested the Africa Symposium on Statistical Development (ASSD) to support and contribute to the regional initiative on Civil Registration and Vital Statistics on the continent. Accordingly, the 6th ASSD decided CRVS to be the statistical theme and focus area for the next five ASSDs starting from the 7th symposium. Accordingly the 7th ASSD focused on CRVS for which the primary theme that was chosen to address institutional and human infrastructure challenges that member States are facing in improving CRVS systems.

The meeting addressed the following specific objectives:-

- Identify key factors contributing for the sluggish progress observed in the majority of African countries;
- Identify facilitating factors for accelerating the current regional and national initiatives of reforming and improving CRVS systems in Africa;
- Identify roles and responsibilities of NSOs in promoting regional as well as national CRVS policy decisions and intervention programmes;
- Propose measures need to be taken at policy and programme levels in harnessing the interface between national civil registration and vital statistics organs;
- Propose strategies and modalities to be followed in addressing CRVS institutional and human infrastructure challenges in Africa; and
- Endorse a roadmap for the next four symposia.

The Director-Generals of the NSOs and the Registrar-Generals of civil registration from the majority of the African countries met under the same roof and deliberated on CRVS issues and challenges in Africa. This was the first time that the two major stakeholders in CRVS from all the countries in Africa came together to share their experiences on the subject. The joint recommendations of these two important stakeholders in the ASSD should be able to revive the diminishing engagement of the NSOs and to pave the way for renewed interest in the vital statistics derived from civil registration.

A clear and concise conceptual framework for the APAI-CRVS was presented in the ASSD. This farmework is meant to guide the implementation of the CRVS systems at the regional level and also at country levels in a systematic and pragmatic manner. The APAI-CRVS has been conceptualized as a continuum of three phases - re-orientation, preparatory and operations. Certain core deliverables and outputs have been identified for each of these phases and the CRVS programme both at the regional level and country levels ideally should seek to systematically transit from one phase to another. The two important elements articulated in this overarching conceptual document are the operational linkages and inter-play of the CRVS systems with other systems and the institutional framework envisaged for implementation of the programme. The



## II. STATISTICAL COMMISSION FOR AFRICA III - COMMISSION STATISTIQUE POUR L'AFRIQUE III

roles and responsibilities of NSOs in these frameworks have been clearly identified.

The preparations for the Second Ministerial Conference to be held in September 2012 in South Africa have already begun. The recommendations drawn from the seventh ASSD and this meeting will feed into the ministerial meeting.

Some of the key conclusions and recommendations are given below

1. Governments ensure that births and deaths occurring within their territory are registered regardless of nationality or legal status and that the certificates are issued;
2. Governments improve the availability and accessibility of civil registration services by devolving civil registration structures and service points down to the lowest administrative unit and as near as possible to families and communities in all parts of the country, including rural and remote areas, as civil registration services are entitlements to each and every person irrespective of his/her citizenship in a country;
3. Health institutions and outreach services need play an important role in capturing birth and death events including causes of death;
4. Public offices at all levels, including courts, health and education services, national identification and passport issuing institutions, election administrations, border police and security, etc align their procedures and evidence and information requirements to accept and give priority to civil registration records and certificates;
5. Countries to ensure the allocation of adequate budget to day to day CRVS operations and mobilize and coordinate resources from development partners.;
6. AUC to take steps to institutionalize the ministerial conference as a standing regional platform as per the resolution of the first ministerial conference;
7. ECA to institutionalize the activities of CRVS systems in the African Centre for Statistics as per the recommendations of the first ministerial conference;



### The sixth Meeting of the Forum on African Statistical Development (FASDEV VI)

Awa Thiongane,  
African Centre for Statistics

#### Introduction

The sixth meeting of the Forum on African Statistical Development (FASDev-VI) was held on 17 January 2012 in Cape Town, South Africa. It preceded the seventh Africa Symposium on Statistical Development (ASSD-VII) and the third meeting of the Statistical Commission for Africa (StatCom-Africa-III) that took place from 18 to 23 January 2012.

The meeting was organized by the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) in close collaboration with the other FASDev sponsors, namely the African Development Bank (AfDB), the Partnership In Statistics for Development in the 21st Century (PARIS21) Secretariat, and the World bank.

#### Attendance

The meeting was attended by about 120 participants from: (i) 44 African States including : Algeria, Angola, Benin, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Côte d'Ivoire, Egypt, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Niger, Republic of South Sudan, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Somalia, South Africa, Sudan, Swaziland, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia, Zimbabwe; (ii) 9 Non-African States: Canada, Denmark, France, Germany, Italy, Norway, Russia, the United Kingdom, United States of America (iii) 14 International, regional and subregional organizations and institutes: African Development Bank (AfDB), African Union (AU), Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA), Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA), Communauté Economique et Monétaire d'Afrique Centrale (CEMAC), DRS (UK), Economic and Statistical Observatory for sub-Saharan Africa (AFRISTAT), EUROSTAT, Health Metrics Network (HMN), Partnership In Statistics for development in the 21st Century (PARIS21), PROGNOZ, Southern African Development Community (SADC), The Islamic Development

## II. STATISTICAL COMMISSION FOR AFRICA III - COMMISSION STATISTIQUE POUR L'AFRIQUE III

Bank (IDB), World Bank; (iv) 7 Statistical Training Centres (STCs): ESTAC (Tanzania), Institut de Formation et de Recherche Démographiques (IFORD), Makerere University's School of Statistics and Applied Economics (SSAE), Institut Sous-régional de Statistique et d'Economie Appliquée (ISSEA-Yaoundé), Jomo Kenyatta University (Kenya), African Institute for Mathematical Sciences (AIMS); (v) 6 Statistical Associations: Association des Statisticiens de Mauritanie (ASM), Association Senegalaise pour la Statistique (ASTAT), Association des Statisticiens et Demographes du Togo (ASTADEMO), Association and International Statistics Institute (South Africa), Uganda Statistical Society (Uganda), Association pour le Développement des Echanges en Technologie Economique et Financiere –ADETEF (France); (vi) 10 United Nations offices: United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD), International Labour Organization (ILO), ILO Subregional Office for Eastern Africa, United Nations Statistical Commission, Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), Liaison Office to the African Union, United Nations Industrial Development Organisation (UNIDO), Institute for Statistics of UNESCO, UNFPA (Rwanda), United Nations Economic Commission for Africa. Several international statistics consultants also attended the meeting as well as Award winners, representatives of FASDev sponsors and other prominent personalities.

### Sessions

This meeting agenda was structured as followed:

- Session 1: Levels and trends in development assistance statistics in Africa;
- Session 2: New Initiatives; and
- Session 3: Making the assistance of partners more relevant and effective.

The following communiqué concluded the deliberations.

### FASDev-VI Communiqué

Representatives of African countries, bilateral and international institutions, United Nations Secretariat and agencies, regional and sub-regional organizations, and training centres; attended the sixth meeting of the Forum for African Statistical Development (FASDEV-VI) on 17 January 2012 in Cape Town, South Africa. The meeting preceded the seventh African Symposium for Statistical Development (ASSD-VII) and the third meet-

ing of the African Statistical Commission (StatCom-Africa-III) held from 18 to 23 January 2012.

*Recalling* the endorsement of the report of FASDEV-V by all stakeholders of statistical development in Africa, during the second meeting of StatCom-Africa-II held from 19 to 23 January 2010;

*Recalling* the main objectives of FASDEV-VI to: (i) have an overview of statistical activities, including assistance, and training in Africa; (ii) set up a permanent system for monitoring statistical development in Africa; and (iii) strengthen modalities for cooperation with a view to leveraging on each partner's comparative advantage;

### The meeting:

- a. Discussed issues relating to statistical development in Africa:
  - Level and trends of support to statistical development in Africa;
  - New partners' initiatives; and
  - Efficiency and effectiveness of partners' support;
- b. Noted with appreciation the continuous rehabilitation of statistics function at ECA, AfDB and AUC, with a inter-governmental mechanism (StatCom-Africa); and the increasing number of countries that have signed the African Charter for Statistics and adopted the Strategy for Harmonization of Statistics in Africa (SHaSA);
- c. Noted the progress in the reporting mechanism known as "Partner Reporting on Statistical Support" (PRESS) and the importance of "Country Reporting on Statistical Support" (CRESS) as a tool for improving advocacy and coordination;
- d. Noted the challenges of obtaining information on budget and spending on statistical activities in line ministries;
- e. Noted that the capacity to use statistical information remains weak;
- f. Noted that while MDGs emphasize social and demographic statistics, the economic and financial crisis calls for more focus on economic statistics as well;
- g. Noted the limited progress on implementing the

## II. STATISTICAL COMMISSION FOR AFRICA III - COMMISSION STATISTIQUE POUR L'AFRIQUE III

NSDSs leading to important data gaps in areas such as poverty, gender, environment, and agricultural statistics as well as geospatial tools;

- h. Recognized the relevance of the Busan Action Plan for Statistics (BAPS) around five items aiming at: (i) implementing statistical strategies according to national priorities; (ii) facilitating public access to data through standards and new technologies; (iii) increasing knowledge and skills needed to use statistics effectively; (iv) global summits to recognizing the need for national statistical capacity; and (v) ensuring financing is robust and funding mechanisms responsive;
- i. Commended AUC on the progress made on the implementation tool of African Charter for Statistics and the plan of action for the implementation of the SHaSA;
- j. Commended AfDB for the significant resources it mobilized for statistical development in Africa in the framework of its Statistical Capacity Building Programme and for its decision to allocate a certain percentage of resources from projects and programmes to monitoring and evaluation of their implementation;
- k. Welcomed the International Statistical Fellowship Programme (ISFP) for practical improvement of the statistical management capacity, according to the realities of each participating NSO, implemented by Statistics Canada;
- l. Commend the World Bank for its new strategy called "Africa Statistical Capacity Building Strategy" (ASCBS) aiming at increasing World Bank efficiency in the support of countries in the area of statistics;
- m. Welcomed the significant steps taken by South Africa in the framework of South-South cooperation, that benefits not only Southern Africa Development Community (SADC) countries but also all other African countries through the ASSD and the important support in the development of SHaSA; and
- n. Welcomed the sharing of experiences and best practices of some African countries on the NSDS implementation and funding;

The participants resolved to:

1. Invite countries to accelerate the ratification process of the African Charter on Statistics in order to enforce it;
2. Request PARIS21 to use the findings of the CRESS exercise in pilot countries to prepare guidelines for other countries;

3. Encourage countries to consider undertaking public expenditure review on statistics and prepare CRESS reports, in order to monitor and evaluate the support from partners and to better plan and manage country statistical funding;
4. Request ECA, in collaboration with PARIS21 and with the financial support from World Bank, to consolidate the CRESS reports from African countries, in order to monitor funding of statistical systems and review progress in the provision of technical and financial assistance, in particular in countries with weak and underfunded statistical systems; and to present a consolidate report on regular basis;
5. Call upon the World Bank to implement its new strategy called "Africa Statistical Capacity Building Strategy" (ASCBS) and to increase its resources in support of statistical development in Africa;
6. Call upon South Africa to continue its support in the framework of South-South cooperation;
7. Request ECA, AfDB and PARIS21 to conduct studies and document experiences and best practices in Africa on NSDS funding and to facilitate the exchange of best practices through study tours;
8. Encourage partners, in view of the economic and debt crisis, not to reduce resources allocated to statistics and countries to advocate for secure budgets for statistics;
9. Call upon countries to engage in innovative funding scheme at country-level for sustainability of statistical funding;
10. Request ECA, AfDB and PARIS21 to develop a monitoring and evaluation system to measure statistical development;
11. Invite countries to promote and use tools such as Basket Fund and other organizational settings alike in order to maximize use of and coordinate resources provided by Technical and Financial Partners (TFPs);
12. Request partners and donors to support the Africa Programme on Accelerated Improvement of Civil Registration and Vital Statistics (APAI-CRVS);

## II. STATISTICAL COMMISSION FOR AFRICA III - COMMISSION STATISTIQUE POUR L'AFRIQUE III

13. Ask the ECA, in close collaboration with the AfDB, the AUC, the PARIS21 Secretariat and the World Bank, to convene the FASDEV meeting in 2014, back-to-back with the fourth StatCom-Africa meeting; and
14. Call on all stakeholders to support FASDEV and implement the above recommendations.



### Sixième réunion du Forum sur le développement statistique en Afrique

Awa Thiongane,  
Centre Africain pour la Statistics (CAS)

#### Introduction

La sixième réunion du Forum sur le développement statistique en Afrique (FASDev-VI) s'est tenue le 17 janvier 2012 au Cap, Afrique du Sud. La réunion a précédé le septième Symposium africain sur le développement statistique (SADS-VII) et la troisième réunion de la Commission statistique pour l'Afrique (ComStat-Afrique-III) qui se sont déroulés du 18 au 23 janvier 2012.

La réunion a été organisée par la Commission économique des Nations pour l'Afrique (CEA) en étroite collaboration avec les autres sponsors du FASDev, à savoir la Banque africaine de développement (BAD), le Secrétariat du Partenariat en statistique au service du développement au 21ème siècle (PARIS21) et la Banque mondiale.

#### Participation

Le forum a réuni environ 120 participants venant de : (i) 44 pays d'Afrique: Afrique du Sud, Algérie, Angola, Bénin, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroun, Cape Vert, Côte d'Ivoire, Egypte, Erythrée, Ethiopie, Gambie, Ghana, Guinée, Guinée-Bissau, Iles-Maurice, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Maroc, Mauritanie, Mozambique, Namibie, Niger, République Centrafricaine, République Sud du Soudan, Sénégal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Somalie, Soudan, Swaziland, Tanzanie, Tchad, Togo, Tunisie, Uganda, Zambie, Zimbabwe; (ii) 9 Pays non Africains: Allemagne, Angleterre, Canada, Danemark, France, Italie, Norvège, Russie, USA; (iii) 14

institutions et organisations internationales, régionales et sous-régionales : AFRISTAT, Agence Canadienne de Développement International (ACDI), Banque Africaine de Développement (BAD), Banque Islamique de Développement (IDB), Banque Mondiale, COMESA, Communauté de Développement d'Afrique Australe (SADC), Communauté Economique et Monétaire d'Afrique Centrale (CEMAC), DRS (UK), EUROSTAT, Partnership In Statistics for development in the 21st Century (PARIS21), PROGNOZ, Réseau de Métrologie Sanitaire (HMN), Union Africaine (UA); (iv) 7 Centres de formation statistiques: ESTAC (Tanzania), Institut de Formation et de Recherche Démographiques (IFORD), Makerere University's School of Statistics and Applied Economics (SSAE), Ecole Nationale Supérieure de Statistique et d'Economie Appliquée (ENSEA-Abidjan), Institut Sous-régional de Statistique et d'Economie Appliquée (ISSEA-Yaoundé), Jomo Kenyatta University (Kenya), African Institute for Mathematical Sciences(AIMS); (v) 6 Associations des Statisticiens: Association des Statisticiens de Mauritanie (ASM), Association Senegalaise pour la Statistique (ASTAT), Association des Statisticiens et Demographes du Togo (ASTADEMO), Association and International Statistics Institute (South Africa), Uganda Statistical Society (Uganda), Association pour le Developpement des Echanges en Technologie Economique et Financiere - ADETEF (France); (vi) 10 Bureaux des Nations Unies: Division des Statistiques des Nations Unies (UNSD), Organisation internationale du Travail (OIT), Bureau sous-régional d'Afrique de l'Est de l'OIT, Commission statistique des Nations Unies, Organisation des Nations Unies pour l'Alimentation et l'Agriculture (FAO), Bureau de Liaison de l'Union Africaine, Organisation des Nations Unies pour le Développement Industriel (UNIDO), Institut de Statistique de l'UNESCO, UNFPA (Rwanda), Commission Economique des Nations Unies pour l'Afrique (UNECA). Plusieurs consultants internationaux en statistique ont également participé à la réunion ainsi que les lauréats, représentants des sponsors de FASDev et d'autres personnalités de premier plan.

#### Sessions

Le programme de la réunion était articulé comme

## II. STATISTICAL COMMISSION FOR AFRICA III - COMMISSION STATISTIQUE POUR L'AFRIQUE III

suit:

- Session 1: Niveau et tendances de l'assistance au développement de la statistique en Afrique;
- Session 2: Nouvelles initiatives ou en cours
- Session 3: Rendre l'assistance des partenaires plus pertinente et plus efficace

Les délibérations de la réunion ont été sanctionnées par le communiqué qui suit :

Communiqué de FASDev-VI

Les représentants des pays africains, des institutions bilatérales et internationales, du Secrétariat et des agences des Nations Unies, des organisations régionales et sous-régionales et des centres de formation, ont participé à la cinquième réunion du Forum sur le développement statistique en Afrique (FASDEV-VI) qui s'est tenu le 17 janvier 2012 au Cap, Afrique du Sud. La réunion a précédé le septième Symposium Africain sur le Développement Statistique (SADS-VII) et la troisième réunion de la Commission Statistique pour l'Afrique (ComStat-Afrique-III) qui ont eu lieu du 18 au 23 janvier 2012.

Rappelant l'adoption du rapport de FASDEV-V par toutes les parties prenantes du développement statistique en Afrique, au cours de la réunion de ComStat-Afrique du 19 au 23 janvier 2010;

Rappelant les principaux objectifs de FASDEV-VI qui sont: (i) d'avoir une vue d'ensemble des activités statistiques, y compris l'assistance technique et la formation en Afrique; (ii) de mettre en place un système permanent de suivi du développement statistique en Afrique; et (iii) de renforcer les modalités de coopération visant à maximiser les avantages comparatifs de chaque partenaire;

La réunion:

- a. a examiné les questions suivantes relatives au développement statistique en Afrique:
  - Niveau et tendances de l'assistance au développement statistique en Afrique;
  - Les nouvelles initiatives des partenaires ; et
  - L'efficacité et l'efficacit  de l'assistance des partenaires ;
- b. note avec satisfaction la r habilitation continue de la fonction statistique   la Commission Economique pour l'Afrique (CEA),   la Banque Africaine de D veloppement (BAD) et   la Commission de l'Union Africaine (CUA), avec un m canisme inter-gouvernemental (ComStat-Afrique) et les progr s r alis s dans la signature de la Charte Africaine pour la Statistique et l'adoption de la Strat gie pour l'Harmonisation des Statistiques en Afrique (SHaSA);
- c. constate les progr s r alis s dans le m canisme de compte rendu appel  « Rapport sur l'assistance statistique par les partenaires » (PRESS ) et l'importance du « Rapport sur l'assistance statistique par les pays » (CRESS ) en tant qu'instrument pour l'am lioration du plaidoyer et de la coordination statistique;
- d. constate les d fis relatifs   l'obtention des informations sur les cr dits budg taires et les d penses relatives aux activit s statistiques des minist res sectoriels;
- e. note que la capacit  d'utilisation de l'information statistique demeure faible ;
- f. note qu'alors que les Objectifs du Mill naire pour le D veloppement (OMD) mettent l'accent sur les statistiques d mographiques et sociales, la crise  conomique et financi re appelle   consid rer  galement les statistiques  conomiques;
- g. constate que les progr s limit s dans la mise en  uvre des Strat gies Nationales pour le D veloppement Statistique (SNSD) conduisent   des lacunes importants dans des statistiques de la pauvret , du genre, de l'environnement et les statistiques agricoles de m me qu'une faible utilisation des instruments g o-spatiaux;
- h. reconna t la pertinence du Plan d'Action de Busan pour la Statistique (BAPS ) articul e autour de cinq points visant  : (i) mettre en  uvre les strat gies statistiques suivant

## II. STATISTICAL COMMISSION FOR AFRICA III - COMMISSION STATISTIQUE POUR L'AFRIQUE III

- les priorités nationales; (ii) faciliter l'accès public aux données à travers des normes et les nouvelles technologies; (iii) accroître les connaissances et les qualifications nécessaires pour utiliser effectivement les statistiques; (iv) demander aux sommets mondiaux de reconnaître la nécessité du renforcement des capacités statistiques; et (v) assurer des financements et des mécanismes de financement robustes;
- i. félicite la BAD pour les montants importants de ressources mobilisées pour le développement statistique en Afrique dans le cadre de son Programme de Renforcement des Capacités Statistiques (PRCS) mais aussi pour la décision prise de réserver un pourcentage des ressources allouées à tout projet ou programme au suivi et évaluation de leurs activités;
  - j. accueille avec satisfaction le Programme International en Gestion des Organismes Statistiques (PIGOS) mis en œuvre par Statistique Canada et visant l'amélioration effective des capacités managériales suivant les réalités de chaque Institut National de Statistique (INS);
  - k. félicite la Banque mondiale pour sa nouvelle stratégie "Stratégie de Renforcement des Capacités Statistiques en Afrique" (ASCBS );
    - se réjouit des actions significatives entreprises par l'Afrique du Sud dans le domaine de la coopération au bénéfice non seulement des pays de la Communauté de Développement de l'Afrique Australe (SADC) mais également de tous les autres pays africains à travers le SADS et son appui significatif dans le développement de la SHaSA; et
    - se félicite du partage d'expériences et de bonnes pratiques de quelques pays africains sur la mise en œuvre et le financement de la SNDS;
- Les participants:
1. invitent les pays à accélérer le processus de ratification de la Charte Africaine pour la Statistique pour permettre son entrée en vigueur;
  2. demandent à PARIS21 de compiler les résultats de l'exercice CRESS dans les pays pilotes pour préparer des guides pour les autres pays;
  3. encouragent les pays à considérer la possibilité d'entreprendre une revue des dépenses publiques consacrées aux activités statistiques et de préparer des rapports CRESS, en vue de suivre et évaluer l'assistance des partenaires et de mieux planifier et gérer le financement de la statistique des pays ;
  4. demandent à la CEA, en collaboration avec PARIS21 et avec le support financier de la Banque Mondiale, de consolider les rapports CRESS des pays africains, en vue du suivi du financement des systèmes statistiques et de la revue des progrès de l'assistance technique et financier, en particulier dans les pays qui disposent de systèmes statistiques faibles et sous-financés et de préparer un rapport consolidé des CRESS sur une base régulière ;
  5. demandent à la Banque mondiale de mettre en œuvre sa nouvelle stratégie appelée "Stratégie de Renforcement des Capacités Statistiques pour l'Afrique" (ASCBS ) et d'accroître ses ressources alloués aux pays dans le domaine de la statistique ;
  6. invitent l'Afrique du Sud à continuer son assistance dans le cadre de la coopération sud-sud ;
  7. demandent à la CEA, la BAD et PARIS21 de conduire des études et de documenter les expériences et meilleures pratiques de mise en œuvre et de financement des SNDS en Afrique et de faciliter les échanges de ces bonnes pratiques à travers des voyages d'études ;
  8. encouragent les partenaires, dans le contexte de crise économique et de la dette, de ne pas réduire les ressources allouées à la statistique et les pays à mener un plaidoyer auprès de leurs gouvernements pour sécuriser plus de crédits budgétaires alloués aux activités statistiques ;
  9. invitent les pays à envisager des schémas de

## II. STATISTICAL COMMISSION FOR AFRICA III - COMMISSION STATISTIQUE POUR L'AFRIQUE III

financement innovants pour la durabilité du financement de la statistique;

10. demandent à la CEA, la BAD et PARIS21 à développer un système de suivi et évaluation permettant de mesurer les progrès réalisés dans le développement statistique;
11. invitent les pays à promouvoir et à recourir à des instruments tels que le « fonds commun » ou tout autre modalité de gestion, susceptible de maximiser l'efficacité et la coordination de l'utilisation des ressources fournies par les Partenaires Techniques et Financiers (PTF) ;
12. invitent les PTF d'appuyer le Programme Africain d'Amélioration Accélérée des Systèmes d'enregistrement des faits et des statistiques d'état civil (PAAA-SEFSEC);
13. demandent à la CEA, en collaboration avec la BAD, la CUA, le Secrétariat de PARIS21 et la Banque Mondiale, de convoquer, en 2014, la réunion de FASDEV qui précédera la quatrième réunion de ComStat-Afrique ; et
14. invitent toutes les parties prenantes à appuyer FASDEV et la mise en œuvre des recommandations ci-dessus.

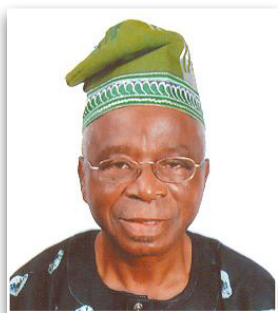


## II. STATISTICAL COMMISSION FOR AFRICA III - COMMISSION STATISTIQUE POUR L'AFRIQUE III

### African Statistics Award



### Professor Biyi Afonja



During a long and illustrious academic and public service career spanning about 30 years, Professor Biyi Afonja served Nigeria and the continent in several capacities.

At the national level, Professor Afonja served, among others, as Research Officer in the Federal Department of Agricultural Research, Ibadan; Professor carrying out research and teaching at the University of Ife and the University of Ibadan; Head of the Department of Statistics, University of Ibadan, and as a consultant to various government agencies such as the Federal Office of Statistics, the National Population Commission, and the Nigerian Institute for Oil Palm Research.

He also served as President of the Nigerian Statistical

Association from 1985 to 1987, and Editor-in-Chief of its Journal from 1983 to 1985 as well as Chairman, Nigeria's National Advisory Council on Statistics from 1977 to 1980. He successfully supervised students for the Master's and Ph.D degrees of the University of Ibadan, being the first Nigerian Professor to produce Ph.D graduates in Statistics. He has served as external examiner to several Nigerian universities including the University of Nigeria, Ahmadu Bello University, University of Ilorin, University of Jos, and Bendel State University.

Professor Afonja has also held several senior positions in the education sector in Nigeria. He was Commissioner for Education in the former Western State of Nigeria; Chairman of the Governing Council, Ogun State College of Education; Pro-Chancellor and Chairman of Council, Ogun State University; Chairman/Convener, Association of Pro-chancellors of state-owned universities; and Member of the Governing Council of the University of Ife.

Professor Afonja also contributed to statistics education in Africa, being an external examiner to various universities, notably the National University of Lesotho, University of Swaziland, University of Botswana, and Addis Ababa University. He was the President of the African Statistical Association from 1985 to 1987.

At the international level, Professor Afonja was the Chief Statistical Training Adviser and Project manager for the Statistical Training Programme for Africa (STPA) from 1980 to 1981 and Vice-President of the International Statistical Institute (ISI), 1987 to 1989, serving on its Advisory Task Force on Statistical Education, the Task Force on Tertiary and Technical Education and the Nomination Committee.

He was Senior Statistician and Statistical Adviser at the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) in New York, and has consulted for many international organizations, such as the Food and Agricultural Organization, World Health Organization, the United Nations Department of Technical Cooperation for Development (UNDTCD), and the World Bank.

Professor Afonja has substantively published in reputable journals such as The Journal of the Royal Statistical Society, The Annals of Statistical Mathematics, Biometrika, Biometrics, Tropical Agriculture, Experimental Agriculture, The Nigerian Agricultural Journal and the Journal of the Nigerian Statistical Association. He has also published two books titled "Introductory



## II. STATISTICAL COMMISSION FOR AFRICA III - COMMISSION STATISTIQUE POUR L'AFRIQUE III

Statistics: A Learner's motivated Approach," and an award-winning one titled "In His Hands: The Autobiography of a Nigerian Village Boy."

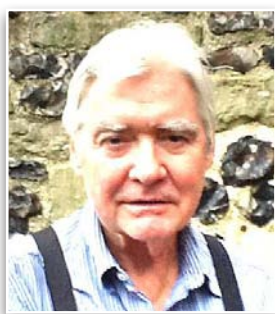
Prof Afonja holds a London University Bachelor's degree in Mathematics obtained through the University College, Ibadan in 1960; Diploma in Statistics from the University of Aberdeen, 1963; and both Masters and Doctoral degrees in statistics from the University of Wisconsin, 1968 and 1970 respectively, where he was exempted from writing a Master's thesis on account of the high quality of his published works.

He is an Honorary Fellow of the Royal Statistical Society, the first Nigerian to have been so honored, a Fellow of the Nigerian Statistical Association and has also been honored with the Medal of Honor, Ville de Paris as a Vice President of the ISI in 1989.

On account of his contributions to statistical education in Africa, especially the Statistical Training Programme for Africa, and to the statistical profession in general, the Statistical Commission for Africa (StatCom-Africa) at its third meeting held in Cape Town, South Africa on the 18th day of January 2012, honors Professor Biyi Afonja with the African Statistics Award.



Timothy J. Marchant



Mr. Timothy Marchant, has contributed greatly to African development, mainly through methodologies for the measurement of social and economic outcomes of development policies and projects. His contributions have consistently emphasized the importance of sound statistical information for promoting transparency and good governance. His technical expertise has been most visible in the area of large scale sample survey,

design and implementation. This has included household budget surveys, agricultural surveys, and various forms of integrated and poverty monitoring surveys.

Mr. Marchant has worked on development issues for over 40 years, primarily in Africa, the Middle East and India. He has worked for NGOs, national governments and international agencies including the World Bank and the UN Food and Agriculture Organization which has given him a special understanding of the diverse, yet interlinked nature of statistical information needs at different levels : global, national and sub-national.

Since his retirement from the World Bank in 2003, Mr Marchant has been a freelance consultant for various clients, including FAO, the World Bank, Paris21/OECD and UNDP. His assignments have included (i) the joint Assessment Mission to the Sudan to prepare the multi-donor post-conflict investment program following the signing of the North/South peace agreement; (ii) the Independent External Evaluation of the FAO, focusing specifically on the FAO statistics program and statistical databases; and (iii) acting as principal consultant for the preparation of a joint FAO - World Bank monitoring and evaluation sourcebook for agriculture and rural development indicators for tracking results in less-than-ideal conditions.

Prior to his retirement he worked in different departments of the World Bank, his last position being: Lead Statistician - Africa Region. He headed the M&E Unit which was the focal point in the region for supporting the establishment of M&E systems to monitor the implementation of Bank-supported development projects and programs in client countries; it also had the responsibility for maintaining the region's own statistical databases, including the Africa Live Database (LDB) and the Africa Household Survey Databank, and for publishing the annual African Development Indicators.

Mr. Marchant also led a task force that developed a household survey methodology that would be robust, yet easy to implement, for tracking the implementation of national poverty reduction programs and their outcomes. This has come to be known as the Core Welfare Indicators Questionnaire (CWIQ) survey and has been integrated into national statistical survey programs in more than 20 countries worldwide.

Before joining the World Bank Mr. Marchant had been the Director of the Longacre Agricultural Development Centre which, among other things, was responsible

## II. STATISTICAL COMMISSION FOR AFRICA III - COMMISSION STATISTIQUE POUR L'AFRIQUE III

for carrying out a methodological study that challenged traditional crop-cutting methods for measuring agricultural production and suggested alternative approaches. The Centre also worked extensively on the development of simple monitoring systems for tracking the effectiveness of agricultural extension programs.

On account of his statistical services in several African countries, his research in crop estimation and his contribution of the Core Welfare Indicators Questionnaire survey which has been widely integrated into national statistical survey programs in many countries, the Statistical Commission for Africa (StatCom-Africa) at its third meeting held in South Africa on the 18th day of January 2012, honors Mr. Timothy J. Marchant with this "Recognition from the African Statistical Community."



Gérard Chenais



Gérard Chenais est aujourd'hui consultant, et appuie pays et institutions internationales dans l'élaboration et la mise en œuvre de Stratégies de Développement de la Statistique.

Avant de «sévir» dans les Instituts Nationaux de la Statistique (INS), c'est au cœur de la Bretagne et aux bords des lagons polynésiens que Gérard fera ses premiers pas. Il débutera son parcours scolaire dans son village natal, à Messac puis partira très jeune dans le Pacifique sur l'île de Makatéa puis à Tahiti (son incessant appel du large). Il en reviendra à l'âge de 13 ans pour continuer son cursus secondaire (la force de caractère). Après une licence en mathématiques appliquées puis un DEA en probabilités et statistique à Rennes, Gérard devra répondre à l'appel du drapeau tricolore et rejoindre l'armée. Il va réussir à échapper aux casernes lorraines (le fin stratège) pour rejoindre à nouveau le Pacifique en 1968 et effectuer son service civil au Condominium des Nouvelles Hébrides où il ex-

ercera comme coopérant ses premières fonctions de statisticien et où il deviendra au début des années 80, le premier Directeur de la Statistique du Vanuatu, ce nouvel État indépendant (le Statisticien).

Des lagons polynésiens aux rives du fleuve Niger, il n'y avait qu'un pas et 35 heures de voyage ... Pas de quoi effrayer Gérard qui fait en 1983 ses premiers pas en Afrique et arrive au Niger en tant que Conseiller du Directeur de la Statistique. Le métier de statisticien est alors en pleine évolution et c'est avec beaucoup d'enthousiasme que Gérard apporte sa pierre dans l'informatisation des services statistiques à Niamey, puis ensuite à Djibouti où on utilise encore aujourd'hui une application développée à cette époque pour les statistiques du commerce extérieur (l'informaticien). À Niamey, Gérard conseillera notamment Mahamane Ousmane (devenu ensuite chef de l'État) puis Ali Badjo Gamatié, futur Premier Ministre et Vice-Gouverneur de la BCEAO. Eux aussi, se souviennent de ses conseils de qualité (le professeur).

Si c'est à Djibouti que ses premières réflexions sur les schémas directeurs débutent (notamment le schéma directeur informatique), c'est en Côte d'Ivoire que Gérard pourra pleinement développer son art et ses idées : La SNDS ! Alors que les enjeux statistiques se régionalisent (notamment avec la création d'AFRISTAT), la Côte d'Ivoire va être l'un des premiers pays à élaborer un Schéma Directeur de la Statistique (SDS) dans le cadre d'une réforme ambitieuse du Système Statistique National du pays en 1995. Gérard devra convaincre avec force (son entêtement et.. son sens de la diplomatie) pour parvenir à imposer ces idées aujourd'hui reconnues par tous. Une SNDS en appelant une autre, Gérard rejoindra ensuite Nouakchott pour là aussi conseiller le Directeur Général de l'INS et l'accompagner dans ses efforts de développement du Système Statistique National.

Après plus de 35 ans sur les routes, (le compagnon) Gérard avait bien envie de poser son baluchon. C'est à Paris, au Secrétariat de PARIS21, qu'il trouvera le lieu idéal pour continuer à appuyer les pays, garder le lien avec l'Afrique et retrouver ses racines bretonnes. A PARIS21, Gérard contribuera au développement du guide d'élaboration des SNDS, organisera des ateliers régionaux dont nous nous souvenons tous, fera vaciller le serveur de Wikipedia – rubrique statistique - et jouera les metteurs en scène pour faire, sans arrêt, le plaidoyer pour la statistique.

Après 40 ans de carrière, la contribution de Gérard

## II. STATISTICAL COMMISSION FOR AFRICA III - COMMISSION STATISTIQUE POUR L'AFRIQUE III

Chenais à la statistique publique africaine est unique. Le statisticien, le fin stratège, le professeur, l'informaticien, l'infatigable voyageur, l'homme des SNDS, le passionné de Wikipédia, le diplomate ... autant de casquettes qu'il sait manier avec maestria à la demande des pays et des collègues.

Si sa phrase préférée est « Répétez, répétez, il en reste toujours quelque chose... », c'est aujourd'hui à un homme engagé, intègre, plein d'humanisme, de sagesse et de respect que la Commission statistique pour l'Afrique, au nom de la communauté statistique africaine, souhaite remettre à Gérard Chenais, cette distinction, en reconnaissance de son action en faveur du développement de la statistique en Afrique.



Jean-Louis BODIN



Jean-Louis Bodin, inspecteur général honoraire de l'institut national français de la statistique et des études économiques (INSEE), a effectué l'essentiel de sa carrière dans les systèmes statistiques français et européen. Il est connu pour d'importantes contributions, en particulier au cours de ces vingt-cinq dernières années, au renforcement des capacités statistiques dans les pays en transition et en développement, principalement en Afrique.

Né dans le sud-ouest de la France le 17 Mars 1941, Jean-Louis a obtenu le diplôme d'Ingénieur de l'Ecole Polytechnique en 1963, puis celui de statisticien économiste délivré par l'Ecole Nationale de la Statistique et des Etudes Economiques (ENSAE).

Après avoir occupé divers postes dans le système statistique français, notamment dans les domaines de la démographie, de l'organisation de la production statistique, des statistiques de la construction et du BTP

et de la diffusion des données statistiques, Jean-Louis a, à partir de 1989 joué un rôle éminent dans les relations internationales et l'assistance technique aux pays en développement ou en transition, d'abord en tant que chef du département des relations internationales et de la coopération à l'INSEE de 1989 à 1997, puis de directeur du bureau de liaison entre Eurostat et le Parlement européen de 1997 à 2000 et enfin comme conseiller principal du Président d'ADETEF, l'agence de coopération internationale des ministères économique et financier français. Il occupera ce dernier poste jusqu'en 2008, deux ans après avoir fait valoir ses droits à la retraite.

Jean-Louis a été dans les années 1990 l'un des deux concepteurs et initiateurs de l'observatoire économique et statistique d'Afrique subsaharienne, plus connu sous le nom d'Afristat, dont il a rédigé le traité signé à Abidjan le 21 septembre 1993 ; il en a présidé le Conseil Scientifique de 1996 à 2006 et continue à participer activement aux travaux de cet organe important pour la gouvernance de l'organisation et à effectuer diverses missions d'appui à l'observatoire. De 1989 à 1997, il a aussi fait de nombreuses missions de coordination de l'assistance technique française dans pratiquement tous les pays d'Afrique francophone, ainsi qu'au Kenya, et a représenté la France, comme observateur, aux réunions de la conférence conjointe des planificateurs, statisticiens et démographes de la CEA qui était l'ancêtre de StatCom-Afrique. Depuis lors, il a effectué de nombreuses missions d'appui, par exemple au Burkina, à Madagascar, au Mali, au Maroc, en Mauritanie, au Togo, ou en Tunisie, pour aider ces pays dans l'organisation de leurs systèmes statistiques ou dans la rédaction des textes fondamentaux (lois, décrets, règlements) régissant l'activité statistique. Enfin, après avoir été vice-président du comité de rédaction de la Résolution des Nations Unies sur les principes fondamentaux de la statistique officielle, il a été l'un des principaux rédacteurs du projet de la Charte Africaine de la Statistique.

Par ailleurs, Jean-Louis a également appuyé les statisticiens africains à travers son important engagement dans l'Institut International de Statistique (ISI) qu'il a présidé de 1999 à 2001 et dont il a présidé la section sur les statistiques officielles (IAOS) de 1989 à 1991. C'est pendant sa présidence qu'a été accepté le principe de l'invitation de l'Afrique du Sud à tenir le 57ème Congrès Statistique Mondial de l'IIS qui s'est tenu à Durban en août 2009.

Jean-Louis a mis à profit ses connaissances pour offrir

## II. STATISTICAL COMMISSION FOR AFRICA III - COMMISSION STATISTIQUE POUR L'AFRIQUE III

à notre communauté statistique d'importantes publications dont :

- « Les principes fondamentaux de la statistique officielle : la percée d'une nouvelle ère », qui est l'un des chapitres de l'ouvrage publiée en 2003 par la Commission Economique des Nations Unies pour l'Europe à l'occasion du 50ème anniversaire de la Conférence des Statisticiens Européens;
  - « L'Etat de l'Art sur les principes fondamentaux de la statistique publique », publiée dans la série des études d'Afristat en 1999 ;
  - « Le rôle de l'administration statistique dans une société démocratique et pluraliste », conférence prononcée en 1991 ;
  - « Banque de données et automatisation de la collecte des données en Suède », publié en 1986 dans le Courrier des statistiques.
- Au titre des distinctions honorifiques, Jean-Louis a été promu :
  - Chevalier de l'Ordre National du Mérite de la République française (1993)
  - Chevalier de l'Ordre du Mérite de la République de Pologne (1997)
  - Chevalier de la Légion d'honneur de la République française (2006)

Pour toutes ces raisons et bien d'autres encore, la Commission statistique pour l'Afrique (StatCom-Afrique) au nom de la communauté statistique africaine, vous présente à vous, Mr. Jean-Louis BODIN, cette distinction, en reconnaissance de votre longue vie dédiée au développement de la statistique et au rayonnement de la profession statistique en Afrique.



## II. STATISTICAL COMMISSION FOR AFRICA III - COMMISSION STATISTIQUE POUR L'AFRIQUE III



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

#### **Project Document on the Common Regional Project for the Implementation of the 2008 SNA Endorsed and Adopted by StatCom-Africa III**

Xiaoning Gong, African Centre for Statistics

The Project Document on the Common Regional Project for the Implementation of the 2008 System of National Accounts (SNA) endorsed and adopted by StatCom-Africa III has been developed by the three Pan-African institutions, UNECA, AfDB, and AUC together with the African Group on National Accounts (AGNA) in the last two years after a series of meetings and discussions of both the Director-Generals of National Statistical Offices (NSOs) and the AGNA members on this continent. It is thus a collection and combination of the wits and wisdom of both managements and national accountants of NSOs in Africa. It shows the commitment of the African statistical community to adopt and apply one of the most important international standards and systems in official statistics, the 2008 SNA, as the first pillar of the "Strategy for the Harmonization of Statistics in Africa" (SHaSA) in support of regional and continental integration for a prosperous and united Africa.

The Regional Project is designed to meet the challenges and opportunities faced by African countries. On one hand, the continent is still in a rather early stage of the development of national accounts and the national accounting systems are not harmonious yet. The national accounts statistics are inadequate and not fully comparable across countries. There are limited human, financial, and technical resources and means as well as weak capacity and statistical infrastructure in many countries. The problems with the implementation of SNA are not restricted to the national statistical offices alone, but the entire national statistical system. On the other hand, it is a general recognition by African countries that as a statistical framework to provides a comprehensive and integrated set of macroeconomic statistics and is consistent with all monetary, fiscal, balance of payments and, external debt statistics; the SNA is fundamental for harmonized national statistics on the continent to meet the needs for economic, finance, and social integration in Africa. The growing globalization and foreign direct investment also require comparable and

reliable statistics for adequate policies and decision making. The heavy demands of the implementation of the 2008 SNA call for a common regional project for all the African countries to work together.

The goal of the common regional project is to adequately prepare all countries on this continent to implement the 2008 SNA in five years. Thus, the immediate beneficiaries of the Project will be the professional staff in NSOs, statistical offices in other line ministries working in the national accounts and related supporting economic statistics, and statistical offices in RECs, who will gain technical and operational capacity strengthened for the conduct national accounts statistics activities. The available flow of good quality national accounts and economic statistical data generated by the project will benefit analysts, researchers, policy and decision-makers of national, regional and continental government agencies and donor organizations and development partners in an effort to boost national economic development and growth and to accelerate the African integration process. Therefore, the ultimate beneficiaries are people in this continent to benefit from the prosperous national economy and the united Africa market and economic system. High growth and speed development of economies are the foundation for poverty alleviation, food security, and better wellbeing of millions of individuals and families.

The Regional Project will be carried out in four complementary, mutually reinforcing, and parallel processes: namely methodological developments; capacity building which comprising training and technical assistance; institutional setting and strengthening; advocacy campaign; and the above three processes will be supported by a constantly and continuously monitoring, evaluation, and reporting process.

For methodological developments, the AGNA Group will compile a list of key issues and topics needed by countries for the development of manuals and handbooks. Some of the topics have already been listed in the Project Document. It will then work together through several task force teams to come up with a set of guidance, manuals, and handbooks. The process of discussion and development of the manual and handbook by each AGNA task force team on a particular technical issue/topic itself is

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

a capacity building process for the participated AGNA members. These guidance, manuals, and handbooks will lay out clear and specific procedures and methods on how to apply and implement the 2008 SNA in African countries with their specialties and circumstances. To achieve these, the regional AGNA meetings will play a very important role. Through the meetings, the technical documents will be discussed, reviewed, and formulated; the members will be trained on various technical subjects; and issues related to institutional settings will be discussed and decided.

The capacity building will be carried out through training and technical assistance. At the regional level, the developed manuals and handbooks will be exchanged and shared between different task force teams and among the whole AGNA group through electronic circulation and dissemination as well as through seminars and workshops during the periodic AGNA meeting. At the country level, the members of AGNA will be the trainers to conduct training workshops and seminars and to distribute and disseminate the developed manuals and handbooks to their respective countries. Upon requests from the member States, experts and consultants will be provided to countries to carry out the related training at the national and sub-national levels and to put hands on how to really apply and implement the methodologies.

Institutional strengthening is to develop institutional and organizational capacities. Most African countries have and continue to experience both institutional and organizational weaknesses that inhibit effective development of national statistical systems in general and national accounts and economic statistics in particular. To design the National Strategy for the Development of Statistics (NSDS) is one of the best ways to build national capacity and strengthen statistics in support of national and international economic growth and development. Issues such as determining periodicity for updating manuals and handbooks, setting calendar of publication of national accounts, and establishing African national accounts network can be established in all countries through discussed and agreed upon among the AGNA. Through capacity building and institutional strengthening, new and harmonized standards and procedures in the data collection, processing, compilation, analysis, and dissemination for national accounts will be institutionalized. At the same time, to promote the increase of human, material, financial, and technical resources for the activities of national accounts at the

national level.

To adopt the 2008 SNA is a political decision made by the member States with the national commitment. Therefore, one of the key processes of the Regional Project is to prepare and provide materials to various policy makers on how national accounts and related economic statistics can be useful for policy making and to help advocate for more resources to be mobilized to the compilation and development of national accounts and related economic statistics. One of the lessons from previous attempts to implement the former versions of the System of National Accounts is that no significant result can be obtained without an active and coherent advocacy strategy, particularly addressing the Heads of State and Government, the members of Parliament, the Ministers of Finance, Planning and Economy, Governors of Central banks, the Civil Society and Development Partners. The advocacy must address all governance segments in each country, and become an important component of the national strategy of economic and statistical development. Thus, more than in the past, advocacy must be a promotion and supporting activity during the implementation of the Regional Project in Africa.

In order to carry out the project, the Statistical Commission for Africa (StatCom-Africa III) urges pan-African institutions, regional economic communities, and member States to take ownership of the Regional Project Document for the Implementation of the 2008 SNA and for all African countries to work together to adopt the 2008 SNA; urges African countries to allocate, and development partners to mobilize, necessary funds to support the implementation of the five-year Regional Project as laid out in the Regional Project Document; and requests ECA to continue to coordinate the activities of monitoring, evaluating, and reporting the status of the implementation of the SNA. StatCom-Africa III has addressed the key issues for the Project.



### Background of UNIDO's Regional Investment Programme

Mithat KULUR, UNIDO

The **UNIDO Regional Investment Programme** is a data based capacity building programme to support African countries in understanding the dynamics of investment flows and their role in development and poverty reduction. The programme currently includes 20 African countries and has as main beneficiaries the private sector, government departments and Investment Promotion Agencies (IPAs). Developed as an outgrowth of UNIDO's support programmes for African IPAs, the Programme is a response to their requests and is designed in the context of the Network of African Investment Promotion Agencies (AfrIPANet). This Network is a platform of 43 member countries established by UNIDO in 2001 for the development and implementation of investment-related activities in Africa.

The Programme provides an empirical basis and **tools to support policy makers** in changing the culture of investment promotion in Africa with the following objectives:

- To shift the **emphasis of investment promotion** from quantity of promoted foreign direct investment (FDI) flows, to a more holistic measurement of the impact that foreign investments have on local economies, particularly on the growth and competitiveness of domestic firms;
- To **mainstream investment promotion** into private sector development and small and medium enterprise support programmes to foster poverty reduction and wealth creation on a broad based level;
- To emphasize the **role of domestic investment promotion**;
- To enhance the **quality and speed of delivery** of business support services and information that IPAs provides to existing and potential investors;
- To provide a **policy tool** for Ministries, an **operational tool** for IPAs and a **business tool** for private sector enterprises.

### UNIDO's Africa Investor Survey

A core component of UNIDO's Regional Investment Programme is a **firm-level survey** of the investment activities, performance and perceptions of companies active in sub-Saharan African countries. During 2010, close to 7,000 face-to-face interviews were conducted with top-level managers of foreign- and domestic-owned firms. The data collection activities were conducted simultaneously in **19 sub-Saharan African countries**, and covered a range of economic activities from agriculture to services, albeit with a focus on manufacturing. This has been UNIDO's fourth Investor Survey, with previous surveys conducted in 2001, 2003 and 2005.

The preparatory phase of the survey included the theoretical and methodological groundwork required to ensure that the survey met rigorous standards and would be internationally recognized as an authoritative reference survey of investment in sub-Saharan Africa. National project governance was established through setting up an Implementation Committee (IC) in each country, consisting of government authorities, IPAs, the National Statistics Offices (NSOs) and representatives from business associations. These ICs facilitated a high level of ownership of the survey activities as well as promotion and dissemination of the survey results. Moreover, the ICs will ensure a sound continuation of the programme for future survey rounds.

The survey was designed to cover a representative sample of all public and private sector, for-profit enterprises which were formally registered and employed more than ten employees. Significant effort was invested into collecting business directories from various national institutions, harmonizing these directories, and verifying the entries. Eventually, the sampling frame for each country contained, apart from each firm's contact details, information on three sampling strata: economic sub-sector (ISIC 2-digit level), size (number of employees), and ownership status (foreign- or domestic-owned). These directories are now available for institutions that are planning to carry out firm-level surveys. They can also be used as a tool for encouraging business-to-business linkages.



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

#### UNIDO's Investment Monitoring Platform – <http://investment.unido.org>

The objective of the programme is to make the aggregated data available to a large and diverse audience in order to mainstream the findings into the day-to-day routine operations of policy makers, IPAs and investors in Africa. To this end, UNIDO has developed an online Investment Monitoring Platform (IMP), which offers participating government authorities, private sector associations, firms that participate in the surveys, financial institutions, development organizations, and civil society organizations access to an array of the most recent primary data and analysis on investment in Africa.

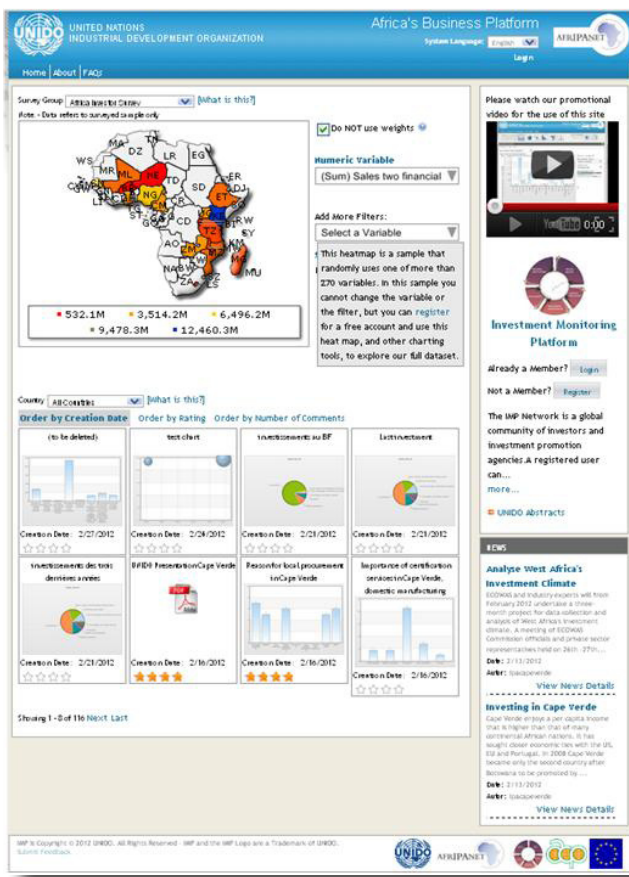
The IMP allows registered users to carry out primary research using firm-level data available on the platform through an easy-to-use data visualization instruments. It offers users a set of interactive data visualization tools (histograms, pie-, bar-, bubble charts, and heatmaps) for data analysis. A built-in online report generator enables

users to package generated graphs into reports. These functions facilitate online information sharing of research results generated on the IMP or uploaded from external sources to the platform and creates a rich country- and sector specific knowledge base. The Platform facilitates the analysis of performance (growth, new investments, capacity utilization) and inter linkages (local sourcing and value addition). The data can be filtered in terms of sectors, countries, firm size, age or ownership. It facilitates comparing the benefits of different types of investment for host economies through a variety of impact indicators such as employment growth, expenditure on training and technological upgrading, or on development of domestic suppliers. Moreover, the platform also permits analysis of firm responses to changes in the business and economic environment. Through particular investor perception variables, it allows users to monitor changes in firms' assessments of the investment climate and future investment plans.

#### The UNIDO Africa Investor Report

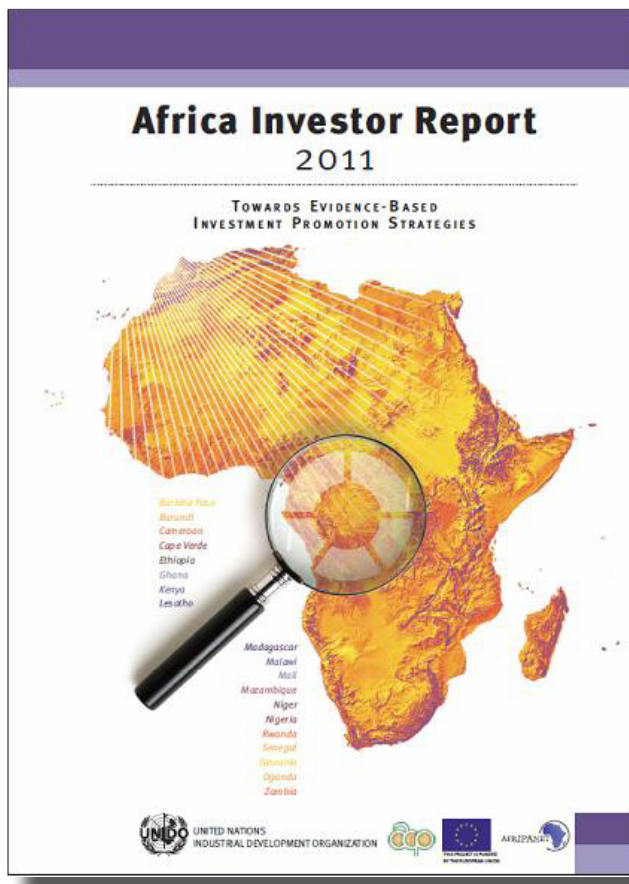
Complementary to the development of the online data management tools, UNIDO has prepared the UNIDO Africa Investor Report 2011 which presents the results of the 2010 survey, in particular the interactions between foreign and domestic firms to study the influence of foreign investment on the domestic sector. It also merges investors' perceptions about IPA services with analysis of investor performance, accompanied by an econometric study of the effect different types of foreign investment have on growth and productivity of domestic firms. The analysis considers performance of firms in terms of indicators such as growth rates, profitability and productivity, as well as impact of foreign-owned firms on the overall economy and on performance of domestic firms.

Key findings of the survey permit the mapping of the complex interactions between foreign and domestic firms, and how these interactions influence potential economic and social benefits for host countries. The report provides guidance to government departments and Investment Promotion Agencies (IPAs) for more effective allocation of scarce resources available for investment promotion and better alignment of investment promotion with national development strategies. An important contribution made here is to combine analysis of firm performance with demand for investment promotion services. The analysis examines the kinds of investment promotion services deemed useful by different kinds of firms, as well as identification of services needed but not provided. This presents IPAs



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

with a well-defined strategy for determining priority services tailored to investors' requirements and positive economic impact.



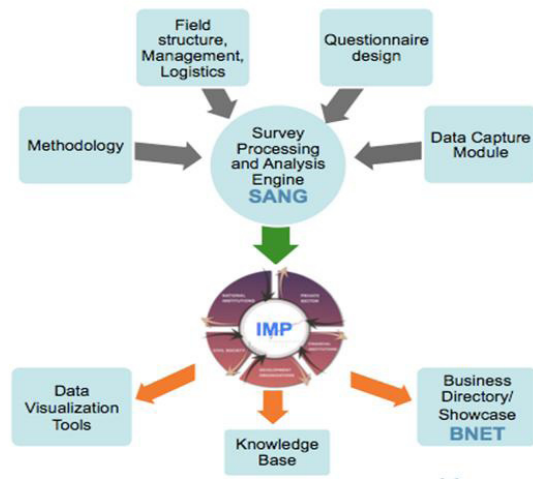
#### The future of data collection: *The Survey Processing and Analysis Engine (SANG)*

For the next round of data collection, UNIDO is currently developing a new survey management tool that incorporates all components of data collection into one single package based on the experience of UNIDO's past surveys and tools. The Survey Processing and Analysis Engine (SANG), together with the Investment Monitoring Platform, will facilitate a more efficient and coordinated survey process and will incorporate tools for sampling, scheduling and data quality checking. In particular, SANG will host the following components:

- The Survey Definition Module to design a survey, detailing the questions, the methodology, the data collection instructions, and the quality assurance parameters defining the constraints and rules that

should be enforced during data collection;

- The Survey Deployment Module that allows a survey manager to effectively deploy the survey to the field, to assign users with specific user roles that will be involved in the survey, to set required unit collection targets, and to manage the data collection progress;
- The Survey Capture Module to upload completed questionnaires to a central server, including online, offline electronic, and offline paper questionnaires;
- The Survey On-Line Embedding Module that allows embedding questionnaires in independent websites;
- The Survey Analysis Module that allows basic visualizations using the same charts and export features as in the IMP, as well as exporting and re-importing the survey data from and to statistical software packages for further analysis.



#### The role of National Statistical Offices

UNIDO is looking forward to intensify the cooperation with NSOs by using the SANG tool for updating the information of companies who participated in the survey, and to invite additional companies to the platform to market their products and to link up with other companies. Through this cooperation, the IMP will serve as a truly interactive platform that portrays a live picture of the economy and allows in-time business to business linkages.

Moreover, UNIDO is offering the SANG tool free of

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

charge to NSOs for conducting their own national industrial surveys. By using SANG, NSOs will not only be able to organize their data collection tasks in an easy and flexible way, but also make the data accessible through an interactive interface to the public without additional effort. This will facilitate broader access to and greater appreciation of data on part of policy makers and the public. This will contribute to making the work of NSOs more visible to a wider audience and thus strengthening their position among other national and international institutions.

UNIDO is about to start the next round of data collection of the Africa Investor Survey 2012 in the following countries: Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Côte d'Ivoire, Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mozambique, Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, Senegal, Tanzania, Uganda and Zambia. UNIDO is seeking collaboration with NSOs in the task of survey management and implementation. NSOs that want to part of this exercise are hereby asked to contact us in the course of the next month.



#### The Origin of National Income Accounting Practices in Africa

Elias Fisseha, African Centre for Statistics

Historically, wars and treats of war are the main reasons behind the emergence of the current System of National Accounts. They were used as a quantitative framework for devising policies to mobilize nation's resource to fight wars and to repair the subsequent damage. The first National Accounts estimates were developed by William Petty in 1665 in England. He presented a set of National Accounts for England and Wales with the main objective of mobilizing resources for the second Anglo-Dutch war. In 1953, Richard Stone prepared The 1953 System of National Accounts to the Sub-Committee on National Income Statistics of the League of Nations Committee of Statistical Experts. This was the first step toward an international income accounting system.

The first attempt to construct National Accounts in Africa was made in 1945 in South Africa during Apartheid. Since then Subsequent estimates were made in other African countries. In 1949, the first estimate was also made for Southern Rhodesia and Northern Rhodesia the current day Zim-

babwe and Zambia respectively by British colonials. Nigeria followed in 1951. For a number of French territories, the first estimate of tableau économique was constructed in 1956. In 1958, Ghana, Kenya, Uganda and Congo all published their first annual estimates. The first colonial estimates of North and South Rhodesia was made by the National Institute of Economic and Social Research in England with the main objective of facilitating colonial comparisons. Initially, these estimates did not include the value added generated by "African Producer" for two main reasons, first, subsistence farming for own consumption was not considered as production activity. Second, in developed nations, unrecorded economic activity was considered as illegitimate and illegal. Only commercial farming by white settlers was included in the estimation.

National Income was then defined as the value of exchangeable goods and services produced by nation or community. It can be measured in terms of rents, profits, interests, Salaries and wages paid to individuals or retained by enterprises in return for their services. However, for an economy where most of production for own consumption; it is very difficult to distinguish income, expenditure and profit. Hence, National output can only be estimated from only three indicators, namely; acreage and yield per hectare, intake from the per-capita consumption and estimate of the total population.

It was assumed that subsistence output has been equal to subsistence consumption in which the per capita consumption estimate has been derived from the household budget data. However, the household budget data were more unreliable due to the complexity of social structure and illiteracy in Africa. Records were based on women's memories and interview. The household budget survey was retrospective covering long period such as month and week of past expenditure. In addition to this the valuations of output for own consumption by a market price which is far way from the community will make the household data more dubious. This makes any per-capita derived from the household budget more unreliable.

To arrive at National Income, the per capita incomes derived from household budget have to be multiplied by the total number of population. However, adequate population statistics were not available. For Northern

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

and Southern Rhodesia, estimate of population which only represents one percent white population has been used. We can learn from these estimates that the aggregates value national output/income was subjected to wide and incalculable margins of error because of population and per capita factors.

In 1949, the first estimate of subsistence farming was included in the estimation of Northern Rhodesia. But the same amount of value was reported until 1953.

There were two major difficulties in implementing the then System of National Accounts in Africa:-

First, the concepts and definitions from which the national income estimators have been developed were only in dealing the economy of advanced industrialized countries such as United Kingdom and United States. For example, the concept of subsistence farming for own consumption was not known much in industrialized countries, as a result, there were no clear production boundary in the system. This has resulted in abandonment of the major economic activity.

Second, The problem of data; much of the economic activity in rural areas were not recorded. Data on output of agriculture were very difficult to obtain. Yield figures were also unreliable due to high variability shown by the soil. Estimate of production was based on administrative records. In some cases consumption estimates were used as a substitute for production.

Starting from the 1940's, National Income Accounting Practices have shown significant improvement in all African countries. All counties are producing on annual and quarterly basis; Regular surveys and census were conducted to support the estimation process. Initiative towards the implementation of the 2008 SNA has already started.

#### References

- a. Morten Jerven, 2011. "Comparing colonial and post-colonial output: Challenges in estimating African economic changes in the long run"
- b. Phyllis Deane, 1946. Measuring National Income in Colonial Territories
- c. Morten Jerven, 2010. Users and Producers of African Income: Measuring the Progress of African Economies.



#### L'expérience de la CEEAC dans la compilation des statistiques du commerce en Afrique centrale

Jules Rommel Touka, CEEAC

La Communauté Economique des Etats d'Afrique Centrale (CEEAC) a reçu mandat de ses Etats membres, d'harmoniser et de rationaliser la production des statistiques courantes. Dans cette perspective, le Secrétariat Général s'est doté d'une Cellule des statistiques et des prévisions économiques qui s'est attelée en priorité au volet concernant les échanges commerciaux.

#### Système du commerce

Les statistiques des Etats membres de la CEEAC sont basées sur le système du commerce général qui comprend toutes les marchandises traversant la frontière nationale y compris les marchandises entrant et sortant des entrepôts en douane et des zones franches. Ainsi, à titre d'exemple :

- sont inclus dans la statistique le commerce des administrations, les transactions commerciales portant sur l'équipement et l'approvisionnement des forces armées, l'aide extérieure, le commerce de perfectionnement et de réparation, les transactions portant sur les navires et aéronefs neufs, l'énergie électrique et le gaz, les produits de la mer débarqués en provenance directe de la haute mer ;
- sont exclus de la statistique, le trafic de transit direct, les importations et exportations temporaires, les transactions portant sur les navires et aéronefs usagés, l'avitaillement et les soutages pour navires et aéronefs, les monnaies métalliques ou fiduciaires et les matières d'or où le métal représente plus de 80 % de la valeur totale. Les transactions de faible importance peuvent également être exclues.

#### Méthodologie de collecte et de traitement des données

Les données consolidées au niveau du secrétariat général de la CEEAC couvrent ainsi l'ensemble du commerce extérieur des Etats membres.

**Sources et format des données.** Les déclarations douanières sont la source principale des données. Ceci a conduit le Secrétariat général de la CEEAC à établir

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

un partenariat avec les administrations douanières des différents pays qui ont désigné chacune, un correspondant en charge des statistiques. Ainsi, suivant une périodicité et un format convenus, les correspondants envoient les données à la CEEAC pour leur consolidation. Ces données se présentent sous la forme d'un tableau (fichier Excel) dans lequel les lignes représentent les enregistrements des opérations douanières effectuées et les colonnes les champs (informations exigées sur la fiche de déclaration) remplis par les déclarants lors de l'opération.

Les informations requises portent essentiellement sur les variables suivantes :

- Le code du produit suivant la nomenclature en vigueur dans le pays
- Le libellé ou la désignation du produit, et du regroupement de produits effectué ;
- Le code et la désignation du pays de destination ou d'origine du produit ;
- La nature du flux : Importation ou Exportation ;
- Les Mesures : Valeur (en monnaie locale), la Quantité ou Poids brut du produit (en Kg), et l'Unité complémentaire
- L'année et mois où a eu lieu l'opération.

Suivant les cas, d'autres variables sont fournies notamment les régimes douaniers, le mode de transport, etc. Des sources additionnelles peuvent être utilisées quand les données douanières ne sont pas disponibles. Les sources les plus utilisées sont les institutions nationales (Institut des statistiques, Banque Centrale), et internationales notamment la Division des statistiques des Nations Unies (Comtrade), ITC (TradeMap), la BAD et la Banque Mondiale.

**Agrégation et consolidation.** La CEEAC reçoit les données suivant le Système Harmonisé (SH) à un niveau de désagrégation relativement fin (8 à 10 digits suivant les pays). Les données sont harmonisées et ramenées à 6 digits, ensuite converties suivant la Classification Type du Commerce International (CTCI Rév. 3).

**Contrôles et vérifications.** Des contrôles et vérifications sont apportés aux données envoyées par les Etats. Ils portent en général sur la nature des flux pour ne considérer que les exportations et importations véritables, l'origine et la destination des flux ce qui permet

d'éliminer les flux orientés vers le pays lui-même, la concordance des données, en particulier pour certains produits remarquables dans les échanges du pays concerné, etc.

**Traitement des quantités et des valeurs.** La standardisation des quantités s'effectue par pays et par année ; Elle consiste à convertir les unités de quantité enregistrées par pays dans une des unités de quantités appropriée. Le poids net est en général retenu pour les publications de la CEEAC. Pour des données obtenues par d'autres sources, nous utilisons le ratio valeur/quantité d'un produit similaire obtenu sur un autre pays de la région, pour estimer les données manquantes par produit. Les valeurs en douane sont les la valeur CAF (pour les produits d'importation) et la valeur statistique (en général il s'agit de la valeur sortie usine) majorée de 10%. A des fins d'harmonisation au niveau régional, les valeurs sont converties en dollar USD en utilisant le taux de change annuel moyen des autorités officielles (Banque de France en particulier).

**Consolidation des données, production des statistiques.** Une application informatique a été développée sous ACCESS pour faciliter le traitement des données ainsi collectées, et générer les différents tableaux statistiques. Suivant les besoins, du Secrétariat général de la CEEAC, des pays membres, des utilisateurs, des requêtes ont été conçues.

**Cas particulier de l'évaluation du commerce intra-régional.** Sur la base des valeurs déclarées par chaque pays et concernant leurs échanges avec les autres états de la région, il est possible de construire une matrice d'échanges intra-régionaux pour mieux apprécier l'importance et les orientations que prennent ces flux. Dans cette perspective, les données nationales sont consolidées suivant l'approche exposée ci-dessous.

- Les exportations sont majorées de 5% pour prendre en compte les valeurs estimées des frais de transport, d'assurance et autres jusqu'à la frontière du pays

exportateur. Les valeurs ainsi estimées CAF sont comparées aux importations déclarées par les pays partenaire.

- Si l'écart relatif relevé est inférieur à 5%, nous admettons que les données concordent et retenons la valeur maximale entre ces deux valeurs.

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

- Si des différences importantes existent, on convient de vérifier les quantités déclarées de part et d'autre pour déceler les éventuelles sources d'erreur. S'il n'est pas évident de déceler la source d'erreur, nous retenons les données relatives au flux d'importation.

**Recoupements et Validation des données.** Les données ainsi produites font l'objet des recoupements. Elles sont confrontées à celles d'autres sources dont les plus utilisées ont été mentionnées haut. Des renseignements supplémentaires sont sollicités auprès du correspondant du pays dont les données présenteraient des raisons d'inquiétudes.

#### Utilisations recommandées

D'une manière générale, les statistiques produites par la CEEAC servent quelle que soit la classification utilisée (SH ou SITC) aux mêmes fins, à savoir fournir des données étendues du commerce international par exemple pour : les observations conjoncturelles, la surveillance de divers flux de marchandises, la balance des paiements, la comptabilité nationale, les analyses de marché, les négociations commerciales et le suivi des instruments d'intégration régionale.

**Etudes diverses et annuaires statistiques :** Les données du commerce sont utilisées pour de nombreuses analyses statistiques et économiques. Le premier exemple est l'annuaire des statistiques du commerce des Etats de l'Afrique centrale paru en 2009.

**Surveillance des performances commerciales, analyses conjoncturelles :** A partir des données de COMEX-CEEAC, il est possible de calculer un certain nombre d'indicateurs (indices des prix, indices de diversification des exportations et des marchés, etc.) pour un meilleur suivi des performances du commerce international des Etats de la communauté.

**Conduite des négociations commerciales :** La base COMEX-CEEAC intègre les éléments du tarif douanier en vigueur dans les différents Etats. Elle fournit ainsi aux négociateurs du commerce un outil qui les aidera à simuler différents scénarios dans les négociations et d'en déduire leur impact sur le commerce, l'emploi et la croissance.

**Suivi des instruments d'intégration régionale :** Il est prévu dans le cadre du processus d'intégration, des mécanismes de financement et de compensation des pertes subies par les Etats membres du fait de la libre circulation des biens originaires de la région, ainsi qu'un mé-

canisme de solidarité pour venir en aide aux pays enclavés ou insulaires. Ces mécanismes sont basés sur les statistiques du commerce extérieur des Etats membres. Leur consolidation au niveau de la CEEAC devrait instaurer la confiance, faciliter l'automatisation de ces opérations.

#### Limites et perspectives

Le chantier de l'harmonisation des statistiques en Afrique centrale est certes avancé, mais, il fait face à des difficultés qui pourraient se répercuter sur les résultats. On peut citer :

- Le recours par certains pays à plusieurs versions du système harmonisé. Certains cas de produits n'appartenant pas à une nomenclature reconnue ont été décelés ;
- L'utilisation partielle d'un système informatique pour le traitement des opérations douanières avec des risques élevés d'erreurs.
- Le traitement différencié réservé (qui échappe parfois aux administrations douanières) aux données concernant le pétrole et les minerais en général.
- Le traitement des données du commerce transfrontalier.
- L'informatisation des procédures douanières dans certains pays (Guinée Equatoriale et RDC).

#### Perspectives :

Dans la perspective d'améliorer la qualité des statistiques produites sur le commerce des Etats d'Afrique centrale, la CEEAC envisage de (i) renforcer ses outils de contrôle des données (une meilleure exploitation des métadonnées par exemple), (ii) de collecter les données sur une base mensuelle afin de disposer des séries temporelles plus larges, (iii) d'initier à partir de 2010 des enquêtes en vue de mettre en place un dispositif pour mieux cerner le commerce transfrontalier, (iv) d'améliorer ses outils de diffusion des statistiques notamment par la production des CD qui faciliteraient l'interactivité de l'exploitation par les utilisateurs.



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

#### Strategy for the Development of Statistics

Oladejo Ajayi, UNDP

#### Introduction:

There have been sustained international efforts at developing systems which could put statistics together in a form that it could measure economic, social and environment conditions and be made comparable across countries.

There has been the UN system of National Accounts for integrating economic data developed and which has been upgraded over years. We have had System of National Accounts (SNA) editions for 1968, 1993 and 2008 developed with improved methodology to accurately and realistically measure the economic conditions of countries.

There was also an effort to develop an index to measure social conditions through the System of Demographic and Social Statistics (SDSS) in the 1970s, but this effort has not succeeded as much as for the case for economic statistics. But series of indicators have been defined and produced to make the general social conditions measurable and comparable among countries.

There had been other efforts to measure development across countries such as the Human Development Index (HDI) ; Purchasing Power Parity (PPP) and Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) set of Indicators etc.... But none has successfully measured as the SNA has done.

The importance of having a system that is methodologically sound to integrate data series into Indices cannot be over- emphasized as it provides an ease and possibility of measuring economic and social development enabling comparability among nations of the world. The SNA provides good examples of deriving the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and same system has helped in deriving the PPP.

2. System of National Accounts (SNA) within the National Statistical System (NSS):

SNA brings together all economic statistical series and other production statistics from all sources, namely:

- Censuses: census of population and housing for housing stock, population figures for the derivation of per capita income, etc; Industrial Censuses (manufacturing, construction, distribution etc); Agricultural Censuses etc;
- Sample Surveys: These are largely Agricultural Surveys, Industrial Surveys (manufacturing, construction, distribution, mining, services etc); Household Income and Expenditure (Budget) Survey which also measures Poverty Indices and Informal Sector Surveys which helps to cover informal economies;
- Secondary sources of data covering administrative data from employment registry, Infrastructure data, budgets of governments at all levels etc;
- Price Statistics covering Consumer Price Index (inflation figures from it) (CPI); Producer Price Index (PPI); Wholesale Price Index (WPI); Farm gate Price etc;
- Foreign Trade Statistics- imports and exports(goods and services); Balance of Trade and Balance of Payments;
- Other Statistics include, Government Finance Statistics, Debt Statistics, Foreign Reserve, Foreign Direct Investment (FDI), Labour Statistics etc.

For the National Accounts compilation, data inputs from these sources should be complete and an efficient statistical system is required to deliver accurate data products very timely.

3. Organizational aspect of official Statistics and National Accounts:

3.1 As underlined already statistical inputs for the NA compilation must be comprehensive, complete and be delivered on time and these data series come from all the components of the National Statistical System (National Statistical Offices (NSOs), Central Banks; all sectors (Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs)) etc. It is therefore important that the NSS must be effective, efficient and be well coordinated in terms of the capacity of the NSS components, adequate funding, and required skills to enhance capability etc.

3.2 Strategic Development of Statistics is a necessity

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

to achieve a well- working NSS by:-

- Designing a National Strategy for the Development of Statistics (NSDS);
- Designing Sectoral Strategies for the Development of Statistics (SSDSs);
- Ensuring the Strategic Development of the Statistical sub- systems (sub- national Statistical Systems(SnSSs) and development of the data products; and
- Developing strategies for a coordinated system, data development, data analysis, Human Resources, Capacity Development, Databases (National, Sectoral, sub- National) development, Organizational Development and Infrastructural Development to mention just some key areas of Data System.

#### 4. Roles of National Accounts Statisticians in Strategically Developing National Statistics:

The National Accounts Statisticians, of necessity, should participate actively in the preparation of NSDS, SSDSs, and SnSDSs by:

- Being part of the assessment of the current situation of the NSS to cover:
- Data needs assessment and data gaps;
- Data quality assessments;
- Priority setting in data production programs;
- Determination of data delivery schedule (re-alignment of production with use);
- Acting as customers to the subject- matter divisions producing data and working together with the producers of data at the NSOs, the sectors (MDAs) and at the sub- National Statistical Systems (within NSS User/ Producer Interaction);
- Working together as Producers of National Accounts with the users (policy people, private sector and international organizations) of National Accounts Data who are now customer to the NA Statisticians;
- Dialoguing for better understanding of the data for policy use purposes; and
- Providing data user-friendly presentations of the produced National Accounts Statistics.

#### 5. Problems of Compilation of NA Statistics:

It is important to be aware of some problems that could hinder national accounts compilation and these are:

- Inadequacy and unavailability of requisite data for the compilation;
- Lack of dialogue between National Accounts Personnel and other subject- matter statisticians;
- Lack of transparency in the methods of compilation;
- Lack of adequate staff in the NA divisions- more time being spent by National Accounts Statisticians in engaging in direct data collection and basic data compilation rather than the analysis. One major question NSOs should try to answer is whether NA personnel should engage in data collection and basic compilation for required data; and
- Problem of compiling quarterly Accounts in view of paucity and un-timeliness of data;

Timeliness of data delivery is a big concern.

#### 6. What needs be done!

- There is the need to have a paradigm shift in developing the entire National statistical system in order to respond adequately to the data needs of national Accounts and indeed other needs as well by preparing the NSDS, SSDSs, and SnSDSs;
- There should be an engaging interaction between users (NA Statisticians) and Basic Producers of data (subject- Matter Statisticians) within the NSOs and across the entire NSS at large;
- Intensive training of NA Statisticians in the skills of compiling and of communication with partners and Stakeholders;
- Provision of adequate staff in the NA divisions;
- Arrangements of NA Statisticians to have worked within subject-matter divisions previously under a staff rotation policy of the NSO; and
- Carrying out an annual evaluation of the data inputs for the NA compilation and the evaluation report discussed in a workshop of all stakeholders.





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

#### Supporting Census Cartography in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC)

Ayenika Godheart Mbiydzenyuy,  
African Centre for Statistics

Under the overall supervision of the Head of Mission in charge of the National Institute of Statistics of DRC, the mission was aimed at supporting the finalization of the census cartographic methodology, with particular emphasis on incorporation new technologies in the census mapping process. The specific objectives were to: (i) carry-out an inventory of existing geospatial datasets in DRC, aimed at determining the cartographic work load as well as facilitating a reduction in the cost for the entire exercise; (ii) while paying attention to newly introduced technologies, revise the proposed mapping calendar and budget; (iii) determine the mechanisms for cooperation between the National Institute of Statistics with targeted institutions working in the areas of: cartography, Geographic Information System and Remote Sensing; (iv) identify the training needs for capacity building to enhance the entire census cartographic exercise; and (v) revise the proposed census cartographic methodology, drawing inspiration from the DRC Second Population and Housing Census project document.

ECA's intervention in the census taking process of the DRC, is a follow-up of recommendations and conclusions drawn-up after a joint mission to support the cartographic phase of the census in DRC by: DfID, French Cooperation represented by AFRISTAT, African Development Bank and the World Bank from the 21 - 29 of June 2011. As acknowledged from the mission deliberations, the World Bank was appointed the Head of Mission and assigned to duly transmit the recommendations and conclusion to the government of DRC. ECA over the years has supported mechanisms for measuring development indicators and the mission to DRC has fostered the country's potential in developing a viable denominator to measure progress in human development. The census result is the key to putting in place a viable framework for monitoring and evaluation the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) as well as the various national development strategic plans. Equally, the mission supported the recommendations made by the Group on Statistics Themes held

in November 2010 between the Ministry of Finance, Budget, the African Development Bank and UNFPA in which discussions focused on financing the census exercise. The meeting recommended the development of active partnership between the government of DRC, donor community and other stake holders.

In 2009, the government of DRC adopted Decree No: 09/32 enacting the Second Population and Housing Census, this was followed by the adoption of the census project document by the Ministerial Commission on the 2nd of June 2010. The Decree of application envisaged the creation of Central Bureau of the Census by the Ministerial Commission by March 2011 although the date has been prolonged due to the preparation for elections as well as other unforeseen contingencies. Therefore, the National Institute of Statistics in preparation of the census in partnership with UNFPA has produced a reasonable quantity of the required census documents but the donor community need the final budget of activities especially the budget on census cartographic to distribute the funding burden. ECA intervention through this mission has enabled the finalization of the cartographic budget for activities to effectively take-off. The estimated budget for the entire census by the government and partners amounts to a sum of 172 million USD with cartography having approximately 35 million USD.

The mission started with a meeting with the Head of Mission in charge of the National Institute of Statistics in DRC, in which the purpose of the mission was reiterated, the Head of Mission provided briefing on the level of cartographic preparations. During the meeting the Terms of Reference of the consultant UNFPA hired to prepare the census cartographic phase Mr. Ould Sidi Ould Ely Mohamed was evaluated. The ACS mission was therefore to support the consultant to come-up with a unified conclusion in relation to the determined objectives developed to support census cartographic work. The second meeting was held with representatives from UNFPA, UNFPA Consultant and the Staffs of National Institute of Statistics represented by the Head of Cartographic and other section staffs. An overview assessment of the entire census cartographic process was conducted followed by discussions; equally the second debriefing meeting was programmed. This debriefing meeting was held with the participation of; the World Bank, UNFPA, UNFPA Consultant and the Staffs of National Institute of Statistics. This meeting evaluated the activities and entire cost of the census process. Finally, a meeting with Mr. Andre Masombo, the Direc-

#### IV. STATISTICAL CAPACITY BUILDING / WORKSHOPS - RENFORCEMENT DES CAPACITÉS STATISTIQUES / ATELIERS

tor of Cabinet to Minister of Planning representing the Minister took place. The findings of the mission were conveyed to the Minister through his representative, the debriefing exercise was undertaken by the Head of Mission of National Institute of Statistics, the UN-FPA consultant and the ACS representative.

In order to develop partnership in support of the cartographic phase of the census, the following National and International cartographic institutions in Kinshasa were visited: (i) Institute Geographique du Congo (IGC), this courtesy visit resulted in the acquisition of the following datasets for the National Institute of Statistics in order to reduce the cost of acquiring these datasets during census preparation phase. Spatial digital frameworks for entire DRC with Civil Divisions ranking to the second level were collected. These datasets will be acquired by National Institute of Statistics through a written application. IGC has staffs with GIS and Remote Sensing skills capable of facilitating the various programmed trainings. (ii) The Mettelsat private mapping agency was visited but the agency did not have enough satellite images or spatial datasets but can be beneficial in providing technical assistance in the area of capacity building in GIS and Remote Sensing. The MKD, private company was contacted and it was noticed that the company had some useful vector datasets covering for the entire DRC in shape files format. Equally, datasets for DRC in the forms of Jpeg and Tiff were present and could be bought at a modest price. (iii) The Cadastre Minier governmental institution involved in mapping mining areas throughout DRC was paid a visit, the institution had a digital spatial database for all mining sites and this dataset is instrumental in determining Conflict Zones that will

have special consideration during the cartographic exercise, as conflicts are strongly related to mining activities especially in the Eastern parts of DRC. This spatial database can be purchase at a modest price from the Cadastre Minier office. (iv) Ecole Regionale Poste Universitaire L'amenagement et de Gestion Integre de Foret et Territoire Tropicaux (ERAJET), Regional school has a GIS laboratory but presently the functioning capacity is weak but the authorities guided the mission to a more lucrative institution such as OSFAC etc. (v) The United Nations Office of MONUC was visited, the office provided opportunities that could guide, reduce cost and speed the mapping of the entire DRC. The following ArcGIS files were offered to support the census exercise: (Administrative Divisions of the Provinces and Sectors, Hydrology of DRC (dense), Roads networks and their status, Digital Database of 20% of villages in DRC, Meridian Grid (25.000), Meridian Grid (50.000) and the Digital Maritime limits and inland water bodies. MONUC contribution is highly appreciated in terms of mapping cost reduction, equally MONUC has promised to facilitate the acquisition of High Resolution satellite images for the habited parts of DRC, this effort will greatly enhance the speed in which the cartographic exercise will take. The Memorandum of Understanding (MoU), need to be developed by MONUC and the National Institute of Statistics to facilitate the acquisition of these images. (vi) OSFAC is an international organization involved in using satellite images and GIS to monitoring the Congo Basin forest. OSFAC accepted to offer for free high resolution satellite images for the Kinshasa and Lubumbashi towns, this dataset can be acquired after a written application has been received by OSFAC from the National Institute of Statistics. Equally, the office has accepted to train census staffs on GIS and Remote Sensing to enhance the census mapping process.



*The census cartographic team visit to the Observatoire Satellital des Forêts d'Afrique Centrale (OSFAC), Regional Office in Kinshasa, DRC*

Revising the census cartographic methodology draw inspiration from the proposed DRC Second Population and Housing Census project document and the digital mapping exercise will consists of the following tasks; a) Preparation of framework maps and ground truthing for rectifications, corrections and preparing for field operation, b)Facilitating field census cartographic operation for enumeration, c) Organizing the administrative framework datasets according to the various civil divisions, d) Assist in the recognition of Enumeration Area limits as well as conflict zones EA areas and migrant populations in the forest such as the pigmy and e) Accompany spatial analysis aimed at producing census results dissemination in the form of Atlases etc.

#### IV. STATISTICAL CAPACITY BUILDING / WORKSHOPS - RENFORCEMENT DES CAPACITÉS STATISTIQUES / ATELIERS

This census cartographic phase will use modern cartographic methods such as: GIS, Remote Sensing, and Mobile GIS PDA GPS for the field exercise. GIS and Remote Sensing softwares adopted are widely used by mapping institutions. The following items will be needed to effectively map the entire country. i) Cartographic Laboratory, ii) ArcInfo/ArcGIS License version 10 with a French interface as the official language of DRC is French, iii) MapInfo Professional version 11 with a French interface, iv) scanners and digitization tables v) Remote Sensing software Erdas Imagine version 10.

Field mapping exercise will be done using the Trimble PDA with a GPS Receptor incorporated within the instrument. This mobile GIS PDA GPS technology offers cartographic operational characteristics of visualization, editing, and collection of data. The GIS ArcPad software version 10 will be installed in all the mobile devices and the vector data will be overlaid with the existing on-built maps in the device.

The role of the cartographers in the field will be to; (i) assures an exhaustive coverage of the entire national territory, (ii) carving out of Enumeration Areas (EAs), estimated at 82.100 EAs and 16.420 Control Zones, (iii) Provide a cartographic document delimiting clearly without ambiguity EA limits within each administrative unit, (iv) determine the number of Census Agents, (v) create a sampling spatial database framework for surveys to be conducted later-on (vi) create a list of villages and groups, (vii) constitute a geospatial database, (viii) produce the thematic maps to facilitate the production of the Census Atlas, (ix) produce digital zip folders for all spatial data recorded according to civil divisions.

In implementing the adopted resolution of the ASSD, ACS published an Addendum to facilitate African countries adhere to the Global Principle and Recommendations (P&R) of Population and Housing Censuses. ACS provided guidelines in support of the 2010 Round of the census for African National Statistical Offices through the drafting of three manuals, namely: (i) The Africa Census Data Capture Handbook, (ii) Africa Census Editing Handbook and (iii) the Africa Census Tabulation Handbook. These volumes cover all census activities from planning, tabulation, dissemination, analysis, and archiving. As concern census cartographic activities, six advisory services have been conducted between 2010 and 2011 in support of the 2010 Round of Population and Housing Censuses in 2011.

Therefore the advisory mission to DRC has the following implications on ACS work:

- ACS has to assess the cartographic phase of the 2010 Round of Population and Housing Census permitting the development of a Regional Strategy in support of Census Cartography,
- ACS has to liaise with other national and international mapping agencies to reinforce the development of a Spatial Data Infrastructure in Africa; this will facilitate data distribution and reduce the high cost of census mapping.

#### Recommendations:

- The cartographic phase of the First Population and Housing Census of DRC took four years and the estimated time for the second census is one year, to reduce the time lag satellite images will be needed. Therefore the Memorandum of Understanding (MoU), need to be developed urgently by MONUC and the National Institute of Statistics to facilitate the acquisition of these images.
- There is need to a hire a spatial database development expert taking into consideration the vast and huge nature of data that will be generated. DRC is vast in terms of land mass and population and a coordinated database management approach needs to be put in place.

Further missions should:

- Evaluation of the pilot census (31 of January to the 15th of February 2012)
- Assist in preparation of the National Census Cartographic work (16 February to 31 March 2011)
- Participate in the execution of National Census Cartography (1st April to 31st of March 2013),
- Facilitate the editing collected datasets and carving-out of EAs (30th April to 31st of March 2013),
- Enhance the Spatial Analysis of themes after the enumeration,
- Assess the Cartographic work of RGPH2 (30 November 2014).



## IV. STATISTICAL CAPACITY BUILDING / WORKSHOPS - RENFORCEMENT DES CAPACITÉS STATISTIQUES / ATELIERS

**Training workshop on “Essential SNA: building the basics”**

Issoufou Seidou Sanda,  
African Centre for Statistics

The African Centre of Statistics (ACS) of the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) organized a training workshop on “Essential SNA: building the basics” from 13 to 16 February 2012 in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. The objective of the training was the reinforcement of the capacity of the staff of the African Centre for Statistics in the compilation of national accounts. As an outcome of the training, ACS staff should be better equipped to help ECA member countries in the improvement of their national accounts data collection and compilation. The training should also help the economists that attended the workshop to be in better position to use data presented according to the 2008 SNA framework for policy analysis.

The training, which was funded by EUROSTAT, was conducted by Mr. Clementina Ivan-Ungureanu, a senior expert from DevStat, a Spain-based consulting company.

As the regional arm of the UN in Africa, ECA is mandated to support the economic and social development of its 54 member States, foster regional integration, promote international cooperation for Africa’s development, and help in the development of statistics to enhance national capacities in support of the economic and social development.

As contribution to this general objective, the African Centre for Statistics is working hard to revitalize and better coordinate statistics at UNECA Secretariat, to enhance its statistical coordination function and to help to strengthen capacities of statistical systems in Africa.

National Accounts are an important component of the activities of the African Centre for Statistics aiming at strengthening the capacities of statistical systems in Africa.

The implementation of the 2008 version of the System of National Accounts (SNA2008) has been considered

as the first pillar of the “Strategy for the Harmonization of Statistics in Africa” (SHaSA) by the fifth Meeting of the Committee of the Directors-General of National Statistical Offices which was held in Yaoundé, Cameroon, in December 2010. The main reason is that a success of regional and continental integration in Africa is contingent upon the production, analysis, and use of harmonized and high quality statistical information. To meet the needs of Africa’s integration agenda, which aims at accelerating the regional integration for a prosperous and united Africa within the global economic system, it is a consensus that the SNA2008 should be fully implemented, in support of producing quality and comparable statistics for Africa.

In order to contribute to the implementation of the 2008 SNA in Africa, the African Group on National Accounts has come up with a regional implementation strategy and a regional project document. As a contribution to the regional strategy, the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa is planning to develop the capacity of African National Statistical Offices in the production analysis and dissemination of National Accounts data.



*Ms. Clementina Ivan-Unguneru, the instructor*

It is in order to be better prepared to contribute to the above mentioned regional initiatives that ECA organized that training workshop on the 2008 SNA. It should be noted that the new version of SNA brought important changes from the 1993 version. When, in 2003,

#### IV. STATISTICAL CAPACITY BUILDING / WORKSHOPS - RENFORCEMENT DES CAPACITÉS STATISTIQUES / ATELIERS

the United Nations Statistical Commission called for the revision of the 1993 System of National Accounts, it was because the World's economy has changed a lot in a few decades:



*The participants to the training workshop on "Essential SNA: building the basics"*

- The world has become a much more open place;
- The internet has grown very fast transforming the world in a global village;
- The costs of transports and communications have dropped considerably;
- Barriers to international trade have been progressively removed;
- The financial integration of the world has continued despite several crises;
- Increasing openness resulted in greatly intensified international economic activity: Today, goods can be ordered from one part of the world and received in another part of the world in a few hours;
- Multinational companies have grown in power and the production chains of goods have become more complex, making it difficult to attribute the value added to a given country;
- International trade is now an important component of the world economy.

As a measurement instrument, the System of National Accounts needed to be adapted to reflect the new realities of the World economy. The main changes between the 1993 SNA and the 2008 SNA concern:

- Improvements in the specification of statistical units and revisions in institutional sectoring;
- Better specifications of the scope of transactions including the production boundary;
- Extension and further specification of the concept of assets and capital formation;
- Improvements in the definition and measurement of financial instruments and assets;
- Improvements in the scope of transactions concerning government and public sector;
- Harmonization between the 2008 SNA and the Six Edition of the Balance of payments Manual (BPM6).

During the four days of training the participants have learnt how to:

- The uses of national accounts and the main changes between 1993 and 2008 SNA;
- The proposed strategy for the implementation of the 2008 SNA;
- The statistical infrastructure for national accounts production;
- The data sources for national accounts compilation;
- The treatment of non-observed economy and particularly informal sector in the new system.

In the closing remarks of the training, Mr. Dimitri Sangha, the Director of ACS encouraged all the participants to put in practice the knowledge they have acquired in order to contribute to the ECA mission of enhancing the statistical capacity of member states so that they can produce better quality data for the monitoring and evaluation of the efforts toward the Millennium Development Goals and other nationally and internationally agreed development goals.



## IV. STATISTICAL CAPACITY BUILDING / WORKSHOPS - RENFORCEMENT DES CAPACITÉS STATISTIQUES / ATELIERS

**Regional Training Workshop on Population and Housing Census Documentation and Archiving,**

Ayenika Godheart,  
African Centre for Statistics

The PARIS21 Secretariat and the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA) within context of the joint OECD/PARIS21 – World Bank Accelerated Data Program, organizing from the 12th -16th of December 2011 in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia a training workshop for English speaking African countries on the use of the « IHSN Microdata Management Toolkit » for population and housing census documentation and archiving.

The IHSN Microdata Management Toolkit was developed by the International Household Survey Network to assist in the documentation, preservation and dissemination of survey, census and other microdata in accordance with international standards and best practices. The Toolkit is presently being used in more than 70 countries worldwide.

During the training carried-out by the team from OECD/PARIS21 and the World Bank, 36 participants from 18 Africa countries were trained in using the Toolkit for documenting parts of their countries recent Population and Housing Census data collected during the 1990,

2000 and/or 2010 rounds of censuses. Each participant brought with him/her the micro and other datasets related to the census for documentation and archiving as the training targeted participants that had sufficient expertise in the areas of population and housing census implementation or data processing or analysis.

As a an outcome of the discussions carried out during the workshop, participants recommended actions to be taken as the way forward concerning the applicability of the toolkit in documenting and archiving censuses. It was noticed that the present IHSN Toolkit has metadata standards already determined to suit surveys in general. However, there were some specific requirements for census documentation and archiving that needed to be customized in the toolkit. UNECA through the African Centre for Statistics was recommended to lead the customization process while working in partnership with the OECD/PARIS21 – World Bank Accelerated Data Program group. The following items were specifically identified as elements requiring customization in the toolkit:

1. The IHSN template should be reviewed and adapted to suit census data requirement conditions;
2. The specification for the user's requirement in the IHSN toolkit should be reconfigured to accommodate the huge census dataset, thereby addressing the scalability problem noticed during the training;
3. The specification/users requirement for the



## IV. STATISTICAL CAPACITY BUILDING / WORKSHOPS - RENFORCEMENT DES CAPACITÉS STATISTIQUES / ATELIERS

IHSN toolkit should allow for multiple updating according to well defined statistical/census value chain processes, namely: (Project Management, Concepts, Design and Methods, Geography, Field operations, Data Processing, Analysis and Dissemination);

4. The specification for adapting the toolkit to different local and international languages for both metadata and toolkit information line should be enhanced;
5. The integration and assessment of different platforms as well as back-end databases should be incorporated in the toolkit in order to increase speed when the software is accommodating huge volumes of census dataset (unit records);
6. Identification of some others improvement in the toolkit such as; customizing others resources in the (Dublin core metadata) to allow the grouping into chapters/sub-section when generating the metadata reports from the toolkit is necessary;
7. The specification for security management and monitoring of users in cases of multiple users located at different level of statistical value chain should be integrated in the toolkit;
8. The specification for the geographical hierarchical variables which link-up to maps as well as any other hierarchical coding or classification (Occupation, Industry, ICD-10 codes,...) or any external lookup tables/dataset should be integrated and adapted for census data documentation and archiving; and
9. The specification for small area representation/metadata standards should be incorporated in the toolkit without affecting the performance and effectiveness of the dissemination mechanism.
10. The idea of a questionnaire bank for the census should be reinforce by standardizing and harmonizing the various concepts used in the toolkit for international data comparability purposes.

The training for French speaking Africa countries in the use of the « IHSN Microdata Management Toolkit » for population and housing census documentation and archiving has been schedule to take place in Tunisia as from March 2012.



### EGM to Review the 2012 MDG Report

Selamawit Mussie,  
African Union Commission

The Experts' Meeting to review the Draft 2012 Report on Assessing Progress towards attainment of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) took place from 7 to 8 March 2012 in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. The meeting was jointly convened and sponsored by the African Union Commission (AUC), the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (ECA), the African Development Bank (AfDB) and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) charged with the joint responsibility of preparing, annually, a report on assessing Africa's progress towards the targets of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).

The objective of the meeting was to review, enrich and validate the draft 2012 MDG Report the outcome of which is to be submitted to the joint AU-ECA Conference of African Ministers of Finance, Planning and Economic Development.

#### Attendance

The following Experts from Member States attended the meeting: Algeria, Angola, Benin, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Chad, Cameroon, CAR, Congo, Comoros, Cote d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of Congo, Egypt, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, Guinea, Ghana, Liberia, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, South Africa, Sudan, South Sudan, Swaziland, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, Zambia, and Zimbabwe.

Also in attendance were the following institutions: African Union Commission (AUC), African Development Bank (AfDB), United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (ECA), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), European Union (EU) and Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD).

## IV. STATISTICAL CAPACITY BUILDING / WORKSHOPS - RENFORCEMENT DES CAPACITÉS STATISTIQUES / ATELIERS

### Summary of recommendations: EGM Review of MDG Report 2012

#### 2012 Report

- Report should highlight country and regional experiences, policies, best practices (such as MAFs and Millennium Villages), key challenges and vulnerabilities
- Millennium Villages is not relevant as a thematic focus, but should be used to enhance the narrative of the report to complement country experiences
- Report should highlight linkages between goals, especially the health and gender-related goals
- Report needs to have a methodology section that also explains the reasons for lack of data
- Report should include a statistical annex so that readers can see the raw data
- Existing publications and data sources (such as the State of the World's Population, Report on Water, Youth Report, UNESCO Institute of Statistics and Joint Monitoring Programme of UNICEF and WHO etc.) should be utilized to supplement lack of data
- Report should address the issue of quality of service and service delivery, as well as the importance of inequality
- The thematic focus of the report on the Post-2015 Agenda should highlight the need for structural transformation, economic growth, domestic resource mobilization, less reliance on aid and African ownership and accountability

#### Actions by Member States

- Countries and participating institutions have one week (until 16 March 2012) to submit comments in writing and national MDG Reports to the Secretariat
- Countries should make sustained efforts to improve civil registration and vital statistics systems. This will help provide data for a number of MDG indicators on a continuous and permanent basis and help in reducing discrepancies between national and international data
- Countries should improve MDG data dissemination to all stakeholders, with support from AfDB, AUC, UNECA and UNDP for the installation of Country MDG Data Portals

- Member states should provide timely data to harmonize national and international data in UNSD

#### Actions by Secretariat

- Secretariat needs to send documents at least 1 week in advance for participants to have adequate time to thoroughly review
- Secretariat should prepare a paper on Africa's common position on the post 2015 agenda that can be circulated/ presented at Rio + 20
- Need to deepen consultations on the Post-2015 Development Agenda with all stakeholders to seek wider political support using various forums (AU Summit, Conference of Ministers, Parliamentarians, Rio +20 etc.)
- The 2012 MDG Report, with the theme of the Post-2015 Agenda, should be used as an advocacy tool to give an African voice to the charting of the future development agenda

#### Future Expert Group Meetings

- More time should be allowed for general discussion and experience sharing
- Best practice country presentations should highlight policies, programmes and strategies put in place and their results, not solely on data and progress
- The Secretariat should inform participants on the methodology of preparing the report

#### 2013 Report

- The participants reached a consensus that the theme of the 2013 MDG Report should be : TB





## IV. STATISTICAL CAPACITY BUILDING / WORKSHOPS - RENFORCEMENT DES CAPACITÉS STATISTIQUES / ATELIERS

### Report of the African Statistics Day Celebration in the Republic of Sudan

18th November 2011

Faiza Idries Elnaim, Sudan

November 18 is the African Statistics Day. This day was adopted in May 1990 by the Sixteenth meeting of the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa Conference of African Ministers responsible for Planning and Economic Development, to be celebrated each year in order to increase public awareness about the important role which Statistics plays in all aspects of social and economic life of our countries and the continent.

The theme for the celebrations this year is: Keeping Accounts to Improve Africa's present for a Brighter Future. This theme was chosen in order to highlight the importance of the system of National Accounts in the development of a nation.



*CBS Director General addressed the seminar*

In Sudan, the Central Bureau of Statistics celebrated the African Statistics day (ASD) during the period 16th – 18th November, 2011 with:

A seminar (on the theme) for the 2011 celebration, Official celebration and the launching of the CBS new website;

A national Accounts exhibition accompanied the seminar activity; and

An extensive media campaign

Participants in the seminar included:

- Central Bureau of Statistics
- Bank of Sudan
- Ministry of Finance and National Economy
- Kenana Sugar Company
- United Nations Agencies
- The Media including the Print (News papers), Radio and National Television
- Universities' Staff and Students
- National Experts
- Sudan Statistical Society

The opening ceremony started with the reading of the holy Quran which was followed by the address of the Director General and remarks by the organizing committee.

The technical session began with the presentation of a paper by the International Consultant on the current preparation of the National Strategy for the Develop-



*Mr. Oladejo Ajayi  
UNDP NSDS International Consultant*

ment of Statistics (NSDS) and also the National Accounts Framework and the NSDS.

This keynote paper was followed by three other papers, namely: The first paper was on the National Accounts in Sudan and the challenges faced in the collection of data feeding into the Accounts.

**IV. STATISTICAL CAPACITY BUILDING / WORKSHOPS - RENFORCEMENT DES CAPACITÉS STATISTIQUES / ATELIERS**

The second paper was about SNA 1993 and the paper focused on:

The Statistical sources for the implementation of SNA 1993 especially the economic surveys as the most important source.

Non-observed economy which is composed of four groups of activities:

- The underground economy;
- Illegal activities;
- The informal sector; and
- Activities undertaken by households for their own final use.

The third paper was about SNA 2008:

The 2008 SNA represents even further improvement taking into account globalization in international finance. It captures the increasing role of information and Communication technologies in production process ,

The growing role of intangible assets and service activities; and The importance of pension schemes, research and development, military expenditure and many other refinements.



*Part of the Participants*

Many national experts along with veterans in national accounting commented variously on the papers.

**General Recommendations**

- Conducting censuses and Surveys to provide required data for the compilation of 2008 SNA;
- More training and workshops for staff on 2008

SNA; and

- Engaging a long term Expert to support the department of NA.
- The workshop closed with closing remarks by the Director General who affirmed that the National Accounts series would be given needed improvements so that users will have data they need to monitor the economy and timely.

At the official celebration a number of officials Statisticians from all sectors in Sudan including the Sudan Statistical Society (SSS) were invited for the beginning ceremony of the celebration. The Chair of the Celebration Committee, Ms. Faiza Idris Elnaim, gave opening remarks on the importance of the day and the role statistics plays in development. This was followed by the CBS Director General's keynote address wherein he expanded on the key role of statistics in development and decision- making and made references to the censuses and surveys that the CBS had conducted towards production of important indicators before finally launching the new CBS website.

A national Accounts exhibition was also part of the



*Hagir Elzebair, CBS*

seminar where the new publications and new initiatives were displayed.

**(IV) Media Campaign:**

This included:

The distribution of posters to schools, students in the Universities and to the general public. The poster has the following features, namely:

- The theme for celebration;

#### IV. STATISTICAL CAPACITY BUILDING / WORKSHOPS - RENFORCEMENT DES CAPACITÉS STATISTIQUES / ATELIERS

- National Accounts as effective tool for the formulation of macroeconomic policies;
- National Accounts as an accounting framework measuring macro- economic changes;



*Mai Elhadi, Media Officer*

- Mounting of billboards on the main streets for 4 days showing 18th November as the African Statistics Day;
- CBS undertook sending SMS messages to key stakeholders congratulating them on the ASD;

Recording and broadcasting the events of the official celebrations, the seminar on some of the TV channels and declaring in the broadcast, 18th November as open day with the following programmes aired on the TV:

- Family and children programme talking on how statistics affects people's life socially and economically;
- Hosting the Director-General and the Director of Economic Statistics to discuss wide issues of statistics touching on prices, inflation and national accounts.

The ASD celebration was indeed a huge success and it impacted on the general public and indeed CBS was more appreciated for its work in developing statistics.



#### Expert Group Meeting on the Strategy for Alignment of Training Initiatives to the Strategy for the Harmonization of Statistics in Africa (SHaSA)

Joseph T. Ilboudo,  
African Centre for Statistics

An expert group meeting on the development of strategy for the alignment of training initiatives to the Strategy for the Harmonization of Statistics in Africa (SHaSA) was held from the 23rd to the 25th of February 2012, in Pretoria, South Africa. This expert group meeting was organized jointly by Statistics South Africa, the African Union Commission (AUC), United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) and the African Development Bank (AfDB). Representatives of National Statistical offices, Statistical training centers in Africa, representatives of technical and Financial Partners participated to the EGM.

Under the coordination of the African Group on Statistical Training (AGROST), the primary objective of this Expert Group Meeting was to absorb and spearhead the attainment of the strategic themes and objectives laid out in SHaSA in regards to the building and sustaining institutional capacity of the African statistical system that shall be presented to the Ministers' meeting of March 2012. Specifically, the expert group meeting was entrusted with the task of preparing a strategic implementation document that embraces the SHaSA strategies, themes and objectives and outlines mechanisms to cascade these strategic themes and objectives on statistical capacity development and training into the curricula content of regional statistical training centers across Africa.

The expert group meeting was preceded by a preliminary meeting of leading institutions and experts and was held for three days in advance to the EGM. The preliminary meeting of leading institutions and experts devised guidelines to support the deliberations of the EGM and in order to ensure that the Expert Group attains the expected objectives and delivers the required training strategy plan that is aligned with SHaSA.

In its deliberations the Expert Group Meeting reviewed the activities of other thematic groups in Africa and harvested their outputs in relation to economic,

## IV. STATISTICAL CAPACITY BUILDING / WORKSHOPS - RENFORCEMENT DES CAPACITÉS STATISTIQUES / ATELIERS

political, social and cultural integration; which could serve as inputs for aligning training initiatives with the SHaSA. The meeting looked into the progress and what has been achieved so far by African Groups dealing with governance, external sector, national accounts and price statistics, infrastructure, industries and tourism, public Finance, private sector and investment. Furthermore, the expert group also reviewed the four research studies commissioned by the UNECA for AGROST on statistical training needs and capacity assessment, compendium of statistical training centers, review of statistical training and curricula as well as strategies for harmonization and standardization of statistical training in Africa.

Basing its deliberations on these experiences and documents, as well as tapping on the practical experiences of the various African Statistical Training Centers and National Statistical Offices represented on the meeting, the expert group conducted a strategic analysis of the way forward in developing an alignment strategy for training under SHaSA. An extensive analysis of Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats (SWOT) of statistical training in Africa has been conducted. As a result the following challenges in relation to statistical training and National Statistic Systems in Africa were identified:

1. the lack of coordination of statistical training programmes in Africa;
2. the lack of standardization and harmonization of training programmes;
3. the lack of alignment of training curricula to development needs;
4. accessibility and quality of statistical training ;
5. the lack of statistical advocacy and education and
6. the lack of statistical leadership/management skills at NSOs.

To address these challenges, the EGM developed the following strategic objectives and expected outcomes:

- i. Establishing a statistical training system for Africa (Outcome: Cohesiveness and efficiency of training programmes in Africa);
- ii. Standardizing and harmonizing statistical training programmes (Outcome: Quality statistics and qualifications that are comparable

across the continent);

- iii. Expansion of the relevance of statistical training programmes (Outcome: Production of relevant statistical training programmes);
- iv. Strengthening statistical training centers in Africa (Outcome: Sustained statistical capacity and centers in Africa);
- v. Promoting importance of statistical education and training for evidence based decisions (Outcome: Increased awareness and use of statistical information) and
- vi. Empowering leadership in NSOs' to lead statistical systems for evidence based decisions (Outcome: National statistics systems informing evidence based decisions)

Under the auspices of these challenges and expected outcomes of the strategic directions devised the Expert group meeting on Alignment of statistical training initiatives in the Strategy for the Harmonization of Statistics in Africa (SHaSA) recommended that:

- All efforts be made to use statistics for evidence-based decisions and policy making in all spheres of development;
- The Joint Annual Meetings of the AU Conference of Ministers of Economy and Finance and ECA Conference of African Ministers of Finance, Planning and Economic Development:
  - a. adopts the proposed document on the strategy for alignment of training initiatives to the strategy for the harmonization of statistics in Africa attached hereto; and
  - b. strengthens the capacity of national and regional training centers and supports the empowerment of AGROST and its secretariat for the coordination of statistical training programmes in Africa.

These recommendations along with the strategic directions shall be presented for the upcoming Fifth Joint Annual Meetings of the AU Conference of Ministers of Economy and Finance and ECA Conference of African Ministers of Finance, Planning and Economic Development which shall be held in Addis Ababa between the 22nd and the 27th of March 2012.



## IV. STATISTICAL CAPACITY BUILDING / WORKSHOPS - RENFORCEMENT DES CAPACITÉS STATISTIQUES / ATELIERS

### The preparation of the National Strategy for the Development Of Statistics in Sudan

#### Report of the launching seminar

Oladejo Ajayi, UNDP

The launching seminar for the preparation of the National Strategy for the Development of Statistics (NSDS) was attended by top policy people including 9 ministers apart from the guest of honor, the Honorable State Minister of the Cabinet, representing H. E. the First Vice President who subsequently opened the seminar; others were 6 Under Secretaries and top officials of the CBS and Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs) of the Federal government plus CBS Directors based in the 15 states of Sudan. The community of the development partners was also well represented including the UNDP, UNICEF, WHO, UNFPA, FAO and EU and members of the diplomatic corps. In total about 175 participants, apart from the Ministers and the Under Secretaries, attended the seminar.



*The State Minister of Cabinet, CBS Director General and UNDP Country Director a. i. addressed the NSDS Launching Seminar*

After the opening prayers, the Director General of the Central Bureau of Statistics (CBS), Dr. Yasin Elhag Abdin, made quick remarks with respect to the adjustment in the program bringing forward the presentation of the technical paper on 'Making the Case for a NSDS' for Sudan to be followed immedi-

ately by the opening ceremony. This was to have the guest of honor complete the officiating in the seminar and be released early enough for other urgent state matters.



*Dr. Yassin Elhag Abdin, CBS Director General*

The International Consultant then presented the first part of the main paper of the seminar while the guest of honor was still present with the discussion on the presentation delayed until later. Thereafter, part of the opening ceremony followed with an address by the Country Director of the UNDP, Sudan ably represented by his Deputy which was closely followed by the opening address of the Honorable State Minister of the Cabinet.



*Mr. Oladejo Ajayi  
UNDP NSDS International Consultant,*

In his address the state minister, Mr. Ahmed Kurmino, said the launching of the design process of the National Strategy for the Development of Statistics (NSDS) will be the start for the review of the entire national statistical system (NSS). He further mentioned that the NSDS will be under the auspices of H. E. the First vice President. He continued 'we are in need of a national strategic plan for our socio-economic development which indeed is currently

**IV. STATISTICAL CAPACITY BUILDING / WORKSHOPS - RENFORCEMENT DES CAPACITÉS STATISTIQUES / ATELIERS**

under preparation and therefore it is critical for us to support the NSDS to provide an improved, comprehensive, accurate and timely statistical information which are the prerequisite for appropriate decision making and this being of high priority will continuously be the concern of the government’.



*The State Minister of Cabinet  
Mr. Ahmed Kurmino*

The UNDP Country Director a. i. Mr. Mustafa Gulam in his own remarks recognized the launching event as setting the stage for the preparation of the National Strategy for the Development of Statistics (NSDS) for the Republic of Sudan and a way of getting all stakeholders aware and involved in the process right from the beginning. He gave the historical background of this initiative referring to the discussion on priority Statistical Capacity development issues and the need to strengthen the country’s NSS between CBS and UNDP. Since the UNDP believes in aligning its capacity development efforts with national needs and priorities, it fully supported the initiative.



*UNDP Country Director a. i. addressed the NSDS  
Launching Seminar*

He further observed that the NSDS is the first one of its kind for the Republic of Sudan since the Marrakech Action Plan for Statistics (MAPS) initiative and this is a welcome development. Another welcoming feature is the opportunity to align the NSDS with the five-year Sudan Development Plan.

The UNDP Country Director concluded his address by underlining the importance of subsequent implementation of the Statistical Strategy plus the coordination of the support of the development partners while indicating the full commitment of the UNDP to support both the design process and its implementation.

With the two speeches delivered and the seminar declared open by the Minister of Cabinet, he departed with his colleague ministers and other dignitaries.

After the departure of the dignitaries, the session continued with the welcome address of the CBS Director General who went at length to emphasize the importance of having to holistically develop the National Statistical System of the Sudan which was the reason that a strategic decision was taken by the CBS to embark on the preparation of the NSDS and acknowledged the supportive roles played by the UNDP, Sudan. His speech was followed immediately with the presentation, by the National consultant, of the second part of the technical paper - The NSDS Road Map.



*Mr. Elnaeem Suliman  
UNDP NSDS National Consultant,*

The stage was then set for discussion on the NSDS and on the paper that had been presented. Interventions were made by technical Managers of the MDAs which included Ministries of Labor, Agriculture, Health,

#### IV. STATISTICAL CAPACITY BUILDING / WORKSHOPS - RENFORCEMENT DES CAPACITÉS STATISTIQUES / ATELIERS

Animal Resources and Finance; other contributors were the Head of the Agricultural Board, the Police, Central Bank of Sudan, National Population Council and the Sudanese Statistical Society. A CBS official and a UN specialized Agency, WHO, added their own comments to the discussions as well. In the interventions, the MDAs lauded the decision to embark on this program of designing the NSDS and indicated their willingness and commitment to be part of the design process. All that contributed, nearly without any exception, underlined the need to work out carefully the mechanism for implementation and ensure that there is enough political commitment if the project would not go in the direction of earlier failed efforts. Also of importance was coordination mechanism of the NSS as pointed out by the participants. The participatory, consultative and inclusiveness approach is a welcome principle and every sector was encouraged to gear up to play significant roles in the design process.



*Part of the attendance of NSDS Launching Seminar representing government, international organizations and UN agencies*



Many of the MDAs indicated some of their ongoing activities that should be beneficiaries of the program such as the civil registration project launched on 16th of May, 2011, data to support policies such as the animal policy, forestry policy and a number of essential surveys that needed to be carried out among which are the Labor Force Survey, Forestry Survey, Animal

Survey etc. Finally the participants endorsed the program and noted that attention would be paid to Institution building, statistical capacity building, adequate funding for the Strategy and the various surveys that would be conducted within the program. It was underlined that it provided the opportunity that coordinated and integrated data will begin to be produced after the 9th of July when the New Sudan emerged.



*Representative of Ministry of Labour*

Reference was made to a number of statistical development initiatives in Africa since the 1990s including the Addis Ababa Plan of Action (AAPA) for Statistical Development in Africa and the Reference Regional Strategic Framework (RRSF) for statistical capacity building in Africa.



*Representative of Ministry of Interior*

It was pointed out that the RRSF is now the basis for developing Statistics in Africa and NSDS is the overarching strategy of the 12 strategies of the RRSF. The reason why it has become an important priority for all African countries to embark on its design and implementation. The principle of building on what exists, at this point, was reinforced as there was no intention to re-invent the wheels in approaches to statistical development.

## IV. STATISTICAL CAPACITY BUILDING / WORKSHOPS - RENFORCEMENT DES CAPACITÉS STATISTIQUES / ATELIERS

The Director General of the CBS concluded the discussion session by noting as follows:

- the previous experiences in Sudan in statistical planning with the 1973/74 review of the National Statistical System, the creation of the National Integrated Information System (NIIS) in 1998 and another effort of the statistical system assessment of 2003/2004;
- the ever irritable constraints of the Statistical System such as the funding inadequacy, capacity gap in data production and very weak coordination;
- emphasizes that funding for statistical delivery should go beyond the fund coming from the treasury of the ministry of Finance but should include supplementary support by the development partners ; however, the government must lead the way for properly funding the statistical service; and
- the data to be generated should be relevant to the needs of the country in the first instance and the statistical programs should therefore be aligned with the National Development Plan , Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP) , the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and other development frameworks. This is one of the principles of the anticipated NSDS.

With these remarks the seminar was brought to a close by the Director General, Dr. Yasin Elhag Abdin after a vote of thanks had been given by an official of the CBS.



### Study tour on ERETES software, Port Louis - Mauritius, 27-29 Feb. 2012

Tesfaye Belay, African Centre for Statistics

#### Background

ERETES software is specialized software which helps national accountants to organize, process and present national account data according to the standard of the 1993 SNA. The ERETES software is being updated to process data according to the 2008 SNA. It is in use in around 27 countries worldwide, out of which 19 are African countries. Among

the African countries 16 are French speakers while 3 are English speakers.

The use of ERETES software as a tool to facilitate the processing of national account data has been raised in several expert group meetings. Specifically its use was encouraged when countries tries to change the SNA 2008.

To this effect the UNECA in collaboration with Statistics Mauritius has organized a study tour to English speaking NSO that have not yet used standardized tool for the compilation of National Account data. The study tour was initiated by the Economic Statistics and National Accounts Section of African Centre for Statistics. It was undertaken inside statistics Mauritius office from 27-29 Feb. 2012 in Port Louis, Mauritius. Participants from Mozambique, Namibia, Seychelles (two), Sierra Leone, Swaziland, Uganda and Zimbabwe attended the study tour



*The deputy director making the opening remark*

#### Purpose of the study tour

The purpose of the study tour was to demonstrate how the ERETES software for national accounts data processing and presentation is being applied in Statistics Mauritius so that countries appreciate the capability of the software as related to NA and to help countries decide for themselves whether to adopt the software in their respective countries.

ERETES software is offered free of charge to users by its co-owners, EUROSTAT and French Ministry of Foreign Affairs. ERETES provides assistance in compiling national accounts and complies with the



## IV. STATISTICAL CAPACITY BUILDING / WORKSHOPS - RENFORCEMENT DES CAPACITÉS STATISTIQUES / ATELIERS

1993 System of National Accounts. Using ERETES software helps in the production of Supply and Use Table (SUT) and Integrated Economic Account Tables, including financial accounts but excluding balance sheet accounts. The main advantages of ERETES include derivation of maximum benefit from each item of statistical data, easy adaptation to the characteristics and needs of countries, and offers great flexibility so that each country can choose the expansion it wishes to give to its accounts.



*Participant of the study tour*

It is essential to note that the adoption of ERETES software in countries will be helpful in the implementation of the 2008 System of National Accounts (SNA) and the 2011 International Comparison Program (ICP), national accounts component. The study tour was therefore organized for experts from selected English-speaking national statistical offices (NSOs) of ECA member States to Statistics Mauritius that has already applied ERETES in its daily work for compiling national accounts, in order to learn from the experiences and decide if they would like to adopt the software in their respective countries.

### Proceedings of the study tour

The study tour was officially opened by the Deputy Director of Statistics Mauritius, Mrs Yasmin Cassimally. In her opening remarks she welcomed the participants and thanked ECA for jointly organizing the program. She emphasized the importance of collaborating with ECA in undertaking various statistical activities and outlined the three days program. The representative of ECA also pointed out the importance of the software and informed the participants the readiness of ECA to further support countries that will adopt ERETES software to compile national accounts.

Two resource persons Mr. Mukesh Dawoonauth and

Mr. Lallmund Persand supported by four additional staff had explained in detail the various steps that should be followed in order to implement the software. The following topics were covered during the practical demonstration of the software.



*The resource persons helping countries through exercises*

- Introduction, installation and general overview of ERETES
- ERETES Database
- Classifications and classification management tool
- Launching of an accounting year (including users' management)
- Different databases (Drafts, local, central)
- Decentralization
- ERETES worktables (including general information on tools of ERETES)
- Repatriation
- ERETES synthesis tables, and
- Organization of national accounts work at Statistics Mauritius and data preparation for loading.

Each participant installed ERETES and PROGRESS software packages on his/her personal computer and was able to follow the various steps that are required in the production of SUT and other integrated economic accounts. All the participants were of the view that the study tour has successfully achieved its intended objectives.

The study tour was closed by the Principal Statistician of the National Accounts Section at Statistics Mauritius. She thanked the participants for their active participation in the program and wished them a nice journey back home. She also thanked ECA for jointly organizing the study tour. The delegate from Namibia, representing the participating countries, thanked Statistics Mauritius for

## IV. STATISTICAL CAPACITY BUILDING / WORKSHOPS - RENFORCEMENT DES CAPACITÉS STATISTIQUES / ATELIERS

providing them with adequate knowledge on the application of ERETES software and also on all the support provided since their arrival in the country.

### Outcomes of the study tour

The main outcomes of the study tour are the exchanges of knowledge on the practical application and production of national accounts tables using ERETES software package as well as appreciate the benefits of using the software in compiling national accounts. According to the information obtained from the study tour Evaluation Questionnaire, the representatives of Namibia, Swaziland, Uganda, and Zimbabwe expressed their immediate interest to adopt ERETES software in compiling national accounts data. Furthermore, all the remaining countries indicated that they may adopt the software in the near future. The ultimate output of the study tour is the timely compilation of national accounts data and made them available to satisfy the needs of users.



### Seminar on Harmonization of Statistical Training Programmes in Africa

Ibrahim Mamma, Regional Adviser, AGROST

A commonly applied means for classifying statistical training in Africa is through the four major language regions; namely Anglophone, Francophone, Lusophone and Arabic. This has been the advantage for the proliferation of various regional statistical training centers in the different language regions of Africa catering for their specific language groups and providing qualifications and certifications for statisticians of various levels. However, this language classification is also posed as a disadvantage in consideration of implementing the African political, economic, social and cultural integration. Training centers have varying curricula, evaluation, assessment, certification and qualification systems and standards; making qualification level comparability and cooperation between centers difficult at times. For instance, entry level examinations and assessment differences limit student mobility and exchange between countries of francophone and Anglophone language groups. The

meeting held in Abidjan had the objective of deliberating on harmonization strategies to tackle this problem and learn from practical lessons learnt from cross training of students from English speaking Africa (Liberia, Sierra Leone, and South Africa) at the National Institute of Statistics and Applied Economics/ENSEA in Abidjan, Cote d'Ivoire. The meeting was held from 19th to 21st of March 2012 in the ENSEA training center in Abidjan and attended by representatives from Uganda (College of Business and Management Sciences COBAMS / School of Statistics and Applied Economics, Makerere University), Tanzania (East African Statistical Training Center/EASTC), Mozambique (Escola Nacional de Estatística / ENE), Cote d'Ivoire (National Institute of Statistics and Applied Economics/ENSEA), Liberia (Liberia Institute of Statistics and Geo-information Services/LISGIS), Sierra Leone (Statistics Sierra Leone/ SSL), Guinea Bissau (Instituto Nacional de Estatística/INE), Cape Verde (Institute national de la statistique/INE).

The three days meeting officially commenced with the opening remarks of Professor Pierre Roche SEKA, Director of Cabinet and Minister of Planning and Development of Cote d'Ivoire. In his opening remarks, Professor SEKA reiterated the importance of statistics for formulation of policies and economic development programmes. Statistics is for the economy as is medicine for the body. It is a vital focus at national and regional level. Most importantly, Professor SEKA stressed that this efforts of harmonization of statistical training that is going to be discussed during this meeting is particularly important for the development of national and regional statistical systems in Africa and most importantly for the advancement of the African integration agenda. With these remarks, the Minister officially opened the meeting by wishing fruitful deliberations and urging delegates to come up with concrete strategies for harmonizing statistical training in Africa.

### Presentation of Schools and Statistical Training Programmes

The seminar commenced with the presentation of the participating statistical training schools and their specific training programmes. As a result, the ENSEA, EASTC, SSAE/CoBAMS, and ENE have presented their center profiles, courses be-

## IV. STATISTICAL CAPACITY BUILDING / WORKSHOPS - RENFORCEMENT DES CAPACITÉS STATISTIQUES / ATELIERS

ing provided in their respective centers as well as challenges and accomplishments. During the presentation of statistical training programmes, representatives of NSOs, specifically Sierra Leone and Liberia, have remarked that the availability of such training at African centers has helped them to train their staff for short term and long term courses; which they would have otherwise been forced to send them to Britain and USA.

### Presentation of the activities of AGROST

AGROST is established to support statistical training and human resources development in Africa. In this regard, the activities of the group for the current year have been presented to the



delegates. In its annual plan of action, AGROST aspires to strengthen its online working platform and launch a website for the sharing of information among its members and coordination of its activities. Furthermore, the action plan also focuses on research and development on statistical training in Africa, development and dissemination of statistical training modules in collaboration with technical and financial partners, provision of county level support for building training capacity, implementing the training component of the strategy for harmonization of statistics in Africa/SHA-SA, monitor the implementation of the action plan for improving food security, agriculture and rural development liaising with the AfDB and FAO.

### South-South Cooperation in Statistical Training and Development

One of the highlights of this seminar was the presentation of a south-south cooperation practice in statistical training between ENSEA, EASTC and the University of Makerere. This cooperation, supported by a tripartite memorandum of understanding, aimed at exchange of experiences, training and research programmes on statistical development between West and East African countries; irrespective of the language differences. Such efforts have been commended by the countries present on the seminar as promising practice in statistical development and stepping stone towards strengthening

integration in Africa. The MoU was signed by three centers in 2010 and has implemented a number of activities stipulated within. However, because of the recent political crisis in Cote D'Ivoire, some of the activities, such as joint research activities amongst the centers, has not been implemented. As a result, a new version of the MoU focusing on strengthening statistical training and development between the three centers is in the making and will take effect soon.

### Harmonizing Statistical Training Programmes

Statistical Training and human resources development contribute to ensuring the realization of the African integration agenda by enabling sharing of

#### IV. STATISTICAL CAPACITY BUILDING / WORKSHOPS - RENFORCEMENT DES CAPACITÉS STATISTIQUES / ATELIERS

human capital and transfer of skills among countries within the continent. Unconstructed mobility of students, lecturers and researchers in statistics should be made possible. One crucial instrument for this is the successful harmonization of statistical training and human resources development programmes in the continent. Statistical training programmes in Africa exhibit differences in their curricula content, standards and qualifications. This meeting in Abidjan dedicated a good part of the schedule to iron out these differences in curricula delivered by centers and qualifications awarded. The meeting looked deeper into the intrinsic differences and proposed solutions on how to overcome such technical differences in programmes. A study on the development of strategy for harmonization of training and standardization of qualification conducted under AGROST has been presented to guide the discussion and provide consideration on levels and extent of harmonization. With the spirit of further strengthening the cooperation at hand, all training present during this meeting have reiterated their commitments to make all the

Harmonization also takes place not only between countries and regions, but also within countries considering the training focus provided by statistical training centers and the needs and demands of the members of the national statistical system. As the core members of the national statistical system, NSOs have a major contribution to the harmonization of statistical training programmes provided by centers with their training needs. NSOs will have to do this by prioritizing training and human resources development needs captured through a strategic statistical human capital development framework at national level. Such frameworks shall serve as inputs for STCs to craft their programmes and curricula tuned to the needs of the national statistical system members. Taking this into consideration, the heads of the national statistical offices of Sierra Leone, Liberia, Guinea-Bissau, and Cape Verde presented the activities of their respective offices and their training needs. The training needs spanned from short term in service courses in elemen-



necessary changes and adjustments to their institutional programmes and incorporate any additions that will help smooth out the differences in curricula and qualifications in statistical training. An ad hoc committee has been formed composed of representatives from ENSEA, CoBAMS and EASTC to sift through the curricula of these centers, indicate the differences and propose technical solutions on the curricula and qualification.

tary statistical training and subject matter specific courses up to longer term qualifications of staff within the NSOs. In specific areas of training needs presented by NSOs and not presently being provided by the training centers, recommendations have been forwarded to AGROST to solicit support and engage in the development of training curricula and modules to support this

## IV. STATISTICAL CAPACITY BUILDING / WORKSHOPS - RENFORCEMENT DES CAPACITÉS STATISTIQUES / ATELIERS

harmonization process. Furthermore, in order to support the collaboration between the NSOs and the STCs and ensure the convergence of demand and the supply for statistical training, AGROST should play a pivotal role by centralizing information on statistical training demand and supply. In addition to the NSOs and the STCs making concrete efforts to come together, it has been stated that AGROST shall share such information in its online working platform and the upcoming website of the group. These platforms need to be fully operational and utilized by the members of AGROST.

### Joint research activities between Statistical Training Centers

In addition to the cooperation on statistical training, the participating STCs and NSOs have expressed the desire to engage in joint research activities in statistics. In this regard, various topics have been proposed which are pertinent to the participating countries. It has been agreed to conduct research on child labor, urban management and rural/urban migration, human rights, governance and democracy, youth unemployment and crime, disability, geographic information system/GIS, as well as gender based violence.

### Recommendation and the way forward for harmonization of statistical training in Africa

Having discussed these common areas of intervention in statistical training and research, the seminar has concluded with the following recommendations and ways forward irrespective of the differences in language.

- With regards to the harmonization of statistical training programmes, EASTC, SSAE and ENSEA have set up an adhoc committee to engage in the mapping out of training programmes similarities and differences and propose actions for harmonizing these training programmes. In addition, this committee shall also identify qualification and certification differences between the centers and propose actions for harmonizing qualifications into these training centers.
- The three centers have also agreed to set up a common website for sharing information on their training programmes and marketing their

programmes and qualifications.

- Furthermore, the three training centers have also agreed on the fact that they need to adapt their training programmes to the training needs of the NSO and other members of the national statistical system in the in particular countries and regions.
- The statistical Training centers have also recommended strengthening existing cooperation between with the national statistical offices. Adopt to the training needs of the NSO
- The seminar also recommended strengthening the capacity of the training centers to be able to provide further training services geared towards the needs and demands of the national and regional statistical systems.
- With regards to national statistical offices and harmonizing their training needs with the human capital development strategy which outlines their priorities as well as demands in statistical training by involving all members of the national statistical system. This shall serve as an intersection between the services of the STCs and the professional priorities of the NSOs.
- It has also been recommended for AGROST to support such sub-regional efforts and solicit finance to help advance their efforts of harmonization in statistical training and human resources development.

With these recommendations for harmonization having been endorsed by the participating training centers and NSOs, the seminar has been concluded.

21 March 2012, Abidjan, Cote d'Ivoire



## V. FEATURED NSO - PROFIL DE L'INS

### National Statistical Office of Malawi

#### Country Overview

##### 1. Geography

Malawi is a country in sub-Saharan Africa. The country is 901 kilometres long and ranges in width from 80 to 161 km. The total area is 118,484 square kilometres of which 94,726 square kilometres is land area. It is bounded by Tanzania to the North, Zambia to the West and Mozambique to the South and East.

The country is divided into three major administrative regions with Lilongwe, the Capital, in the Central Region, Blantyre the Commercial Capital and Zomba in the Southern Region and Mzuzu the largest town in the Northern region.

The population as enumerated in the 2008 Population and Housing Census is 13.1 million and is projected to be growing at 2.8 percent per annum. The composition of the population is 51 percent females and 49 percent males.

##### 2. Economy

The country is predominantly agricultural with agriculture accounting for over 30% of GDP. The main cash crops are Tobacco, Tea, Sugar and Cotton. In recent years mining of coal and uranium has started in the Northern region of the country where only rubber extraction had been the mainstay of the Region. Tea and sugar cane are

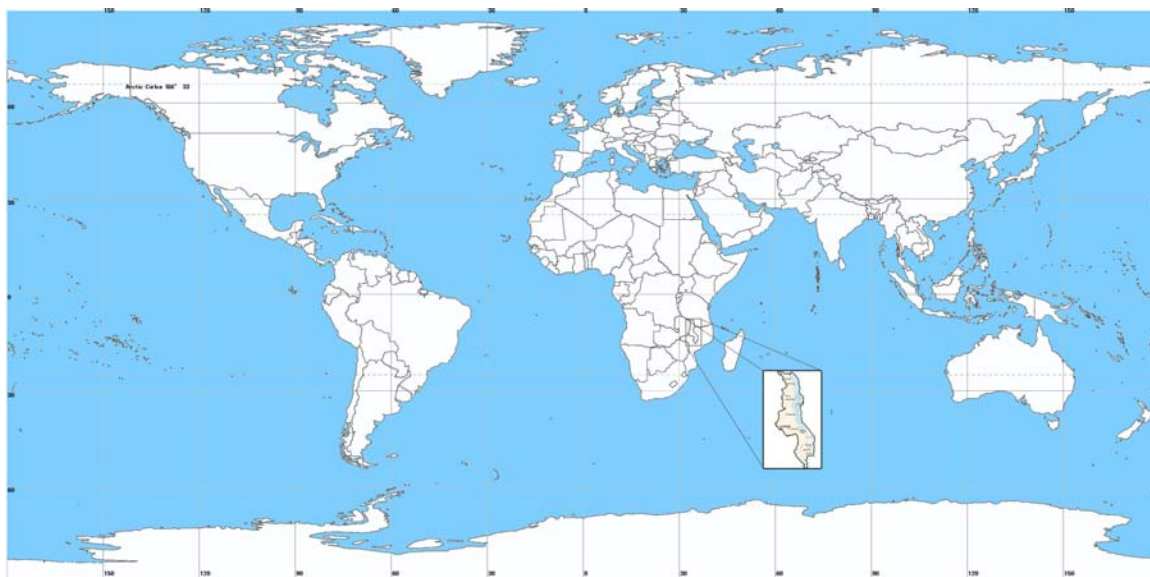
Southern Part – Tea; Sugarcane



Tea and sugar cane are mainly grown in the Southern region of the Country. Maize and Tobacco are the prerogative of the Central Region.

Central Region: - Maize & Tobacco

Northern Region: - Rubber & Mining



## V. FEATURED NSO - PROFIL DE L'INS

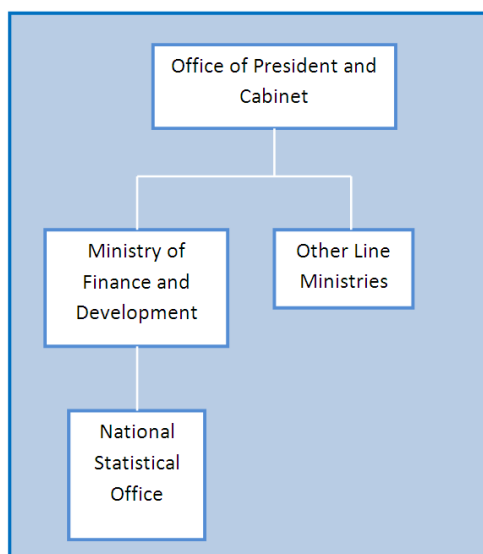
To the east: Lake Malawi

Lake Malawi dominates the Eastern part of the Country and fishing and tourism are the main activities for the economy of this area.

### 3. Government

At the top of the pyramid is the Office of the President and Cabinet (OPC). Immediately below it are the various Line Ministries and Departments. The

National Statistical Office has over the years been answerable to various Ministries. Currently the Department is answerable to the Minister of Finance and Development Planning.



### 4. Profile of NSO

#### 4.1. Mandate:

The NSO was established as a Government Department soon after independence in 1964.

Its primary responsibility is the collection, compilation, analysis, abstraction, publication and dissemination of statistical information.

Its work is governed by the Statistics Act (1967). Currently the revised Act is awaiting Cabinet approval.

#### 4.2. Organizational Structure

The NSO is headed by the Commissioner of Statistics who is answerable to the responsible Minister. It has five main Divisions:



*Director General of NSO Malawi*

- Agriculture Statistics
- Demography and Social Statistics
- Economic Statistics (Trade, Industry, Transport and Infrastructure, Prices, Tourism, Business Register, National Accounts and Balance of Payments)
- Technical Services (Publication, Printing, Library, Computer, Central Database (MASEDA) and Data Dissemination)
- Administration

The Divisions are headed by officers of the rank of Assistant Commissioner.

#### 4.3. Workforce

NSO has a workforce of 253 positions (filled positions) out of established posts out of a staff complement of 400. In addition there are 100 posts at the Regional Offices. The statistical common service at the various Line Ministries has an additional 500 posts, the bulk of which are at the Ministry of Health.

#### 4.4. The National Statistical System (NSS)

The Statistical Units in the line ministries are the constituent parts of the NSS with NSO at the core.

#### 4.5. Revision of Statistics Act

The revised Act gives more powers to the Commissioner of Statistics in line with

the expanded coverage of the NSS that include:-

- Definition and promotion of standard concepts, procedures, definitions and classifications for

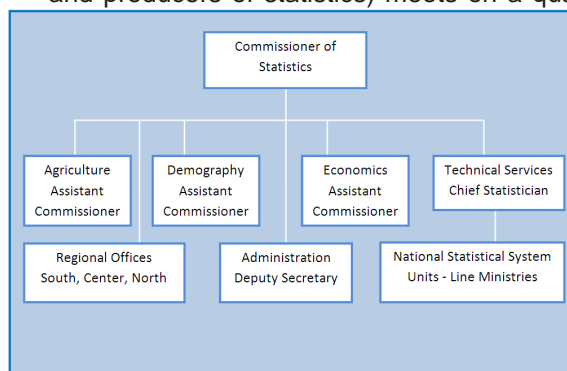
## V. FEATURED NSO - PROFIL DE L'INS

use in official statistics;

- Organization of a coordinated scheme of statistics relating to Malawi;
- Co-ordination and monitoring of all statistical activities in Government ministries and departments, local authorities and statutory corporations.

### 4.6. Coordination of the NSS

An NSS Steering Committee (comprising users and producers of statistics) meets on a quarterly



basis. Below it are subject matter, Technical Working Committees that meet on ad hoc basis.

A Donor Coordination Committee meets bi-annually to review progress in implementation and funding of statistical activities.

The NSO has formally established the NSS Coordination Unit within its structure.

## 5. Implementation of Statistical Activities

### 5.1. Strategic planning:

From 1996 through 2007 NSO has executed its work plan through five yearly

strategic plans. In 2007 the Department adopted the 2008- 2012 NSS Strategic

Plan (NSSSP). The NSSP comprises sector strategies in addition to that of the NSO.

At present a mid - term review of the 2008 – 2012 NSSP has already been conducted and work has commenced in drafting the 2013 – 2017 Plan.

### 5.2. Statistical Demands

Statistical demands are becoming more and more increasing owing to the need for evidence – based

decision making and monitoring for development results. NSO tries to address these following levels:

- National Level

The overall development framework of the Government is the Malawi Growth and Development Strategy II (2011-2015).

- International Level

At the global level the framework is the Millennium Development Goals.

The General Public is also increasingly becoming interested in statistics.

## 6. Challenges facing NSO and the NSS

- Statistics Policy and Legal Framework

There is no National Policy on Statistics to guide statistical work. The Statistics Act has been revised and is currently awaiting approval.

- Coordination problems among data collectors

The revised Statistics Act will provide the basis for proper coordination by NSO of the various statistics producers.

- Standardisation

Even though some technical committees have been set up there is need to form additional sub committees to look at standardization and harmonization of concepts and definitions.

- Capacity concerns

There is a need to enhance capacity in terms of human, material and financial resources for data collection, processing and analysis across the NSS.

- Common Funding Arrangement

The NSS framework provides an opportunity to establish Common Funding Arrangement where all donors would put their funds into one basket.





## VI. NEWS AND EVENTS - INFORMATIONS ET ÉVÉNEMENTS

**New Appointment:**  
Acting Government Statistician of the Ghana Statistical Service (GSS)



*Dr. Philomena Efua Nyarko*

Dr. Philomena Nyarko was appointed as the Acting Government Statistician of the Ghana Statistical Service (GSS) in January 2012. Until her appointment, she was the Deputy Government Statistician for Operations at GSS and a part time Senior Lecturer at the Regional Institute for Population Studies (RIPS) at the University of Ghana, Legon.

Dr. Nyarko graduated with a BSc. in Home Science (Foods & Nutrition Option) from the University of Ghana, Legon in 1981. She then pursued a Post Graduate Diploma course in Population Studies also at the University of Ghana, Legon. In 1999, she completed her PhD programme in Social Statistics at the University of Southampton, United Kingdom.

Dr. Nyarko is a Demographer/Statistician with extensive research and teaching experience. She worked from 1999 to 2001 as a Postdoctoral Mellon Fellow with the Navrongo Health Centre where she was the Head of the Navrongo Demographic Surveillance System (NDSS), a longitudinal population registration system which monitored births, deaths, and migration in the Kassena-Nankana District of Ghana. Her primary responsibility included managing and supervising field operations, analyzing and dis-

seminating data and providing statistical and demographic support to the Community Health and Family Planning Project and other units within the Centre.

Dr. Nyarko served as a full time Lecturer at RIPS from 2001 to 2004 and 2007 to 2010, teaching technical demography, basic statistics and advanced quantitative analysis. Prior to her PhD programme, she had served as a Statistician, Senior Statistician and Principal Statistician at the GSS from 1987 to 1996.

From 2004 to 2007, Dr. Philomena Nyarko worked with the Population Council as Program Officer on the FRONTIERS Reproductive Health Program. During this period, she provided technical assistance to Ghanaian partner organizations involved in operations research.

Dr. Philomena Nyarko's research interests cover a variety of population issues, including demographic patterns, trends and determinants, fertility and mortality inter-relationships, demographic behavior and maternal and child health, and poverty, among others.

Dr. Nyarko has a number of publications to her credit. She resides in Accra (Ghana) with her husband and two children.



**VI. NEWS AND EVENTS - INFORMATIONS ET ÉVÉNEMENTS**

Announcements / Annonces

**Second Conference of  
African Ministers responsible for  
Civil Registration**

3- 7 September 2012

**Durban, South Africa**

**Africa Programme on Accelerated Improvement of Civil Reg-  
istration and Vital Statistics (APAI-CRVS)**

***“Improving Institutional and Human  
Infrastructure”***

## VI. NEWS AND EVENTS - INFORMATIONS ET ÉVÉNEMENTS

**INSTITUT DE FORMATION ET DE RECHERCHE DEMOGRAPHIQUES LAUREAT  
DU PRIX DES NATIONS UNIES POUR LA POPULATION 2011**

**CELEBRATION DU 40<sup>e</sup> ANNIVERSAIRE DE L'IFORD**

**APPEL A COMMUNICATIONS**

**Colloque International sur le thème :**

**JEUNES D'AFRIQUE : ENJEUX DEMOGRAPHIQUES, DEFIS SOCIAUX ET POTENTIEL POUR LE DEVELOPPEMENT**

Yaoundé, 20-23 novembre 2012

**I. Contenu et articulation**

La fin de la première décennie de ce 21<sup>ème</sup> siècle a vu le monde dépasser les sept milliards d'habitants et l'Afrique atteindre son premier milliard d'habitants. Ce milliard d'Africains est connue pour sa jeunesse. En effet, avec 35% de sa population âgée de 15 à 34 ans, l'Afrique est le continent au monde où la proportion des jeunes est la plus élevée et le restera encore dans les décennies avenir. Quel potentiel le continent peut-il tirer de cette tranche sa population la plus dynamique et la plus active pour son développement ? Par sa contribution significative aux transitions démographiques en cours et à venir, la jeunesse de la population africaine pourrait constituer un atout favorable à l'émergence d'un bonus démographique pouvant conduire à des opportunités de développement, si des politiques appropriées sont mises en oeuvre. Pour le moment, tout en gardant l'espoir d'un développement rapide du continent dans les vingt années (d'après les documents de stratégie de développement élaborés par les pays), l'Afrique continue de faire face à des défis majeurs qui pèsent négativement sur la capacité des Etats à maximiser les avantages de ce capital social que constitue sa jeunesse. Aux rangs de ces défis majeurs figurent le chômage, le sous-emploi, le manque de compétences ou d'éducation appropriée, la pauvreté, le faible accès au capital, la forte prévalence du VIH/Sida, les besoins non satisfaits en matière de santé, y compris ceux liés à la sexualité et à la reproduction, le déficit de démocratie et de bonne gouvernance, etc. Ces défis et les conséquences qui en découlent sont de plus en plus préoccupants, aussi bien

en milieu urbain qu'en milieu rural. Les vulnérabilités consécutives à la précarité des conditions de vie poussent ainsi de plus en plus de jeunes à se livrer à des comportements à risque (drogue, délinquance, alcoolisme, tabagisme, sexualité précoce et hors mariage, violence, activité criminelle,...), à la migration, aussi bien interne que hors du continent, ou à des revendications pour plus d'espaces de liberté et une meilleure gouvernance.

Ce colloque offre donc l'opportunité de débattre du bilan et des perspectives de la contribution du potentiel que constituent les Jeunes pour le développement de l'Afrique et de formuler des recommandations claires et appropriées aux décideurs politiques et autres acteurs du développement. Au moment où la plupart des Etats africains célèbrent le cinquantenaire de leur indépendance, il est en effet opportun de dresser le bilan et d'identifier des perspectives pour un apport accru de la jeunesse africaine au développement du continent. Il y a là une demande à satisfaire. L'IFORD y contribue depuis 40 ans non seulement à travers la formation, mais aussi par la recherche et l'appui technique portant sur les questions de population spécifiques aux Jeunes.

Ce colloque s'inscrit aussi dans la vision stratégique de l'Union Africaine (UA) envers les Jeunes. En effet, en juillet 2006, les Chefs d'États et de gouvernements de l'Union Africaine ont adopté la Charte Africaine de la Jeunesse (CAJ) qui sert actuellement de cadre stra-

## VI. NEWS AND EVENTS - INFORMATIONS ET ÉVÉNEMENTS

tégique pour les orientations visant l'autonomisation et le développement des jeunes aux niveaux continental, régional et national. Ils ont également adopté un plan d'action pour la décennie 2009-2018 visant à accélérer l'autonomisation des jeunes pour un développement durable<sup>12</sup>.

Le concept de « Jeune » peut être défini comme incluant tous les membres d'un groupe d'âges donné, ou bien reflétant un état physique, voire même un état d'esprit. Mais dans le cadre de ce colloque, la définition rejoint celle adoptée dans la CAJ et comprend les personnes âgées de 15 à 34 ans révolues. Cette définition permet de prendre en considération une gamme d'expériences et de transitions comprenant la phase d'adolescence (15-19 ans), la phase d'initiation à la vie adulte (20-24 ans) et la phase de maturité (25-34 ans).

Le colloque s'articulera autour des thématiques suivantes :

- Profil et dynamique démographiques de la jeunesse africaine ;
- Education et Emploi des jeunes ;
- Jeunes et Santé Sexuelle et Reproductive ;
- Nuptialité et autonomisation des jeunes : les schémas émergents ;
- Rôles et défis des Jeunes dans la promotion du changement social ;
- Vulnérabilité sociale et migrations des Jeunes.

### 1. Profil et dynamique démographique de la jeunesse africaine

Au sortir du 20<sup>ème</sup> siècle, les populations africaines ont amorcé résolument leur transition démographique et sanitaire. Les communications de cette thématique s'attelleront donc d'une part, à relever les bonus démographiques qu'on pourrait attendre de ces transitions d'ici 2035, date que se fixent plusieurs Etats du continent pour voir leur développement émerger et d'autre part, à dresser le profil sociodémographique de la jeunesse africaine au cours de cette même période (horizon 2035). Elles viseront à mettre en évidence en particulier les défis à relever pour inscrire les retombées en termes de réduction des investissements sociaux et les potentialités de la jeunesse dans le processus du développement (voire durable) des pays, des régions et du continent.

### 2. Education et Emploi des jeunes

En dépit des efforts consentis par les Etats depuis les indépendances dans la formation et l'amélioration de leur capital humain, l'éducation en général et la formation professionnelle en particulier ne cadrent pas toujours avec les attentes du marché du travail. La forte croissance démographique des pays ne permet pas encore de trouver une réponse appropriée à l'emploi des Jeunes. Le chômage des Jeunes est partout un fait préoccupant et le secteur informel un palliatif. Dans un contexte qui s'annonce de forte croissance économique pour le continent, quel avenir pour l'éducation et l'emploi des Jeunes ? Les communications de cette thématique s'articuleront ainsi autour des éléments suivants :

- Genre et chômage des Jeunes : tendances et déterminants ;
- Les modèles et systèmes de formation ;
- L'adéquation formation-emploi et ses déterminants ;
- Les dispositifs d'aide à l'insertion des Jeunes ;
- Les Jeunes et le secteur informel ;
- Les disparités observées entre les filles et les garçons ;
- Les stratégies de mobilité sociale des Jeunes ;
- L'évaluation des politiques de formation-emploi pour les jeunes et la manière dont elles prennent en compte les groupes les plus vulnérables (handicapés, orphelin, filles, filles-mères, pauvres, ...)
- La dimension démographique dans les politiques d'emploi des Jeunes.

### 3. Jeunes et Santé Sexuelle et Reproductive

La Santé Sexuelle et Reproductive (SSR) des Jeunes est particulièrement à haut risques en Afrique dans un contexte de pauvreté ambiante. Elle est d'autant plus préoccupante qu'elle concerne deux groupes sensibles : les adolescentes et adolescents en début de vie sexuelle et les autres jeunes en phase d'exposition au mariage et à la reproduction. Trois faits majeurs méritent une attention particulière en matière de santé sexuelle et reproductive de ce groupe : la pandémie du VIH/Sida, les besoins non satisfaits en santé reproductive en général et en planification familiale en particulier et les avorte-

## VI. NEWS AND EVENTS - INFORMATIONS ET ÉVÉNEMENTS

ments. Bien que la prévalence du VIH/Sida soit en diminution dans nombre de pays africains, la pandémie demeure une préoccupation majeure au sein des Jeunes. Leur sexualité est toujours à hauts risques d'Infections Sexuellement Transmissibles (IST) pendant que la mortalité maternelle parmi les jeunes femmes demeure élevée. Les besoins non satisfaits en matière de Planification Familiale sont particulièrement élevés parmi les jeunes, surtout en ce qui concerne l'Information, l'Education et la Communication (IEC), pendant que l'avortement provoqué est toujours fréquent. Les propositions de cette thématique aborderont les aspects suivants :

- L'évolution (temporelle et intergénérationnelle) du calendrier et de l'intensité de la sexualité des Jeunes et ses déterminants ;
- Les circonstances d'entrée en vie sexuelle dans un contexte de changement social ;
- L'évolution (temporelle et intergénérationnelle) du calendrier et de l'intensité de la fécondité des Jeunes et ses déterminants ;
- Besoins non satisfaits chez les jeunes en matière de Planification Familiale : Evolution et déterminants ;
- Les tendances du recours à l'avortement et ses déterminants ;
- L'évolution des facteurs à risque de mortalité maternelle et ses déterminants ;
- La prise en compte des Jeunes dans les politiques et programme de SSR ;
- L'homosexualité au sein des Jeunes : ampleur, vécu social et conséquences.

### 4. Nuptialité et autonomisation des jeunes : les schémas émergents

Le mariage est une étape cruciale de transition vers l'âge adulte. En Afrique, le mariage demeure une institution importante et le lieu par excellence de la validation sociale de la fécondité. Mais des schémas nouveaux émergent au sein des Jeunes avec un mariage de plus en plus tardif, une cohabitation de plus en plus fréquente et souvent dans le domicile parental. Les propositions de cette thématique documenteront sur :

- Les tendances du calendrier de la primo-nuptialité et ses déterminants ;

- Genre et mariage chez les Jeunes : tendances et déterminants ;
- L'autonomisation économique et résidentielle des Jeunes en union ;
- La cohabitation matrimoniale au sein des Jeunes générations : tendances et déterminants ;
- Les cadres législatifs du mariage et les schémas émergents: quelles réformes pour une meilleure prise en compte des réalités ?

### 5. Rôles et défis des Jeunes dans la promotion du changement social

De par leurs diverses expériences dans les domaines de l'éducation, de la famille, de l'emploi, de la communauté et dans un contexte de mondialisation et de progrès technologique, les Jeunes sont de plus en plus acteurs et promoteurs du changement social. Les communications de ce thème documenteront sur :

- Le rôle des Jeunes dans l'éducation pour le changement de comportement (pairs éducateurs) ;
- Le leadership des jeunes dans la vie politique et la promotion de la démocratie ;
- Le rôle des Jeunes dans la révolution culturelle ;
- Les obstacles et défis relatifs à la promotion du changement social par les Jeunes.

### 6. Vulnérabilité sociale et migrations des Jeunes

Le contexte de précarité et d'insécurité dans lequel vivent les Jeunes est de nature à accroître leur vulnérabilité à l'égard des fléaux sociaux tels que la drogue, la délinquance, l'alcoolisme, le tabagisme, la violence, la criminalité, etc. Ce contexte les pousse également à migrer à l'intérieur des pays où à l'étranger à la recherche des milieux supposés plus favorables avec des conséquences parfois dramatiques. Les communications de ce thème aborderont les aspects suivants :

- Marginalisation ou intégration des Jeunes dans les processus de décision ;
- Les tendances et les déterminants de la fréquence des fléaux sociaux au sein des Jeunes (drogue, la délinquance, l'alcoolisme, le tabagisme et la violence) ;
- Genre et vulnérabilité sociale ;

## VI. NEWS AND EVENTS - INFORMATIONS ET ÉVÉNEMENTS

- L'enrôlement des Jeunes dans les conflits armés : causes et conséquences ;
- Les Jeunes déplacés internes et réfugiés : profil, causes et conséquences ;
- Interrelations entre précarité sociale et migrations des Jeunes ;
- Les migrations internes des Jeunes : causes, trajectoires et conséquences ;
- Les migrations internationales des Jeunes : causes, trajectoires et conséquences.

### II. Participants

Le colloque est organisé dans le cadre de la célébration du quarantième anniversaire de l'IFORD. Il réunira à la fois les chercheurs et les acteurs au développement travaillant sur les questions de population et de développement en Afrique.

### III. Les communications

#### Propositions à soumettre

Les résumés de communication, en une page au maximum, présenteront la problématique, les objectifs, les données et les outils utilisés. Ils devront être transmis au Comité scientifique avant le 30 mai 2012, par courrier électronique (Colloque2012@iford-cm.org). L'évaluation des résumés par le Comité scientifique se fera du 31 mai au 23 juin 2012. Les participants seront informés de la décision du Comité scientifique le 1er juillet 2012 au plus tard.

#### Texte définitif

Les textes des communications retenues devront parvenir par courrier électronique (Colloque2012@iford-cm.org) avant le 6 novembre 2012. Ils seront mis en ligne sur le site web de l'IFORD (www.iford-cm.org) en format PDF. Les textes définitifs devront être de 20 pages maximum (y compris les annexes, les tableaux, cartes, etc.), simple interligne, times 12.

### IV. Langue

Les résumés et les communications complètes pourront être soumis en français ou en anglais. Elles pourront également être présentées en français ou en anglais, avec traduction simultanée.

### V. Calendrier

- Envoi des propositions : avant le 30 mai 2012
- Sélection des communications : 31 mai au 23 juin 2012
- Informations aux auteurs : le 1er juillet 2012
- Envoi des textes définitifs : avant le 6 novembre 2012
- Colloque : du 20 au 23 novembre 2012 à Yaoundé (Cameroun).

Le Comité Scientifique est constitué des représentants de :

- l'IFORD,
- l'Université de Montréal,
- l'Institut de Recherche pour le Développement (IRD),
- le Centre Africain pour la Statistique (CAS) de la Commission Économique des Nations Unies pour l'Afrique (CEA),
- l'Institut Supérieur des Sciences de la Population (ISSP) au Burkina Faso,
- Centre de Formation et de Recherche en matière de Population (CEFOP) au Bénin,
- Centre de Recherche en Démographie et Sociétés (DEMO) de l'Université Catholique de Louvain,
- l'École Nationale Supérieure de Statistique et d'Économie Appliquée (ENSEA) en Côte d'Ivoire,
- le Fonds des Nations Unies pour la Population (UNFPA),
- l'Université de Laval au Canada,
- l'Institut National d'Études Démographiques (INED),
- la Banque Africaine de Développement (BAD)
- l'École Supérieure des Sciences et Techniques de l'Information et de la Communication (ESSTIC) de l'Université de Yaoundé 2
- et la Faculté des Sciences Économiques et de Gestion de l'Université de Yaoundé 2.

## VI. NEWS AND EVENTS - INFORMATIONS ET ÉVÉNEMENTS

## Obituary



**The late Yasin Mossa ( 1958-2012).**

Mr. Yasin Mossa, Dupty Director General of the Central Statistical Agency of Ethiopia (CSA) and a prolific economist; passed away on February 27 2012, in Bangkok, Thailand where he was following medical treatment.

Mr. Yasin was born on June 09, 1959 in Amhara Region in a place called Addet. He completed his elementary education in Addet and his secondary school in Bahirdar. He then joined Addis Ababa University and received his first degree in economics.

His professional life started in the Central Statistical Agency of Ethiopia as a junior Statistician. He effectively executed his responsibilities in different subsequent higher positions that he took. By the time he was promoted to a unit leader and line department head positions in the business statistics section, his potential and proficiency was tested beyond his age and work experience.

Mr. Yasin completed his post graduate education in the London School of Economics of the UK and received Masters degree in Economics with great distinction in 1994.

He served the Agency at various posts and pro-

foundly contributed and enabled the Agency to be well recognized in its statistical activities.

Mr. Yasin Mossa was known for his foresight and vision to bring remarkable changes in the area of statistical activities of his country. He was always designing and implementing new methodologies on data collection, analysis and dissemination so as to provide quality and timely data for the general user and policy makers. This contributed a lot in facilitating the development process of the country.

The late Yasin served his country for the last 30 years with courage and dedication.

While his unexpected death is a shock for the management and staff of his organization, his leadership and contribution leaves a remarkable legacy that will be remembered by all.

Mr. Yasin Mossa is survived by his wife and two children.



## 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	Dr. Mounir Khaled BERRAH	<a href="http://www.ons.dz/">http://www.ons.dz/</a>
Angola	Dr. Camilo Simão Ferreira de Ceita	<a href="http://www.ine.gov.ao">http://www.ine.gov.ao</a>
Benin	Monsieur Alexandre BIAOU	<a href="http://www.insae-bj.org/">http://www.insae-bj.org/</a>
Botswana	Ms. Anna Majelantle	<a href="http://www.cso.gov.bw/">http://www.cso.gov.bw/</a>
Burkina Faso	Monsieur Banza Baya	<a href="http://www.insd.bf">http://www.insd.bf</a>
Burundi	Monsieur Nicolas NDAYISHIMIYE	
Cameroon	Monsieur Joseph TEDOU	<a href="http://www.statistics-cameroon.org/">http://www.statistics-cameroon.org/</a>
Cape Verde	Monsieur Antonio Does Reis DUARTE	<a href="http://www.ine.cv/">http://www.ine.cv/</a>
Comores	Monsieur Mouhidine Kaabi	
Congo	Monsieur Samuel AMBAPOUR KOSSO	<a href="http://www.cnsee.org/">http://www.cnsee.org/</a>
Côte d'Ivoire	Monsieur Ibrahima Ba	<a href="http://www.ins.ci/">http://www.ins.ci/</a>
Djibouti	Monsieur Idriss Ali Soutlan	<a href="http://www.ministere-finances.dj/statist.htm">http://www.ministere-finances.dj/statist.htm</a>
Egypt	Mr. Abo bakar Mahmoud El-Gendy	<a href="http://www.capmas.gov.eg/">http://www.capmas.gov.eg/</a>
Eritrea	Mr. Ainom Berhane	
Ethiopia	Ms. Samia Zekaria	<a href="http://www.csa.gov.et/">http://www.csa.gov.et/</a>
Gabon	Monsieur Francis Thierry TIWINOT	<a href="http://www.stat-gabon.com">http://www.stat-gabon.com</a>
Gambia, The	Mr. Alieu S.M. N'dow	<a href="http://www.gambia.gm/Statistics/Statistics.htm">http://www.gambia.gm/Statistics/Statistics.htm</a>
Ghana	Dr. Philomena Nyarko	<a href="http://www.statsghana.gov.gh/">http://www.statsghana.gov.gh/</a>
Guinée	Monsieur Oumar DIALLO	<a href="http://www.stat-guinee.org/">http://www.stat-guinee.org/</a>
Guinée Equatoriale	Monsieur Luis ONDO OBONO	<a href="http://www.dgecnstat-ge.org/">http://www.dgecnstat-ge.org/</a>
Guinée-Bissau	Monsieur Carlos MENDES DA COSTA	<a href="http://www.stat-guineebissau.com/">http://www.stat-guineebissau.com/</a>
Kenya	Mr. Anthony K. M. KILELE	<a href="http://www.knbs.or.ke/">http://www.knbs.or.ke/</a>
Lesotho	Ms. Liengoane Mothoeweso LEFOSA	<a href="http://www.bos.gov.ls/">http://www.bos.gov.ls/</a>
Liberia	Dr. Edward T. LIBERTY	<a href="http://www.lisgis.org/">http://www.lisgis.org/</a>
Libya	Mr. Salem ABU-AISHA	
Madagascar	Monsieur Paul Gérard RAVELOMANANTSOA	<a href="http://www.instat.mg/">http://www.instat.mg/</a>
Malawi	Mr. Charles MACHINJILI	<a href="http://www.nso.malawi.net/">http://www.nso.malawi.net/</a>
Mali	Monsieur Seydou Moussa TRAORE	<a href="http://www.dnsi.gov.ml/">http://www.dnsi.gov.ml/</a>
Maroc	Monsieur Mohamed TAAMOUTI	<a href="http://www.hcp.ma/">http://www.hcp.ma/</a>
Mauritania	Monsieur Mohamed El Moctar Ould Ahmed Sidi	<a href="http://www.ons.mr/">http://www.ons.mr/</a>
Mauritius	Ms. Li Fa Cheung Kai Suet	<a href="http://www.gov.mu/portal/site/cso">http://www.gov.mu/portal/site/cso</a>
Mozambique	Mr. João Dias LOUREIRO	<a href="http://www.ine.gov.mz/">http://www.ine.gov.mz/</a>
Namibia	Mr. Sylvester Mbangu	<a href="http://www.npc.gov.na/cbs/index.htm">http://www.npc.gov.na/cbs/index.htm</a>
Niger	Monsieur Djibo SAIDOU	<a href="http://www.stat-niger.org/">http://www.stat-niger.org/</a>
Nigeria	Dr. Yemi Kale	<a href="http://www.nigerianstat.gov.ng/index.php">http://www.nigerianstat.gov.ng/index.php</a>
République centrafricaine	Monsieur Serg Matchinide	<a href="http://www.stat-centrafrique.com/">http://www.stat-centrafrique.com/</a>
République Démocratique du Congo	Prof. Grégoire KANKWANDA Ebulelang	
Rwanda	Mr. Murangwa Yusuf	<a href="http://www.statistics.gov.rw/">http://www.statistics.gov.rw/</a>
Sao Tomé-et-Principe	Madame Elsa Maria da Costa CARDOSO CASSANDRA	<a href="http://www.ine.st/index.html">http://www.ine.st/index.html</a>
Senegal	Monsieur Babakar FALL	<a href="http://www.ansd.sn/">http://www.ansd.sn/</a>
Seychelles	Ms. Laura Marie-Therese Ahtime	<a href="http://www.nsb.gov.sc">http://www.nsb.gov.sc</a>
Sierra Leone	Mr. Mohamed King Koroma	<a href="http://www.statistics.sl/">http://www.statistics.sl/</a>
Somalia	Mr. Nur Ahmed WEHELIYE	
South Africa	Mr. Pali Lehohla	<a href="http://www.statssa.gov.za/">http://www.statssa.gov.za/</a>
Southern Sudan	Mr. Isaiah Chol	<a href="http://www.ssnbs.org">http://www.ssnbs.org</a>
Sudan	Dr. Yassin Haj Abdeen	<a href="http://cbs.gov.sd/">http://cbs.gov.sd/</a>
Swaziland	Mr. Amos Zwane	<a href="http://www.gov.sz/default.aspx?pid=109&amp;stepid=1&amp;oid=2805">http://www.gov.sz/default.aspx?pid=109&amp;stepid=1&amp;oid=2805</a>
Tchad	Monsieur Ousman Abdoulaye HAGGAR	<a href="http://www.inseed-tchad.org">http://www.inseed-tchad.org</a>
Togo	Monsieur Kokou Yao N'GUESSAN	<a href="http://www.stat-togo.org/">http://www.stat-togo.org/</a>
Tunisie	M. Slaheddine Saidi	<a href="http://www.ins.nat.tn/">http://www.ins.nat.tn/</a>
Uganda	Mr. John Baptist MALE-MUKASA	<a href="http://www.ubos.org/">http://www.ubos.org/</a>
United Republic of Tanzania	Ms. Albina Andrew CHUWA	<a href="http://www.nbs.go.tz/">http://www.nbs.go.tz/</a>
Zambia	Mr. John Kalumbi	<a href="http://www.zamstats.gov.zm/">http://www.zamstats.gov.zm/</a>
Zimbabwe	Mr Mutasa Dzinotizei	<a href="http://www.zimstat.co.zw/html/about.html">http://www.zimstat.co.zw/html/about.html</a>



ACS appreciates being kept updated about changes in the leadership of NSOs / Le CAS apprécierait d'être tenu informé 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
Botswana	Botswana Statistical Association (BOSA)	Ms. Anna Majelantle
Burkina Faso	Association des Statisticiens et Démographes du Burkina Faso	M. Some Nibene Habib
Cameroon	Association des Statisticiens du Cameroun	Mr. Isaac NJIEMOUN
Congo	Association des Statisticiens	Mr. Bolide Ntumba
Democratic Republic of the Congo	Association des Statisticiens de la République Démocratique du Congo (ASTACO)	Prof. Alexis Lukaku Nzinga
Equatorial Guinea	Association des Statisticiens	Ms. Angeles Ngongolo
Ethiopia	Ethiopian Statistical Association (ESA)	Mr. Ayele Menbere Tekleab
Gabon	Association des Statisticiens du Gabon	Mr. Jean Nestor NGUEMA
Ghana	Ghana Statistical Association	Dr. Philomena Efua Nyarko
Kenya	Kenya Statistical Society	Dr. Leo Odongo
Madagascar	Association Malagasy des Ingénieur de la Statistique	Eric Jean Michel Rakotomanana
Malawi	Statistical Association	Dr. Tobias Chirwa
Mali	Association Malienne de Statistique (AMSTAT)	Aboumé Diane TOURE
Mauritania	Association Des Statisticiens de Mauritanie (ASM)	Monsieur Mamadou Cissoko
Morocco	Association Marocaine des Ingénieurs Statisticiens (A.M.I.S)	Abdelilah Zerrou
Niger	Association des Statisticiens et Démographes du Niger	Mr. Alichina Idrissa Kourguéni
Nigeria	Nigerian Statistical Association (NSA)	Mr. Boniface Oseloka Amobi
Senegal	Association Sénégalaise pour la Statistique (ASTAT)	Amamdon Talla Gueye
South Africa	South African Statistical Association (SASA)	Dr. P Debba (Pravesh)
Tanzania	Tanzania Statistical Association	Mr. Peter C.T. Mayeye
Togo	Association des Statisticien et Démographes	Mr. KPONTON Anani Théodore
Tunisia	The Tunisian Association of Statistics and its Applications (TASA)	Professor Mohamed Limam
Uganda	Uganda Statistical Society	Dr. Lubaale Yovani A Moses
Zimbabwe	Zimbabwe Statistical Association (ZIMSA)	Dr. Gibson Mandishona

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

Centre	Location	Contact person
Ecole Nationale Supérieure de Statistique et d'Economie Appliquée (ENSSEA)	Algerie	Pr. Ahmed ZAKANE, Directeur
University of Botswana	Botswana	Prof. Ntonghanwah Forcheh
Institut Sous-régional de Statistique et d'Economie Appliquée (ISSEA)	Cameroon	M. Leoncio Feliciano Esono Nze Oyana
Institut de Formation et de Recherche Démographiques (IFORD)	Cameroon	Prof. ANNAN YAO Elizabeth
Ecole Nationale Supérieure de Statistique et d'Economie Appliquée (ENSEA)	Cote D'Ivoire	M. Koffi NGUESSAN
Cairo Demographic Centre (CDC)	Egypt	Prof. Fadia Mohamed Abd El-Salam
Institute of Statistics, Cairo University	Egypt	Prof. Abdelghany Mohamed
Regional Institute for Population Studies	Ghana	Stephen Owusu Kwankye
Institut National de Statistiques et d'Economie Appliquée (INSEA)	Morocco	Abdelaziz MAALMI
Universidade Eduardo Mondlane - Departamento de Matemática e informática	Mozambique	João Moreno
Escola Nacional de Estatística	Mozambique	Leonette Ester Luiselsa Mabjaia
University of Ibadan Department of Statistics,	Nigeria	Dr. Olusanya E. Olubusoye
National University of Rwanda, Faculty of Economics and Management,	Rwanda	Prof. Rama B. Rao
École Nationale Statistique et d'Analyse Economique (ENSAE-Sénégal)	Senegal	M. Bocar TOURE
ISibalo Institute	South Africa	Dr Mbulaheni Nthangeni
African Institute for Mathematical Sciences (AIMS)	South Africa	Prof Hahne
Eastern Africa Statistical Training Centre	Tanzania	Mr. Michael Sindato
Université de Lomé	Togo	Dr. Gneyou
Ecole Supérieure de la Statistique et de l'Analyse de l'Information (ESSAI)	Tunisie	Abderrahman TOUATI
College of Business and Management Sciences (CBMS), MAKERERE UNIVERSITY	Uganda	Mrs. Agnes N. Ssekiboobo

ACS appreciates being 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.

## VI. NEWS AND EVENTS - INFORMATIONS ET ÉVÉNEMENTS

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

Office	Location	Contact person
Southern African Development Community (SADC)	Gaborone, Botswana	Dr. Tomaz Augusto Salomao
Union économique et monétaire ouest africaine (UEMOA)	Burkina Faso	Mr. Soumaila Cisse
Communauté Economique et Monétaire de l'Afrique Centrale (CEMAC)	Bangui - République Centrafricaine	Mr. Hassan Bakhit Adoum
Communauté Economique des Etats de l'Afrique Centrale (CEEAC)	Libreville, Gabon	M. Roger TCHOUNGUI
West African Monetary Institute	Accra, Ghana	Dr. M. O. Ojo
Union du Maghreb Arabe (UMA)	Rabat, Morocco	Mr. Jamel BOUJDARIA
Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS)	Abuja – Nigeria	Mr. Mahamadou Yahaya
East African Community (EAC)	Arusha, TANZANIA	Hon. Nuwe Amanyang-MUSHEGA
Common Market for Eastern & Southern Africa (COMESA)	Lusaka, Zambia	Mr. Anthony Walakira


**Upcoming Events / Evénements à venir  
(April 1 - June 30 2012)**

Date	Event / Evénement	Organisers / Organismes	Venue
Apr-12	EGM on National Accounts	ECA	TBD
May-12	Expert Group Meeting on Implementation Guide for Vital Statistics	ECA	TBD
May-12	Workshop on the Development of Environment Statistics in Africa	ECA	TBD
May-12	Workshop on the implementation of SNA 2008	ECA	TBD
Jun-12	EGM on Major Statistical Data Management Softwares	ECA	TBD
Jun-12	EGM on Production and use of Gender Statistics	ECA	TBD
Jun-12	Expert Group Meeting on Data Management	ECA	TBD
Jun-12	Expert Group Meeting on the Development of Environment Statistics in Africa	ECA	TBD
Jun-12	Workshop on Statistical Training	ECA	TBD

**Other Events/Autres événements**

Date	Event/ Evénement	Organisers / Organismes	Location
3-7 September 2012	Second Conference of Ministers Responsible for Civil Registration and Vital Statistics	ECA, Stats SA, AfDB,	Durban, South Africa
19-21 April 2012	African Conference on Measuring and Fostering the Progress of Societies	OECD, HCP	Rabat, MOROCCO



## 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>



## VI. NEWS AND EVENTS - INFORMATIONS ET ÉVÉNEMENTS

## 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](mailto: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](mailto: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 extérieure 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>.

