



SPECIAL FOCUS/ATTENTION PARTICU-  
LIÈRE:

- Africa Symposium on Statistical Development / Symposium africain pour le Développement de la Statistique p4.
- Featured NSO: Sudan / Profil de l'INS Soudan: p50



Her Excellency the Minister of International Cooperation Mrs. Fayza Abul Naga of Egypt opened the sixth Africa Symposium on Statistical Development held in Cairo, Egypt 31 October - 2 November 2010 /Son Excellence le ministre de la Coopération internationale Mme Fayza Naga Abdul de l'Egypte a ouvert le sixième réunion du Symposium africain pour le développement de la statistique tenue au Caire en Egypte, 31 Octobre - 2 novembre 2010.

# African Statistical Newsletter

## Bulletin d'information statistique

Volume 4 Issue  
Numéro

4

December  
Décembre

2010

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**« Quand nous luttons contre l’informalité, nous réduisons la pauvreté. Nous devons nous rappeler que l’informalité c’est « l’armée de réserve » dont Marx parlait, c’est aussi « l’offre illimitée de travail » que nous trouvons dans le modèle d’Arthur Lewis. Quand nous proposons des politiques de réduction des emplois non décents, nous devons admettre que les gens préfèrent être dans l’informel pour éviter les surcoûts du formel ».**

**Pr. François Bourguignon, Directeur de l’Ecole d’Economie de Paris (mai 2010)**

**“When we are fighting against informality, we are reducing poverty. We have to remember that basically, informality is the “reserve army” that we find in Marx and the “unlimited supply of labour” that we find in Arthur Lewis’ model. When we propose policies that would reduce non decent jobs, we have to understand that people prefer to be informal to avoid extra costs of being formal”.**

**Pr. François Bourguignon, Director of Paris School of Economics (May 2010)**

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

### Esteemed readers,

From 31 October to 2 November 2010, the historic city of Cairo vibrated to the rhythms of the Sixth Africa Symposium on Statistical Development (ASSD). One would not be surprised to see the series of symposia under the theme of Population and Housing Censuses (PHC) culminating in Cairo: this is a city that has witnessed a long standing tradition of census taking throughout centuries.

It is to be recalled that since the seminal gathering in Cape Town, South Africa in 2006, considering that one of the most important assets of a country is its human capital and in view of the limited participation of African countries in previous rounds of PHC, participants resolved to dedicate the first series of symposia to the participation of African countries in the 2010 round of PHC which runs from 2005 to 2014. As we gathered in Cairo, under the Pharaohs' eyes, more than 23 African countries have already conducted their censuses since the beginning of the current round and with commitments secured through the symposia, we are geared to have all African countries participating in the 2010 round with the exception of Somalia. This is a result of, among others, of advocacy and support to countries at different stages of census-taking, provision of manuals and handbooks to countries for proper census-taking, and most importantly, exchange of best practices among African member States. The increased participation notwithstanding, there are still a number of problematic areas that need to be addressed such as timely release of census results, improved availability of microdata, and the use of Information and Communication Technologies in census-taking. To address these challenges and for many other reasons, we might consider having continuous discussions on census issues in the years to come. Nevertheless, the six symposia held since Cape Town have covered many of the issues that needed impetus in order to propel Africa on the scene of successful census



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

### Honorables lecteurs,

Du 31 octobre au 2 novembre 2010, la ville historique du Caire a vibré au rythme du sixième Symposium africain sur le développement de la statistique (SADS). Il n'est pas surprenant de voir la série des symposiums sur les recensements de la population et de l'habitat (RGPH) culminer au Caire : il s'agit en effet d'une ville qui a connu une longue tradition de recensements généraux tout au long des siècles

Il convient de rappeler que, depuis le symposium du Cap, en Afrique du Sud en 2006, compte tenu du fait que le capital humain d'un pays est considéré comme l'un des plus importants de ses actifs et vue la participation limitée des pays africains dans les précédents cycles de RGPH, les participants ont décidé de consacrer la première série de symposiums à la participation des pays africains au cycle 2010 des RGPH qui va de 2005 à 2014. Alors que nous étions réunis au Caire, sous les yeux des pharaons, plus de 23 pays africains ont annoncé avoir mené leur recensement depuis le début du cycle en cours ; en tenant compte des engagements pris durant le symposium, nous sommes bien positionnés pour une participation de tous les pays africains au cycle 2010 des RGPH, à l'exception de la Somalie. Il s'agit là du résultat des actions de sensibilisation et de soutien aux pays aux différents stades du recensement, de la fourniture de manuels et de guides pour la bonne conduite des recensements, et surtout, des échanges de bonnes pratiques entre les États membres africains. Malgré cette participation accrue, il reste un certain nombre de problèmes qui doivent être abordés tels que la publication en temps opportun des résultats du recensement, la disponibilité améliorée des micro-données et l'utilisation des technologies de l'information et de la communication dans la conduite des recensements. Pour relever ces défis, nous devrions continuer nos discussions sur les questions du recensement dans les années à venir. Il n'en reste pas moins que les six symposiums tenus depuis le Cap ont déjà couvert un grand nombre de ces questions, qui méritent

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

taking.

While population and housing censuses are still the main sources of information on the population of a country and its characteristics, it is worth noting that they only take place every ten years in line with the recommendations of the United Nations. During inter-censal periods, countries are still striving to use census benchmarks and demographic techniques to derive key demographic indicators. In ideal circumstances, the derivation of the latter heavily relies on accurate data on fertility, mortality, and causes of death that should primarily be generated from civil registration and vital statistics (CRVS) systems. CRVS systems play a critical role in effective implementation of public administration services. They are also the ingredients for the administration of efficient public health as well as education systems and other public delivery services. Moreover, they are a source of official and legal evidence that is needed to safeguard the rights and privileges of citizens as provided in national constitutions, international human rights treaties, conventions and declarations. In light of the above, it is evident that PHC and civil registration are complementary. Now that the census agenda seems to be anchored in African countries' statistical development efforts, participants at the sixth ASSD resolved to dedicate the next series of symposia to discussions on issues pertaining to CRVS building on the momentum offered by the successful conclusion of the first conference of African Ministers in Charge of Civil Registration that was held in August 2010 in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. This issue of the Newsletter covers substantively the sixth ASSD and related side events including the 2011 ICP-Africa Board meeting, the African Statistical Coordination Committee (ASCC) meeting, the meeting of National Statistical Associations, and the meeting of the African Group on Statistical Training (AGROST).

Since the 20th of October 2010, African countries have joined the rest of the world in celebrating World Statistics Day in response to the United Nations General Assembly decision to commemorate that day under the theme: "Celebrating the Many Achievements of Statistics" and the core values of professionalism, integrity and service. A number of scheduled national activities were held throughout the continent to show-case statistical products and services, as well as raising public awareness on the achievements we have made across the years. These activities culminated in the celebration of the African Statistics Day (ASD) on November 18 following an agreement made by African countries during the Statistical Commission for Africa (StatCom – Africa) at its second session held in Addis Ababa earlier this year. You will have the opportunity to learn how these events were celebrated in a number of

taient d'être résolues afin de propulser l'Afrique sur la scène de la conduite recensements avec succès.

Alors que les recensements de la population et de l'habitat sont encore les principales sources d'information sur la population d'un pays et ses caractéristiques, il est à noter qu'ils n'ont lieu que tous les dix ans, conformément aux recommandations de l'Organisation des Nations Unies. Durant les périodes intercensitaires, les pays s'efforcent tant bien que mal d'utiliser les repères du recensement et les techniques démographiques pour en tirer les principaux indicateurs de population. Dans des circonstances idéales, ces indicateurs sur la fécondité, la mortalité et les causes de décès devraient provenir des données produites par les systèmes d'enregistrement et de statistiques des faits d'état civil. Ces systèmes jouent un rôle essentiel dans la mise en œuvre effective des services de l'administration publique. Ils sont aussi les ingrédients d'une administration efficace de santé publique, des systèmes d'éducation et d'autres services d'administration publique. En outre, ils constituent une source de données officielles et légales nécessaire pour protéger les droits et les privilèges des citoyens ainsi que prévu dans les constitutions nationales, les traités internationaux relatifs aux droits de l'homme, les conventions et les déclarations. À la lumière de ce qui précède, il est évident que les RGPH et les systèmes d'état civil sont complémentaires. Maintenant que les recensements de population semblent être ancrés dans les efforts de développement statistique des pays africains, les participants au sixième SADS ont décidé de consacrer la prochaine série de symposiums aux questions touchant les systèmes d'état civil, s'appuyant sur l'élan offert par l'organisation de la première Conférence des ministres africains en charge de l'enregistrement des faits d'état civil qui s'est tenue en août 2010 à Addis-Abeba, en Éthiopie. Ainsi, ce numéro du Bulletin d'information statistique couvre le sixième SADS et ses manifestations connexes, y compris la réunion du PCI-Afrique de 2011, la réunion du Comité africain de coordination statistique (CACS), la réunion des associations nationales de statistique et la réunion du Groupe africain sur la formation statistique (AGROST).

Depuis le 20 octobre 2010, les pays africains ont rejoint le reste du monde pour célébrer la Journée mondiale de la statistique en réponse à la décision de l'Assemblée générale des Nations Unies sous le thème: « Célébrer les nombreux accomplissements statistiques » et les valeurs essentielles de professionnalisme, d'intégrité et de service. Un certain nombre d'activités nationales régulières ont eu lieu sur tout le continent - vitrine des services et produits statistiques – afin de sensibiliser le public sur les réalisations des dernières années. Ces activités ont culminé en la célébration de la Journée africaine de la statistique (JAS) le 18 novembre, suite à l'accord conclu par les pays africains au cours de la deuxième session de la Commission statistique pour l'Afrique (StatCom – Afrique), tenue à Addis-Abeba, en janvier 2010. Vous pourrez découvrir comment ces événements ont été célébrés dans un certain nombre de pays africains en feuilletant la présente édition du

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African countries in this edition of the Newsletter.

From 13 to 15 October 2010, Africa was honored to host the Fifth International Conference on Agricultural Statistics (ICAS-V) organized in Kampala, Uganda. More than three hundred experts around the world attended the Conference under the theme "Integrating Agriculture into National Statistical Systems". The meeting aimed, inter alia, at reviewing the Global Strategy for Improving Agricultural and Rural Statistics with special emphasis on the African Implementation Plan prepared under the auspices of the ASSC. This meeting is well covered here.

As usual there are a wealth of statistical capacity building activities going on across the continent as captured through a number of interesting articles including the Workshop on Statistical Reforms and NSDS in Zimbabwe; National Accounts and the analysis of macroeconomic aggregates; Global Strategy for Improving Agricultural and Rural Statistics; Young African Statisticians; Expert Group Meeting on MDGs; Climate Change Measurement; African Integrated Census Microdata; Expert Group Meeting on Harmonization of National Accounts; just to name a few.

The featured National Statistical Office (NSO) for this edition is the Central Bureau of Statistics of Sudan. 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.



Bulletin.

Du 13 au 15 octobre 2010, l'Afrique a été honorée d'accueillir la cinquième Conférence internationale sur les statistiques agricoles (ICAS-V) organisé à Kampala, en Ouganda. Plus de trois cents experts venus de partout dans le monde ont assisté à la Conférence sur le thème « Intégration de l'agriculture dans les systèmes statistiques nationaux ». La réunion visait, notamment, à examiner la stratégie mondiale d'amélioration des statistiques agricoles et rurales en mettant l'accent sur le plan africain de mise en œuvre, préparé sous l'égide du CACS. Cette réunion est largement couverte dans la présente édition du Bulletin.

Comme d'habitude, la multitude d'activités de renforcement des capacités statistiques qui se sont déroulées sur tout le continent est reflétée dans un certain nombre d'articles intéressants, dont : le séminaire sur les statistiques et les réformes des SNDS au Zimbabwe; celui sur les comptes nationaux et l'analyse des agrégats macro-économiques ; celui sur la stratégie globale d'amélioration des statistiques agricoles ; celui avec les jeunes Statisticiens; la réunion du Groupe d'experts sur les OMD; celui sur la mesure des changements climatiques; sur les micro données intégrées des recensements; la réunion du Groupe d'experts sur l'harmonisation des comptes Nationaux, etc.

L'institut national de la Statistique (INS) mis en vedette dans cette édition est celui du Soudan. Vous trouverez le profil contenant des informations utiles sur l'INS de ce pays dans ce numéro. Nous continuons à encourager la Communauté statistique en Afrique et à l'extérieur du continent à nous envoyer des articles et toute information d'intérêt sur le développement de la statistique du continent pour publication dans le Bulletin. Les lecteurs et contributeurs peuvent également nous envoyer leurs réactions et commentaires sur les documents déjà publiés.

Enfin, on trouvera à la fin du Bulletin, les détails sur notre ligne éditoriale, qui fournit des conseils sur la façon de préparer et de soumettre un article pour les publications ultérieures.



Seasons  
Greetings



Meilleurs  
Voeux

## The 6<sup>th</sup> Africa Symposium for Statistical Development: Executive Report

### Background

The Africa Symposia on Statistical Development (ASSD) provides a platform for all African statistics agencies and statisticians to work together in building the requisite capacity for Africa to produce and utilize data and information necessary for evidence-based decision-making.

It all started in Yaoundé, Cameroon in November 2005 when African countries mandated South Africa to host them to discuss the 2010 censuses and to come up with an African position and contribution into the Principles and Recommendations of the 2010 World Programme on Population and Housing Censuses (RPHCs). At the advent of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), Africa's contribution to global dialogue on revisions and recommendations made to the 2010 round of population and housing censuses and the role that population and housing censuses play as the source of the necessary underlying data, is crucial.

In close consultation with the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA) and the United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD), the first ASSD conference was held in Cape Town, South Africa titled the '2006 Africa Symposium on Statistical Development: The 2010 Round of Population & Housing Censuses'. The African Development Bank (AfDB), African Union Commission and other partners are making significant contributions in the advancement of the ASSD course.

Aimed at mobilising all of Africa to take statistics seriously, the ASSD is held annually and has outlined for itself a 53-year journey that will see the symposia traverse 53 African countries in the period. In addition to the inaugural ASSD held in Cape Town in 2006; to date five more conferences have been successfully held in Kigali (Rwanda), Accra (Ghana), Luanda (Angola), Dakar (Senegal) and recently in Cairo (Egypt).

The ASSD has increased the ability of statistical practitioners to work together and embrace an Afro-centric approach to statistical development characterized by such frameworks as the Reference Regional Strategic Framework for the development of statistics in Africa, the African Charter on Statistics, and so forth. Almost all the African countries bar Somalia have conducted or are planning to undertake censuses in the 2010 Round of Population and

Housing Censuses (RPHC). Through the ASSD, it has been possible to provide support to countries emerging out of conflict to enable them to undertake censuses and the fourth ASSD in Angola has given birth to an African Census Peer Support Mechanism intended to guide and manage an Africa-wide framework of properly coordinated actions to support countries undertaking censuses with particular emphasis on fragile states.

### Introduction

The 6th ASSD attracted about 350 participants with interest in statistics from across the globe. This report provides an executive summary of proceedings, deliberations, decisions taken at the 6th ASSD held in Cairo from 31 October to 2 November 2010 and follows the structure of the scientific programme of the symposium.

Participants at the 6th ASSD represented a broad spectrum of players from National Statistics Offices, Pan-African institutions, international partners, ISIBalo Young African Statisticians, Organs of State and Development Agencies.

### Opening Messages

The messages delivered by the main speakers of the symposium such as the Prime Minister of Egypt, the chairperson of the ASSD, CAPMAS President, representatives of the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa, the African Development Bank and the African Union Commission (AUC) echoed the importance of the ASSD as a statistical collaboration forum of the continent, its achievements and areas of improvement.

The main speaker applauded the ASSD and saw its activities as a reflection of the countries' recognition of the importance of statistics and their keenness to work collaboratively. The timeliness of celebrating the many achievements of official statistics during World Statistics Day and Africa's ability to scale up its commitment and ability to double its performance in undertaking the population and housing censuses in the 2010 RPHC's compared to the 2000 round were commended. While noting the achievements of the ASSD since Cape Town in the pursuit of the mandate to ensure that all countries undertook a census in the 2010 RPHC and the need to continue monitoring of same, the speakers were in one accord that a shift in focus to the strengthening of Civil Registration and Vital Statistics (CRVS) was necessary. There was also an emphasis on the importance of the National Strategies for the Development of Statistics in the quest for a viable African Statistics System (ASS). The African Charter on Statistics should provide a framework that will minimize overlaps and to effectively



implement the charter the Strategy on the Harmonisation of Statistics (SHaSA) has been developed.

### **Overview of Progress Made on the ASSD Journey and Pertinent Matters**

The ASSD Secretariat tabled a report that focused on progress made in the implementation of resolutions and recommendations arising out of the previous five symposia. 11 out of 16 resolutions were implemented partly or wholly. However, the following still need further attention:

#### **Resolution 2 (c) and (d)**

- Collective acquisition of census equipment by regional organizations
- Countries documenting statistical processes, coordinated by regional organization

#### **Resolution 3**

- Joining efforts by AfDB and UNFPA

#### **Resolution 5**

- Countries' strategies on collective bargaining mechanism with suppliers

#### **Resolution 7**

- Task team on timely release of census data in support of NSS initiatives

#### **Resolution 13**

- Lobby groups to promote the Goree Declaration

It was also agreed that National Statistical Associations in Africa have to be rejuvenated and

an African Statistical Association formed to help deal with the unprecedented increase in demand for statistics; challenges of statistical development in Africa as well as organizational and technical challenges. The association will be best suited to publish the African Statistical Journal. An African Statistical Association Interim Committee was set up during a side meeting and constituted Tunisia as President, South Africa as Vice-President, Uganda as Secretary, Mali as Treasurer, Egypt, Mozambique and Nigeria as committee members.

### **Ministerial Conference Report on Civil Registration and Vital Statistics Systems (CRVS)**

The ECA gave a report on the Ministerial Conference Report on Civil Registration and Vital Statistics Systems (CRVS)

held in Addis Ababa in the month of August 2010. The report highlighted the Ministerial Statement drawn from the conference with the theme '*Towards Improved Civil Status Information for Efficient Public Administration and Generation of Vital Statistics for National Development and MDGs Monitoring in Africa*'. The statement advocated the importance of CRVS as there is a lack of adequate, viable and complete systems in many African countries and made a call to ECA, AfDB, AUC and partners to support efforts in capacity building and evaluation of national CRVS. The participants to the 6th ASSD agreed that the ASSD as a statistics development platform must henceforth prioritise mobilization of Africa to improve CRVS.

### **Health Statistics and Information, World Health Organization**

It was reported that monitoring of vital events is critical for monitoring in the health sector. Country commitment and leadership can take forward the development of CRVS systems. Health Metrics Network is committed to mobilizing global partners and work with countries to catalyze policy changes. Again the ASSD was cited as critical instrument for taking forward the process in Africa.

### **Census Data Evaluation**

All countries that presented on Census Data Evaluation concurred that census evaluation is crucial and should be part of census core planning. Post Enumeration Survey (PES) is important to investigate the coverage of the census and also to identify types and sources of error in order to assist the planning of future censuses. It was proposed that the statistical training institutions should incorporate PES training in their curriculum. Another proposal made was a need to engage well-trained, experienced fieldworkers who are not involved in the main census fieldwork to undertake PES.

### **Socio-economic Characteristics of the Population**

All presentations emphasized the importance of population and housing censuses as the major source of data that could be used to develop the socio-economic indicators at various geographic levels.

### **Geographic Distribution of Population**

Presentations from Senegal and Cameroon noted that the population is mainly concentrated in the urban areas compared to the remote rural areas due to economic opportunities found in the urban areas. This information is crucial to policy makers to tackle development issues.

## I. AFRICA SYMPOSIUM ON STATISTICAL DEVELOPMENT - SYMPOSIUM AFRICAIN POUR LE DÉVELOPPEMENT DE LA STATISTIQUE

### Internal and International Migration

The main focus of the country presentations was on the challenges posed by migration and they also touched on the policies and legal frameworks that pertain to migration. Both Zimbabwe and Ghana indicated that there is a progressive increase in emigration in their countries especially of the highly skilled people in the fields of health and education. The brain-drain does not augur well for these countries. Countries were encouraged to formulate migration policies and frameworks that will deal with the challenges of migration.

### Labour Force Levels and Trends

The presentations highlighted that there is awareness of political and social factors on gender discrimination and that there is a need to improve the socio-economic status of women through better representation in the higher positions at the work place.

### Population Ageing

It was deliberated that population ageing is an international phenomenon and with time it will affect all countries as they develop. Policy-makers should draw their attention to this matter and plan ahead.

### Population Projections by Age and Sex

Knowledge of age and sex composition of the population at any point in time is fundamental to the projection of the population. Interaction with major stakeholders is a necessary part of work so that confidence is built in the whole process

### Characteristics of People with Disabilities

The Census questionnaire needs improvement when it comes to the questions that seek to measure population disabilities. The questions lacked clarity and missed out some people with disabilities. There is a marked variance in response when comparing questionnaires that directly ask people if they are disabled or not to those that are incorporated in the Washington short questions on disability. It was agreed that questions on disability should be in line with the Washington Group Module as they elicit a clear picture of population disabilities.

### Census in Post-conflict Countries

Post-conflict countries need to develop a Census Framework that will guide them on how to conduct a census. Technical

and financial support on census-taking should be provided. Strategies and methodologies need to be in place to avoid or minimize the undercount. It was resolved that peer support should be proactively given to countries in conflict and to those that are emerging out of conflict.

(Courtesy of Statistics South Africa: <http://www.statssa.gov.za>)



### The 6<sup>th</sup> Africa Symposium for Statistical Development

Omar Abbas, Egypt

The Africa symposium for Statistical Development is an annual symposium not only at African level, but also at sub-regional and international levels. The Symposia have been giving special attention to the cycle of the Census Population. Thus, they cover the various stages of census conduct at the African countries. The 6th Africa Symposium for Statistical Development was held in Cairo, Egypt from 31 October – 2 November 2010 at Intercontinental Hotel – City Stars) which addressed the last stage of Census conduct “Data Analysis and Use in the 2010 Round of Population and Housing Censuses”.

In order to achieve good and integrated census conduct the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) with the support of the Friends of ECA had organized several Africa symposia for Statistical Development since 2006:

1. The first African symposium for Statistical Development in 2006, Cape Town - South Africa.
2. The second Africa symposium for Statistical Development in 2007, Kigali – Rwanda.
3. The third Africa symposium for Statistical Development early in 2008, Accra- Ghana.
4. The fourth Africa symposium for Statistical Development in 2009, Luanda – Angola.
5. The fifth Africa symposium for Statistical Development in 2009, Dakar – Senegal.
6. The sixth Africa symposium for Statistical Development in 2010, Cairo – Egypt.

Side meetings were held along with the 6th Africa Sympo-

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sium on Statistical Development 2010 in Cairo to support statistical capacity building in the African continent such as:

1. First ICP - Africa Governing Board Meeting.
2. First meeting of African National Statistical Associations.
3. African Group for Statistical Training Centers (AGROST).

**The 6th Africa Symposium on Statistical Development has discussed the following Topics among others:**

1. The ACP observatory on migration; by Roberto PITEA
2. Progress since Dakar; by Risenga Maluleke, DDG Statistics South Africa
3. The African Professional Statistical Association; by African Development Bank Group
4. Briefing on the First Conference of African Ministers Responsible for Civil Registration; by Dimitri Sanga
5. Civil and Vital registration Systems; by Ties Boerma, Central Statistical Office, Zambia
6. Some Examples of how to use Population Census Data; by Dr. Laila Nawar (PHD)
7. The International Comparison Program (ICP 2011); by Michel Mouyelo-Katoula
8. Effects of Rapid Population Growth on Socio- Economic Sectors in Uganda; by Maina Susan Njoki
9. Census Data Evaluation; Malawi and Nigeria
10. Social Economical Characteristics of Population; by Dr. Harouna Soumana, Niger
11. Population Projections by Age and Sex of Egypt; by Prof. Mohamed Naguib
12. The Repartition the Spatial Population in Cameroon; by Paul Roger Libite .
13. The Repartition the Spatial Population in Senegal.
14. Gender Wage Differentials in Cameroon Labor Market; by Nguetse Tegoum .
15. The Labor Forces Trends and the Employment Surveys in Tunisia; by Nizar Ata.

16. Labor Force Levels and Trends; by Pali Lehohla – South Africa
17. Population Projection in Mozambique; by Xadrique Maunze
18. African Integrated Census Micro Data; by Patricia Kelly Hall
19. The 2007 Population and Housing Census Key Findings.
20. Measuring MDGs using Census Data: The Sudan Experience
21. Collection of Millennium Development Goals Indicators and Measures for Continued Improvement of Data Quality and Dissemination in Rwanda; by Mrs. Boneza Angelique.
22. African Integrated Census Micro data (AICMD) by: United Nation Economic Commission for Africa

**Sponsors of the 6th Africa Symposium for Statistical Development:**

- Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics (CAPMAS)
- The Economic Commission for Africa (ECA)
- The African Development Bank (AfDB)
- The International Statistical Institute (ISI)
- The African Union Commission (AUC)
- The United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA),
- The governments of Egypt and South Africa
- Health Metrics Network and development partners
- Geo Space Company:
- DRS Company:
- IPUMS- University of Minnesota

**The 6th ASSD Resolutions**

The African statistical offices, international organizations, and other statistical partners have gathered in Cairo, Egypt from 31 October to 2 November 2010 during the 6th Africa Symposium on Statistical Development (ASSD) to enhance the statistical capacity building in the African continent. (**Refer page 8 the resolutions**).



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### The 6<sup>th</sup> ASSD Resolutions, Cairo, Egypt

We, the National Statistical Offices of African States, supported by the African Development Bank (AfDB), the African Union Commission (AUC), the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (ECA), the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), the governments of Egypt and South Africa, Health Metrics Network and development partners, gathered in Cairo from 31 October to 2 November 2010 during the 6th Africa Symposium on Statistical Development (ASSD) under the theme *“Data Analysis and Use in the 2010 Round of Population and Housing Census”*, are:

Aware of the challenges that National Statistical Offices and national governments continue to face in the development of statistics on the African continent and elsewhere in the world;

Appreciating the hospitality of the Government of the Arab Republic of Egypt in hosting the 6th ASSD here in Cairo;

Reaffirming the decision by African Ministers of Finance, Planning and Economic Development during their May 2006 meeting in Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso, to provide support to in-conflict and post-conflict countries;

Noting the importance that was placed by the Assembly of Heads of State and Governments in July 2010 in Kampala, in adopting the Strategy for the Harmonization of Statistics in Africa (SHaSA) and their call to AUC, ECA, AfDB and countries, to come up with pillars for its implementation;

Noting the celebration of the 1st World Statistics Day by African countries under the theme of service, integrity and professionalism in the fields of official statistics, held on 20 October 2010;

Reiterating our commitment to building statistical capacity on the African continent, as well as encouraging enabling institutional reforms;

Recalling the resolutions of the preceding ASSD sessions in Cape Town, South Africa; Kigali, Rwanda; Accra, Ghana; Luanda, Angola; and Dakar, Senegal; wherein we continuously affirmed our commitment to the 2010 Round of Population and Housing Censuses and to have a complete count of Africa’s population under the leadership of ECA;

Also noting the challenges of migration on the continent as well as the Conference of Ministers on charge of civil registration;

Further noting the commitment of the African statistical community to support young statisticians as well as the limitations that language places on the development of statistics on the continent;

Appreciating the unprecedented progress made by African countries that indicated by the near universal participation of countries participating in the 2010 round of census;

Noting the launch of the Africa Integrated Census Microdata portal that compiles samples of censuses from African countries and made available to researchers, scholars and policy makers;

Taking note of the Ministerial statements emanating from the 2010 Addis Ababa Conference: “Improved Civil Status Information for Efficient Public Administration and Generation of Vital Statistics for National Development and MDGs Monitoring in Africa”, organized by AfDB, ECA, AUC, Health Metrics Network and other partners;

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### Hereby resolve that:

The ASSD will adopt the strengthening of National Civil Registration and Vital Statistics Systems as its theme for the next five years beginning in 2012;

- There is a need to reinforce the capacity of stakeholders of African statistical systems in the analysis of census data;
- The interim committee on the revival of the African statistical association to take necessary step in the inception of the association and report to the next session of the statistical commission for Africa in January 2012;
- The Africa take place according to agreed upon schedule in line with the global implementation plan. We therefore:
  - » Call upon AfDB, ECA, AUC to prepare a communication strategy for the dissemination of the ICP 2011 Round results to decision makers for policy formulation, monitoring and evaluation of their development effort.
  - » Call upon sub-regional organizations to continue assisting AfDB in implementing the ICP Programme in their member states and their capacity should be strengthened accordingly.
  - » Technical Working Groups should be established in critical areas such as communications strategy, poverty analysis, use and dissemination of ICP data, infrastructure, etc.
  - » Detailed anonymized, microdata should be accessed by analysts and researchers, subject to the preservation of confidentiality.
- The World Bank should share household surveys data on African countries available to them with AfDB, ECA, AUC, ACBF;
- Strengthening the capacity to stakeholders in census data analysis;
- Statistical association: to take necessary steps to revive the African statistical association and report to the next session of the Statistical Commission for Africa;
- ICP-Africa: Calls upon
  - » Countries should ensure timely release and analysis of census data in support of their policy and programmatic formulation, monitoring, and evaluation of their development efforts
  - » Regional and international organizations should support countries in their efforts.
- Research institutions and Statistical Training Centers should be at the forefront of the building of capacities of countries in census data analysis;
- Regional organizations and partners are called upon to reinforce the capacity of countries in census post evaluation through workshops, training and provisions of guidelines;
- AfDB, ECA, AUC and partners to work out modalities that will ensure the harmonization of population projections inter-censal periods;
- Call on ECA, AUC, AfDB, United Nations Statistics Division, and Health Metrics Network to work with countries to deploy the application of existing standards associated with the collection and processing of census and CRVS-related data, for use through hand-held, web-based and other technology platforms.



# I. AFRICA SYMPOSIUM ON STATISTICAL DEVELOPMENT - SYMPOSIUM AFRICAIN POUR LE DÉVELOPPEMENT DE LA STATISTIQUE

AFRICAN STATISTICAL NEWSLETTER  
BULLETTIN D'INFORMATION STATISTIQUE AFRICAIN



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AFRICAN STATISTICAL NEWSLETTER  
BULLETIN D'INFORMATION STATISTIQUE AFRICAINE

## II. AFRICAN STATISTICS DAY - JOURNÉE AFRICAINE DE LA STATISTIQUE

### **His Majesty Mohammed VI King of Morocco sent a message to the participants in the scientific gathering held on the occasion of World Statistics Day / Sa Majesté le Roi Mohammed VI du Maroc, que Dieu L'assiste, a adressé un message aux participants de la Journée Mondiale de la Statistique.**

Here follows the full text of the message, read out by the High Commissioner for Planning, Ahmed Lahlimi Alami :

“Praise be to God May peace and blessings be upon the Prophet, His Kith and Kin

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I should like to start my message to your scientific gathering by praising the call made by the UN Secretary-General to the international community to make 20 October of each year World Statistics Day. I commend this initiative since statistics have always played an important role in promoting the dissemination of knowledge and measuring human progress in various scientific, economic, social and cultural fields.

I avail myself of this opportunity to invite all participants in this scientific symposium and in the various activities held across the Kingdom to celebrate World Statistics Day - to which I have granted my high patronage - by pausing to think about the progress made in the area of statistics, not only in terms of concepts and methods, but also with respect to fulfilling the expectations of public and private actors and stakeholders.

In a world marked by fast economic and social changes, statistics have become an essential reference tool to inform decision-makers and help them with the identification and selection of development programs, target groups and geographical areas.

Statistics are also an indispensable tool for the evaluation of public policies and for any review they may require. In fact, the uses to which statistics is put today make it a real public service tool which has taken on an international dimension by virtue of globalization and the impact it has had on the economy and on human values. Statistics, as a science, must therefore be based on specific concepts and transparent methods.

Ci-joint le texte de ce message dont lecture a été donnée par le Haut Commissaire au Plan, M. le Ministre Ahmed Lahlimi Alami:

"Louange à Dieu.

Prière et salut soient sur le Prophète, Sa famille et Ses compagnons.

Mesdames, Messieurs,

Par ce Message que Nous adressons à vos assises scientifiques, Nous tenons, tout d'abord, à rendre hommage à Monsieur le Secrétaire général des Nations Unies qui a appelé la communauté internationale à faire du 20 octobre de chaque année, une Journée Mondiale de la statistique. Cette initiative Nous paraît d'autant plus louable que Nous mesurons toute l'importance que revêt la statistique et le rôle qu'elle a joué à travers l'histoire dans le développement de la connaissance et l'essor qu'a connu l'humanité dans les différents domaines scientifiques, économiques et socioculturels.

Nous saisissons cette occasion pour inviter tous les participants à ce colloque - dont Nous avons tenu à ce qu'il soit placé sous Notre Haut Patronage- et aux diverses activités qui sont organisées à travers le Royaume dans le cadre de cette Journée mondiale, à marquer, lors de cette célébration, des pauses d'évaluation pour faire le point des progrès enregistrés par la Statistique, tant au niveau des concepts et des méthodes, qu'au plan de l'harmonisation et de l'adaptation aux attentes des secteurs publics et privés.

Dans un monde marqué par la célérité des mutations économiques et sociales qui s'y opèrent, la statistique s'est imposée comme un instrument de référence éclairant les décideurs dans le choix des programmes de développement et le ciblage géographique et social de leurs bénéficiaires.

La statistique est considérée comme un outil méthodologique incontournable pour évaluer les politiques publiques et les ajustements à y apporter le cas échéant. Mieux encore, au vu des tâches qu'elle accomplit aujourd'hui, la statistique s'apparente à un véritable service public auquel la globalisation de l'économie et des valeurs a conféré une portée internationale.



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Similarly, statistical findings must be widely disseminated, taking into account the need to respect the norms and standards applied by the relevant regional and international organizations.

This can be achieved only when each country has statisticians who have received a high level of scientific and technical training and who are truly autonomous in the exercise of their profession. This means they should be protected from any kind of influence, be it ideological, political or from sponsors, so that they come up with objective data on a given subject or situation.

In this regard, our country is proud of the significant progress it has made with respect to the production of official statistical data, thanks to the Moroccan authorities' untiring efforts to train and upgrade human resources, develop institutions and guarantee their independence.

To this end, we have placed statistics under the authority of the High Commission for Planning, an autonomous entity which operates according to internationally recognized scientific and technical standards, without being influenced by political changes. Our aim is to ensure the credibility of statistical information in studies, assessments and analytical reviews in all fields.

We have adopted the same scientific approach in the management of the National Initiative for Human Development.

Whilst this ambitious initiative, with its specific approach and practical steps, is based, above all, on social reality, facts on the ground and an analysis of the living conditions of our citizens across the Kingdom, we are keen to take into account the principles of scientific accuracy and independence in the day-to-day implementation of this Initiative. Thus, target groups and geographical regions are subjected to rigorous statistical analysis, and the results obtained are systematically and regularly assessed by the various parties concerned.

Our goal is to ensure the sustainability of this reign-long project, making sure it has the means to effectively tackle poverty, marginalization and social exclusion, and to reduce social disparities and inter-

C'est pourquoi il est nécessaire d'en cerner les concepts avec rigueur, de veiller à la transparence de ses méthodes et de s'assurer de la plus large diffusion possible des résultats issus des travaux statistiques.

Il est également indispensable de s'attacher au respect des normes et des pratiques consacrées par les organisations régionales et internationales compétentes.

Mais pour y parvenir, chaque pays doit disposer d'un corps de statisticiens de haut niveau de formation scientifique et technique, jouissant d'une réelle indépendance dans l'exercice de leurs fonctions. Ils se doivent donc de rester à l'écart de toute influence, quelle qu'en soit l'origine- source de financement, obédience idéologique, prise de position ou orientation politique, et ce, afin qu'ils donnent une image et fournissent des données objectives sur la conjoncture ou la stratégie faisant l'objet de leurs travaux.

A cet égard, le Maroc tire une grande fierté des progrès significatifs enregistrés par son système institutionnel de production de l'information statistique. Cette performance tient aux efforts que l'Etat marocain ne cesse de déployer, tant au niveau de la formation et de la mise à niveau de ses ressources humaines, que pour ce qui concerne ses mécanismes institutionnels et la garantie de leur indépendance.

C'est dans ce contexte que s'inscrit Notre initiative de placer le département de la statistique sous la houlette administrative d'un Haut Commissariat, jouissant d'un statut à part entière, obéissant aux normes scientifiques et techniques adoptées à l'échelle internationale et restant à l'abri des retombées des conjonctures et des fluctuations politiques. En y veillant, Nous avons à cœur de garantir les conditions de crédibilité de la statistique dans toute étude, analyse ou évaluation, dans tous les domaines.

C'est, d'ailleurs, la même vision scientifique qui avait présidé à Notre choix d'un modèle de gestion de l'Initiative Nationale pour le Développement Humain (INDH).

En effet, l'approche méthodologique et les modes de gestion, sur lesquels Nous avons fondé cette Initiative ambitieuse, reposent, avant tout, sur les conclusions des visites de terrain que Nous effectuons systématiquement pour Nous enquérir de la réalité sociale de notre pays et des conditions de vie de nos chers concitoyens dans les différentes régions du Royaume.

Parallèlement, et au même titre, Nous avons veillé à une stricte application du principe de la rigueur scientifique et

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sectoral imbalances.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

The praise our country is getting from our international partners - both for the remarkable progress achieved by our institutions -with respect to statistical data production and for the quality of the training received by our graduates in specialized institutions at home and abroad - should not cause us to rest on our laurels, but rather to work harder to build on our achievements, making statistics instrumental in providing information to decision-makers.

The requirements of reliability and regularity must therefore be fully observed for the impartial production of National Accounts and the formulation of socio-economic indicators. To this end, I call on government departments, businesses, professional organizations and civil society associations - across the social spectrum - to work more closely with official statistical bodies, institutionalize this cooperation, and provide statistical agencies with the financial, economic and social data available inside and outside government.

I call, in this regard, on the government to lay down the legal framework for census-taking and statistical research and studies, together with the relevant decrees related to the national statistics council. The government should also draw up a business directory and a business identification system, and keep them up to date, in order to finalize the legal and institutional basis of the country's national statistics system.

It should be pointed out, in this respect, that the Kingdom of Morocco has embarked on a process aimed at aligning its national accounts with the norms and standards advocated by the United Nations for national statistical systems. Over the next five years, we shall undertake the sixth general population and housing census as well as the third general agricultural census. We will also have to carry out the five-year business and household survey program to update data on economic and social structures and on citizens' living conditions.

Completion of this program within the prescribed

de l'indépendance au niveau de la réalisation et de la gestion quotidienne, et ce, en appliquant les standards statistiques en vigueur, aux zones géographiques et aux catégories sociales ciblées, et en soumettant les résultats obtenus à un système d'évaluation que Nous voulons régulier et pluriel.

Notre ambition, à travers tout cela, est de garantir la pérennité de ce chantier de règne et de lui assurer les conditions d'efficacité et de succès, en vue de juguler le phénomène de la pauvreté, de la marginalisation et de l'exclusion, et afin de réduire les disparités sociales et spatiales.

Mesdames, Messieurs,

Notre pays est apprécié de ses partenaires internationaux au regard des avancées significatives enregistrées par son système institutionnel de production de l'information statistique, et compte tenu de la compétence de ses cadres formés dans les écoles supérieures nationales et étrangères. Loin d'inciter à l'autosatisfaction, cet état de fait doit constituer un bon motif pour faire preuve d'une persévérance et d'une ardeur accrues en vue de consolider les acquis engrangés en la matière, en veillant notamment à ce que la statistique devienne une méthodologie de travail et une référence pour la prise de décisions.

Ceci exige que l'on s'attache au respect de la fiabilité et de la régularité requises pendant la réalisation des comptes nationaux et la mise au point objective des indicateurs socio-économiques. A cet effet, Nous invitons toutes les administrations, les entreprises, les organismes professionnels et les structures de la société civile, tous secteurs confondus, à intensifier la coordination et la collaboration avec les organismes officiels de statistique et à institutionnaliser ces efforts. Il est également impératif de faciliter la mise à la disposition de la statistique institutionnelle, de l'ensemble des données financières, économiques et sociales détenues par les différentes sources publiques et privées.

A cet égard, Nous engageons le gouvernement à mettre au point un cadre juridique relatif aux Recensements, Enquêtes et Etudes statistiques et à prendre les dispositions législatives et réglementaires relatives au Conseil national de l'information statistique. Il devra également procéder à la création et la mise à jour du Répertoire National des Entreprises et des Etablissements, ainsi que du Système d'identification de ces derniers, et ce, afin de parachever la mise en place des bases juridiques et institutionnelles du système national de statistique.

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time limit, using a multi-year funding scheme, should help us monitor our country's evolution better and provide objective, up-to-date benchmarks for the assessment of the progress I want my people to benefit from in the areas of economic growth and human development, particularly with respect to the Millennium Development Goals, which the Kingdom of Morocco has pledged to achieve -an area in which we have made significant progress.

I urge statisticians to strive doubly hard to give the public a better insight into economic affairs, enable Moroccans to realize the importance of objective national data, and help them fully understand public policies, since they reflect our democratic, development-oriented model designed to help us achieve progress and prosperity for our people.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

As the international community celebrates World Statistics Day, I should like statisticians and statistical research centres in Morocco and abroad to know how much I appreciate their integrity and commitment to the ethical norms and standards of their profession.

I also wish to commend Moroccan statisticians, demographers, econometricians, computer scientists and experts in economic prospective studies and forecasts for the contributions they have been making to improve the quality of our national statistical system.

I wish your conference every success.

Wassalamu alaikum warahmatullah wabarakatuh".



Il convient de rappeler que notre pays qui s'est engagé dans le processus d'alignement des normes de sa comptabilité nationale avec celles édictées par le Système National de Statistique des Nations Unies, est appelé, au cours des cinq prochaines années, à réaliser le sixième Recensement général de la Population et de l'Habitat, du troisième Recensement général de l'Agriculture, et de son programme quinquennal d'enquêtes périodiques destinées à actualiser les données sur les structures économiques et sociales et les conditions de vie des citoyens.

La réalisation de ce programme dans les délais impartis et selon un cadre pluriannuel de financement, devrait contribuer à assurer un meilleur suivi des évolutions que connaît notre pays et à fournir les repères objectifs et à jour nécessaires à l'évaluation des avancées dont Nous sommes déterminé à faire bénéficier Notre peuple fidèle dans les domaines de la croissance économique et du développement humain. Cela vaut notamment pour les Objectifs du Millénaire pour le Développement que le Royaume du Maroc s'est engagé à réaliser, une œuvre qui est en bonne voie de concrétisation.

Dans ce contexte, Nous exhortons les statisticiens à redoubler d'efforts pour apporter leur concours efficient à la diffusion de la culture économique au sein de l'opinion publique. Le but final est de favoriser une meilleure appréhension collective des données objectives de la réalité nationale et d'assurer une visibilité aussi nette que globale pour Nos fidèles sujets concernant les finalités des politiques publiques, considérées comme un levier du modèle démocratique voué au développement que Nous mettons en place en vue d'apporter le progrès et la prospérité à notre pays.

Mesdames, Messieurs,

Il Nous plaît de saisir l'occasion de la Journée Mondiale de la Statistique pour exprimer à tous les statisticiens et les centres de recherche opérant dans notre pays et à travers le monde, la considération que Nous portons à leurs travaux qui sont marqués du sceau de l'objectivité scientifique et de l'attachement aux normes de l'éthique professionnelle.

Nous tenons également à rendre hommage aux cadres marocains, statisticiens, démographes, économètres, informaticiens, informaticistes et spécialistes de la prospective, de la conjoncture et des prévisions économiques, pour leur contribution à la promotion de la qualité du système statistique national. Pour conclure, Nous souhaitons plein succès à cette rencontre scientifique.

Wassalamou alaikoum warahmatoullahi wabarakatouh".



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### The 2010 African Statistics Day Celebration news clips

#### EAC states mark African Statistics Day

November 19th, 2010 in News, Society

APA-Kampala (Uganda) Member states of the East African Community (EAC) made use of the 18th November, Africa Statistics Day-ASD, as an advocacy tool to raise awareness of the importance of Statistics in all aspects of the economic and social development of Africa, a joint press release said on Thursday.

The 2010 celebration of the ASD is in line with the World Statistics Day which was celebrated for the first time across the globe on 20th October under the theme "Celebrating the many contributions and achievements of official statistics : Service, Professionalism and Integrity".

In the joint release, the EAC heads of statistics bureaus said that the day serves as an advocacy tool to further support the work of statisticians across different settings, cultures, and domains.

"To mark this Day, we the Chief Executive Officers of the five National Statistical Offices of the East African Community (EAC) Partner States, in close co-operation with the EAC Secretariat, and the heads of the regional statistics training centres issue this joint communique illustrating the role of official statistics in the Community and its Partner States," it pointed out.

Together, anchored in the shared values of Service, Integrity and Professionalism, we join the rest of Africa in celebrating the achievements and recognition of the vital and valued role played by our statistical offices and the entire statistics fraternity in the EAC.

The African Statistics Day was initiated in 1993 by the Joint African Conference of Planners, Statisticians, and Demographers, which was then the subsidiary body that oversaw and advised on the statistics programme of the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA).

The African Statistics Day has played an instrumental role in fostering statistical development by rallying stakeholders to recognize the role of statistics in the development process.

EAC member states are Uganda, Tanzania, Kenya, Burundi and Rwanda.

(Source: AfriqueAvenir.org)

#### Mutasa warns NGOs against 'cooked stats'

GOVERNMENT has put in place measures to ensure production of statistics to tackle challenges brought by illegal Western sanctions on Zimbabwe, Minister of State for Presidential Affairs Didymus Mutasa has said.

He made the remarks while opening the joint World Africa and Statistics Day in Harare on Friday.

Minister Mutasa said knowledge of statistics was pivotal in mapping development policies.

"The role of statistics is critical in the design and implementation of national policy frameworks such as the Zimbabwe Mid-Term Plan 2010 and international programmes such as the Millennium Development Goals.

"Statistics facilitate analysis of complex social and economic issues.

"They enable both government and the private sector to make appropriate policy choices as well as to monitor and adjust policies in order to achieve their maximum impact," he said.

The joint commemorations were held under the theme, "Celebrating the many achievements of official statistics".

Minister Mutasa warned international non-governmental organisations against meddling in Zimbabwe's internal politics.

"Allow me to express gratitude to co-operating partners for availing financial and technical assistance to Zimstat to allow it to undertake its work.

"I wish, however, to take this opportunity to urge these co-operating partners to steer clear of politics and focus on their professional mandates.

"Government is averse to certain practices where certain non-State actors, masquerading as partners, concoct and promulgate statistics that are designed to undermine and discredit the Government of Zimbabwe.

"Such concocted statistics have over the past decade attracted sustained adversity from the country's detractors, some of whom have enacted hostile policies that continue to threaten

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Zimbabwe's national security.

“Let me; therefore, warn organisations that subscribe to such ulterior agendas; when Government responds — as it indeed shall in the interest of national security — there will not be any sacred cows.”

Zimstat is the main source of statistics in the country and plays the supervisory and co-ordination role in the national statistical system.

World Statistics Day is commemorated on October 20 while the African Statistics Day falls on November 18.

The United Nations designated the commemorations in recognition of the contribution of official statistics to development.

This year's celebrations saw the dissemination of the Multiple Indicator Monitoring Survey (2009), Zimbabwe Migration Profile (2009), Report on Assessment and Description of the Environmental Sector Statistics system in Zimbabwe and the Economic Survey Results Covering the period 2005-2010.

(source: <http://www.herald.co.zw/>)

### African Statistics Day marked here in Addis Ababa



Addis Ababa, November 25, 2010 (Addis Ababa) - Central Statistics Agency Director-General Samia Zekaria said accurate and timely statistics are crucial to economic and social developments.

She said statistics is vital information to policy not only by showing what happened but also demonstrates trend, patterns and cycles.

“We should embassies that such data and analysis are criti-

cal to developing resources allocation plans, budgeting and carrying our socio-economic reforms” she said.

She said the importance of accurate and timely statistics even become more significant to sustain the development process.

The director said the Ethiopian government has given due attention for the statistical activities in the country.

She said Ethiopia is one of the few African countries where all of recurrent and most of capital budget of the statistical work are mainly covered by the government.

Samia said government realizes the role of statistic in monitoring and evaluating process and dedicated a chapter in the already developed Growth and Transformation Plan.

She commended the continuous assistance of development partners in improving the statistical system in the country.

The African and World Statistic Day under the theme “celebrating the many achievements of statistic and the core values: Service, Professionalism and Integrity”.

African Center for Statistics Director, Dr. Dimitri Sanga on the occasion said ECA is contributing towards better economic management and talking of progress towards the achievement of national and international development objectives and goals including the MDGS.

The director said Ethiopia is among those African countries that have completed the development of their National Strategy for Development of Statistics (NSDS).

Ethiopia is one of the African countries making efforts to devote a lot of resources to statistical activities in support of the implementation of their national development Plan, Dr. Dimitri noted.

(Source: <http://www.ena.gov.et/>)



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

#### Permanent Secretaries' Workshop on Statistical Reforms and NSDS, Harare, Zimbabwe

Moffat Nyoni, Zimbabwe and Ben Kiregyera, Uganda

#### Background

Zimbabwe, like many other African countries, faced a developmental dilemma at the beginning of the new millennium. With increased focus on managing for development results, more and better developmental statistics were required not only to inform policy and planning processes (upstream roles of statistics) but also to facilitate and monitor implementation of development initiatives and programmes (downstream roles of statistics). In particular, statistics were required to support the country's Short Term Emergency Recovery Programme (STERP) that was designed to restore macroeconomic stability and growth, and also to inform the design of the Medium Term Plan (MTP) (2010-2015) to consolidate the achievements made under STERP. Statistics were also required to support sectoral development policies, initiatives and programmes.

While the increase in data demand was unprecedented, there was no corresponding increase in statistical capacity to meet the demand. The Central Statistical Office (CSO) which was the nodal government agency responsible for coordinating the National Statistical System (NSS) and for producing a significant amount of official statistics remained weak, under-resourced, demotivated and under-performing. The same could be said of sectors which need to produce and use statistics for informing sector policies and development programmes. It may be mentioned that the country endured extraordinary economic challenges between 2005 and 2010 that aggravated the problems of statistical production and development. Faced with this unhealthy situation, it was realized that two things needed to be done, viz. reform the NSS and design and implement a comprehensive National Strategy for the Development of Statistics (NSDS).

Statistical reforms were meant to ensure:

- compliance of statistical production and operations in the country with the UN Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics. These principles which were approved by the UN Statistical Commission in 1994 are the gold standard for official statistics;
- improve all statistics regardless of sources and in particular, to go beyond censuses and surveys and focus also on administrative sources of data and registrations such as civil registration;
- introduce more effective governance of official statistics;

- situate more firmly measurement and statistics at the centre of development policy and processes; and
- introduce more effective coordination in the production and management of official statistics in the country.

On the other hand, the NSDS was supposed to, inter alia, provide a strategic direction, enable better assessment and prioritization of user needs and build statistical capacity to meet current and future data needs for development policies and programmes.

A new Census and Statistics Act was passed by Parliament in 2007 as part of the said statistical reforms. The Act provided for better coordination of the NSS and the transformation of the CSO into an autonomous statistical agency, the Zimbabwe National Statistical Agency (ZIMSTAT), with corporate status in order to enhance the credibility and impartiality of official statistics; engender change in statistical development; and foster effectiveness and efficiency across the entire statistical value chain - production, management, dissemination and use of official statistics in the country. Earlier in 2005, a medium-term NSDS had been designed focusing on the CSO. When the NSDS expired, a decision was made to design a new and more comprehensive one covering all sectors in the country. The process of designing the new NSDS was officially launched by the Deputy Prime Minister of the Republic, Hon. T. Khupe at the high-level NSDS stakeholder launch workshop held in Harare on 12 May 2010.

It was realized, however, that crucial to the success of the said statistical reforms and NSDS process was the buy-in and ownership by key stakeholders in the National Statistical System and principally key policy and decision-makers in government. Ownership of any strategy or programme is essential for its effective implementation as "People support what they help to create". Accordingly, the idea of organizing a special workshop for Permanent Secretaries who are heads of government ministries was mooted in early 2010 and included as one of the key advocacy activities in the road map for the design of the new NSDS. The workshop materialized on 25 August with funding from the African Capacity Building Foundation (ACBF) and technical assistance from the African Development Bank (AfDB) and the World Bank. The workshop was the more crucial given that the administrative data from sectors will be targeted for improvement and the fact that the NSDS is being designed using a sectoral or bottom-up approach. This was the first workshop of its kind organized for the said officials in the country to exclusively discuss statistical development issues.

The workshop objectives were to:

- create awareness among top government policy and

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decision-makers about the said statistical reforms, the NSDS and its processes,

- secure the buy-in, ownership and commitment of top ministry officials to statistical reforms and the NSDS,
- discuss how to raise the profile of statistics, and up-scale attention and investment into statistics in the sectors in particular and in the country generally.

The workshop was attended by a total of 90 participants that included the Deputy Chief Secretary, Office of the President and Cabinet, fourteen (14) Permanent Secretaries, two (2) Principal Directors, 15 Directors and other top government officials, Members of ZIMSTAT Board of Directors as well as cooperating partners from the African Development Bank (AfDB), African Capacity Building Foundation (ACBF), UN Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA) and the World Bank. Reporters from media houses also attended the meeting.

Several presentations were made including overall status of official statistics in the country and plans for improvements, the status of statistics in four selected sectors out of 10 sectors in the first wave of the NSDS (Education, Health, Agriculture and Industry), and the voice of development partners on possible support to statistics in Zimbabwe. The workshop was spiced up with a PARIS21 short video on the role of statistics in poverty eradication (this was shown during coffee and lunch breaks).

As a way forward, the workshop identified six areas where action needs to be taken and agreed as follows.

#### Legal framework

The workshop appreciated that the new Census and Statistics Act is comprehensive and congenial. The Act defines the National Statistical System and makes ZIMSTAT the authoritative source of official statistics on Zimbabwe. It was agreed that:

- ZIMSTAT should undertake to create wider stakeholder awareness about its provisions, and
- There is a great need to better resource and capacitate ZIMSTAT so that it can support the statistical work in sectors.

#### Organizational structure

It was agreed that Sector Strategic Plan for Statistics (SSPSs) are important and will enable sectors avoid undertaking non-complementary and ad hoc statistical activities. The need was expressed for raising the profile of statistics in sectors and for establishing Statistics Units in Ministries where they

do not exist. Where they exist, there is need to strengthen them.

The issue of career path for statistical personnel was also addressed. It was agreed that within the context of NSDS, ZIMSTAT takes leadership in working with the Ministry of Finance and Public Service to see how the said career path can be established possibly along the lines of a Common Statistical Service that used to exist in the civil service some time back.

#### Development of the NSDS

The workshop welcomed the NSDS initiative and especially the inclusive and bottom-up approach to its design and eventual implementation. The NSDS was also expected to be a coordinating tool for the National Statistical System. ZIMSTAT and sectors were urged to ensure that the NSDS design was concluded in time for its strategies and activities to be included in the next years' government budget.

#### Funding arrangements

It was agreed that there is need to increase funding for statistical activities both in sectors and at ZIMSTAT. Within sectors, the need to have a budget line for statistical activities in Ministry budgets was emphasized. While appreciating donor support for statistical and other activities, the need for more support from donors was stressed. ZIMSTAT and sectors took note of the commitment of donors present who restated their commitment to supporting statistical development in the country.

#### Issues for special attention

Other issues identified for special attention were:

- advocacy to create greater awareness about the role and importance of statistics to society:
- capacity development in the data chain (production, processing, archiving, analysis and dissemination) in sectors:
- building IT infrastructure in sectors:
- addressing development issues including poverty in statistical programmes:
- use of international standards, classifications, procedures and methodologies to enhance data integrity and reliability
- access to statistical data and information.

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#### Séminaire sur les Comptes Nationaux et l'Analyse des Agrégats Macroéconomiques, Bamako, Mali

Steve Loris Gui-Diby, Centre Africain pour la Statistique

#### Introduction

Le séminaire sur les comptes nationaux et l'analyse des comptes nationaux a été organisé par l'Observatoire Economique et Statistique d'Afrique Subsaharienne (Afristat). Ce séminaire a rassemblé les comptables nationaux de dix-neuf (19) instituts nationaux de statistique d'Afrique et de plusieurs institutions à savoir : Afritac Centre (FMI), Afritac Ouest (FMI), Commission de la CEMAC, Commission Economique pour l'Afrique, Commission de l'Union Africaine, Banque Centrale de la République de Guinée, TRASYSS et l'Institut National de la Statistique et des Etudes Economiques (INSEE) de France.

Les objectifs du séminaire étaient les suivants :

- (i) échanger sur les questions spécifiques du SCN08, notamment, sa mise en œuvre dans la zone Afrique et ses changements par rapport au SCN93 ;
- (ii) faire le bilan de la mise en œuvre du guide d'analyse et de diffusion des résultats des comptes nationaux et présenter des cas pratiques d'analyse réalisés par quelques pays ;
- (iii) présenter le contenu du document méthodologique de production des comptes nationaux trimestriels dans les Etats.

Aussi, l'ordre du jour suivant a-t-il été adopté :

- analyse des résultats des comptes nationaux ;
- élaboration des notes de synthèse économique en travaux de groupe ;
- élaboration des comptes nationaux trimestriels ;
- mise en œuvre du système de comptabilité nationale 2008 (SCN 2008) ;
- actualité sur les comptes nationaux.

#### Déroulement du séminaire

##### Analyse des résultats des comptes nationaux

Afristat et l'INSEE ont réalisé des présentations portant respectivement sur la méthodologie d'analyse des résultats des comptes nationaux et la rédaction des notes y afférant. Les notes du Burkina Faso, du Cameroun et du Sénégal ont été présentées et discutées comme des cas pratiques à commenter.

Cette session a permis de déboucher sur les travaux de groupe qui ont permis d'analyser les notes d'analyse des résultats du Bénin, du Mali et du Sénégal.

##### Elaboration des comptes nationaux trimestriels

Une méthodologie d'élaboration des comptes trimestriels a été présentée en cinq points :

1. aspects généraux, organisationnels et institutionnels de mise en place des CNT ainsi que leurs objectifs ;
2. sources des données, les champs d'application et les différents types d'indicateurs conjoncturels ;
3. questions de traitements statistiques
4. méthodes de désagrégation des données ;
5. différentes étapes pratiques de mise en place du cadre institutionnel et méthodologique de production des CNT.

Les discussions entourant cette session ont porté sur :

- les propriétés stochastiques des variables en termes de stationnarité et d'analyse des coupures structurelles ;
- la stabilité des relations utilisées dans ce processus ;
- la possibilité d'utiliser les relations de co-intégration ou les modèles à correction d'erreur pour analyser l'information de long et de court termes ;
- l'importance de la capacité d'analyse du responsable de l'élaboration des comptes trimestriels en termes d'intégration des facteurs exogènes non automatiquement identifiables grâce à l'économétrie ;
- la mauvaise prise en compte du secteur informel de par la nature des indicateurs conjoncturels utilisés pour les estimations trimestrielles ;
- le service en charge de l'élaboration des comptes trimestriels ;
- le processus de mise en œuvre par les comptables nationaux s'ils sont en charge de ce travail ;
- les précisions sur les tableaux et les statistiques attendus lors de cet exercice ;
- l'insuffisance et le mode d'utilisation des indicateurs conjoncturels par type d'activités, le niveau de détail des agrégats à publier et le type d'outil informatique à utiliser.

Une révision du document a été recommandée pour son adoption dans un futur proche.

Par ailleurs, une présentation de la méthodologie d'élaboration des indicateurs synthétiques et leur application à quelques pays d'Afristat a été réalisée par l'INSEE. Les indicateurs synthétiques visent à obtenir une informa-



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tion synthétique à court terme sur le futur d'une économie à partir des séries temporelles. L'expert a présenté les différents types d'indicateurs synthétiques et les trois principales méthodes de calcul : méthode de Conférence BOARD, méthode d'Analyse en Composante Principale et la méthode de Stock et Watson.

#### Mise en œuvre du SCN 2008

Concernant ce point, la Commission Economique pour l'Afrique a fait une présentation de la stratégie de mise en œuvre du SCN 2008 dans la zone Afrique préparée par le Groupe Africain de Comptabilité Nationale. Des interrogations ont été soulevées concernant les délais de réalisation-achèvement de cette stratégie et l'intégration dans la gestion des ressources existantes pour l'achèvement du plan ; en l'occurrence ERETES et les développements qui y seront apportés en ligne avec le SCN 2008.

En outre, Africat-Ouest a fait une présentation des changements relatifs aux opérations du secteur financier du SCN 2008. En relation avec ce point, des réflexions devraient être menées en ce qui concerne le traitement des banques centrales régionales comme la Banque des Etats de l'Afrique Centrale (BEAC) ou la Banque des Etats de l'Afrique de l'Ouest (BCEAO) ou le traitement des opérations des banques commerciales ayant des filiales dans plusieurs pays et un siège social dans l'un des pays africains.

#### Actualités sur les comptes nationaux

Les points ayant faits l'objet de présentations ou de débats sont les suivants :

- le Programme de Comparaison International (PCI) - Afrique 2011 a été présenté avec un accent sur les éléments relatifs à la comptabilité nationale ;
- les éléments concernant la participation des pays africains au 13e colloque de l'Association de Comptabilité Nationale (ACN) ont été présentés ;
- les développements du logiciel de comptabilité nationale ERETES : les modifications relatives à l'adaptation du logiciel au SCN 2008, les corrections des défauts, les réponses aux demandes des utilisateurs et le développement d'un outil de traitement des séries longues.

#### Recommandations

##### Aux Etats :

- Améliorer la collecte et le traitement des données sources concernant le secteur primaire, les entreprises, l'administration publique etc., pour les travaux de comptabilité nationale ;

- Rédiger des notes méthodologiques sur le traitement des données sources, notamment, l'agriculture, l'administration publique, le commerce extérieur, les banques et assurances qui seront transmises à Afristat afin de constituer une base de connaissances ;
- Trouver les voies et moyens pour assurer une relative stabilité des équipes de comptables nationaux ;
- Poursuivre les efforts pour la résorption des retards dans l'établissement et la publication des comptes nationaux par une programmation rigoureuse et le respect du calendrier des travaux arrêtés ;
- Etablir et renforcer des cadres d'échanges à travers les réunions périodiques sur les résultats des comptes nationaux avec les autres structures de production statistique en vue de faciliter l'accès et la compréhension des données sources.

##### A Afristat

- Poursuivre et renforcer les actions de formation en matière d'analyse des agrégats macro économiques à travers l'organisation d'ateliers ciblés en fonction des thèmes et des avancées des pays dans la mise en œuvre du SCN ;
- Faire adopter en 2011 les nomenclatures révisées d'activités et de produits des Etats membres d'Afristat ;
- Accélérer la révision du guide méthodologique d'élaboration des comptes nationaux dans les Etats membres pour l'adapter au SCN 2008 ;
- Faire adopter en 2010 par le Comité de Direction le manuel méthodologique de production des CNT et accompagner les Etats pour sa mise en œuvre ;
- Organiser le prochain séminaire de comptabilité nationale en septembre 2011 dont le thème devra être défini avant la fin de l'année 2010.

##### Aux organisations internationales

- Assurer la traduction en arabe, espagnol, français et portugais du Système de comptabilité nationale 2008 (SCN 2008) dans les meilleurs délais pour en faciliter la mise en œuvre ;
- Organiser les ateliers/séminaires de formation et de vulgarisation du SCN 2008 basés sur les études de cas et de travaux pratiques ;
- Apporter des appuis techniques et financiers pour accompagner Afristat et ses Etats membres ;
- Renforcer leur implication dans le projet ERETES en favorisant la participation des pays en développement et la mise en œuvre de la version SCN 2008.



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#### Expert Group Meeting on Harmonization of National Accounts

**Andry Andriantseheno**, African Centre for Statistics

The African Centre for Statistics (ACS) of the Economic Commission of Africa (ECA), in collaboration with the Central Statistical Office (CSO) of Mauritius, organized an Expert Group Meeting (EGM) on Harmonization of National Accounts from 23 to 25 November 2010 in Port Louis, Mauritius.

The purposes of the workshop were to review the draft implementation guide; to share country practices and experiences; and to discuss related issues in the implementation of SNA 2008 in Africa.



Thirty-six experts from the National Statistical Offices and Central Banks of the following countries attended the meeting: Botswana, Cameroon, Congo, DRC, Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritius, Namibia, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, South Africa, Sudan, Uganda, and Zambia together with two staff members of ECA and one representative from EUROSTAT. Participants presented their country reports.

The meeting agreed that SNA was designed to be universally applicable. However, there is a need for guidance on how the SNA can best be adapted to specific conditions in Africa. In this regard, a series of manuals and handbooks addressing specific issues would be helpful.

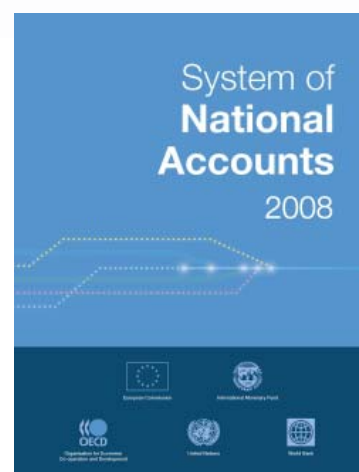
It has already been established that some of the tasks would be more effective and efficient at the regional level than at the country, notably, research and information technology components. The Meeting therefore supported the idea of

adopting a regional approach to the implementation of the 2008 SNA in Africa. The document “African Strategy for the Implementation of the 2008 System of National Accounts (the 2008 SNA)” prepared by the African Group on National Accounts (AGNA) has already laid down a good framework and foundation for the implementation of the 2008 SNA in this region. This should be now followed by the preparation of a detailed work plan on how to carry out and implement the Strategy, identifying appropriate country-level activities. ECA has prepared a very preliminary Implementation Guide that provided three components of a programme/project for implementing the 2008 SNA.

The participants commended ECA for developing the draft implementation guide and organizing this Expert Group meeting. They requested ECA to work with member States to finalize the Implementation Guide. The approach or working steps however need be improved. For example, there should be more consultations and meetings, and the topics should be chosen in a more transparent way and jointly made by the Group.

Additionally, AGNA needs to meet regularly from now until 2014 when countries start producing data according to the 2008 SNA to resolve problems together and to discuss and get training in preparation for the transition to the 2008 SNA.

The meeting acknowledged the supports that had been extended from and continuously offered by EUROSTAT including the European experiences, materials and tools for use in National Accounts, and related training courses provided to participants from Africa. The delegates expressed their appreciation to the CSO of Mauritius in hosting the event.



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#### Pre-ADF VII Side Event on Climate Change Measurement

Negussie Gorfe, African Centre for Statistics

##### Background

The African Development Forum (ADF) is an initiative led by the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) to establish an African-driven development agenda that reflects a consensus among major partners and that leads to specific programmes for country implementation.

The aim of the ADF is to present the key stakeholders in African development, namely governments, civil society, the private sector, researchers and academics, intergovernmental organizations and donors with the results of current research and opinion on key development issues in order to formulate shared goals and priorities, draft action programmes and define the environment that will enable African countries to implement these programmes.

Since 1999 seven forums have been organized that covered different development issues. The themes of the six forums were respectively, The Challenge to Africa of Globalization and the Information Age; AIDS: The Greatest Leadership Challenge; Defining Priorities for Regional Integration; Governance for a Progressive Africa; Youth and Leadership in the 21st Century; and Action on Gender Equality, Empowerment and Ending Violence Against Women in Africa.

The theme of the Seventh ADF was “Acting on Climate Change for Sustainable Development in Africa” and was held at the United Nations Conference Centre (UNCC) in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia from 10 to 15 October 2010. The African Centre for Statistics (ACS) and the African Climate Policy Centre (ACPC) of ECA, in collaboration with InWent Centre for Economic, Environmental and Social Statistics of Germany organized an Expert Group Meeting (EGM) on Climate Change Measurement as a Pre-ADF-VII side event on 11 and 12 October 2010. InWent sponsored eleven experts to the meeting for the duration of two days. The experts were from Cameroon, Ethiopia, Gambia, Germany, Ghana, Guinea, Kenya, Namibia and Zambia. Furthermore, five of the experts stayed for the whole duration of the main ADF-VII with their daily subsistence allowance covered by ECA. Although about fifteen participants were invited to the meeting, more than forty participants attended the two-day EGM as most of the participants were interested in the topics covered.

##### Objectives of the EGM

The objectives of the EGM were to map out the climate related information situation for Africa and showcase climate change issues and the information used to address the issues by preparing an analysis of the situation with existing data and model scenarios; and to put emphasis on the role of the information input in order to highlight the importance of information in climate change studies for adaptation and mitigation.

##### Proceedings of the EGM

The EGM was officially opened by Mr. Dimitri Sanga, the Director of ACS. Representing InWent Dr. Uwe Singer welcomed the participants to the EGM.

The EGM discussed the status of environment and climate statistics and information in Africa; the data and information collection, compilation, production and dissemination methods; the use of data and information in support of policy formulation and decision making; capacity building needs; and monitoring of the internationally agreed development goals including the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). The meeting also discussed data gaps, identified the main stakeholders involved in data production in countries and their cooperation mechanisms, the main challenges faced by countries, the involvement of national statistical offices in data and information production and dissemination, and sharing of experiences.

About eight presentations were made by participants from African countries that covered the experiences of their countries in areas such as climate change related data needs for national development planning and reporting; tools and data needs for forecasting and early warning; and institutional aspects of climate change related information management. In addition presentations were made on ACPC data and information directions and on a tool for measuring carbon-balance in ex-ante project programme impact assessment by a representative from the Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations (FAO).

Three working groups were formed to discuss national data needs, forecasting and early warning, and institutional aspects at the national as well as regional levels. The main outcomes of the general as well as the three working group discussions were:

- All stakeholders in public, private and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) should be coordinated in economic, social, environmental and cultural data collection, and sharing;

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- Climate Change is a complex issue that requires a wealth of observed and measured data;
- National environment indicators need to be developed by concerned institutions in countries under the guidance of regional and global organizations;
- Data collection, storage and management need a strong institutional arrangement;
- There should be a centralized national environmental data bank /centre within the national statistical office or the environment protection agency, depending on the law of the country, which is equipped with advanced and user friendly systems that are adequately maintained;
- Data should be accessible and free of charge to everyone;
- The need to have a core sets of indicators for data exchange within countries and globally, which are measurable, comparable, easy to capture and understand;
- Data and information from atmospheric observations, oceanographic observations, terrestrial observations and satellite observations are required for forecasting and early warning;
- There should be a data exchange protocol agreement putting in focus accountability and responsibility within the different stakeholders in reporting regularly, well defined and clear mandate in terms of coordinating climate related data and the mandates should be revised from time to time;
- The available data are not sufficient for early warning purposes and disaster management strategies;
- The needs of climate data users should be assessed;
- There should be an analysis of climate change data for socio-economic and health use;
- It is necessary to build institutional capacities of all stakeholders, at national and community levels in order to adapt to climate change, mitigate greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, assess vulnerability, and to evaluate needs for development and technology transfer;
- National statistical offices should take the lead in building the capacities of other agencies on data collection methodologies;
- In the national statistical offices or any other responsible agency there should be a unit working on environmental statistics quality control and evaluation of data collection tools;
- A well established national reporting system, including standardized reporting format and metadata should be put in place;
- The need to establish a professional association of climate experts was raised;

- Higher education and research institutes should be involved in carrying out environmental studies and research;
- Climate change brings with it increased frequency of climate extremes which can potentially be translated to a corresponding change in disasters.

The main challenges faced were indicated to be population growth where people compelled to occupy areas that are prone to natural disasters; lack of research aimed at understanding the features that would translate to disasters; lack of collaboration amongst the different stakeholders that should provide information on disaster preparedness; observational data are not either available nor shared adequately to help understand certain phenomena and to help improve the models used for climate predictions; insufficient use of existing climate prediction information; in most African countries there are no policies that would guide national development planning to help minimize the impacts of climate change and to exploit emerging opportunities etc.

The meeting participants recommended that there is a need to make maximum and efficient use of the available data; improve national early warning systems; build capacity in order to help users of climate prediction and projection information understand what information is available and how best to use it; integration of climatic data (observations, forecast information and projections) and all other available data into disaster risk management; carry out studies such as climate mapping or risk mapping that would identify areas that are vulnerable to disasters; develop structures to bring together the relevant stakeholders; countries need to identify the variables they consider important for input in their early warning systems; and environmental statistics is not the only data required to inform disaster management strategies, there is also a need for vulnerability assessment.

#### Consensus Statement

At the conclusion of the main ADF-VII the participants adopted a Consensus Statement. With regard to climate data and information, they indicated that African governments should:

- With the support of the international community, strengthen relevant national institutions and agencies involved in the generation and use of climate data, relevant official statistics, and geographic information to ensure their timely availability and accessibility to all end-users at all levels of government and society to make informed decisions regarding climate change and related issues;
- Coordinate activities to avoid overlapping or ambiguous responsibilities, as well as duplication of data collection activities, gaps in information, conflicting informa-

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tion, deficiencies in data quality, and ensure the ability to integrate relevant information. To this end, national climate information plans should be developed as an integral part of National Strategies for the Development of Statistics; and

- Facilitate the exchange of data and information across research institutions and centers of excellence in Africa, as well as between sectors and across metrological communities.



#### Launching of the project on national Development Indicators, including MDGs

Fatouma Sissoko, African Centre for Statistics

##### Introduction:

UNSD organized a meeting in Nairobi, Kenya from 18 – 20 October 2010, to launch the UNSD/DFID Project on Improving the compilation and dissemination of national development indicators in the Africa region. The meeting was attended by representatives from six project countries in the region (Burundi, Kenya, Liberia, Morocco, Tanzania and Uganda), as well as by representatives from Tunisia (who will be part of a related upcoming UNSD project), the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA), and DevInfo.

The main objective of the project was to assist countries in establishing a data platform for development indicators, to improve their data transfer mechanisms and the dissemination of country data at the international level, in order to address discrepancies between national and international estimates for development indicators, including the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).

##### Main outcomes of the meeting

The main outcomes of the meeting included:

- Presentation of countries' experiences in improving the compilation and dissemination of national development indicators;
- Presentation of activities undertaken at the global (UNSD) to address data discrepancy and gap problems; and
- Presentation of activities undertaken at regional level (UNECA) to address data discrepancy and gap prob-

lems in African countries experiences as well as ECA initiatives that are relevant to the UNSD-DFID Project

As a result of the presentations and discussions which took place during the meeting, it appeared that countries operate in different contexts and have different specific requirements in terms of assistance from the project. Thus in term of:

##### Monitoring:

- Progress towards development strategies and objectives is monitored by various supporting indicators in countries.
- Countries are not at the same stage in term of monitoring processes: Some countries have formalized institutional structures with various committees and technical groups meeting on a regular basis while in other countries, monitoring processes are still carried out on an ad-hoc basis when a specific output (MDG report) needs to be prepared;
- The NSOs play a leading role in compiling and disseminating developing data, working with line ministries to varying degrees.

##### Data Platforms:

- All countries make use of an adapted version of DevInfo, recognizing it as a useful tool for the dissemination and presentation of indicators;
- The level of automation in updating DevInfo, its establishment and use across line ministries, and the capacity available to devote to the system varies from country to country;
- Countries also use and maintain a number of other platforms;
- ICT infrastructure and capacity also varies depending on the countries. Some countries have fast internet service, with exhaustive coverage while in some other countries internet access is generally limited to the capital cities, and not all government ministries make use of the internet.

##### Internet service and web dissemination:

Countries are at different stages in this area.

- Some countries have websites that have online databases while other countries have databases which could be used for dissemination purposes, but they are not yet available online.
- Some countries suffer from poor internet coverage and

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quality, forcing them to rely on traditional means of collation and dissemination such as hard copies and CD-ROMs.

The meeting presentations and discussions allowed also in identifying a number of key issues which are common to all countries. These issues are related to:

- The Lack of coordination among data producers at the country;
- The lack of clarity on indicators and metadata;
- Existence of multiple data sources for the same indicator;
- Existence of data discrepancies at the national level, and also between the national and international levels;
- Existence of multitude of applications for data dissemination; and
- Staff turnover and capacity problems.

#### **Recommendations and the Way Forward:**

On the basis of the discussions and concerns raised during the meeting, participants suggested the following recommendations as good practices to be undertaken by countries in order to improve the compilation and dissemination of national development indicators.

*The reinforcement of the coordination among national data producers through:*

- The establishment, promotion and use of a centralized data platform;
- Identification of focal points within each line ministry for the data platform and for data coordination issues in general;
- Mainstreaming of Devinfo adaptations among line ministries so that the same data format/structure will be used among data producers within the NSS for both storage and dissemination of indicators, thus simplifying the sharing/transferring of indicators among data producers;
- Where not already existing, establishment of data templates for the platform to be sent to data providers;
- Establishment and share of a calendar of data release to work towards increasing frequency and regularity of updates;
- Exploring the potential of SDMX.

*The clarification of indicators definitions and metadata:*

- Identify and agree on a core list of indicators that are to be supplied by the NSOs and line ministries. These indicators will be made available on the centralized data platform, regularly updated, and accompanied by extensive metadata;
- Countries should work towards producing metadata handbooks for their agreed indicators, which set sources, definitions, methodologies, and so on.

*The promotion of a single data dissemination platform:*

The project will look to work towards creating a coherent environment for synthesizing the information disseminated via the different applications. Ideally a single data dissemination platform will be used in each country that builds on the strengths of the multiple existing applications.

*Problem relating to staff turnover and capacity:*

The project will involve extensive training, both on data dissemination and statistical literacy more widely. Training will be tailored to the specific country needs and context.

*Issues relating to internet service and web dissemination:*

- The project will work towards developing offline solutions where internet service is not supportive, with a view to move towards online solutions in the course of time;
- The project will support the dissemination of national databases via the internet at the country level, and also at the international level via UNdata;
- Open source software will be used where appropriate, in order to reduce costs for countries and ensure sustainability of the centralized data platform beyond the duration of project.

#### **As way forward, the meeting agreed on the following:**

- Where possible, countries will share with UNSD relevant project documents which explain their current processes and systems and describe their plans for the future;
- UNSD will send countries the link to the Knowledge Center website, set up specifically for this project to share progress, lessons learned and best practices;
- Countries and UNSD will share their knowledge with each other related to projects so that efforts can be harmonized and the overall impact is optimized;

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- UNSD will continue to work to address data discrepancies via the MDGLabs prototype, with support and information from countries and agencies;
- UNSD will contact countries to arrange follow-up missions to each country; during which specific plans to address each country's needs in relation to the project will be discussed and agreed. UNSD started the first assessment in Kenya, from 21 – 22 October 2010.



#### Regional Workshop on the Latest Version of the National Data Archive Application (NADA 3.0)

Molla Hunegnaw, African Centre for Statistics

#### Background

The National Data Archive (NADA), a survey cataloguing management tool, developed by International Household Survey Network (IHSN) is a web portal for end users to browse, search, and access to survey data and metadata resources. The NADA tool is developed as a complement to the Microdata Management Toolkit used to document survey studies. NADA makes use of the XML-based international standards designed for data and metadata exchange known as the Data Documentation Initiative (DDI). It is also an open source software which can be customized by users to suite their specific purposes.

NADA and the Metadata Toolkit from IHSN provide powerful instrument which facilitates the process of releasing study metadata and microdata to end users. These tools enable: improved publishing and dissemination efficiency of the National Statistical Offices (NSOs); increased quality and diversity of research; improved reliability and relevance of data; reduced duplication of data collection activities; improved visibility of the institution as their data become more frequently used and are more readily accessible; increased donor and public confidence in the institution; and access to survey information such as reports, tables, and microdata.

#### Objectives of the Meeting

The main objective of the workshop was to train NSOs and Organizations in the use of NADA 3.0 software, specifical-

ly:

- To introduce the improvements of the latest version of the NADA software;
- To teach participants on the use of NADA 3.0 for documenting, archiving and disseminating Surveys; and
- To demonstrate how existing NADA 2.0 can be migrated to NADA 3.0.

#### Participation

The workshop was organized by the PARIS21 Secretariat/Accelerated Data Program (ADP) and held at the Silver Springs Hotel, Nairobi, Kenya from 18 to 21 October 2010. It was attended by delegates from the NSOs of Ghana, Liberia, Nigeria, Tanzania, Lesotho, Sudan, Zambia, Ethiopia, Uganda, Gambia, South Africa, Mozambique, Malawi, Swaziland, Palestine Bureau of Statistics, University of Cape Town Data First, African Development Bank, and the Economic Commission for Africa.

The Workshop participants



#### Proceedings

The resource person, Mr. Matthew Welch, from the World Bank, welcomed the participants, presented the Agenda and Objectives of the workshop and opened the workshop by emphasising the need for documenting and disseminating of survey micro-data.

Mr. Welch requested participants to introduce themselves and their expectations from the workshop. Participants gave a brief introduction about the institution they are from and the work they are doing in relation to survey data documentation and archives.

The ECA participant stated that, ECA compiles of socio-economic data on Africa and disseminates via online database,

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CD-ROM, and through paper publications mainly the Joint African Statistical Yearbook corporate statistical database.

ECA also envisaged engaging in African Microdata archive and dissemination which is currently working on mirroring the African Census Microdata maintained by Integrated Public Use Microdata Series (IPUMS), Minnesota Population Center. ECA is looking for ways on how it supports member states in documenting, archiving and disseminating microdata in collaboration with partners and also establishes a regional microdata explorer using the NADA software platform.

The training on the latest version of NADA three started with introducing the NADA 3 interface followed by installing NADA 3 on participants' machines, making configuration on installed version and upgrading from earlier version 2 to the latest version 3.0.

The second day looked at Site Administration such as Dashboard, Users, Menus, uploading studies, defining user access types. The second day also touched upon managing licenses requests, citations and reports. The participants also got hands on uploading surveys and related documentation and making studies accessible to different categories of users.

On the third day, the participants looked at customising user interfaces in particular and NADA site in general for use in the NSOs.

The fourth day discussed on NADA Quality Guidelines and quality check lists to assist countries improve documenting and disseminating survey microdata. Participants were also asked to finalise sample NADA sites they had been working on the course of the training for demonstration. Some selected individual sample sites were demonstrated to participants.

The ECA participant requested the organizers to demonstrate the data management platforms developed at the African Centre for Statistics (ACS) for disseminating and compiling statistical data and the work it is doing with Minnesota Population Center on mirroring African Census Microdata. The ECA participant noted that the participants were enthusiastic about the products.

In conclusion, it was noted that the training course will help participants in the administration and use of NADA tools to improve documenting, archiving and disseminating surveys in NSOs.

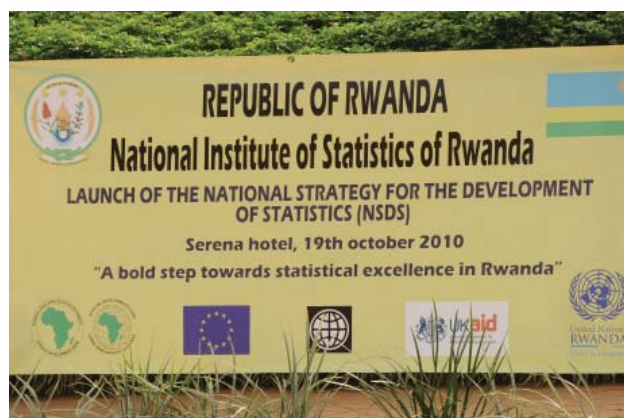


#### Rwanda Launches its NSDS

Diane Karusisi, Rwanda, Ben Kiregyera, Uganda and O.O Ajayi, Nigeria

Under the leadership of the National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR) and support from AfDB, Rwanda has designed a medium-term National Strategy for the Development of Statistics (NSDS) for the period 2009-2014. The NSDS aims to strengthen the information backbone of the Economic Development and Poverty reduction Strategy (EDPRS), the MDG monitoring, the country's Vision 2020 and other national and sub national development programs. The design of the NSDS was done in a consultative manner with various state institutions that produce and/or use data, research and training institutions, civil society etc.

The African Development Bank had provided both financial support and expertise to the design of the NSDS. The design followed current best practice and was undertaken in four steps, namely:



- (a) Assessment of the state of the National Statistical System (NSS) that has revealed issues related to lack of sector-wide statistical frameworks defining and rationalizing statistics requirements, issues on concepts, classifications and poor statistical capacity across the system;
- (b) Visioning of the NSS that is to be an efficient information support to the realization of Rwanda's Vision 2020 and emerge as one of the leading National Statistical Systems in Africa;
- (c) Strategizing and defining main areas to be the focus between 2009 and 2014 and
- (d) Action planning covering key programs, activities and projects.



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The NSDS therefore looks at statistical priorities for the country and provides a flexible framework both to produce statistics to meet immediate data needs and to build sustainable capacity to produce and use statistics in the future. NSDS implementation shall aim to improve the range, quality and timely dissemination of key statistics, and to ensure that data are consistent between different sources.

#### The Launch

The NSDS was launched by the Minister of Finance and Economic Planning of Rwanda on October 19th, 2010 at a high profile function who reiterated total government commitment to the development and use of statistics in the country. The colourful function was attended by seven other Ministers, viz. Ministers of Agriculture, Trade and Industry, ICT, President's Office, Cabinet Affairs, Environment and Lands, Labour and Public Service; the Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning; the Deputy Governor of the Central Bank; key development partners, etc. This was a clear indication of the involvement of various sectors during the design process of the NSDS and this should translate into strong commitment of the sectors during the implementation stage.

#### Presentations

The launch involved:

- (a) A presentation of the highlights of the NSDS by Dr. Diane Karusisi, Acting Director General of NISR. The presentation covered the process of designing the NSDS; key issues and challenges; key programs, policies, activities and projects; financing; and way forward.
- (b) NISR took advantage of the occasion to demonstrate two dissemination newly developed by the NISR and partners:
  - The Integrated Multi-Sectoral Information System (IMIS) for Rwanda is a data management tool designed for disseminating large volumes of census and survey microdata with hierarchical and geographical structure down to the smallest area of the census and surveys administrative exercises. Much of the data has come from many past surveys whose data was not made available to users. IMIS offers a "quick and easy access" to a variety of data needed by users mainly for research purposes. The database is an adaptation of UN database system – Redatam+ SP (4Rev00).
  - DevInfoRwanda harnesses the power of advanced technology to compile and disseminate data on human de-

velopment. It contains indicators needed by users for evidence-based policy and for the monitoring of achievements of the strategic objectives of the Economic Development and Poverty Reduction Strategy (EDPRS), the MDGs and various sector development programs.

- (c) The presentations were followed by discussions on various issues including data use, data analysis and coordination.

#### Signing the MoU on NSDS Basket Funding

- (d) The Government of Rwanda has opted for a basket funding modality for funding the implementation of the NSDS. This modality will enable all interested donors plus government to pool resources together to ensure that the NSDS is effectively implemented. As part of the process of launching the NSDS, an MOU on NSDS Basket Fund was signed by the Minister of Finance and Economic Planning, the EU Head of Delegation and the DFID Head of Office in Rwanda (see picture below). This basket funding arrangement is in line with the principles of harmonization as reflected in the Government Aid Policy and the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness. In past statistical programmes, NISR had been successfully utilizing funds from a multi donor basket fund and other Statistical Bureaus have a lot to learn from the NISR's use of this basket funding modality particularly for the implementation of the NSDS.



**L-R: Head of DFID Office, Minister of Finance and Economic Planning, EU Head of Delegation and the Director General of the National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda**



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#### A 3-day-study tour in ACS by representatives from the Sudanese Central Bureau of Statistics (CBS) Addis Ababa 25 – 28 October 2010

Gerard Osbert, African Centre for Statistics

#### Introduction

This 3-day-study tour in African Centre for Statistics (ACS) by representatives from the Central Bureau of Statistics (CBS) from Sudan was successfully organised and implemented. Preparation started in September to select participants and topics to be addressed during the three full days. Funds were available for five persons to undertake this 5-days tour in Addis Ababa.

The delegation was composed of the following five experts: Dr. YASIN ELHAG ABDIN, Director General of the CBS; Mr. MUSTAFA HASSAN ALI OSMAN, Directorate of Statistics Coordination and Fields work (CBS); Mr. ELTAG AWAD ABURAS MOSA, Head of External Trade Section and Technical manager on Household Survey (HHS); Mr. BADR ELDIN AHMED OSMAN, AfDB Project Manager on PRSP and Governance; Dr. SAIF ELDIN DAUD ABDEL RAHMAN, AfDB Consultant for PRSP and Governance.

#### Overview of the ACS by the Director

ECA is one of the five UN Regional Commissions “the regional arm of the UN in Africa. Its mandates are to support the economic and social development of its 53 member States; foster regional integration, and promote international cooperation for Africa’s development.

In August 2006, ACS was created marking the revival of the statistical function at UNECA. Such repositioning of statistics is expected to enhance statistical capacities of African countries for better economic management; track progress towards the achievement of gender equality and MDGs; and draws data from a variety of sources for analysis applied research and recommendations.

The need for statistics has been reinforced by PRS and MDG processes because they are data intensive, they provide opportunity to review data needs, highlight priority areas for statistical development. Some problems are still facing African countries such as, weaknesses in statistical capacity; inadequate links of statistical systems to policy; data gaps on some key demographic, socio-economic and environmental indicators; unreliability of some existing data etc.

The main activities of ACS are to: undertake advocacy for statistics and statistical capacity; promote the production of basic economic statistics in the framework of the implementation of the 2008 SNA; establish a regional programme for PHC; coordinate peer learning with regard to statistical methods; support RECs on statistical activities; support member states through training and knowledge transfer; and to support UNECA’s own research and policy analysis.

#### Overview of the Sudanese situation with regard to statistics

The last household survey conducted in Sudan was in 1978 and was partial - South Sudan was not included. In efforts of the country to finalize the PRSP, CBS is currently processing a MICS survey which mainly focuses on poverty analysis and generating tables to support the country MDGs report and other sectors strategic plans. Statisticians are now at the stage of data cleaning. The consumption aggregate module is cleaned and already analyzed for measuring poverty base on per-capita consumption. The main objective of this study tour by CBS was knowledge sharing and design future technical assistance and capacity building program to enable analysis and strengthening the Sudanese National Statistical System (NSS).

#### Organization of the study tour

ACS developed a program for the visit including the following thematic areas which have been validated together with the Sudanese delegation:

1. Lessons learned from African social and economic surveys : LFS, 1-2-3 survey, informal sector and satellite accounts,
2. Writing Poverty report and population issues,
3. NSDS and RRSF,
4. National accounts and ICP,
5. Gender and related social statistics issues,
6. Civil registration and vital statistics,
7. Statistical Yearbook data collection and compilation
8. Environment and Climate change statistics,
9. The ECA Statistical Database and General Statistical Data Management Issues,
10. Food balance sheet in Agriculture

As the presenter of the main thematic, ACS regional advisor on household survey and informal sector, assisted by a the junior statistician on macro-economic modelling, took

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charge of the whole organization of the study tour; in addition, a session on thematic 1 was scheduled every morning of the 3-days- study.

A courtesy call on the Office of the Deputy Executive Secretary was set-up to reinforce that developing the capacity of member States in the area of statistics has support at the highest level in ECA. Ms Jennifer Kargbo received the group on the 27th October; she urged ACS to arrange any necessary work session with other ECA divisions to respond to the delegation request on methods and tools.

#### Detailed content of the presentations and following discussions

##### 1. Employment survey, informal sector, labour input matrix and satellite accounts (25, 24, 26 October):

These technical presentations were prepared by ACS from:

- a study by M. SERUZIER presented at the “International Seminar on the Informal Sector in Africa: Measuring Instruments, Analyses and Integration of Socio-economic Policies”, Bamako 2008;
- The Delhi Group “Manual on Survey of Informal Employment and Informal Sector” chapter 9;
- Burundi 1-2-3 panel 2006-2008 : evolution of informal sector and employment in four cities;
- Set of questionnaires and manuals on “1-2” mixed survey used in various countries.

Discussions were based on sampling national Labour force Survey (LFS) on a federal country like Sudan: in order to launch a continuous annual panel, only 6 states among the 24 could be surveyed each year and 25% of the Khartoum City. It was also indicated that qualitative modules can be fruitfully included (1-page questionnaire) in the phase 1 to monitor key policies as subjective poverty, gender or governance issues.

ACS is now finalising a project to be financed on the 7th tranche of the UN Development Account: “Interregional Cooperation on the Use of Data on Informal Sector and Informal Employment in National Accounts”. The objective of this project is to improve the quality and availability of data on informal sector and informal employment for their contribution to GDP and employment, as bases for socio-economic analyses and policy formulation. The project seeks to integrate the informal sector in the process of development to support the achievement of the MDGs and other development targets by facilitating the assessment of poverty and

identifying social issues related to employment at national/regional levels.

##### 2. Writing Poverty report and population issues (25 October):

ACS' activities in that domain are based on of 8 types of statistical tools: Household Surveys (HHS); Time Use Survey; Living Conditions Surveys & Poverty measurement; Population and Housing Censuses; Development of handbooks; Support to Africa Symposium on Statistical Development (ASSD); Workshops & EGM and Archiving micro data.

Discussions reveal that LVMS surveys are using huge questionnaires (more than 1000 questions) which are too costly to be launched at state level; at national level, they have to be organised every 4 to 5 years; it seems that optical reader system are now accurate enough to be used for data entry; however, several scenarios should be tested before final decisions.

##### 3. RRSF and NSDS (25 October):

The Reference Regional Strategic Framework for Statistical Capacity Building (RRSF) has been developed following the evaluation of the Addis Ababa Plan of Action (AAPA) for Statistical Development in Africa and the recommendations from the Marrakech Action Plan for Statistics (MAPS). The objectives of RRSF are to mainstream statistics as a cross-cutting sector in the development process; update legal and regulatory framework; assess and prioritize user needs; undertake data development; streamline survey programme through integrated surveys; foster coordination, collaboration and partnerships; enhance statistical infrastructure; harness information and communication technology; etc.

Designing National Strategy for the Development of Statistics (NSDS) supposes firstly to prepare a “Road Map”, as a reference document for national participants; then a Plan for the preparation of the NSDS, its organization and the necessary means for the adoption of the NSDS. Finally, the 4 key steps - Diagnostic - Vision - Strategies and Programming can be implemented.

Discussions reveal that Africa should be more represented in international organisations and for that purpose, African statisticians be better prepared for international meetings. RRSF appear to be the NSDS at regional level; Nigeria is a model for federal countries; the Ministry of Finance, as part of NSS, should participate in the meeting of the National Statistical Committee.

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#### 4. National accounts and second round of ICP (26 October):

SNA-2008: The revision process (from SNA-1993) lasted from 2004 till 2008, to be adopted by the 40th session of UNSC. The compilation strategy consists of selecting a set of accounts tables to be produced, according to country circumstances. The implementation of 2008 SNA should be considered as an adjustment of concepts which implies profound change of system on the measurements of the economy flows, assets and operations. Therefore it is rather risky to adopt the revised SNA without, at the same time, computing a new series of SNA with a new reference year, to be normally rebased every 5 years.

The required income approach of GDP compilation is for the time being impractical in most African countries, due to the predominance of the agricultural and informal sectors activities; therefore, the coherence between production and expenditure should be established and the income approach is adjusted to the reconciled data. Classifications, including ISIC4/CPC2 are integral part of SNA-2008.

ACS other current activity is to support to 2011 round of ICP programs which requires GDP by expenditure approach and price index elaboration for PPP comparison among countries.

Discussions were led on regional accounts to match the federal organisation of Sudan; they would need to migrate from SNA-1968 to SNA-1993 before going to SNA-2008; the first priority will be to rebase the accounts while the last benchmark was done in 1981.

#### 5. Gender and related social statistics issues (26 October):

Objective of ACS Program is to reinforce the capacity of member states in the production use and dissemination of gender responsive data for the formulation of comprehensive gender sensitive policies. Methodology and tools include African Gender and Development Index (AGDI), which aim to ensure a better monitoring of progress achieved towards gender equality and women's advancement. ACS will organize Workshops to disseminate the recommendations, strategies and tools developed (Handbook on gender Statistics; compendium on gender statistics) and training the trainers session on gender statistics based on the Handbook and the Compendium.

ACS implemented advisory mission to Ghana on time-use survey. Regarding MDG, statistical training, workshop and seminars were organised with the objective to identify potential sources of discrepancies between national and international data. Data collection has been launched through ques-

tionnaire to 33 African countries. Assessment studies of data availability and discrepancy have done in Liberia, Ethiopia and Uganda and Burkina. Documents have been developed to help countries to harmonize their methodology, share their experiences, and provide guidance in census engendering.

During discussion, it was stated that 60% of civil servants in Sudan were women, usually after proper training in national universities. In Sudan, MDGs are coordinated by the National Population Council.

#### 6. Civil registration and vital statistics (26 October):

ECA organized a workshop in June 2009 in Tanzania on "strengthening the capacity of African countries to produce accurate, reliable and timely registration-based vital statistics and indicators". The idea was to revitalize the all process and preparing the 1st Ministerial conference on civil registration and vital statistics (CRVS) "to mobilizing and rallying political commitment and leadership of national governments, civil registration authorities and national statistics offices in the improvement of CRVS systems in Africa; ECA is planning to propose at the next meeting of the Africa Symposium on Statistical Development, in November 2010 in Cairo, to devote the next upcoming five series of editions to civil registration.

Topics addressed during discussion were: UN guidelines on CRVS systems and reflection on Sudanese presentation during the ministerial conference. It is to be noted that the purposes of CRVS are quite numerous: legal; administrative; statistics; etc. Responsibilities for civil registration are multiple: ministries of Interior, Home Affairs, and National Statistics Offices.

#### 7. Statistical Yearbook data collection and compilation (26 October):

ECA publishes annually a statistical yearbook on socio-economic situation on Africa. The data collection, validation and generation of the yearbook was discussed. The format and some of the basic parts of the yearbook was explained.

#### 8. Environment and Climate change statistics(27 October):

Since August 2006, environment statistics are included in the African Statistical Yearbook publication. The data are taken from the database on MDGs at the United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD). Since January 2010 the ACS assigned one professional staff to work in the area of environment statistics thus the Centre is in a better position to assist member States.

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Since 2005 four workshops were organized in the area of environment statistics - three of them having been conducted for the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS). The other workshop was organized in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia for all African countries. During this workshop there were two participants from Sudan. Furthermore, delegates from Sudan participated in two environment statistics and water accounts workshops that were organized by the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA) in 2009 and 2010.

During the discussion, it was indicated that Sudan has not so far filled the UNSD/UNEP Questionnaires on environment statistics. The Sudanese delegation indicated that they do not remember seeing the Questionnaires. Furthermore, it was indicated that there are three ministries in Sudan that deal with environment statistics. These are the Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Health, and Ministry of Water Cooperation. The delegation pointed out that there is not any unit in the Central Bureau of Statistics that deals with environment statistics.

#### 9. The ECA Statistical Database and General Statistical Data Management Issues (27 October):

ECA established a web based platform for data compilation, production and dissemination. The platform enables user to produce tables, charts, motion charts and maps. The technology behind the database was discussed. It was also raised that this platform can be installed at sub-regional and country settings.

#### 10. Food balance sheet in Agriculture (27 October):

After a brief introduction of the Supply Utilization Account (SUA) and Food Balance Sheet (FBS), the presentation listed the 5 steps necessary to produce SUA/FBS:

- Step 1. Documentation (to make a thorough search for all needed figures)
- Step 2. Data input and control (reconciliation, adjustments and estimates)
- Step 3. Construction of Supply Utilization Accounts (SUAs)
- Step 4. Calculating Per Caput Food Supply
- Step 5. Standardization and production of Food Balance Sheets (FBS)

Agricultural production and trade statistics are critical and fundamental for the construction of SUA/FBS, a statistical tool to: reconcile and consolidate data from various sources;

provide information of “per capita consumption” of calories, protein, and fat for the global assessment of the under nourished population in the world; get more accurate and reliable results from SUA/FBS, more data sources than production and trade are needed.

#### **Conclusion**

Evaluation of the study tour was very positive; it gave CBS accurate indications for further exchanges with ACS. Major appreciated themes were in that order: i) mixed survey, informal sector and satellite accounts; ii) Statistical Yearbook data collection and compilation; which means that the study tour achieved its planned objectives.

From the Sudanese point of view, this kind of study tour is the best mean for a two-way-communication, enabling both sides to interact positively and bringing ACS nearer to ECA member States, particularly those meeting difficulties in their statistical development. Now some mission should be organized for enlarged capacity building in Sudan NSS, with the suggested following steps for the way forward:

- Step 1: to attend the workshop on the “long form 2008 –census” to be organised in February 2011;
- Step 2: to assist to the elaboration of the NSDS road map after selecting the national consultant;
- Step 3: to organize a pilot mixed survey in Khartoum on informal sector and employment after proper training organised on that topics;
- Step 4: to select a pilot state in which the CRVS system could be tested after proper evaluation of legal and organizational pitfalls;
- Step 5: Agriculture and economic censuses to be organised as basis for satellite accounts on Environment;
- Step 6: migration from SNA1968 to SNA1993 to be prepared;

Sudan is registering as pilot country for any further development.



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

### Towards the Rebirth of the African Statistical Association

Yovani Moses Lubaale, Makerere University,  
Ben Kiregyera, Uganda  
Oliver Chinganya, AfDB

#### Introduction

Over the years, professional statistical associations have been formed at national and international levels to foster statistical development. Among other things, they promote the discipline of statistics, create statistical awareness in society (among policy makers in and out of government, communities, schools, colleges and Universities), promote the use of statistics for informed decision making in all walks of life especially in evidence-based policy and decision-making, nurturing the statistics profession and lobby for reforming national statistical systems and for resourcing them appropriately. These associations bring together practicing (public sector statisticians) and theoretical (academic statisticians) from various fields to share statistical knowledge and experiences in statistical development in different fields of statistical application. This is usually done through conferences, seminars and workshops, statistical newsletters and journals, web sites, etc.

The establishment of some of the National Statistical Associations (NSAs) goes back to the 1960s and many of them were very successful but finally declined. Since mid-1990s, new associations have been created and others revived. It has been established that 25 countries have a NSA. However, few of them are dynamic, have the right leadership and contribute to the promotion of the statistics in their society. Moreover, these associations are not networked. There is, therefore, a need to create a National Statistical Association Network (NaSAN). The first continent-wide statistical association was also established in the 60s and was called African Statisticians' Association (ASA). It too was unable to function properly. However, In 1984, the Joint Conference of African Planners, Statisticians and Demographers decided to establish a new association called African Statistical Association (AFSA) that would be open not only to African statisticians but also to non-African professionals working in the field of statistics in Africa.

Like many NSAs, the first years of AFSA were quite encouraging: the Executive Committee regularly met, Issues of an Information Bulletin were regularly produced and released, and four scientific conferences were held in Abuja, Nigeria and Rabat, Morocco and Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. Thus, the

first two Presidents of the Association finished their term of office. Then Association moribund and several attempts to revive it failed to achieve intended results.

However, in recent years, continental institutions and especially the UN Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA) and the African Development Bank (AfDB) have worked towards strengthening existing NSAs and creating some where they do not exist. The expectation was that these would later be used as building blocks for the revival of the AFSA. In addition, Chairpersons of the NSAs have been invited to important regional statistical meetings since the Statistical Commission for Africa (StatCom-Africa) held its inaugural meeting in January 2008. The UNECA has been publishing an African Statistical Newsletter since 2007 with information on known NSAs. Also the AfDB has been publishing the African Statistical Journal since 2005 which ordinarily should have been published by an Africa-wide statistical association.

#### Cairo meeting

The 6th Africa Symposium on Statistical Development, which focused on Data Analysis and Use in the 2010 Round of Population and Housing Censuses was convened in Cairo, Egypt from 31 October to 2 November, 2010. Taking advantage of this symposium, AfDB and UNECA organized a meeting for Chairpersons of known NSAs and Director Generals of National Statistics Offices in Africa. In their opening remarks, the Director of the Statistics Department at AfDB, Dr. Charles Lufumpa and the Director of the African Centre for Statistics at UNECA, Dr. Dimitri Sanga, reaffirmed the commitment of their respective organizations to assisting countries strengthen their statistical associations and the continent in re-establishing the African Statistical Association. A number of presentations were made on the following: background information on national and international associations, experiences by selected NSAs (Morocco, Mali, Congo D.R, South Africa and Uganda), including the Concept Note on formation of African Statistical Association.



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

The need for re-establishing the association was stressed during the presentations and ensuing discussions. It was stressed that such an association will be important for: acting as an umbrella association for integration of statistics across users and producers, across educators and employers, and across practitioners and theoreticians; promoting the importance of statistics and contribution of professionals to society; promoting research and innovation in statistics; promoting the use of statistics and methodological developments for evidence-based policy and decision-making; ensure visibility of individuals engaged in statistical research, teaching and practice; fostering pursuit of excellence in statistical training and practice; promoting ethical guidelines for statistical practice; nurturing communities of practice; promoting cooperation among academic and official statisticians; and promoting young statisticians.

The meeting appreciated the work AfDB and UNECA were doing in this particular area of statistical development in Africa. It highlighted the following as challenges facing statistical associations: finance, continuity and stability, greater support to countries with weak statistical systems; involving young people; how to reach isolated statisticians; and integration of statistics across users and producers, across educators and employers, and across practitioners and theoreticians. It recommended as follows:

### National Statistical Associations (NSA)

- learn lessons from the more active Associations
- Strengthen existing Associations
- Help create the Associations where they do not exist
- Help harmonize objectives of NSA
- Promote young statisticians

### African Statistical Association

- Revive the Association and retain its former name – African Statistical Association (AFSA)
- Build on existing arrangements
- Establish an Interim Committee – ensuring regional representation to the extent possible. The Committee would be in office until 2012 when it will report to StatCom-Africa in 2012; also the first election of office bearers will be held in 2012.
- AfDB continues to fund some activities of the Interim

Committee, including meetings; provide technical assistance to assist strengthen existing NSA, including creation where there is none; host the Secretariat of the Interim Committee until a suitable home is found; and continue funding the African Statistical Journal until the AFSA is ready to take over..

At the end of the meeting, the following Interim Committee was elected:

**President:** Prof. Mohamed Limam, Tunisia

**Vice-President:** Mme Yoko Chhana, South Africa

**Secretary General:** Dr. Yovani Moses Lubaale-Uganda

**Treasurer:** Mr. Aboume Diana Toure, Mali

### Committee Members:

1. Mr. H. Makhlof, Egypt
2. Mr. Boniface O. Amobi, Nigeria
3. Mr. Lukaku Alexis Nzinga, Congo DRC
4. Dr. Dias Loureiro, João, Mozambique

We wish the Committee well.



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

### Kampala Hosts the Fifth International Conference on Agricultural Statistics (ICAS-V)

Alfred Geresom Musamali, Uganda

The Ugandan capital, Kampala, this year became the first African city ever to become venue for an International Conference on Agricultural Statistics (ICAS). Hosted by the Uganda Bureau of Statistics (UBOS) between October 13th and 15th, the ICAS-V was open to all producers, suppliers, trainers and users of Agricultural Statistics, such as the economists, statisticians, researchers, analysts and decision-makers from government entities, the academia, development partners and international organisations. About 210 foreign delegates from 77 countries, 150 local delegates and some 200 other participants converged at the Speke Resort and Conference Centre in Munyonyo, a Kampala suburb, to attend the Fifth ICAS (ICAS-V).

Prior to the main conference, Young Statisticians met to brainstorm on methodology for agricultural censuses and surveys. On October 12 there were also side meetings on food security and on gender statistics. The main conference on the other hand focused on the United Nations report titled "Global Strategy for Improving Agriculture Statistics" with a theme "Integrating Agricultural Statistics into National Statistical Systems".

The UBOS Executive Director said the key objectives of ICAS-V included establishing a minimum set of core data and indicators that countries will provide to meet current and emerging demands. The Executive Director explained that world agricultural statisticians discussed ways and means of integrating agricultural statistics into the national statistical systems. He affirmed that they in addition endorsed the Global Strategy for Improving Agricultural Statistics as a basis of diversifying the availability of quality data for the agricultural sector worldwide.

An end of conference report showed that the ICAS-V also wanted to "continue to educate the producers and users of statistics about the proper collection, sources, methods and interpretation of the results".

The conference further sought to "establish a foundation that will provide the sustainability of the agricultural statistics system through governance and statistical capacity building".

ICAS-V was organised under the auspices of the Government

of Uganda (GOU), the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA), the International Statistical Institute (ISI), the African Development Bank (AfDB) and the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation (BMGF). Other support came from the Statistical Office of the European Communities (EUROSTAT), the Partnership in Statistics for Development in the 21st Century (PARIS21), the United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD), the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) of the United Nations and the World Bank, among others.

On behalf of Uganda's President Gen. Yoweri Kaguta Museveni, the Right Honourable Prime Minister Prof. Apolo Nsibambi officially opened the ICAS-V in a colourful ceremony. Prof. Nsibambi emphasised the need for statistical information in proper policy designs and in decisions made thereafter. Prof. Nsibambi said, "The Global Strategy is a ground breaking effort to improve agricultural statistics driven by country assessments of the country situation. A major recommendation of the Strategy is that countries should be Integrating Agriculture into the National Statistical System. This recommendation is the overarching theme of the conference."



He added, "The icing on the cake is the broad range of presenters from researchers, practitioners and policy makers. Indeed this marks a turning point in agricultural statistics the world over."

Delegates held discussions in the plenary and in three simultaneous/parallel Group Sessions. By the end of ICAS-V, the delegates had endorsed proposals for the Global Strategy for Improving Agricultural Statistics Implementation Plan for Africa. They recommended that the governance of the implementation plan for Africa should be aligned at national, regional and global level; governance arrangements should as much as possible use existing structures and involve data users and have clear reporting lines. The conference also rec-



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

ommended strengthening Technical Cooperation in Statistics in line with the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness. The ICAS-V concurred that Technical Assistance (TA) must be based on a clear assessment of capacities in countries and should aim at building capacity (technical and operational) in a sustainable manner. Also discussed were modalities for the development of a Regional Training Programme that takes into account needs at country level. It was further agreed that the training programme should use existing institutions, training centres, in-service training programmes, etc, to effect the work. The conference noted that in Africa, Agriculture is part of a complex rural economy and that data collection from small holder farmers can be difficult. The ICAS-V, however, re-affirmed that this data collection should be promoted and encouraged.



**Mr. John Male-Mukasa, The Executive Director, Uganda Bureau of Statistics, the host of ICAS-V (extreme right)**

Uganda and Africa in general are looking forward to the full adoption and implementation of the Global Strategy to Improving Agricultural Statistics as the right response to the declining quantity and quality of Agricultural Statistics. The importance and zeal to integrate agricultural statistics into the national statistics systems must, Uganda feels, be awakened and emphasised.

Amidst those tight schedules, the delegates nevertheless found time to set statistics aside and relax. Ndere Troupe and Afrigo Band, for instance, admittedly Uganda's foremost music ensembles, entertained the guests during the welcome dinner and the farewell cocktail. A few guests as well took time off to tour the lush green countryside of the Lake Victoria region. The lake is Africa's largest fresh water mass and the main source of River Nile. Others, to confirm that Uganda indeed lies astride the Equator, ventured as far as 60kms south-west where the imaginary line crosses the road to Tanzania, Rwanda Burundi and the mid-eastern parts of the DR Congo.



**Prof. Apollo Nsibambi, Prime Minister of Uganda (middle)**



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

### AICMD-IPUMS Disseminate African Census Metadata and Microdata

Robert McCaa, Minnesota Population Center and Molla Hunegnaw, African Centre for Statistics

**AICMD is a reality.** The African Integrated Census MicroData (AICMD) dissemination site is a reality (Figure 1): <http://ecastats.uneca.org/aicmd/>. Thirty-five million person records, 19 anonymized, high-precision census samples representing ten African countries, are currently available to researchers at no cost (Table 1). Over 500 original source documents—census forms and instructions manuals—are also available for viewing and download from the AICMD searchable metadatabase.

In 2011, the database will expand by one-third, with 2 integrated samples for Egypt (2006, 1986), 3 for Malawi (2008, 1998, and 1987) and one for Sierra Leone (2004). Successive annual launches will incorporate samples for additional countries, with 2010 round censuses a top priority. Twenty-five National Statistical Offices of Africa have signed a uniform Memorandum of Understanding to entrust microdata to the project.

Invitation to cooperate. Statistical offices not presently cooperating with the initiative (yellow or red pins in Figure 1 by) are invited to contact the authors of this note. Technical and material assistance is provided for the recovery of microdata from old tapes, cartridges, cards, and even paper. The project assumes full responsibility for preparing samples, including construction as well as anonymization, integration, documentation and dissemination. A license fee of US\$1,000 (\$5,000 for full-count data of at least one million person records) per census is proffered to the National Statistical Office-owner.

Capacity building is an integral component of the project. A global workshop will be held in Dublin, Ireland, Aug 19-20, 2011.

Invitation to use the microdata. The Memorandum of Understanding facilitates dissemination of microdata to researchers at no cost on an equal access basis, regardless of

country of birth or residence.

Tables 2 and 3 list selected variables for dwellings, households and persons available for the 19 samples of African censuses.

Dissemination is by means of “extracts,” that is, submission of a request indicating the census years desired, density of sample(s), dwelling, household and/or person variables, sub-populations, characteristics to be attached, and any added-value variables desired. While obtaining a simple sample is easy, the extract engine facilitates the construction of complex datasets, such as school aged children (say, 6-14 years old) by the characteristics of co-resident parents (e.g., age and employment status of the father along with age and children ever-born of mother).

Funding. Funding for the initiative is provided by the African Development Bank, African Centre for Statistics, the National Science Foundation (USA), and the University of Minnesota. Universities, research centers and policy institutes are invited to cooperate with the AICMD-IPUMS collaboratory to vault Africa to the vanguard of evidence-based research using census microdata.

**Figure 1: African Integrated Census Microdata (AICMD) Home Page (satellite view)**

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**Table 1. 19 Integrated Census Samples representing 10 African Countries Disseminated by IPUMS/AICMD (Dec. 2010)**

Sample	Sample (%)	Households	Persons	Weighted	De jure De facto	Census date (d-m-yr)	Smallest geography	Collective dwellings	Notes
Egypt 1996	10	1,270,787	5,902,243	yes	de facto	18/19-11-96	district	no	
Ghana 2000	10	397,097	1,894,133	no	de facto	26-03-00	district	yes	
Guinea 1983	10	110,777	457,837	no	de facto	01-02-83	prefecture	yes	
Guinea 1996	10	108,793	729,071	no	de facto	01-12-96	prefecture	yes	
Kenya 1989	5	224,861	1,074,098	no	de facto	25-10-89	district	yes*	
Kenya 1999	5	317,106	1,407,547	no	de facto	25-08-99	district	yes*	
Mali 1987	10	136,515	785,384	no	both	14-04-87	district	yes	
Mali 1998	10	161,880	991,330	no	both	14-04-98	district	yes	
Rwanda 1991	10	153,041	742,918	no	de facto	01-08-91	province	yes	
Rwanda 2002	10	191,719	843,392	no	de facto	15/16-08-02	province	yes	
Senegal 1988	10	79,904	700,199	no	de facto	20-05-88	department	no	
Senegal 2002	10	107,999	994,562	no	de facto	n.a.	department	no	
South Africa 1996	10	993,801	3,621,164	yes	de facto	10-10-96	district	yes	19 districts without households
South Africa 2001	10	991,543	3,725,655	yes	de facto	10-10-01	municipality	yes	
South Africa 2007	2	345,170	1,047,657	yes	de facto	07-02-07	municipality	yes	
Tanzania 1988	10	472,616	2,310,424	yes	de facto	27-08-88	district	no	
Tanzania 2002	10	841,768	3,732,735	yes	de facto	22-08-02	district	yes	
Uganda 1991	10	339,166	1,548,460	yes	de facto	11-01-91	county	yes	
Uganda 2002	10	529,271	2,497,449	no	de facto	12-09-02	county	yes	
TOTAL		7,773,814	35,006,258						

\* See sample design for more information.

Source: <http://ecastats.uneca.org/aicmd/Documentations/Metadata/tabid/72/language/en-US/Default.aspx>

**Table 2. Availability of 39 Dwelling and Household Variables in 19 IPUMS/AICMD Integrated Samples of African Censuses (Dec. 2010)**

Variable Mnemonic	Variable Label	EG 1996	GH 2000	GN 1983	GN 1996	KE 1989	KE 1999	ML 1987	ML 1998	RW 1991	RW 2002	SN 1988	SN 2002	ZA 1996	ZA 2001	ZA 2007	TZ 1988	TZ 2002	UG 1991	UG 2002	
SAMPLE SERIAL PERSONS WTHH	IPUMS sample identifier	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Household serial number	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Number of person records in household	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Household weight	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
SUBSAMP GQ UNREL URBAN	Subsample number	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Group quarters status	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Number of unrelated persons	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Urban-rural status	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
REGIONW OWNRSHP ELECTRC WATSUP	Continent and region of country	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Ownership of dwelling	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Electricity	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Water supply	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
SEWAGE FUELCK FUELH PHONE	Sewage	X	.	.	.	X	X	.	.	.	.	X	X	.	X	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Cooking fuel	X	X	.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	.	X	X	X	X	.	X	X	X	X
	Fuel for heating	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	X	X	X	.	.	.	.	.
	Telephone availability	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	X	X	X	X	X	X	.	X	.	.	.

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AFRICAN STATISTICAL NEWSLETTER  
BULLETIN D'INFORMATION STATISTIQUE AFRICAINE

CELL INTRNET TRASH AUTOS	Cellular phone availability	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	X	.	.	X	X	X	.	.	.	.	X	
	Internet access	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	X	.	.	.	.	X	.	.	.	.	X	
	Trash disposal	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	X	.	X	.	X	X	.	.	.	.	X	
	Automobiles available	.	.	X	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	X	.	X	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	X
AIRCON COMPUTR REFRIG TV	Air conditioning	X	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	X	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Computer	X	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	X	.	X	.	X	X	.	.
	Refrigerator	X	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	X	X	.	X	X	.	.	.
	Television set	X	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	X	X	.	X	X	.	.	X
VCR RADIO ROOMS KITCHEN	Videocassette recorder	X	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	X	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Radio in household	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	X	X	X	X	.	X	X	.
	Number of rooms	X	X	X	X	.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Kitchen or cooking facilities	X	X	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	X	X
TOILET BATH FLOOR WALL	Toilet	X	X	.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
	Bathing facilities	X	X	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	X	X
	Floor material	.	X	X	.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	.	.	.	.	.	.	X	X	X
	Wall or building material	.	X	X	.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	X	X	X
ROOF ANYMORT HHTYPE NFAMS	Roof material	.	X	X	.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	.	.	.	.	.	.	X	X	X	
	Any deaths in household last year	.	.	.	X	.	.	X	X	.	X	.	X	.	.	.	X	X	X	X	X	X	
	Household classification	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
	No. of families in household	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
NCOUPLS NMOTHRS NFATHRS HEADLOC	No. of married couples in household	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
	No. of mothers in household	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
	No. of fathers in household	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
	Head's location in household	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	

For the complete list of variables available see: <https://staging.international.ipums.org/international-action/variables/group>

Table 3. Availability of 39 Person Variables in 19 IPUMS/AICMD Integrated Samples of African Censuses (Dec. 2010)

Variable Mnemonic	Variable Label	EG 1996	GH 2000	GN 1983	GN 1996	KE 1989	KE 1999	ML 1987	ML 1998	RW 1991	RW 2002	SN 1988	SN 2002	ZA 1996	ZA 2001	ZA 2007	TZ 1988	TZ 2002	UG 1991	UG 2002	
RELATE AGE BIRTHYR BIRTHMO	Relationship to household head	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Age	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Year of birth	X	.	.	X	.	.	.	.	X	X	X	.	X	.	.	X	.	.	.	X
	Month of birth	X	.	.	X	.	.	.	.	X	X	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	X
SEX MARST CONSENS POLYGAM	Sex	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Marital status	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Consensual union	.	X	.	X	.	.	.	.	X	X	.	.	X	X	X	.	X	.	.	
	Polygamous union	X	.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	.	X	X	.	.	.	.	X
NATIVITY BPLCTRY CITIZEN NATION	Nativity status	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Country of birth	.	.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	.	X	X	.	X	X	X	X	X
	Citizenship	X	X	X	X	.	.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	.	X	X	X	X	X
	Country of citizenship	X	.	X	X	.	.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	.	X	X	X	.
composite composite RELIG SCHOOL	Ethnicity, Race or Color	.	X	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	X	X	X	X	X	.	.	.	X	X
	Language (spoken, maternal, other)	.	X	X	X	.	.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Religion	X	X	X	X	.	.	.	.	X	X	X	X	X	X	.	.	.	.	X	X
	School attendance	.	X	X	X	X	X	.	X	.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
LIT EDATTAN YRSCHL EMPSTAT	Literacy	X	X	X	X	X	.	X	X	X	X	X	.	.	.	.	X	X	X	X	X
	Educational attainment	.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
	international recode	.	X	X	X	X	X	.	X	.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Years of schooling	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Employment status	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

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

OCCISCO OCC INDGEN IND	Occupation, ISCO Occupation, unrecoded Industry, general recode Industry, unrecoded	X	X	X	X	X	.	X	X	.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
		.	X	X	X	X	.	X	X	.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
		X	X	X	.	.	.	X	X	.	X	X	.	X	X	X	.	X	.	X	X
		X	X	X	.	.	.	X	X	.	X	X	.	X	X	X	.	X	.	X	X
CLASSWK EMPSECT INCTOT composite	Class of worker Sector of employment Total income Migration status: previous, 1, 5, 10 years	X	X	X	X	.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
		X	X	.	.	.	.	.	.	X	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
		.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	X	X	X	.	.	.	.	.	.
		X	X	.	X	X	X	.	X	.	.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
composite composite DISABLE	Country of residence: previous, 1, 5, 10 yrs. Place of residence: previous, 1, 5, 10 yrs. Years residing in current locality/ dwelling Disability status	.	.	.	X	X	X	.	X	.	.	X	.	X	.	X	X	X	X	X	
		X	X	.	X	X	X	.	X	.	.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
		X	.	.	X	.	X	X	X	X	X	.	.	X	X	X	.	.	X	X	X
		X	.	.	X	.	.	X	X	.	X	X	X	X	X	X	.	X	X	X	X
DISEMP DISBLND DISDEAF DISMUTE	Employment disability Blind or vision- impaired Deaf or hearing- impaired Mute	X	X	X	.	X	X	.	.	.	.	X	.	X	X	.	X	.	X	.	
		X	.	.	X	.	.	X	X	.	X	X	X	X	X	.	X	X	X	X	
		X	.	.	X	.	.	X	X	.	X	.	X	X	X	X	.	X	X	X	X
		X	.	.	X	.	.	X	X	.	X	.	X	.	X	X	.	X	X	X	X
DISLOWR DISUPPR DISMNTL DISPSYC	Disability affecting lower extremities Disability affecting upper extremities Mental disability Psychological disability	X	.	.	X	.	.	.	.	X	.	X	.	.	.	.	.	X	X	X	
		X	.	.	X	.	.	.	.	X	.	X	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	X	X
		X	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	X	.	.	X	X	X	.	.	X	X	X	X
		.	.	.	.	.	.	X	X	.	.	.	.	X	X	.	.	.	.	X	X

For the complete list of variables available see: <https://staging.international.ipums.org/international-action/variables/group>



**Workshop on Training of Trainers on e-learning in Statistics**

Elias Fisseha, African Centre for Statistics

The training workshop jointly organized by the capacity building international Germany (InWent) and the Institute of Statistics and Applied Economics of Makerere University on training of trainers on e-learning in Statistics was conducted between 19 to 22 October, 2010 at the Makerere University in Kampala. The objective of the training was to increase the number of e-learning tutors in statistics in the Universities, Statistical training centers and the regional organizations involved in statistical capacity building.

The training workshop was attended by participants from the Statistics department of Makerere University, University of Ibadan, ENSAE Senegal & Côte d'Ivoire, East African Statistical Training Center (EASTAC), Information System & Development (InSyDe) Luxembourg, and Application Training & Management of Germany.

For the past six years, InWent has been providing statistical training in the area of National Accounts, MDG indicators,

Environmental & Gender Statistics, Poverty analysis, Public relation and Statistics on e-learning basis. It was believed that the continuation & expansion of the e-learning has a significant importance for the development of statistics in Africa. To this end, increasing the number of e-learning tutors will pave the way to achieve the objective. The training drew experts specialized in National Accounts, Price, Poverty, Gender and Environmental Statistics. During the training, special emphasis was given to E- Tutor's Methodological skills and Knowledge, the development tutor guideline and content development.

In addition to this, Practical exercise on Global Campus 21 communications tools and methods, moderation skills and module administration based on System of National Accounts (SNA) module was discussed and presented. Finally, certificate was awarded to the participants.

According to the organizers, in partnership with universities, statistical training centers & regional organizations, the e-learning programme in statistics is going to be strengthened and the trainees will be used as future trainers in statistical capacity building programme in Africa in their areas of specialization.



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

##### International versus national data: the case of population data in Mozambique

Maputo, 8 Nov (AIM) – The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) launched its flagship publication, the annual Human Development Report, last week – and although Mozambique's score had improved slightly on the Human Development Index (HDI), it was still classed as one of the least developed places on earth.

Mozambique was placed in 165th position out of the 169 countries covered. Of those 169, the only countries with lower human development than Mozambique were Burundi, Niger, the Democratic Republic of Congo and Zimbabwe.

A few places do not have sufficient data to compile their HDI – and Mozambique would presumably have beaten some of them, since they include Somalia, Eritrea, and North Korea.

The HDI is a composite index - life expectancy accounts for a third, per capita Gross National Income for a third, and educational attainment for a third. Measuring these indicators accurately depends on a reasonably reliable statistical base.

In particular, the index cannot be composed without knowing how many people live in the countries being surveyed. An inaccurate figure for the size of the population will make it impossible to give accurate per capita figures.

And this is exactly what we find in the UNDP. Year after year the global Human Development Report inflates the size of the Mozambican population – and therefore lowers the per capita national income. The latest report states that the Mozambican population reached 23.4 million in 2010.

But that is a million too many. The real figure, according to Mozambique's National Statistics Institute (INE), is 22.4 million. The UNDP thus has an error of around 4.5 per cent, which is far from negligible.

Of course, some countries have dodgy statistics – but Mozambique is not one of them. The INE has won consistent praise, including from the UN. Its figure for the 2010 population is a projection from the 2007 census, the reliability of which has never been questioned.

Indeed, the Maputo offices of UN agencies provided the INE with technical support in the 1997 and 2007 censuses. Yet the UNDP headquarters in New York simply ignores the Mozambican figures.

When this issue was raised at the Maputo launch of the

Report last Friday, the interim UNDP representative in Maputo, Jocelyn Mason, brushed it aside on the grounds that the Human Development Report is now fully “independent” of the UNDP. The independent experts who had compiled it, he said, had used “other sources”.

This won't do. First, the UNDP publishes the report and presumably pays for it. The UNDP has been happy to take credit for the reports in the past, and mistakes in the report will reflect badly on the UNDP.

Secondly, there are no “other sources”. There is only one statistical authority in Mozambique. There was only one census carried out in 2007. Nobody other than the INE goes round, from house to house, counting Mozambicans.

There is nothing new about the UN getting Mozambican population figures wrong. It happens in report after report, despite protests in Mozambique. AIM is aware that on previous occasions UNDP-Maputo has politely pointed the mistake out to UNDP-New York – but to no avail.

Where does the idea that the current population is 23.4 million come from? The Human Development Reports appear to derive their figures by projections from the first post-independence census in 1977, ignoring the censuses of 1997 and 2007, which the “independent experts” have concluded must understate the size of the population.

They thus ignore the catastrophe that struck Mozambique in the 1980s. The combination of war and devastating droughts slowed down the country's population growth rate. By the end of the war of destabilisation in 1992, it was calculated (again, with UN technical assistance) that there had been about a million “excess deaths”, mostly among children.

Without the war, Mozambique would have been able to cope with natural disasters, and the death toll would have been far lower. This was dramatically confirmed by the 1997 census. The pre-census estimate, based on projections from the 1977 census, was that there were 18.5 million people in the country. But the 1997 census could only find 16.1 million.

The population did not grow as expected because a million people were taken out in the 1980s. But for the UNDP in New York, those million people are still alive, and their ghosts continue to march through the Human Development Reports year after year.

Does this make a difference? Correct per capita figures would probably improve Mozambique's HDI ranking by a few places, but it would not change the fact that Mozambique remains extremely poor. But if the methodology developed

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to calculate human development is worth doing at all, then it must be worth doing properly, using the latest, most reliable statistics available. There is certainly no justification for UNDP-New York to ignore work produced by Mozambique's own statisticians.

I first wrote on the subject of the UN bungling its figures in 1999, and see no reason to change a word of my conclusion, which was as follows: "International agencies should have some respect for the institutions in the countries they are supposed to be helping. Census data are a serious matter. They are the building blocks for meaningful planning, and it is the height of arrogance for UN officials in New York to disregard them".



### Young African Statisticians on the Expert Group Meeting (EGM) on MDGs

Habaasa Gilbert, Uganda,

A delegation of 3 representatives of Young African Statisticians (YAS) attended and participated in the Expert Group meeting on MDGs Indicators and they included;

YAS Delegation to Expert Group Meeting on MDGs in Kigali, Rwanda

- Mr Habaasa Gilbert, Uganda, Eastern Africa, habaasa@hotmail.com
- Ms Rosinah Senona, South Africa, Southern Africa, rosinahs@statssa.gov.za
- Ms Adja Mbarka, Senegal, Western Africa, adjambarkafall@yahoo.fr

Interventions & inputs of Young African Statisticians (YAS) at the EGM on MDGs in Kigali, Rwanda.

YAS participated in the editing of the handbook on MDGs indicators and were able to correct both spelling and grammatical errors in the handbook.

YAS emphasized concentration on birth and death registration in all African Countries. This was to be a responsibility of both statistical bodies and Governments.

Statistical Bodies were called to computerize data storage especially for data in big forms. This was necessary for eliminating data quality problems.

Young African Statisticians participated fully in the EGM deliberations and consequently made a number of recom-

mendations which were included in the final recommendations.

They made suggestions and improvements in the methodologies presented in the MDGs manual by the consultant. This would help in reducing over-counts and undercounts.

YAS advised on the need to use standard measurements and formulas in the handbook of MDGs indicators. The standard figure of poverty was suggested to remain \$1 and not \$1.25 as had been put in the hand book.

### Recommendations

The countries should visit the database of YAS housed by their secretariat at Statistics South Africa so that they can identify statistical competences and skills needed where they lack statistical expertise especially in a bid to achieve the MDGs.

There is need for Development Partners to assist Young African Statisticians in acquiring experience in different statistical areas within regional bodies so that they can acquire experience to be applied in different National Statistical Organizations.

### Acknowledgements

It is a fact that Young African Statisticians (YAS) have been allowed to participate in many policy-related meetings; a lot of contributions from them have been also recognized taking an example of StatCom Africa Meeting II in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia and Expert Group Meeting on MDGs indicators in Kigali, Rwanda. Both meetings took place in 2010.

### Appreciation

Special thanks go to ECA for inviting Young African Statisticians as well as providing logistical support to enable them attend this important Expert Group Meeting to deliberate on the MDGs indicators.

Mr Pali Lehohla, the Statistician General of Statistics South Africa is very much credited for putting Young African Statisticians at the forefront and preparing them to be future leaders on the African Continent.

All Development partners including, Inwent, AfDB and AUC are very much appreciated for their continued support in enabling them attend some of the international fora and meetings.

YAS look forward for your continued support in their activities.



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### **Le CAS soumet un nouveau projet à financer sur la 7<sup>ème</sup> tranche du compte de développement de l'ONU, intitulé : "Coopération interrégionale sur l'utilisation des données sur le secteur et l'emploi informels dans les comptes nationaux"**

Gerard Osbert, Centre africain pour statistique

L'objectif de ce projet est d'améliorer la qualité et la disponibilité des analyses socio-économiques sur le secteur informel et l'emploi informel – leur contribution à la mesure du produit intérieur brut (PIB) et de l'emploi – pour la formulation des politiques fondée sur les faits au niveau national, et l'échange de connaissances entre les pays et régions participants. Le projet cherche à intégrer le secteur informel dans le processus de développement en appui à la réalisation des OMD en facilitant l'évaluation de la pauvreté et en identifiant les questions sociales liées à l'emploi aux niveaux régional et interrégional.

Ce projet vise à sensibiliser les statisticiens d'enquêtes à l'élaboration des comptes nationaux en soutien à la mesure exhaustive du PIB et à inciter les comptables nationaux à mieux utiliser les données des enquêtes auprès des ménages et du secteur informel ; ces enquêtes fournissent des informations clés sur les unités de production des ménages non constituées en sociétés, pourvu qu'elles soient basées sur une méthodologie cohérente au fil du temps ; la collecte de données fiables et, à terme, comparables sur les activités du secteur informel et sur l'emploi permettra la mesure de la production et de la génération des revenus au sein des ménages.

#### **CONTEXTE**

Dans la plupart des pays en développement, les emplois informels – y compris ceux des entreprises formelles – constituent la composante de loin la plus importante de la population active occupée : selon les estimations, ils représentent de 50 à 75 % de l'emploi total non agricole : les estimations vont de 48 % de l'emploi en Afrique du Nord, 51 % en Amérique latine, 65 % en Asie à plus de 75 % en Afrique subsaharienne. En outre, des études ont montré que, dans de nombreux pays africains, le secteur informel atteindrait de 35 % à 45 % du PIB non agricole. Il apparaît donc que de bonnes informations sur le secteur informel donneront des estimations exhaustives du PIB et de l'emploi, alimentant ainsi les analyses de croissance et de la sensibilité relative de l'emploi informel aux différentes politiques économiques.

#### **Lien avec le budget de programmes et les objectifs internationaux de développement agréés**

Le projet sera réalisé par le Centre africain pour la statistique

(CAS) de la CEA, avec la CESAP, la CESAO et la CEPALC, en collaboration avec AFRISTAT, l'Organisation internationale du travail (OIT) et la Division de statistique des Nations Unies (DSNU), ainsi que les huit pays pilotes (dont quatre en Afrique et deux dans la région CESAP) qui auront été identifiés. Ce projet est lié directement aux plans statistiques à moyen terme des quatre agences d'application. En particulier, l'objectif du sous-programme 9 de la CEA, qui est "d'augmenter les capacités statistiques des pays africains, de recueillir, compiler et utiliser des statistiques comparables de qualité, à des fins de suivi de l'intégration régionale et comme soutien à l'harmonisation des méthodes, des nomenclatures économiques et des indicateurs, dans le respect des normes internationales comme celles du SCN-2008.

En Afrique, on estime la part moyenne du secteur informel entre 35 et 45 % du PIB (hors agriculture). Les biens et services produits et consommés dans ce secteur sont particulièrement importants pour les segments les plus pauvres de la population. Avoir des données et mesurer les activités de production par le secteur informel est donc essentiel pour un suivi efficace des progrès vers la réalisation des OMD concernant la lutte contre la pauvreté.

#### **Quelles leçons et bonnes pratiques retenir**

La CEA est caractérisée par un bon niveau de développement statistique concernant la compilation des données sur le secteur informel. Les enquêtes « 1-2-3 » ont été introduites depuis 1996 en Afrique occidentale et centrale. En Afrique orientale et australe, les enquêtes « force de travail (LFS) » sont bien développées. À la demande de la Commission statistique pour l'Afrique (Stat-Com-Afrique), le CAS a introduit dans son programme de travail, le développement d'un plan d'action pour l'intégration du secteur informel en Afrique sur la période 2010-2012.

Comme il a été démontré sur un projet mené entre 2007-2009 dans 5 pays pilotes des régions CESAP, CEPALC et CESAO, à l'aide des enquêtes mixtes de type "1-2", il est possible de parvenir à une mesure statistique directe du secteur informel, complétant l'évaluation exhaustive de l'économie nationale. Toutefois, une telle mesure intégrée reste limitée dans le cadre du SCN ; pour obtenir des informations détaillées, il est envisagé de développer un compte satellite du secteur informel.

#### **PROBLEMATIQUE**

Les parties prenantes du projet peuvent être classées en deux catégories : les instituts nationaux de statistique (INS) et les décideurs nationaux, y compris le ministère du travail et les ministères sectoriels. Les INS sont responsables de la compilation des statistiques par secteur économique et



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des indicateurs sociaux, y compris sur l'emploi ainsi que des comptes nationaux. En conséquence, le projet vise à développer leurs capacités et compétences techniques pour élaborer les matrices d'emplois et leur intégration dans les comptes nationaux, à partir des données des enquêtes mixtes. Ces améliorations seront durables si les outils et méthodologies sont intégrés dans la production des comptes nationaux et l'évaluation des politiques socio-économiques au-delà de la période de mise en œuvre du projet.

Les décideurs nationaux dans les domaines des micro entreprises, de la formation professionnelle, de la sécurité des enfants, de la création d'emplois, doivent être sensibilisés pour une meilleure utilisation des données sur le secteur informel et l'emploi. Les partenaires au développement, que sont le DSNU, l'OIT, AFRISTAT et les commissions régionales de l'ONU, bénéficieront de ces pratiques améliorées via des estimations plus précises du PIB et de meilleurs indicateurs de pauvreté ou d'emploi. Cela se traduira par des analyses comparatives mieux fondées sur les réalités et des pays plus motivés à participer au projet.

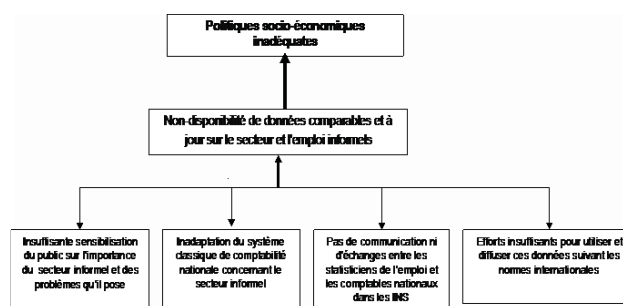
Les améliorations attendues dans les procédures et les méthodologies, sont censées inspirer confiance aux partenaires internationaux pour prendre en charge les activités régulières des enquêtes emploi, dans le cadre de la réduction de la pauvreté. Une autre motivation est l'accès à de nouveaux partenariats et la constitution de réseaux participants/partenaires du projet dans diverses régions. Dans les limites du budget, le projet s'efforcera d'atteindre ces résultats en mettant l'accent sur les points suivants :

- les réunions du groupe d'experts examineront les pratiques des quatre régions afin d'établir une méthodologie commune d'évaluation du secteur informel dans le PIB et celle de l'emploi informel ;
- les ateliers nationaux et régionaux, les guides, les consultations, etc., cibleront en priorité les huit pays pilotes sélectionnés ;
- l'assistance aux pays pour compiler et diffuser les données résultant des enquêtes mixtes, permettra de produire un ensemble commun d'indicateurs sur le secteur informel par branche économique.

### Analyse des difficultés

L'inadéquation des politiques socio-économiques comme des stratégies sectorielles des pays découlent des principaux facteurs suivants :

- la sous-estimation de la taille du PIB par secteur ;
- une évaluation biaisée des niveaux de la pauvreté ;
- la sous-estimation de la participation économique des femmes ;



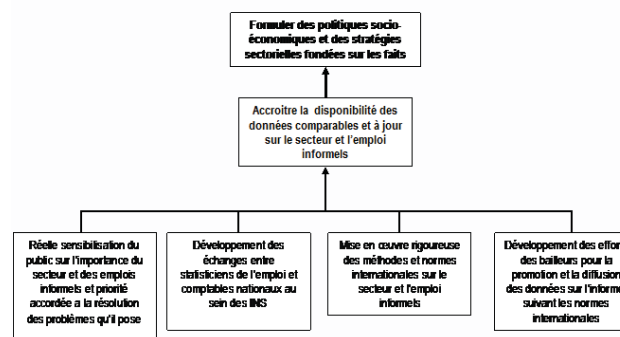
- le manque de compréhension des questions sociales et d'emplois ;
- la faiblesse des analyses comparatives temporelles ou entre les pays.

Ces facteurs existent en raison de la non-disponibilité de données comparables en temps opportun sur le secteur et l'emploi informels. Ceci est dû à :

- une répartition inadéquate des ressources nationales - qu'elles soient humaines ou financières - pour la production de données sur l'informel ;
- la faiblesse des capacités techniques nationales pour recueillir, utiliser et diffuser ces données suivant les normes internationales en vigueur ;
- l'irrégularité des enquêtes emplois réalisées dans les pays.

Ces lacunes sont encore aggravées par une insuffisante sensibilisation du public, le saupoudrage des activités des bailleurs visant à promouvoir l'utilisation de normes internationales sur ces questions.

### Analyse des objectifs



Le principal objectif du projet consiste à assurer l'utilisation de données comparables pour la formulation de politiques socio-économiques fondées sur les faits et de stratégies sectorielles dans les pays. En favorisant le partage d'expériences entre comptables nationaux et décideurs sur l'intégration des activités du secteur informel vers des

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estimations exhaustives du PIB national, il est attendu que davantage de ressources soient engagées pour améliorer la production et l'utilisation de données comparables sur le secteur informel, sur une base continue.

Cela impliquera une meilleure communication entre statisticiens du travail et comptables nationaux, ainsi que le développement des outils, méthodes et normes pour mesurer les agrégats du secteur informel, notamment :

- des moyens investis dans la connaissance de l'emploi (y compris informel), via la matrice des emplois ;
- une capacité technique nationale accrue pour analyser et diffuser les données sur l'économie informelle ;
- une mise en œuvre plus rigoureuse des normes internationales sur le secteur et l'emploi informels ;
- un programme d'enquêtes mixtes durables, comprenant une enquête emploi au moins annuelle et un suivi régulier (tous les 3 à 4 ans) des unités de production informelles.

### STRATEGIE DU PROJET : OBJECTIFS ET RESULTATS ATTENDUS

Le projet vise à améliorer la disponibilité des analyses en temps opportun sur le secteur informel – sa contribution à l'emploi et au PIB – pour l'aide à la formulation de stratégies nationales basées sur les faits, et prévoit à cet effet l'échange de connaissances entre les régions participantes. Il facilitera l'évaluation des niveaux réels de pauvreté et l'approfondissement des questions sociales et d'emploi au niveau régional et interrégional.

Le projet sera mis en œuvre dans les régions CEA, CESAP, CEPALC et CESA0, avec des lignes directrices communes. Le CAS de la CEA sera chef de file sous le contrôle d'un comité de pilotage incluant le DSNU, l'OIT et AFRISTAT. Se basant sur les expériences des pays, les activités du projet dans les différentes régions contribueront à générer une dynamique d'analyse et de diffusion des données sur le secteur informel, tout en adaptant les modules de traitement des données aux besoins et capacités des pays participants. Des synergies avec d'autres projets en cours ou prévus, traitant de questions connexes seront établis.

### La mise en œuvre du projet devrait se traduire par :

- 1: Le renforcement des capacités techniques des INS des pays participants à traiter les données sur le secteur informel à l'aide d'enquêtes mixtes, vers la compilation exhaustive du PIB estimé conformément aux normes internationales.
- 2: L'amélioration de la capacité des SSN à produire de façon régulière (annuelle) un bilan de l'emploi qui inclut l'emploi

informel et les comptes satellites de l'informel, basé sur des enquêtes mixtes respectant le système 2008 de comptabilité nationale.

3. L'accroissement du nombre des pays développant des politiques socio-économiques et des stratégies sectorielles via l'utilisation des données produites en temps opportun et comparables sur le secteur et l'emploi informels.

Pour atteindre de tels résultats, les bénéficiaires du projet auront démontré leur intérêt pour les questions liées au secteur informel et au bilan de l'emploi, et les INS auront fourni les ressources adéquates pour mener à bien et de façon régulière de telles activités statistiques.

### Prise en compte de la dimension « genre »

Principale et souvent seule source de revenus pour les ménages pauvres, le secteur informel a un rôle clé dans la réduction de la pauvreté et la politique d'égalité des sexes. Tenir compte des activités informelles, c'est s'assurer que la participation des femmes et des enfants aux activités économiques seront mieux encadrées. Ce projet vise à l'amélioration de la capacité des pays à suivre les progrès vers la réalisation des OMD, spécifiquement les indicateurs relatifs à la pauvreté, l'emploi et le travail décent, tant en milieu urbain que rural en publiant annuellement le pourcentage des femmes travaillant dans le secteur informel ainsi que le taux de féminisation par branche d'activité.



### Global Strategy for Improving Agricultural and Rural Statistics: Africa is leading the Implementation Plan of the Strategy

Pietro Gennari, Naman Keita, Mukesh Srivastava, Carola Fabi and Nancy Chin, FAO

### Background

Agriculture has traditionally been the most important economic sector to African countries - comprising 30-50% of GDP and the main source of livelihood for the majority of the population. Nevertheless, reliable data on the agriculture sector remains a major challenge and is the sector where data systems are the weakest and have been deteriorating over the last few decades. Issues include lack of consistency, accuracy, timeliness and disaggregation in data series; data gaps and the inadequacy of statistical systems to meet needs for food and agricultural statistics. There is also an urgent need for statistics to deal with traditional national policy needs and new and emerging issues of rising food prices, the use of bio-fuels, the environment, climate change, and

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monitoring the MDGs.

The Global Strategy to Improve Rural and Agricultural Statistics aims to address the root causes of the declining trends of agricultural statistics, particularly in developing countries. The strategy which was unanimously adopted by the 41st Session of the United Nations Statistical Commission in February 2010 aims to provide a framework and methodology that will lead to the improvement of national and international food and agricultural statistics to guide policy analysis and decision making in the 21st century.

The Global Strategy to Improve Agriculture Statistics identifies the lack of adequate technical tools, statistical methodology and survey framework to support data production efforts as one of the main reasons of insufficient and poor data quality on the agriculture sector.

It sets out to meet these needs through three pillars:

- The first pillar is the establishment of a minimum set of core data that countries will provide to meet the current and emerging demands.
- The second pillar is the integration of agriculture into the national statistical systems in order to meet policy maker and other data user expectations that the data will be comparable across countries and over time. The integration will be achieved by implementing a suite of methodologies that includes the development of a Master Sample Frame for Agriculture, the implementation of an Integrated Survey Framework, and with the results available in a Data Management System.
- The third Pillar is the foundation that will provide the sustainability of the agricultural statistics system through governance and statistical capacity building.

(see: [http://www.fao.org/fileadmin/templates/ess/documents/meetings\\_and\\_workshops/ICAS5/Ag\\_Statistics\\_Strategy\\_Final.pdf](http://www.fao.org/fileadmin/templates/ess/documents/meetings_and_workshops/ICAS5/Ag_Statistics_Strategy_Final.pdf))

The UNSC urged FAO and the Friends of the Chair to expedite the development of an Implementation Plan aimed at strengthening national agricultural statistical systems. It recommended that the Implementation Plan should include a comprehensive Technical Assistance programme, an articulated Training programme and a well targeted Research agenda as well as clear indications on funds management and governance arrangements at global, regional and national levels. It also recommended that consideration should be given to grouping countries according to their statistical development.

### Global Strategy Implementation Plan

Following the UNSC decision of February 2010, an inclusive

process has been established to develop the Implementation Plan. Similarly to what happened for the Global Strategy, the Implementation Plan will be developed by FAO in collaboration with the FoC of the UNSC and with the involvement of all key stakeholders at the national and international levels and will then be submitted to the 42nd Session of the UNSC in February 2011.

In order to take into account regional specificities and varying level of statistical development, a regional approach to developing the Implementation Plan is being adopted.

### Implementation Plan for Africa

The Africa region has been the first to prepare its implementation plan, which is well advanced and will serve as a starting point for the Implementation Plan for the Global Strategy. The plan is being developed under the leadership of the African Development Bank (AfDB) and the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA) with the support of FAO. The Plan comprises a Governance component, and three technical components on Research, Technical Assistance and Training. The Governance and Technical Assistance components are being developed by AfDB while the Training component is developed by UNECA and the Research component is developed by FAO. FAO has also the responsibility to coordinate all regional plans into a global plan.

The Africa plan will integrate the three components by establishing the dependencies among the outputs and the sequencing of the activities. This will provide a coherent proposal as some activities in components are dependent on outputs from others. The plan will have a long term perspective (10 to 15 years) but will follow a phased approach with the first phase covering the next 5 years (2011-2015). Funding will be supported by both global and regional trust funds as some activities, such as the development of methodologies for agriculture statistics under the research component are relevant globally, not only within the Africa Region.

The plan will begin with an assessment of the statistical capabilities of each country, the data they currently provide, and their readiness to begin to implement the components. The assessment will be based on a framework produced by the Global Implementation Plan and will be the basis for determining countries' requirements for the research, training and technical assistance components.

### Progress on the Implementation Plan for Africa

The Draft Implementation Plan for Africa was presented at the 5th International Conference on Agricultural Statistics in Kampala, Uganda in October 2010. Both the strategic

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approach and the technical content proposed for the implementation plan were discussed, taking into account a variety of country situations, experiences and practices. In particular, a comprehensive review of the Technical Assistance programme, Training programme and Research agenda was conducted. Three sessions were dedicated to the examination of the proposed governance mechanisms at global, regional and national levels and to the funding arrangements in support of the Implementation Plan. These comments will be used to inform the final versions of the plans. At the next meeting of the UNSC in February 2011 there will be a progress report on the Implementation Plan and next steps. In the meantime, work continues to finalize the plans.

An outline of the Governance component and the three technical components - *technical assistance, training and research* is given below.

### *Governance Component*

Effective implementation of the Global Strategy in Africa will require good governance at global, regional and country level. It is modeled along the lines of the structure which was used to implement the 2005 International Comparison Programme for Africa (ICP-Africa). The structure worked well and is seen as a suitable model. The proposed regional governance structures includes at the global level a Global Governance Office and at the Regional level a Regional Steering Committee and a Regional Implementation Secretariat.

The main role of the Global Governance Office is to set standards, ensuring harmonization across regions, coordination with other Global Initiatives, and advocacy and support to regions that are unable to take the lead in implementation. It will ensure that there is consistency with the global strategy (vertical linkages) and play a role during the development of the plan, for quality assurance purposes. This will include ensuring that each technical component is in line with the Global Strategy; that there is harmonization of the technical components between different regions; identify the unit responsible for the development of the research topics; and develop a web-based tool for sharing information and best practices.

The Regional Steering Committee will be responsible for overall coordination and accountability for Strategy implementation. It will be chaired by the Chief Economist and Vice President of the AfDB which will raise the profile of the Committee and its role in the Strategy implementation in Africa. Members of the Committee will include regional members of the African Statistical Coordination Committee (ASCC), the Bureau of StatCom-Africa, the Chair of the

African Commission on Agricultural Statistics (AFCAS), and representatives of FAO Regional Offices for Africa.

A Regional Implementation Secretariat will be established at AfDB as part of its current statistical capacity building infrastructure. The other two technical component leaders (FAO and UNECA) will be members of the Secretariat. Responsibilities will include mobilizing and allocating resources, monitoring, evaluating and reporting on Strategy implementation. Where appropriate, Regional Economic Communities and sub-regional organizations like AFRISTAT and Regional Statistical Training Centers will be involved in the implementation of the Strategy.

The regional structures will be used to guide countries, who are the main beneficiaries, in the development of the Strategy. Wherever possible, countries will be encouraged to use the existing structures for statistical coordination.

### *Technical assistance component*

The Technical Assistance (TA) component will help African countries strengthen their statistical infrastructure and adopt more cost-effective methods for agricultural and rural statistics, based on a detailed assessment of their actual capacities and needs. It will follow the best practice of aid effectiveness based on the UN Guidelines on technical cooperation in statistics and the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness. The TA component will provide support for four main elements: the design of Sector Strategic Plans for Agricultural Statistics; development of institutional and organizational capacities; development and harmonization of data sources; and data harmonization and management. This will include the integration of legislation governing agricultural statistics with national statistical legislation; advocacy and policy dialogue to mainstream agricultural statistics in sector development programmes; improving technical capacity in planning and management of agriculture censuses, use of administrative data, verification of agricultural data series, compilation and reporting of the core data set, development and strengthening of CountrySTAT; and to promote and enhance coordination among producers and users of agricultural data.

### *Training component*

The training component addresses training needs on three fronts: improvement of HR management so that agencies responsible for the collection, compilation, dissemination and use of agricultural statistics are better able to identify and prioritize their training needs and to make more effective use of skilled personnel. To increase the supply of training through improved capacity of training centers in Africa to supply effective and good quality education and training in priority

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

subjects of concern to agricultural statistics is increased and sustained. To increase the number of skilled personnel by increasing the knowledge, skills and competencies of the people working in organizations concerned with the collection, compilation and use of agricultural.

The component will include integrating training needs in agricultural statistics with other elements of national statistical systems; providing training and support to the managers of human resources in agricultural statistics agencies; helping countries to conduct detailed training needs analyses; strengthening the skills and knowledge of the staff responsible for the development and presentation of both academic and in-service training courses; strengthening the capacity of training centers through twinning arrangements; reviewing, designing and producing syllabuses and relevant teaching materials; financing the preparation and delivery of seminars, workshops and short courses in priority areas, including the promotion of distance and e-learning; upgrading training facilities and improving access to relevant books and journals; harmonizing and synchronizing curricula and qualifications between training centers and countries; financing participation in approved courses up to master's level in Africa; financing participation in approved short courses and other training opportunities; and establishing a process for accrediting courses and qualifications where relevant.

##### *Research component*

The research component aims to improve agricultural data collection and management by preparing technical guidelines and handbooks on advanced methodologies, standards and tools related to the pillars of the Global Strategy to Improve Agriculture and Rural Statistics. An initial list of possible research topics was developed based on the recommendations of various Sessions of the biennial meetings of the African Commission on Agricultural Statistics in Tunis. This was further refined based on a survey questionnaire sent to all key stakeholders for agricultural statistics in Africa. Key priorities were listed as:

- Reference framework: Framework for development of an integrated agricultural statistics programme; mainstreaming agriculture into the National Strategy for the Development of Statistics (NSDS); implementation of an Integrated Survey Framework.
- Master frame for integrated survey: Use of latest technology such as Global Positioning System (GPS) in the production of agricultural statistics; linking area frames with list frames; use of remote sensing.
- Data collection methods: Improvement of estimation of crop area, yield and production; methods for estimating crop area, yield and production of mixed crops, repeated

cropping, continuous cropping; methods for estimating yield of root crops; cost of production; methodology for enumerating nomadic livestock, estimating livestock products; Adoption of new technologies; forestry and deforestation; crop forecasting and early warning; Inland fishery, aquaculture; interaction between climate, environment, global warming and agriculture; land use/land cover monitoring.

- Food security: methodology for the estimation of supply utilization account, food balance sheets, food stocks and edible forest products, nutrition indicators, use of households surveys/LSMS for food security indicators.
- Market information: estimation of farm gate prices, collecting data on agriculture rural and border market prices, collecting data on factors and product markets affecting agricultural activities.
- Data analysis: reconciliation of census data with survey data, determination of user's information needs for decision making, use of small area estimation methods for improving agricultural statistics.
- Administrative data: improvement and use of administrative data for improving agricultural statistics, estimation of informal cross-border trade data.

Many issues identified as priority topics could be implemented as soon as corresponding resources are available. A limited number of highly needed/easy to implement topics which can produce results in the short term have been identified as quick wins.

The technical components documents are in the final drafting stage and the regional organizations have already committed to the regional governance mechanism. While the African region is leading the drafting process of the Implementation Plan and is ahead of the global process as well as of the regions of the world the development of a Global Implementation Plan is proceeding in parallel.

The Global Plan has a wider scope with a specific focus on the global governance and principles for the regional implementation, and technical components dealing with the provision of global public goods and of reference frameworks for the component implementation in the regions. The Global Plan will also ensure coordination and consistency across regions and will facilitate synergies.

The Implementation Plan for Africa will therefore be integrated into a wider statistical development process, that will progressively re-shape agriculture statistics world-wide to meet the challenge and needs of the decade ahead.



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

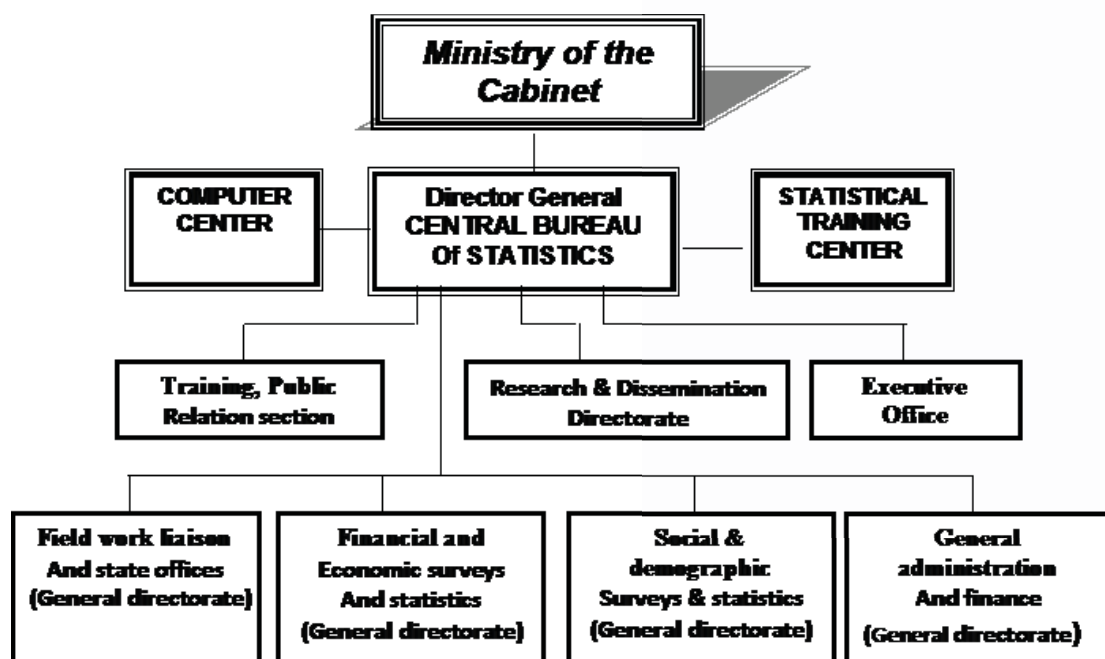
### Sudan CBS profile



Dr. Yasin El hag Abdin, Director General CBS

Name of NSO	CENTRAL BUREAU OF STATISTIC (CBS)			
Head of NSO	DIRECTOR GENERAL			
Employees (Sex disaggregated) as at end January 2010		Male	Female	Total
	Professional Statisticians	76	112	188
	Semi-Professionals	58	98	156
	Support Staff	132	79	211
	TOTAL	266	289	555
Date of establishment of CBS	1903			

#### Organisational Structure.



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

### Main Publications

#### List of Economic and Social Indicators

Topic	Frequency
Consumer price index	Monthly
Inflation rate	Monthly
Whole sale price index	Annually
GDP At Current price (Market)	Annually
GDP At Constant price (Market)	Annually
GDP Current Factor Cost	Annually
GDP Constant Factor Cost	Annually
GDP Growth Rate	Annually
Per Capita Income	Annually
National Income	Annually
Gross National Disposable Income	Annually
Government Final Consumption Expenditure	Annually
Household Final Consumption Expenditure	Annually
Gross Fixed Capital Formation	Annually
GDP by kind of Economic	Annually
GDP by Factor of Production	Annually
Saving	Annually
Investment	Annually
External Transactions	Annually
Total Export (Merchandise)	Quarterly
Total Imports (Merchandise)	Quarterly
Mid year Population by State	Annually (projection)
Mid year Population by (National)	Annually (projection)
Regional Population Distribution (state)	Annually (projection)
Regional Population Distribution (National)	Annually (projection)
Percentage Distribution of population by mode of living (State)	Annually (projection)
Percentage Distribution of population by mode of living (National)	Annually (projection)
Population by age group (State)	Annually (projection)
Population by age group (National)	Annually (projection)
Life expectancy at birth by sex (states)	Annually (projection)
Life expectancy at birth by sex (National)	Annually (projection)
Population growth for Sudan (State)	Annually (projection)
Population growth for Sudan (National)	Annually (projection)

### List of Reports

#### Regular Reports

Publication	Year First Published	Latest Report Available
National Income Report	1960	2008
Consumer Price Index report	1970	2009
Whole Sale Price Index Report	2006	2009
External Trade of Sudan (Summary Report)	1924	2009
External Trade Report (Details)	1924	2008
Statistical year Book	1970	2008
Sudan in Figures	1997	2008
Population Characteristics (Census)	1958	2010
Socio-economic Indicators	1958	1996

#### Legislation:

- Statistics Act 2003

#### Best practices at the CSO

1. Industrial Comprehensive Survey.
2. Household Health Survey.
3. River Nile State Agriculture Survey.
4. Quick household expenditure Survey.
5. Health Insurance Survey (Khartoum State).
6. El Manasir Social Study for Housing.
7. Fifth population Census.
8. House hold National Base line Survey 1-2.
9. South Kordfan State Census.
10. Participation in the General Data Dissemination System (GDSD) of IMF in 2001
11. Participation in International comparison programmer for Africa (ICP).
12. Participation in Development Information System.
13. Establishing of Produce Price Index Manicuring.
14. Demographic Health Survey (DHS).
15. Safe Mother hood Survey.
16. Multi indicator Cluster Survey (MICS 2).
17. Safe Drinking Water Survey.
18. Forest Product Survey.
19. Energy Consumption Survey.
20. Khartoum Agriculture Survey.
21. Road Transport Survey.
22. Houses Renting Survey.
23. Household Health Expenditure Survey.



## VI. NEWS AND EVENTS - INFORMATIONS ET ÉVÉNEMENTS

**Dr. Diane Karusisi was appointed new Acting Director General of the National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda.**



In September 2010, Dr. Diane Karusisi was appointed new Acting Director General of the National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda. Diane joined the NISR in August 2009 as Senior Advisor to the Director General. She has diverse experience from positions she previously held as Fixed Income Portfolio Engineer with Credit Suisse Asset Management in Zurich (2007-2009) and Assistant Professor of Economic Statistics at University of Fribourg Switzerland from 2000 to 2006. Diane holds a Masters in Econometrics and a PhD in Quantitative Economics from the University of Fribourg in Switzerland. She is also bringing energy and enthusiasm to further develop and strengthen the National Statistical System in Rwanda.



**Deputy Executive Secretary of Health Metrics Network completes marathon to pilot advocacy campaign**

Dr Nosa Orobato, Health Metrics Network Deputy Executive Secretary, ran the 28th Ticino International Marathon on 14 November 2010 to test a new idea for an HMN advocacy campaign. The campaign will raise awareness on the need to register all births, deaths and causes of death. “Well-functioning civil registration is akin to a marathon: it takes planning, practice, resilience, coordination and time. But it can be accomplished with adequate preparation and efforts,” said Dr Orobato. “All the runners were registered in this

race. This is what needs to be done for the 40 million births and 40 million deaths that are not recorded globally every year. Doing so, will be a great step forward to improving the health of populations and fostering social innovation.” The top two male athletes who finished the punishing 42.195 km race with world class times of 2:20.31,5 and 2:22.08,8 are from developing countries where civil registration systems are often not robust enough to generate accurate health data.



**Kenyan census campaign wins UN public relations award**

5 November 2010 –A media relations campaign which sparked widespread participation in Kenya’s 2009 population census has been chosen for the 2010 United Nations Grand Award for outstanding achievement in public relations.

The award was presented today at a ceremony today in London by Afsane Bassir-Pour, Director of the UN Regional Information Centre for Western Europe (UNRIC) as part of the 2010 International Public Relations Association (IPRA) Golden World Awards.

The winning campaign, “Nipo Natambulika” or “Count Me In,” was commissioned by the Kenya National Bureau of Statistics and developed by Apex Communications Limited (ACL). It was designed to present the Census as an important national exercise, and assuage concerns about how information would be used, especially on the matter of ethnicity.

As a result of the campaign, 98 per cent of Kenya’s 12 million households participated in the survey, the highest rate since independence in 1963.

The campaign engaged faith-based organizations, particularly Christian and Muslim groups. A major thread running through the campaign, which aided in its success in presenting the Census as unifying national force, was its logo. Three design elements represented a household: black for the man; green for the woman, and red for the child, all reaching out to be counted as Kenyans.





## VI. NEWS AND EVENTS - INFORMATIONS ET ÉVÉNEMENTS

## New staff joined the African Centre for Statistics



Mr. Xiaoning Gong joined ACS as Chief of Economic Statistics and National Accounts Section in September 2010. He started his statistical career at the National Accounts Department of the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) in Beijing, China. During 1986 and 1989, he participated in the

design and organization of the surveys and compilation of the first official national Input-Output tables in China. Later, he joined the Statistics Department at IMF in Washington, D.C. working in the areas of National Accounts, International Trade Statistics, and Price Statistics. After studying and working in the U.S. for almost 10 years, he joined the United Nations Statistical Institute for Asia and Pacific (SIAP) in Tokyo, Japan as Statistician/Lecturer in Economic Statistics and National Accounts, providing professional training to statistical officers from national statistical offices in Asia and the Pacific region for the following six years.

Prior to coming to ECA, Mr. Gong was Statistician in the Statistics Division at FAO in Rome, Italy: actively participated in the revising and updating several major international classifications, including ISIC, CPC, ISCO, and HS; a member of the London Group on Environmental Accounting, contributing to the land use/cover classifications and land accounts in the System of Economic-Environmental Accounting (SEEA); advocated and promoted the adoption of SNA and SEEA as the conceptual framework in the development of the Global Strategy for Improving Agricultural Statistics; and the metadata framework he initiated in the early year at FAO has become a FAO standard to be applied to countries in Asia, Middle East, and Africa.

Mr. Gong started his international career as Consultant in the World Bank in Washington, D.C. working in the area of poverty profile and income distribution analysis. As a staff member of the United Nations Secretariat, he also worked as Statistician at the Statistics Division of ESCAP in Bangkok, Thailand, specializing in poverty statistics and Indicators of MDGs.

Mr. Gong received his higher education from both China and the United States: trained in National Accounts in the U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) in Washington, D.C. and conducted graduate studies and research in Shanghai University of Finance and Economics (SUFE) in China, American University in Washington, D.C., and MIT in Cambridge in the United States. He holds a B.A. in Mathematics, a M.A. in Statistics, and a Ph.D. in Economics.



Mr. Ayenika Godheart Mbiyde-nyuy, joined the African Centre of Statistics of the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa on the 2nd of November 2010 as Statistician (Census Cartography and Data Processing). He is

a Cameroonian by nationality and a holder of an MSc. Degree in Demography from the Bamenda University of Science and Technology (BUST), a Post-Graduate Diploma in GIS/Remote Sensing and a Diploma in Global Satellite Navigation Systems (GNSS), from the United Nations African Regional Centre for Space Science Technology in English (ARCSSTEE), Obafemi Awolowo University, Ile Ife, Nigeria.

Over the years he has gained projects based relevant professional experience in areas including and not limited to: census cartography, demographic and Geographic Information System (GIS)/Remote Sensing while working in partnership with organisations such as: Cameroon Central Bureau of Census and Population Studies, United Nations Office for Outer Space Affairs (UNOOSA), UK RICS Education Trust, Swedish International Foundation for Science, Planet Action Foundation, GeoEye Foundation etc. He is a member of the Union for African Population Studies (UAPS), and a Member of the Open Forum on Participatory Geographic Information System and Technologies professional associations.

Professional Interests: Statistics; Demography, Cartography, Geographic Information Analysis; Remote Sensing, Geopolitics, Health, Human dimensions of environmental and technological hazards; global environmental change; policy, planning and management



## VI. NEWS AND EVENTS - INFORMATIONS ET ÉVÉNEMENTS

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

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



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

## VI. NEWS AND EVENTS - INFORMATIONS ET ÉVÉNEMENTS

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

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



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

Centre	Location	Contact person
Eastern Africa Statistical Training Centre	Dar es Salaam, Tanzania	Michael Sindato
Ecole Nationale de la Statistique et de l'Analyse Economique	Dakar, Senegal	Bocar Toure
Ecole nationale de statistique et d'économie appliquée	Rabat, Morocco	Abdelaziz El Ghazali
Institut de Formation et de Recherche Démographiques	Yaoundé, Cameroon	Augusto Roku Mesani
Institut national de statistique et d'économie appliquée	Abidjan, Côte d'Ivoire	Koffi Nguessan
Institut supérieur de statistique et d'économie appliquée	Yaoundé, Cameroon	Akoto Eliwo Mandjale
Regional Institute for Population Studies	Legon, Ghana	Stephan Owusu Kwankya
Institute of Statistics and Applied Economics	Kampala, Uganda	Agnes Ssekiboobo



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

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



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

## VI. NEWS AND EVENTS - INFORMATIONS ET ÉVÉNEMENTS

### Upcoming Events / Événements à venir (January 1 - March 31 2011)

Date	Event/ Événement	Organisers/Organisateurs	Location
17-21 January	Post-Ministerial Conference Activities on Improving Civil Registration and Vital Statistics System	UNECA	Addis Ababa
February	Workshop on Gender Statistics	UNECA	TBD
February	Sub-regional workshop on RRSF	UNECA	TBD
February	Expert group on major data management platforms	UNECA	Addis Ababa
February	Workshop on population censuses and surveys: To derive MDGs From censuses and surveys	UNECA	TBD
14-18 March	Joint UNEP/ECA workshop on environmental statistics, agricultural statistics and climate change	UNECA/UNEP	Addis Ababa
21 February	17th Session of the Committee for the Coordination of Statistical Activities	UNSD	New York
22-25 February	42nd session of the UN Statistical Commission	UNECA /UNSD	New York

### Other Events/Autres événements

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



## VI. NEWS AND EVENTS - INFORMATIONS ET ÉVÉNEMENTS

## African Statistical Newsletter Editorial Policy

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

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

**Frequency:** The African Statistical Newsletter is a quarterly periodical published four times a year. Issues are generally released within two weeks after the last day of the quarter. Material should be submitted to African Centre for Statistics email ([statistics@uneca.org](mailto: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 hardcopies 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](mailto: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>



## 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.

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