



SPECIAL FOCUS/ATTENTION PARTICULIÈRE:

- 2nd Ministerial Conference on Civil Registration - 2^{ème} Conférence Ministérielle sur l'enregistrement des faits d'état civil p.4
- Featured NSO: Botswana / Profil de l'INS: Botswana p.65



South Africa President, His Excellency Jacob Zuma at the opening ceremony of the third ministerial conference on CRVS - Le président de la République d'Afrique du Sud, Son Excellence Jacob Zuma à la cérémonie d'ouverture de la troisième conférence ministérielle sur l'EFEC

African Statistical Newsletter

Bulletin d'Information Statistique

Volume 6 Issue
Numéro 3

September
Septembre 2012

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«...South Africa, like other countries in Africa, comes from a history of colonial and apartheid regimes where most of the citizens were denied their right to citizenship. As a result, a largely fragmented and selective civil registration system was used to perpetuate the discrimination and marginalization of the majority of the population. The colonial and apartheid regimes used this system to systematically prevent the African masses from exercising their right to vote. Before 1994, the majority of black South Africans carried inferior identity documents that confined them to the periphery of the mainstream economy. I'm happy that the person who was instrumental in organizing the conference, Dr. Dlamini Zuma, South Africa's Home Affairs Minister, will soon sort out this mess created by colonialists. We can then be assured she will champion this campaign in earnest from the headquarters of the African Union, to ensure the dignity and existence of African people is upheld...”

D Jacob Zuma, President of the Republic of South Africa at the opening of the Second Conference of African Ministers in Charge of Civil Registration, Durban, South Africa, 6 September 2012

“... l’Afrique du Sud, comme d’autres pays en Afrique, sort d’une histoire marquée par la colonisation et l’apartheid où la plupart des citoyens étaient privés de leur droits civiques. Par conséquent, un système d’enregistrement des faits d’état-civil largement fragmenté et sélectif était utilisé pour perpétuer la discrimination et la marginalisation de la majorité de la population. Les régimes coloniaux, ainsi que celui de l’apartheid ont utilisé ce système pour empêcher systématiquement les masses africaines d’exercer leur droit de vote. Avant 1994, la majorité des sud-africains noirs portaient des documents d’identité inférieurs qui les confinaient à la marge de l’économie. Je suis content du fait que la personne qui est à la base de l’organisation de cette conférence, le Dr. Dlamini Zuma, ministre de l’intérieur d’Afrique du sud, va très vite mettre fin à ce désastre créé par les colonialistes. On peut ainsi être surs qu’elle va s’investir totalement pour mener cette campagne à partir du siège de l’Union Africaine, afin de faire en sorte que l’existence et la dignité du peuple africain soient rehaussés...”

Jacob Zuma, Président de la République d’Afrique du Sud à l’ouverture de la Deuxième Conférence des Ministres Africains en Charge de l’Etat-Civil, Durban, Afrique du Sud, 6 septembre 2012.

FROM THE DIRECTOR, ACS - MESSAGE DU DIRECTEUR DU CAS



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

Esteemed readers,

What do the President of the Republic of South Africa, the Premier of Kwa-Zulu Natal, the Minister of Home Affairs of the Republic of South Africa, and the Minister of Justice of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia have in common? Not only are they all Africans but they all addressed an august gathering from 3 to 7 September 2012 in Durban, South Africa bringing together more than 40 African ministers in charge of civil registration and 300 delegates from African member states and national, regional, and international organizations to discuss issues pertaining to the improvement of civil registration on the continent.

Opening the ministerial Conference on 6 September 2012, His Excellency Jacob Zuma, President of the Republic of South Africa, blamed colonialists for the shambles faced by Africa in terms of civil registration and vital statistics, and expressed hope that incoming African Union Commission Chairperson, Dr. Nkosazana-Dlamini Zuma would sort it out as soon as she assumes her position. He also expressed shock that there are still people on the continent who are born and die without any legal record of their existence calling it the "scandal of invisibility." He further referred to the situation in South Africa, like other countries in Africa, as coming from a history of colonial and apartheid regimes where most of the citizens were denied their right to citizenship. As a result, a largely fragmented and selective civil registration system was used to perpetuate the discrimination and marginalization of the majority of the population. The colonial and apartheid regimes used this system to systematically prevent the African masses from exercising their right to vote. He noted that before 1994, the majority of black South Africans carried inferior identity

Chers lecteurs,

Qu'est-ce qu'ont en commun le président de la République d'Afrique du Sud, le premier ministre du KwaZulu-Natal, le ministre de l'intérieur de la Ré-

publique d'Afrique du Sud et le ministre de la justice de la République Démocratique Fédérale d'Éthiopie ? Non seulement ils sont tous africains, mais ils se sont tous exprimés devant l'Auguste Assemblée, tenue du 3 au 7 septembre 2012 à Durban, en Afrique du Sud, qui rassemblait plus de 40 ministres africains en charge de l'enregistrement des faits d'état civil et 300 délégués des États membres, des organisations nationales, régionales et internationales pour examiner les questions relatives à l'amélioration de l'enregistrement des faits d'état civil sur le continent.

Lors de l'ouverture de la Conférence ministérielle le 6 septembre 2012, son Excellence Monsieur Jacob Zuma, président de la République d'Afrique du Sud, a blâmé les colonialistes pour le désastre auquel fait face l'Afrique en matière d'enregistrement des faits d'état civil et a exprimé l'espoir que la Présidente entrante de la Commission de l'Union Africaine, Dr Nkosazana Dlamini Zuma, réglerait cette situation dès qu'elle prendrait ses fonctions. Il a également exprimé le choc lié au fait qu'il existe encore des personnes sur le continent qui naissent et meurent sans qu'il n'y ait un enregistrement officiel de leur existence, qualifiant cela de "scandale d'invisibilité." Plus loin, il a fait référence à la situation en Afrique du Sud où, comme dans d'autres pays en Afrique, à la suite d'une histoire marquée par des régimes coloniaux et d'apartheid, la plupart des citoyens ont été privés de leur droit à la citoyenneté. Ainsi, un système d'enregistrement des faits d'état civil largement fragmenté et sélectif a servi à perpétuer la discrimination et la marginalisation de la majorité de la population. Les régimes coloniaux et d'apartheid ont utilisé ce système pour empêcher

documents that confined them to the periphery of the mainstream economy. He finally wished that the Chairperson of the Conference, Dr. Dlamini Zuma, South Africa's Home Affairs Minister, will champion this campaign in earnest from the headquarters of the African Union, to ensure the dignity and existence of African people is upheld.

This Second Conference of African ministers in charge of civil registration was preceded by an Experts' Group Meeting from 3 to 5 September 2012 at the Durban International Convention Centre in Durban, Republic of South Africa. Organized by the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA), the African Union Commission (AUC), the African Development Bank (AfDB), supported by the Government of the Republic of South Africa, UNFPA, UNICEF, UNHCR, WHO and HMN, this Second Conference was organized in accordance with the resolution of the First ministerial meeting, which recommended that the Conference be institutionalized as a standing forum to be organized every two years. The theme of the Conference was "Improving Civil Registration and Vital Statistics Institutional and Human Infrastructure."

A number of high-level policy and decision makers addressed the Conference namely the Deputy Minister of Home Affairs of the Republic of South Africa, Honourable Ms. Fatima Chohan, the Premier of the Province of KwaZulu-Natal of the Republic of South Africa, Honourable Dr. Zweli Mkhize, His Excellency Ato Berhan Hailu, Minister of Justice of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia in his quality of outgoing Chairperson of the Conference, and the incoming Chairperson, Her Excellency Dr. Nkosazana-Dlamini Zuma, Minister of Home Affairs of the Republic of South Africa and Chairperson Elect of the African Union Commission. This edition of the Newsletter covers largely and in details this tremendous gathering.

In addition to this Conference, as usual, a number of capacity building activities took place or have been planned on our continent in the framework of the implementation of one or another of the components of the Strategy for the Harmonization of Statistics in Africa. These included:

- The forthcoming Isibalo Young African Statisticians Conference in Rwanda;
- The discussions of common grounds between

systematiquement aux populations africaines d'exercer leur droit de vote. Il a noté qu'avant 1994, la majorité des sud-africains noirs possédaient des papiers d'identité inférieurs qui les confinaient à la périphérie de l'économie dominante. Il a enfin souhaité que la présidente de la conférence, le Dr. Dlamini Zuma, ministre de l'intérieur de la République d'Afrique du Sud, soit championne de cette campagne depuis le siège de l'Union africaine, afin que la dignité et l'existence du peuple africain soit assurées et maintenues.

Cette deuxième Conférence des ministres africains en charge de l'enregistrement des faits d'état civil a été précédée d'une réunion de d'Experts, organisée du 3 au 5 septembre 2012, au Durban International Convention Centre à Durban, en Afrique du Sud. Organisée par la Commission Économique des Nations Unies pour l'Afrique (CEA), la Commission de l'Union Africaine (CUA), la Banque africaine de développement (BAD) et soutenue par le gouvernement de la République d'Afrique du Sud, le FNUAP, l'UNICEF, le HCR, l'OMS et le RMS, cette deuxième Conférence a été organisée conformément à la résolution de la première réunion ministérielle, qui a recommandé que la conférence soit institutionnalisée comme un forum permanent organisé tous les deux ans. Le thème de la conférence était l' « Amélioration de l'infrastructure institutionnelle et humaine de l'enregistrement des faits d'état civil et de l'établissement des statistiques de l'état civil .

Un certain nombre décideurs politiques de haut niveau ont pris part à la conférence, notamment le vice-ministre de l'intérieur de la République d'Afrique du Sud, l'honorable Mme Fatima Chohan, le premier ministre de la Province du KwaZulu-Natal de la République d'Afrique du Sud, Dr. Zweli Mkhize, son excellence Ato Berhan Hailu, ministre de la Justice de la République Fédérale Démocratique d'Éthiopie en sa qualité de président sortant de la Conférence et le président entrant, son Excellence Dr. Nkosazana Dlamini Zuma, ministre de l'intérieur de la République d'Afrique du Sud et président élu de la Commission de l'Union africaine. Cette édition du bulletin couvre en grande partie et dans le détail cette rencontre extraordinaire.

En plus de cette conférence, comme d'habitude, un certain nombre d'activités de renforcement des capacités ont eu lieu ou ont été planifiés sur notre continent dans le cadre de la mise en œuvre d'une ou l'autre des composantes de la stratégie pour l'harmonisation des statistiques en Afrique. Il s'agit de :

- La conférence des jeunes statisticiens Isibalo prévue au Rwanda;
- Les discussions de points d'accords entre la CEA et l'IFPRI pour le renforcement des capacités dans le domaine des statistiques agricoles en Afrique;

FROM THE DIRECTOR, ACS - MESSAGE DU DIRECTEUR DU CAS

UNECA and IFPRI in Strengthening Agricultural Statistics Capacity in Africa;

- The trainings organized by the African Group on Statistical training and Human Resources (AGROST).

Under news and events, we are announcing newly appointed Executive Secretary of the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa and the election of the Chairperson of the African Union Commission.

The featured National Statistical Office (NSO) in this edition is the Central Statistics Office of Botswana. You will find a profile containing useful information on this statistical office 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.



- Les formations organisées par le Groupe Africain sur la Formation Statistique et les Ressources Humaines (AGROST).

Dans la rubrique des informations et événements, nous annonçons la nomination du Sous Secrétaire Général et Secrétaire Exécutif de la Commission Économique pour l'Afrique, ainsi que la récente élection du Président de la Commission de l'Union Africaine.

L'office national de statistique mis en vedette dans ce numéro est celui du Botswana. Vous trouverez ainsi un profil contenant des informations utiles sur l'Office Central de la Statistique du Botswana.

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

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



II. 2ND MINISTERIAL CONFERENCE ON CIVIL REGISTRATION - 2^{ÈME} CONFÉRENCE MINISTÉRIELLE SUR L'ENREGISTREMENT DES FAITS D'ÉTAT-CIVIL



2nd Conference of African Ministers Responsible for Civil Registration

3-7 September 2012, Durban, South Africa



ADDRESS BY PRESIDENT JACOB ZUMA ON THE OCCASION OF THE SECOND CONFERENCE FOR MINISTERS RESPONSIBLE FOR CIVIL REGISTRATION AND VITAL STATISTICS

ICC, DURBAN
6 SEPTEMBER 2012

AFRICAN STATISTICAL NEWSLETTER
BULLETIN D'INFORMATION STATISTIQUE AFRICAINE



The Minister of Home Affairs and Chairperson of the African Union Commission, Dr Nkosazana Dlamini-Zuma,

Honourable Ministers,

Distinguished participants,

It gives me great pleasure to join you this morning at this important conference which deals with an equally important topic which affects various stages of the lives of all the people of our beloved continent.

We would like to especially extend a warm welcome to all delegates from the African continent to this important conference of Ministers responsible for civil registration and vital statistics in our continent.

The first conference of this nature, which was held in Addis Ababa in 2010, laid a solid foundation for the mobilization of Africa and her political leadership to ensure that every African, young and old, is registered and accounted for, so that we can plan better for Africa's development.

Central to the advancement of Africa's development is the social inclusion agenda, which we cannot successfully accomplish without proper and modern civil registration systems.

Under the leadership of one of Africa's great sons, the late Prime Minister Meles Zenawi of the Federal Republic of Ethiopia, the first conference laid a good foundation for the restoration of the dignity of the African people through civil registration.

We once again extend our deepest condolences to the Ethiopian people on the passing on of Prime Minister Zenawi.

Ladies and gentlemen,

The subject of this gathering is significant as it is part of the fulfilment of the dream of the African people to shape their mother land in their own way, following the defeat of colonialism.

One of the founding fathers of the Organisation for African Unity, Kwame Nkrumah, reminded Africans in May 1963, that the struggle against colonialism would not end with the attainment of national independence.

“Independence is only the prelude to a new and more involved struggle for the right to conduct our own economic and social affairs; to construct our society according to our aspirations, unhampered by crushing and humiliating neo-colonialist controls and interference,” he said.

This conference is very much part of that exercise of conducting our own affairs and to undo the legacy of colonialism which deprived Africans of identity and citizenship.

As you know, Africa cannot fulfill its development agenda unless we know, who we are, where we live, work and play and what we need to better our living conditions on the continent.

Births, marriages, divorces or deaths are all vital events that must be recorded in any country.

Today, there are still people on the African continent who are born and die without ever leaving a trace in any legal record of their existence.

This is a phenomenon that has come to be known as the ‘scandal of invisibility’.

It has meant that the most vulnerable people in Africa remain unseen and not counted. They practically do not exist.

We want the citizens of all of Africa's 54 countries to be registered and this will be accomplished through efficient civil and registration systems.

We are happy that in our country this campaign is spearheaded by the Minister of Home Affairs, who will soon be taking up office in Addis Ababa as the AU Commission Chairperson.

We can then be assured that she will champion this campaign in earnest from the headquarters of the African Union, to ensure that the dignity and existence of the African people is upheld.

II. 2ND MINISTERIAL CONFERENCE ON CIVIL REGISTRATION - 2^{ÈME} CONFERENCE MINISTÉRIELLE SUR L'ENREGISTREMENT DES FAITS D'ÉTAT-CIVIL

Ladies and gentlemen

I must add that in this age of globalisation and greater interdependence among countries, civil registration serves more than just the purpose of identifying one's nationality.

It is also a pre-requisite for the successful implementation of African regional integration, as it facilitates the smooth movement of people among countries.

Furthermore, the benefits of good vital registration have a far reaching impact on broad developmental programmes such as the planning and monitoring of education, health, social security, unemployment.

These include the ability of countries to measure health inequalities, priorities, monitor trends, evaluate development programmes including, the Millennium Development Goals, poverty reduction and other developmental efforts.

It further contributes to the ability of countries to implement policies for community planning, monitoring inequalities and future planning and resource allocation.

More importantly, civil registration is a critical tool for the promotion of democracy, in the event of the compilation of voters' rolls.

Ladies and gentlemen,

We find ourselves as Africans in this situation of promoting civil registration at this day and age due to the history of our continent and respective countries.

For example, South Africa, like other countries in Africa, comes from a history of colonial and apartheid regimes where most of the citizens were denied their right to citizenship.

As a result, a largely fragmented and selective civil registration system was used to perpetuate the discrimination and marginalisation of the majority of the population.

The colonial and apartheid regimes successfully used this system to deliberately and systematically prevent the African masses from exercising their right to vote and choose their own governments.

In our case, before 1994, the majority of black South Africans carried inferior identity documents that confined them to the periphery of mainstream economy and an almost meaningless social existence.

Civil registration laws of the colonial and apartheid period were a continuation and confirmation of the brutality of the regime of the time.

In 1923, the Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Act was passed, which made registration compulsory for all races in urban areas but voluntary for Africans in the rural areas.

The first census of the Union of South Africa was taken in 1911, one year after its formation.

Several enumerations occurred after that, but the black African population was not accurately counted in any of them.

In 1950, when apartheid legislation officially restricted black peoples to approximately 13 percent of the land, blacks were deliberately excluded in the national census.

It was probably not necessary to include them as the racist re-

gime had no intentions of planning for their development.

A significant milestone was achieved when the majority of South Africans registered for the first time, to express their will through the ballot box.

Since 1994, our government has worked hard to ensure that citizens reclaim their birth right and restore their dignity. We have since the advent of democracy in 1994, moved to an integrated and inclusive system of civil registration.

In this regard, the country has benefited greatly from a number of amendments and repeals in the legislation.

This development has provided an enabling environment for well-functioning civil registration systems.

For example, South Africa has since the 1st conference of the Ministers responsible for Civil Registration in Addis Ababa in 2010, amended the Births and Deaths Registration Act and the South African Citizenship Act, which have led to greater civil registration coverage.

Prior to 1994, less than six hundred thousand births were registered throughout the country, and 64% of these births were registered as late registration of birth which is not acceptable and against the law.

This has improved significantly since the first democratic elections and the ushering in of democracy.

The rate of birth registrations has more than doubled and we now achieve 1,2 million birth registrations per year since the advent of democracy.

We are proud of the fact that out of a total of one million eighty six thousand, nine hundred and one (1 086 901) children registered for the 2010-2011 financial year, 946 031 children were registered before their first birthday.

This is 87% of the sum total of children registered, which is 17% higher than the target of 70% that we had set for ourselves.

We have also seen a dramatic decline in late registrations of birth especially by black people who, due to difficulties before, tended to register births late or not at all.

We have in particular successfully reduced the number of children being registered after their 15th birthday.

The late registration of persons of 15 years and above, decreased from 354 588 in the 2009-2010 financial year to one hundred and ten thousand nine hundred and two persons (110 902) in the 2011-2012 financial year.

There are enormous security benefits to this achievement, as we have significantly reduced the risk of fraudulent acquisition of citizenship.

This success can be attributed to the National Population Registration Campaign which was launched in 2010.

We must also acknowledge the sterling contribution of the Minister of Home Affairs.

Since the beginning of her tenure in 2009 in this portfolio, she has dedicated a lot of time, effort and resources to use the department to bring back the dignity and confidence of our people which had been taken away by the colonial and apartheid regimes.

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BULLEIN D'INFORMATION STATISTIQUE AFRICAIN

The African Union is the richer for obtaining her skills and dedication. We wish her well in her new portfolio at the helm of the AU as its first woman chairperson.

Ladies and gentlemen,

I am pleased to note that the conference will also showcase some of the new technologies to enhance the protection and integrity of the civil registration system.

These technologies will help us to counter problems such as identity theft, fraud, corruption as well as illicit economic and criminal related border activities.

In an effort to modernise our civil registration system, we are also in the process of introducing the new integrated smart card identification system.

This system will capture important security information such as barcode, biometric and biographical details, as well as other invisible security features.

These efforts will not only modernise our civil registration, but also enhance its integrity and security.

Ladies and gentlemen,

Allow me to express my gratitude to all African Heads of

States for having agreed to this bi-annual continental platform that has been adopted as an African Union programme.

I also want to take this opportunity to thank all development partners for their ongoing support and cooperation in the implementation of the Africa Programme on Accelerated Improvement of Civil Registration and Vital Statistics.

We will continue to count on your support and cooperation as we work hard not only to strengthen, but also to modernise civil registration in the African continent.

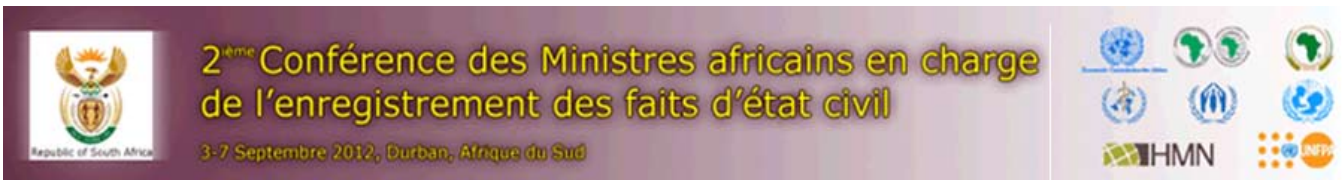
Honourable Ministers,

Distinguished guests

I wish all visitors a successful stay in South Africa, and wish you successful deliberations over the next two days.

It is my honour and privilege to declare this conference officially open!

I thank you. □



ADDRESS BY AFRICAN UNION COMMISSION CHAIRPERSON AND HOME AFFAIRS MINISTER, DR. NKO-SAZANA DLAMINI ZUMA TO THE SECOND CONFERENCE OF AFRICAN MINISTERS RESPONSIBLE FOR CIVIL REGISTRATION AND VITAL STATISTICS

ICC, DURBAN

6 SEPTEMBER 2012



African Ministers responsible for Civil Registration

African Ministers of Health

The Representative of the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa

Commissioner of Economic Affairs of the African Union

Representatives of the UN Agencies (UNICEF, UNHCR, UNFPA etc)

Representative of the African Development Bank

Representative of the Health Metric Networks

Civil Registration Experts

Statisticians here present

Distinguished guests

Members of the Media

Ladies and gentlemen

I would like to express my gratitude for the election. I accept this responsibility, on behalf of South Africa, with humility and honour.

We express our appreciation to the Minister of Justice of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia, His Excellency Ato Berhan Hailu who has been the Chair of this Conference since 2010 when we convened for the first time.

This has certainly been a productive road from Addis Ababa to South Africa since that first Conference. We are very happy to have reached this point where we can

II. 2ND MINISTERIAL CONFERENCE ON CIVIL REGISTRATION - 2^{ÈME} CONFERENCE MINISTÉRIELLE SUR L'ENREGISTREMENT DES FAITS D'ÉTAT-CIVIL

reconvene to deliberate on progress made and the way forward.

We appreciate the presence of Minister Hailu even more since he has travelled from Ethiopia only a few days after the funeral of the late Prime Minister Meles Zenawi. We will remember fondly that Prime Minister Zenawi welcomed us to the capital of his country in 2010 and set us on the road we now firmly find ourselves on.

As we remember Prime Minister Zenawi, we should do so as a man of many sterling qualities and attributes. He was, amongst others, a leader of great character, fortitude, with an unwavering passion and commitment to the welfare of his own people and those of the Continent.

He was one of the best sons of our soil and was amongst those who led the struggle for a better Ethiopia in Africa and led his country in its fight against poverty and underdevelopment. He remained focused on this goal.

He was a Prime Minister we could describe with the words of one of my favourite authors, Ben Okri, who said in his novel *The Famished Road*:

“The road will never swallow you. The river of your destiny will always overcome evil. May you understand your fate. Suffering will never destroy you, but will make you stronger. Success will never confuse you or scatter your spirit, but will make you fly higher into the good sunlight. Your life will always surprise you.”

Distinguished guests,

As you know, in August 2010, the Ministers responsible for Civil Registration made a declaration in which they pledged support and commitment in taking civil registration and vital statistics to an accelerated growth trajectory during the landmark gathering in Addis Ababa.

I am sure you do not need convincing of the importance of vital statistics generated through the civil registration systems. The main source of this information is the continuous monitoring of births, deaths (including causes of death), marriages and divorces in the country over time.

The historic 2010 conference set into motion systematic and coordinated actions at the regional level from the Pan-African institutions and other UN partners to prepare grounds for supporting the member states in their endeavour to improve civil registration and vital statistics systems.

Colleagues,

In the 21st century, regional integration and the growth of African markets and intra African trade must become the main driver of economic development. This is at the heart of the shared vision of development that informs the agenda of the African Union and our economic regions.

We must however remember that integration of Africa is not just about political and economic integration. The free movement of our people is equally important and crucial for our integration. This cannot be managed effectively if we do not know who our citizens are.

This exercise is therefore also crucial for continental integration as well as, amongst others, health, education, the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals.

Distinguished guests

A good foundation has thus far been laid in order to carry out this vision forward. The incorporation of the young people, particularly, young statisticians who are amongst us here today, will ensure continuity and drive the programme to improve civil registration in Africa into the future.

We should embark on a serious continent wide campaign to conscientise and raise awareness amongst our citizens, so that working together with governments, we can improve the compliance with civil registration and vital statistics.

We wish this meeting well in the Minister's commitments to taking forward the agenda to improve the institutional and human infrastructure on civil registration and vital statistics.

Similarly we express the hope that the recommendations of this Conference must necessarily make a positive impact in improving the lives of all Africans for a better Africa.

Off course this will not be easy and we should as governments commit to being in this for the long haul. This is not a sprint. I hope that our partners who have been supporting us with continue to achieve this goal. We should believe in our own power as a continent and should not be swayed by perceptions that we are powerless.

We must begin to claim our destiny as people, as nations and as a continent. Our diversity is our greatest strength.

We should be inspired by the words of Ben Okri, in his book “*Way of Being Free*”, who writes:

“They tell me that nature is the survival of the fittest. And yet look at how wondrous gold and yellow fishes prosper amongst silent stones of the ocean beds, while sharks continuously prowl the waters in their impossible dreams of oceanic domination and while whales become extinct...how many butterflies and iguanas thrive, while elephants turn into endangered species, and while even the lions growl in their dwindling solitude.

There is no such thing as a powerless people. There are only those who have not seen and have not used their power and will. It would seem a miraculous feat, but it is possible for the under-valued ones to help create a beautiful new era in human history. New vision should come from those who suffer most and who love life the most.”

Let us as governments bequeath to our children a continent of new vision, new possibilities and mostly a new reality. Let us make the dreams of our founders come true. Let this current generation, our generation, not be one of wasted opportunities. Let us use our opportunities wisely and to the best advantage for all our people. Let us claim this 21st century as our own.

We hope you will find time in your busy schedules to enjoy the hospitality, ubuntu and diversity of our country and its people.

I thank you.

□

II. 2ND MINISTERIAL CONFERENCE ON CIVIL REGISTRATION - 2^{ÈME} CONFERENCE MINISTÉRIELLE SUR L'ENREGISTREMENT DES FAITS D'ÉTAT-CIVIL

Ministerial statement



2nd Conference of African Ministers Responsible for Civil Registration

3-7 September 2012, Durban, South Africa



Group photo of the participants of the second ministerial conference on CRVS
Photo de groupe des participants a la deuxime conference ministerielle sur les SEFEC-SEC

Preamble

We, the African Ministers responsible for Civil Registration:

1. Held our Second Conference on 6 and 7 September 2012 in Durban, South Africa, on the theme, Improving Civil Registration and Vital Statistics Institutional and Human Infrastructure. The conference was jointly organized by the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA), the African Union Commission (AUC), the African Development Bank (AfDB) and the Government of the Republic of South Africa, supported by United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), World Health Organisation (WHO) and Health Metrics Network (HMN);

2. Take this opportunity to express our heartfelt condolences to the Government and people of Ethiopia for the death of His Excellency, Prime Minister Meles Zenawi, whose commitment and passion for Africa's development has contributed to placing CRVS on the development agenda of African countries. We also express our condolences

to the Government and people of Ghana for the death of His Excellency, Professor John Evans Atta Mills, President of the Republic of Ghana, for his contribution to the development of Africa. We further express our condolences to the Government and people of Malawi for the death of His Excellency, Bingu wa Mutharika, President of the Republic of Malawi.

3. Welcome the Republic of South Sudan as a new member of the Conference;

4. Recall the commitments made at our first conference held in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia in August 2010 to consider and prioritize civil registration and vital statistics (CRVS) as a regional policy agenda, and take steps to reform and improve CRVS systems in our countries. In this regard, we acknowledge that the theme of our second conference is both timely and relevant for achieving viable, sustainable and efficient CRVS systems in Africa;

5. Note with satisfaction the decision of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the African Union (Ref; Assembly/AU/DEC.424) endorsing the recommendation of

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From right to left: Dr. Dlamini Zuma, Africa Union Commission Chairperson and Minister of Home Affairs of South Africa - Dr Dimitri Sanga, Director, African Centre for Statistics

our first conference on the institutionalisation of the Conference as a standing regional forum of the African Union to deal with matters concerning civil registration;

6. Commend the progress and achievements made by Member States, since the first conference in August 2010, in improving civil registration and vital statistics systems, including the contribution of African regional organizations, various UN organizations and other development partners;

7. Commend the CRVS Secretariat at UNECA on its current efforts in coordinating international and regional interventions by creating regional platforms such as the CRVS regional Core Group and stakeholders forum;

8. Commend and welcome the contribution of the Young African Statisticians (YAS) in the development of CRVS in Africa, including their participation in this Conference;

9. Welcome the participation and contribution of non-governmental organizations, including the role of the private sector in the future development of CRVS systems in Africa;

10. Recognize that civil registration is a regular government operation with far reaching implications for national security, policy, governance, planning, development monitoring and evaluation;

11. Are aware of the challenges that our countries continue to face in the development of CRVS systems, especially the scandal of invisibility, as highlighted in the report of the comprehensive regional assessment undertaken by the Sec-

retariat and reiterated by His Excellency Jacob Zuma, President of the Republic of South Africa;

12. Recognize the continuing importance of CRVS in advancing Africa's development agenda, including accelerating regional integration, attaining the priorities of NEPAD, and meeting the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs);

13. Take note of the recommendations by the Experts Group Meeting, preceding this conference, to address the challenges of developing CRVS systems in Africa.

14. Note that the challenge before us now is to reaffirm our commitment and scale up efforts to reform and improve CRVS systems in our countries. In this regard, we fully endorse the recommendations of our experts on strategies for improving CRVS as well as the proposed Africa Programme on Accelerated Improvement of Civil Registration and Vital Statistics (APAI-CRVS) for improvement of CRVS at national and regional level. In light of the recommendations.

15. We hereby resolve to: a

a- Continue our efforts to develop appropriate policies and strategies to reform and improve our CRVS systems, and to mainstream them in national development plans and programmes, taking into consideration the specific circumstances of our countries. In this regard, we commit to urgently develop costed national plans of action on CRVS that reflect individual country priorities based on comprehensive assessments to be undertaken with the support of the Secretariat and partner organizations;

b. Formulate laws and policies that ensure timely and com-

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pulsory registration of all vital events occurring within our countries, with guarantees of equal access to the system for all persons, regardless of nationality or legal status. In this regard, we commit to continue our efforts in revising and updating civil registration and statistical legislation in our respective countries in line with regional and international guidelines and taking into account the evolving needs and innovations;

c. Adopt appropriate technologies to speed and scale up civil registration, manage civil registration records, and ensure their integrity and security against natural disasters, civil wars, etc.;

d. Accord high priority to CRVS and ensure allocation of adequate human and financial resources for the day-to-day operations of CRVS in our countries, including implementation of the national action plans in order to ensure sustainability and country ownership;

e. Call upon our development partners to continue to support our efforts in capacity building and resource mobilization and align their support to the national CRVS plans, consistent with the Paris, Accra and Busan Declarations on Aid and Development Effectiveness;

f. Invite the independent Expert Review Group on Information and Accountability for Women's and Children's Health to participate in the APAI-CRVS

g. Establish high-level coordination mechanisms involving all relevant stakeholders for efficient functioning of CRVS systems, taking into account the multi-sectoral and integrated nature of civil registration services;

h. Ensure the alignment of health information management system and the CRVS systems and that both be mainstreamed into National Strategies for the Development of Statistics (NSDS);

i. Further strengthen and facilitate coordination between National Statistical Offices and Civil Registration Authorities in managing and monitoring the challenges of CRVS systems;

j. Develop results-based monitoring and evaluation systems and tools to monitor and report on progress on CRVS;

k. Continue to take steps to improve the availability and accessibility of civil registration services by devolving services to local levels through existing structures and service networks, in particular the health sector;

l. Intensify awareness-raising campaigns to educate the public on the importance and procedures of CRVS to ensure their effective functioning;

Way forward

We urge:

15. Member States to undertake in-depth assessment of the state of their national civil registration systems and develop a strategic and action plans for improving CRVS;

16. The Secretariat and other partner organizations to continue to provide technical support to reinforce the capacity of member States in CRVS operations and management through technical advisory services, workshops, training and provision of guidelines. In this regard, we request the Sec-

retariat to establish a regional knowledge hub on CRVS that promotes research to build technical capacity at the national, regional and continental levels. We also request the Secretariat to undertake operational research in the area of death registration and certification of cause of death in Africa;

17. Member States and development partners to reinforce the CRVS Secretariat at UNECA with adequate resources and appropriate staff complement to enable it carry out its mandate as recommended by the first Ministerial conference;

18. Invite African Ministers of Health to join us in view of the important role of the health sector in the delivery of civil registration services to ensure a coordinated and integrated approach in addressing the challenges of improving CRVS systems in Africa;

19. Relevant national universities, regional research and training institutions to respond to the knowledge demand in improving death registration and causes of death certification in countries with the support from development partners;

20. The African Union to allocate the necessary financial and technical resources in support of the CRVS development agenda;

We reaffirm:

21. Our commitment to make the conference a dynamic forum that is used to discuss policy and strategic issues related to improving CRVS systems in Africa;

22. In this regard, we undertake to support the AUC in its implementation processes;

Vote of thanks

We thank His Excellency, President Jacob Zuma and the Government and people of the Republic of South Africa for hosting this Conference and for the excellent arrangements and hospitality accorded to all delegations.

We also thank the Premier of KwaZulu Natal Province and Mayor of the City of Durban for their warm hospitality.

We express our deepest appreciation to His Excellency President Jacob Zuma, for gracing the conference with his presence and his inspiring opening speech. We also express our sincere appreciation to the Honourable Dr. Nkosazana Dlamini-Zuma, Minister of Home Affairs of South Africa and incoming Chairperson of the African Union Commission for the able manner in which she chaired the Conference.

We congratulate the Minister over her recent election as the Chairperson of the AUC and look forward to working with her to move the CRVS agenda forward in her new capacity.

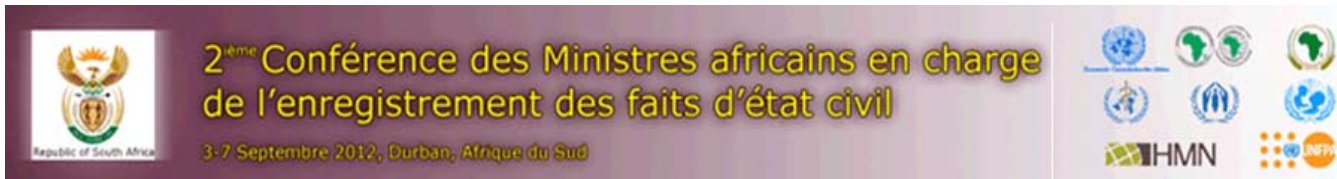
We thank His Excellency Mr. Birhan Hailu, Minister of Justice of Ethiopia and Chairperson of the Bureau of our Conference as well as all the other members of the Bureau for their leadership over the past two years;

We also thank UNECA, AUC, AfDB, UNFPA, UNICEF, UNHCR, WHO and HMN and other partners for their presentations and the support provided in organizing the conference.

We look forward to our next Conference to be hosted by the Government of Cote d'Ivoire in September 2014. □

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Déclaration ministérielle



Préambule

Nous, Ministres chargés de l'Enregistrement des Faits d'Etat Civil :

1. Avons tenu notre Deuxième Conférence les 6 et 7 Septembre 2012 à Durban, Afrique du Sud sur le thème « Amélioration de l'infrastructure institutionnelle et humaine de l'enregistrement des faits d'état civil et de l'établissement des statistiques de l'état civil ». Cette Conférence a été conjointement organisée par la Commission Economique des Nations Unies pour l'Afrique (CEA), la Commission de l'Union Africaine (CUA), la Banque Africaine de Développement (BAD) et le Gouvernement de la République d'Afrique du Sud, avec la collaboration du Fonds des Nations Unies pour la Population (FNUAP), du Fonds des Nations Unies pour l'Enfance (UNICEF en anglais), de l'Agence des Nations Unies pour les Réfugiés (UNHCR en anglais), l'Organisation Mondiale de la Santé (OMS) et le Réseau de Métrologie Sanitaire (HMN en anglais).

2. Saisissons cette occasion pour exprimer nos sincères condoléances au Gouvernement et au peuple éthiopiens suite au décès du Premier Ministre Meles Zenawi, dont l'engagement et la passion pour le développement de l'Afrique, a contribué à accorder une place importante aux systèmes CRVS dans l'agenda de développement des pays africains. En outre, exprimons nos sincères condoléances au Gouvernement et au peuple ghanéens suite au décès du Professeur John Evans Atta Mills, Président de la République du Ghana.

3. Rappelons les engagements pris lors de notre première Conférence organisée à Addis Abéba en Ethiopie au mois d'août 2010, qui a examiné et établi comme priorité l'enregistrement des faits d'état civil et l'établissement des statistiques de l'état civil dans l'agenda politique régional, et adopté des mesures

pour reformer et améliorer les systèmes d'enregistrement des faits d'état civil et de l'établissement des statistiques de l'état civil (CRVS en anglais).

4. Notons avec satisfaction la décision No Assembly/AU/DEC.424 du Sommet des Chefs d'Etats et de Gouvernements de l'Union Africaine avalisant les recommandations de la première Conférence des ministres africains chargés de l'enregistrement des faits d'état civil sur l'institutionnalisation de cette Conférence biennale comme forum régional régulier de l'Union Africaine pour traiter des questions relatives aux systèmes CRVS.

5. Nous félicitons des progrès et des résultats accomplis par les Etats membres depuis la première Conférence d'août 2010 dans l'amélioration des systèmes CRVS, ainsi que de la contribution des organisations régionales africaines, des différentes organisations du système des Nations Unies et d'autres partenaires au développement

6. Nous félicitons également des efforts continus du secrétariat CRVS, hébergé par la CEA, dans la coordination des interventions régionales et internationales, à

travers la création de plateformes régionales telles que le Groupe Technique sur les systèmes CRVS et le forum des parties prenantes.

7. Nous félicitons et apprécions aussi la contribution des Jeunes Statisticiens Africains dans le développement des systèmes CRVS en Afrique, y compris leur participation à cette Conférence.

8. Apprécions la participation et la contribution des organisations non gouvernementales, y compris le rôle du secteur

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privé dans le développement futur des systèmes CRVS en Afrique.

9. Reconnaissons que l'enregistrement des faits d'état civil est une activité régalienne du gouvernement avec des implications importantes sur la sécurité, les politiques, la gouvernance, la planification et le développement des systèmes de suivi-évaluation au niveau national.

10. Sommes conscients des défis auxquels nos pays continuent de faire face dans le développement des systèmes CRVS, en particulier le « scandale de l'invisibilité », tels que mis en exergue dans le rapport d'évaluation régional produit par le Secrétariat et réitéré par le Président Jacob Zuma dans son allocution.

11. Reconnaissons l'importance des systèmes CRVS dans la promotion de l'agenda de développement en Afrique, y compris dans l'accélération du processus d'intégration régionale, l'atteinte des priorités du NEPAD et les OMD.

12. Prenons note des recommandations du groupe des experts dont la réunion a précédé la présente conférence, visant à relever les défis liés au développement des systèmes CRVS en Afrique.

13. Notons que le défi à relever est de réaffirmer notre engagement et de redoubler d'efforts afin de réformer et améliorer les systèmes CRVS dans nos pays. À cet effet, nous faisons nôtres les recommandations de la réunion du groupe d'experts sur les stratégies visant à améliorer les systèmes CRVS ainsi que le plan à moyen terme APAI-CRVS pour l'amélioration des systèmes CRVS au niveau tant national que régional.

14. À la lumière de ces recommandations, nous prenons les résolutions suivantes:

a. Poursuivre nos efforts pour élaborer des politiques et des stratégies idoines afin de réformer et améliorer nos systèmes CRVS, et les intégrer dans les plans et programmes de développement nationaux, en prenant en compte nos spécificités nationales. À cet effet, nous nous engageons à élaborer d'urgence des plans d'actions nationaux budgétisés sur les systèmes CRVS reflétant les priorités nationales propres à chaque pays, sur la base des évaluations exhaustives à entreprendre, avec le soutien du Secrétariat et des organisations partenaires.

b. Adopter des lois et formuler des politiques qui garantissent l'enregistrement à temps et obligatoire de tous les événements vitaux qui surviennent dans nos pays, ainsi que l'accès équitable aux systèmes CRVS à toutes les personnes, nonobstant leur nationalité ou statut légal. À cet effet, nous nous engageons à poursuivre les efforts dans la révision et la mise à jour de la législation sur l'état civil et de la loi statistique dans nos pays respectifs, en nous conformant aux directives et normes régionales et internationales et en tenant compte de l'évolution des besoins et des innovations.

c. Adopter les technologies appropriées pour accélérer l'enregistrement des faits d'état civil, la gestion des informations d'état civil et assurer leur protection contre les catastrophes naturelles, les guerres civiles, etc.

d. Accorder une plus grande priorité aux systèmes CRVS et assurer une allocation adéquate en ressources humaines et financières pour le fonctionnement quotidien des systèmes CRVS dans nos pays, y compris la mise en œuvre des plans

d'actions nationaux en vue d'assurer leur durabilité et leur appropriation par nos pays respectifs.

e. Inviter nos partenaires au développement à poursuivre leur soutien à nos efforts en matière de renforcement des capacités et de mobilisation des ressources et à aligner leur soutien à nos plans nationaux dans le domaine des CRVS, en accord avec les déclarations de Paris, d'Accra et de Busan sur l'efficacité de l'aide et du développement.

f. Établir des mécanismes de coordination de haut niveau impliquant toutes les parties prenantes pour le fonctionnement efficace des systèmes CRVS, et ce en tenant compte de caractère multisectoriel et intégré des services de l'état civil.

g. Assurer la cohérence entre les systèmes d'information et de gestion sanitaires et les systèmes CRVS, et les intégrer dans les stratégies nationales de développement de la statistique.

h. Continuer de renforcer et de faciliter la coordination entre les instituts nationaux de statistique et les structures en charge de l'état civil dans la gestion et le suivi des défis liés aux systèmes CRVS.

i. Développer des systèmes de suivi et d'évaluation axés sur les résultats ainsi que des outils de suivi et de reporting sur les progrès accomplis dans le cadre des systèmes CRVS.

j. Continuer à prendre des mesures visant à améliorer la disponibilité et l'accessibilité des services d'état civil en décentralisant les services au niveau local à travers des structures et réseaux existants, en particulier dans les structures sanitaires.

k. Intensifier les campagnes de sensibilisation en vue d'informer le public sur l'importance et les procédures des systèmes CRVS pour assurer leur bon fonctionnement.

Perspectives

Nous invitons :

15. Les Etats Membres à entreprendre une évaluation approfondie de l'état de leur système d'enregistrement des faits d'état civil et à développer des stratégies et des plans d'actions d'amélioration des systèmes CRVS.

16. Le Secrétariat et les organisations partenaires à continuer à fournir un appui technique aux États membres en vue de renforcer leurs capacités dans la gestion des opérations d'enregistrement des faits d'état civil et des statistiques vitales par des ateliers et des sessions de formation ainsi que par la mise à disposition de directives. À cet égard, nous demandons au Secrétariat de mettre en place un centre régional de connaissances sur l'enregistrement des faits d'état civil et les statistiques vitales qui favorise la recherche scientifique en vue de renforcer les capacités techniques aux niveaux national, sous-régional et régional. Nous demandons également au Secrétariat d'entreprendre la recherche opérationnelle dans le domaine de l'enregistrement des décès et de la certification des causes de décès en Afrique.

17. Les États membres et les partenaires au développement à renforcer les capacités du Secrétariat CRVS en le dotant de ressources adéquates et de personnel approprié pour lui permettre d'accomplir son mandat tel que recommandé par la première conférence ministérielle.

18. Les Ministres africains de la santé à se joindre à nous au regard de l'importance du rôle du secteur de la santé dans la prestation des services relatifs à l'enregistrement des faits d'état civil, ceci dans le but de garantir une approche coordonnée et

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intégrée afin de répondre aux défis liés à l'établissement des faits d'état civil en Afrique.

19. Les universités nationales et les institutions de formation et de recherche régionales appropriées à prendre des mesures en vue de renforcer les connaissances sur l'amélioration de l'enregistrement des décès et leurs causes dans les pays avec l'appui des partenaires au développement.

20. L'Union africaine à allouer des ressources financières et techniques pour soutenir le programme de développement des systèmes CRVS.

Nous réaffirmons :

21. Notre engagement à faire de cette conférence un forum dynamique pour débattre des questions de politiques et de stratégies en vue d'améliorer les systèmes CRVS en Afrique. A cet égard, nous nous engageons à soutenir la Commission de l'Union Africaine dans l'organisation de ladite Conférence.

Motion de remerciements

Nous remercions le Gouvernement et le peuple de la République d'Afrique du Sud pour avoir bien voulu accueillir cette conférence, pour l'excellente organisation de notre rencontre ainsi que pour l'hospitalité accordée à toutes les

délégations. Nous remercions également le Premier de la province du KwaZulu-Natal et le Maire de la ville Durban pour l'accueil chaleureux.

Nous exprimons notre profonde gratitude à Son Excellence Monsieur Jacob Zuma, Président de la République d'Afrique du Sud pour avoir honoré la conférence de sa présence ainsi que pour son discours d'ouverture hautement inspirant. Nous exprimons également nos sincères félicitations à l'honorable Dlamini-Zuma, Ministre de l'Intérieure de la République d'Afrique du Sud et Présidente élue de la Commission de l'Union africaine, pour l'aptitude avec laquelle elle a présidé notre conférence. Nous lui exprimons également nos sincères félicitations pour son élection à la tête de la Commission de l'Union africaine et anticipons avec joie notre future collaboration dans la promotion de l'agenda relatif aux systèmes CRVS. Nous exprimons également nos sincères félicitations à Son Excellence Mr. Birhan Hailu Président sortant de notre Conférence.

Nous remercions, la CEA, la CUA, la BAD, le FNUAP, l'UNICEF, l'UNHCR, l'OMS, le HMN et les autres partenaires pour leurs présentations et l'appui fournis dans la préparation de cette Conférence.

Nous nous réjouissons du fait que notre prochaine conférence sera organisée par le Gouvernement ivoirien en Cote d'Ivoire en Septembre 2014. □

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AFRICAN STATISTICAL NEWSLETTER
BULLETIN D'INFORMATION STATISTIQUE AFRICAINE



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2nd Conference of African Ministers Responsible for Civil Registration

3-7 September 2012, Durban, South Africa



PREPARATORY MEETING OF EXPERTS OF THE SECOND CONFERENCE OF AFRICAN MINISTERS RESPONSIBLE FOR CIVIL REGISTRATION

Durban International Convention Centre

Durban, South Africa

3-5 September 2012

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

AFRICAN STATISTICAL NEWSLETTER
BULLETTIN D'INFORMATION STATISTIQUE AFRICAINE

A. Introduction

1. An Experts' Group Meeting was held from 3 to 5 September 2012 at the Durban International Convention Centre in Durban, Republic of South Africa to prepare for the Second Conference of African Ministers responsible for Civil Registration, to be held in the same venue on 6 and 7 September 2012. Both the Conference and the preparatory Meeting of Experts are being organized by the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA), the African Union Commission (AUC), the African Development Bank (AfDB), supported by the Government of the Republic of South Africa, UNFPA, UNICEF, UNHCR, WHO and HMN, on the theme, Improving Civil Registration and Vital Statistics Institutional and Human Infrastructure. The Second Conference is being organized in accordance with the resolution of the First ministerial meeting, which recommended that the Conference be institutionalized as a standing forum to be organized every two years.

B. Attendance

2. The meeting brought together over 230 participants from member States, including Heads of national civil registration authorities, National Statistical Offices (NSOs); ; country experts responsible for Civil Registration and Vital Statistics (CRVS); representatives of the CRVS Core Group, namely UNECA, AUC, AfDB, UNFPA, UNICEF, UNHCR WHO, HMN and the ASSD Secretariat; representatives of regional and international organizations, subregional and non-governmental organisations, the private sector, statistical training centres and a group of young African statisticians.

C. Opening Session

3. Welcoming remarks were made by the Director-General, Department of Home Affairs of the Republic of South Africa as host of the meeting. Opening remarks were delivered by representatives of the UNECA, AUC, and the AfDB Group. Opening remarks were also made by the Deputy Minister of Home Affairs of the Republic of South Africa, Honourable Ms. Fatima Chohan. The meeting was formally opened by the Premier of the Province of KwaZulu-Natal of the Republic of South Africa, the Honourable Zweli Mkhize.

4. The opening session of the meeting observed a moment

of silence in honour of the late Prime Minister of Ethiopia, Ato Meles Zenawi, who passed away recently.

5. The meeting was conducted in 5 plenary and 3 breakout sessions, focusing on the following major topics: Role of CRVS in the Africa's development agenda; proposals for operationalizing the regional CRVS initiative – the Africa Programme on Accelerated Improvement of CRVS (APAI-CRVS); progress report on CRVS interventions by regional organizations and United Nations agencies; and country case studies in selected sectors. Presentations were made in the following areas followed by general discussions: CRVS and African Integration; Children's and Women's Rights; Refugees Issues and Related Challenges; Public Health Service and Management; Monitoring of development Indicators; Strategy for the Harmonization of Statistics in Africa (SHaSA); APAI-CRVS; Progress Report on the Regional CRVS Initiative; CRVS and the Health Sector; CRVS and National ID; CRVS and Application of IT; Monitoring of CRVS Operations; Service Delivery and

CRVS; CRVS in Post Conflict Situations; Registering Death, Assigning and Certifying

3 Cause of Death and Compiling Death Statistics under APAI-CRVS; Strategic Action Points for Improving CRVS Institutional and Human Infrastructure; Strategic Role of the Statistics Sector in Promoting the Implementation of APAI-CRVS; Perspectives of the Isibalo Young African Statisticians on CRVS; Inter-American Development Bank Experience on CRVS; Role of Private Sector in Improving CRVS in Africa; Financial Partners Perspective.

D. Preamble

6. We, the representatives of Civil Registration Authorities and National Statistical Offices of African States, and other development partners, gathered in Durban, the Republic of South Africa from 3 to 5 September 2012 during the preparatory Meeting of Experts of the Second Conference of African Ministers responsible for Civil Registration, under the theme, Improving Civil Registration and Vital Statistics Institutional and Human Infrastructure.

7. Appreciate the hospitality of the Government and people of the Republic of South Africa for hosting the meeting;

8. Welcome with appreciation the decision of the sixth Session of the African Symposium on Statistical Development (ASSD)

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to prioritize CRVS as the thematic focus of symposia for the next five years beginning in 2011;

9. Note with appreciation the active participation of the Isibalo Young African Statisticians (YAS) in the deliberations of the Experts' Meeting;

10. Also appreciate the participation and contribution of non-governmental organizations, including the role of the private sector in the future development of CRVS systems in Africa;

11. Take note of the decision No Assembly/AU/DEC.424 of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the African Union endorsing the recommendation of the First Conference of African Ministers responsible for Civil Registration on the institutionalisation of the biannual meeting of the African ministers responsible for civil registration within the framework of a relevant specialised technical committee of the African Union.

12. Take note of the commitment and efforts of African Ministers responsible for Civil Registration to continue to give priority to mobilize the continent to improve CRVS systems;

13. Recognize the crucial role of CRVS in promoting and realizing the African integration agenda and its contribution to the priorities of NEPAD;

• Recognising:

- a. the central role that CRVS play in governance and economic development
- b. The role of CRVS in improving access to basic services at all levels, including meeting the MDGs.
- c. their strategic role in the use and application of technology
- d. the strategic input to privacy laws and respect for citizens dignity
- e. the pervasive way in which CRVS impact on individuals in their daily social, political and economic lives

14. Acknowledge the progress made by member States since the First Conference of African Ministers responsible for Civil Registration in August 2010 in improving civil registration

4 and vital statistics systems, including the contribution of African regional organizations, various UN organizations and other development partners, and take note of the continuing challenges being faced by African countries in this regard;

15. Appreciate the current efforts of the CRVS Secretariat at UNECA in coordinating international and regional interventions by creating regional platforms such as the CRVS regional Core Group and stakeholders forum;

16. Aware of the challenges that Civil Registration Authorities and NSOs continue to face in the development of CRVS systems;

17. Also aware of the lack of appropriate records and evidence of vital events to identify the civil status of individuals in the majority of African countries,

which is an impediment in the application and monitoring of the implementation of international and regional human rights instruments and provisions, especially on children, women and vulnerable population groups, including refugees, returnees, and internally displaced persons;

18. Noting with concern that the findings of the regional assessment study show huge disparities among countries in the development of CRVS systems in Africa, with almost all countries not publishing vital statistics due to the incomplete nature of civil registration systems;

19. Recalling the declarations of the first ministerial Conference on the measures for improving

CRVS in Africa and the need to continue efforts in their implementation;

E. Conclusions and Recommendations

20. The Meeting proposed several actionable recommendations towards advancing the CRVS agenda in Africa for consideration by the Second Conference of African Ministers responsible for Civil Registration. The main conclusions and recommendations are presented below:

E.1. Implementation of the Africa Programme on Accelerated Improvement of Civil Registration and Vital Statistics (APAI-CRVS)

The meeting adopted the proposed APAI-CRVS and requested ministers to consider it for endorsement.

African countries:

21. Support the implementation of the APAI-CRVS and the related regional Medium-term CRVS plan and ensure alignment to SHaSA and the African Charter on Statistics;

22. Assist in the creation of a pool of experts on CRVS at regional level for the implementation of APAI-CRVS across the continent.⁵

23. Ensure that an adequate pool of resources primarily from governments is allocated in order to fully achieve the objectives of the continent-wide programmes;

E.2. Capacity building and technical assistance

24. Governments assisted by ECA, AUC and AfDB should establish a curriculum for capacity building of officials working on CRVS to ensure creation of skills-set as a critical success factor in improving CRVS systems.

25. AUC, AfDB and UN Agencies to make available resources to support implementation of the Isibalo Young African Statisticians association capacity development programme of work

26. Civil registration authorities and NSOs to commit to involve young African Statisticians in research, program activities on CRVS and in country assessments that are due to be conducted in member States

African Union Commission should:

27. Embed training of civil registration professionals' from African countries as a key component of the African statistical training programmes.

28. Include civil registration as part of regional priorities and provide support to countries emerging from conflict to revital-

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ize their CRVS systems.

29. Establish a charter which enforces all African countries to register all events on civil registration

UNECA, AfDB and other regional and international development partners should:

30. Develop regional operational guidelines in line with international standards on CRVS which

should be regularly updated to reflect the evolving needs of African countries.

31. Facilitate South-South learning opportunities between African countries.

32. Create a forum for African civil registration stakeholders as part of the APAI-CRVS regional programme;

33. Maintain and disseminate a catalogue of innovative good practices and champions replicable experiences in CRVS and linkages with different sectors

34. Develop and disseminate technical standards and policies to be used and implemented by African governments;

35. Working group on CRVS should be established or where they exist strengthened with multistakeholder involvement (Government agencies, UN partners, civil society and local communities) in order to support national CRVS initiatives.

36. AfDB to support countries for CRVS IT solutions to link with data portal solutions being offered to countries

E.3. Strengthening Planning, Budgeting, Monitoring and Evaluation of CRVS

African Countries should:

37. With the assistance of the APAI-CRVS Secretariat and partners conduct comprehensive

country assessments of the CRVS systems to enable a holistic understanding and improvement of national CRVS systems in Africa. The assessments will identify the stage of development of the CRVS system of each country, identify bottlenecks and challenges faced by countries, and the form of assistance that each country will need in order to arrive at complete registration;

38. Formulate country-owned concrete and time-bound national action plans for the improvement of CRVS systems. These action plans must be included in national development plans so as to feed into national budgets;

39. Allocate adequate resources as part of their recurrent national budget to ensure the credibility and sustainability of their CRVS systems;

40. Strengthen stakeholder participation, particularly the participation of relevant ministries according to the theme of the Conference

41. Ensure that there is a well designed monitoring and evaluation framework, including regular reporting on progress as an integral part of the CRVS system to ensure continuity and completeness of registration;

42. Pay particular attention to birth and death registration and causes of death to monitor development indicators in-

cluding MDGs

43. Strengthen the institutional and human infrastructure of the CRVS systems;

Regional and international development partners should:

44. Assist countries to implement their costed, time bound CRVS plans,

45. In accordance with PARIS declaration on Aid Effectiveness align their support in the area of CRVS to country-owned national action plans using country systems and processes ;

46. Coordinate their support to countries to reduce administrative and transaction costs imposed

on countries;

E.4. Reforming and improving CRVS systems and legal framework

African Countries should:

47. Enact new civil registration laws if absent and update existing civil registration laws that meet the evolving civil registration and vital statistics needs of the countries to ensure continuity, permanence, universality and coverage of the collection, management and reporting of CRVS systems. This process of promulgating new laws and amending existing ones should reflect the specificities of particular countries, and involve the participation of all relevant stakeholders, be based on international and regional principles and standards.

48. Enact new legislation on data protection and privacy for the protection and control related to keeping, releasing and processing of personal and national data.

49. Take advantage of the recent advancement in information technology to improve and simplify the administration of civil registration laws and regulations. The modernization of CRVS systems should ultimately include the use of biometric registration for better identification of individuals and to improve the quality of the information collected through CRVS systems.

50. Enact new legislation on electronic signatures to facilitate online signing of documents and authentication of electronic transactions and registers relating to CRVS.

51. Establish a convention that protects civil registration installations from destruction by acts of war and natural causes

E.5. Establishing effective coordination mechanisms

The meeting underscored the need for better coordination between the different ministries that deal with civil registration functions.

African Countries should:

52. Establish or, where they exist, strengthen mechanisms to coordinate the different civil registration functions at the national and the sub-national levels for the timely collection, analysis and dissemination of relevant CRVS data to allow for an efficient mechanism of registration, and for planning, control and decision-making purposes;

53. Ensure that the Ministry responsible for Civil Registration take the lead in the management of CRVS activities in each country, and work closely with other departments

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54. Institutionalize through legal provisions linkages between civil registration authorities and NSOs including health, education and other ministries, and ensure that the legal and regulatory frameworks specify the coordination arrangements between civil registration and NSOs and their respective roles and responsibilities.

E 6. Improving service delivery and access

African Countries should:

55. Continue in their endeavours to put in place civil registration systems to register all vital

events that occur within their territory regardless of nationality or legal status and that

appropriate certificates and documents are issued free of charge;

56. Ensure that access to registration services which include the actual registration itself should be made available to the whole population by keeping the cost of access, including both direct and indirect costs, as low as possible and ensuring that the cost of accessing services does not vary significantly within and between geographical areas.

57. Decentralise civil registration through the establishment of civil registration offices and service centres in districts, townships, villages, refugees camps and other special population groups, so as to ensure complete coverage of population and enable rural and marginalised populations to access civil registration systems, including through the establishment of mobile registration teams;

58. Utilise local structures that exist such as traditional authorities, schools and faith based organizations to improve service delivery to hard-to-reach segments of the population;

59. Physical addresses of dwellings are central for the well functioning CRVS systems. In this regard countries are encouraged to take advantage of geographic information systems and remote sensing technologies and introduce unique physical addresses for dwellings.

E 7. Addressing the needs of marginalized population groups

African countries should:

60. Promote the registration of the most vulnerable children such as street children, those at risk and children in institutions to whom a birth certificate would provide much needed protection.

61. Enact, update and/or implement laws and policies on registration of vital events so as to ensure the timely and compulsory registration for all refugee children, including returnees and internally displaced persons, within the national territory.

62. African countries to include nationality and origin, in reference to the registration of vital events of refugees.

E.8. Promoting awareness and advocacy

African Countries should:

63. Continue to strengthen awareness campaigns on CRVS

systems at the national, sub-national levels using all forms of media including the use of health and education systems in rural areas, and in all local languages in the country.

64. Sensitize parliamentarians, members of the judiciary and executive on the importance of civil registration, and where necessary, establish Select Parliamentary Committees on CRVS for monitoring civil registration activities and ensuring adequate budget allocation;

E.9. Registering Deaths, Assigning and Certifying Cause of Death and Compiling

Death Statistics under APAI-CRVS

African countries should:

65. Include the causes of deaths in the legislative framework for death registration;

66. Include death and causes of death registration in the Health Management Information System;

67. Undertake capacity building activities through training and workshops on registration of death and causes of death targeted at government officials, and health professionals;

68. Intensify public education to reduce stigmatization especially in cases where the cause of death is HIV/AIDS, so that all deaths could be registered.

69. Develop an effective system for death registration in countries affected by war;

70. Request the secretariat to establish a regional CRVS knowledge hub that deals with study and research requirements

E 10 Economic Development opportunities from CRVS

African countries and regional and international organisations should;

71. Explore research and innovation opportunities of the CRVS be explored for an African narrative on development

72. Investigate the economic and investment opportunities that CRVS systems offer under the NEPAD Infrastructure programme in order to accelerate Africa's economic development.

73. Also explore the immense possibilities that CRVS systems offer in the realization of political, economic, social and cultural integration.

F. Closing of the meeting

74. South Africa as the host country and chair of the meeting thanked all the vice chairs, Cote d'Ivoire, Kenya and Egypt for chairing the sessions. He also thanked all the delegates for their active participation during the deliberations of the meeting. Specifically, he pointed out that Africa can stand-up and solves its own problems. He also mentioned that these recommendations show that the experts are taking advantage of the political will shown by their respective countries.

75. He finally stated that the recommendations which will be presented to the ministers are concrete in achieving the goals and objectives set in the regional programme. He thanked all the delegates again and declared the meeting duly closed. □

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2^{ème} Conférence des Ministres africains en charge de l'enregistrement des faits d'état civil

3-7 Septembre 2012, Durban, Afrique du Sud



RÉUNION DU GROUPE D'EXPERTS DE LA DEUXIÈME CONFÉRENCE DES MINISTRES AFRICAINS CHARGÉS DE L'ENREGISTREMENT DES FAITS D'ÉTAT CIVIL

Durban, International Convention Centre

Durban, Afrique du Sud

3-5 Septembre 2012

CONCLUSIONS ET RECOMMANDATIONS

A. Introduction

1. Une réunion d'experts s'est tenue du 3 au 5 Septembre 2012 au Centre International des Conventions de Durban en Afrique du Sud pour préparer la seconde Conférence des Ministres Africains chargés de l'enregistrement des faits d'état civil qui se tiendra dans la même enceinte du 6 au 7 Septembre 2012. Les deux réunions, celle du groupe d'experts et celle des ministres, ont été organisées par la Commission Economique des Nations Unies pour l'Afrique (CEA), la Commission de l'Union Africaine (CUA), la Banque Africaine de Développement (BAD), avec la collaboration du Gouvernement de la République d'Afrique du Sud, le FNUAP, l'UNICEF, le UNHCR et l'OMS et le Réseau de Métrologie Sanitaire (HMN en anglais), sur le thème, Amélioration de l'infrastructure institutionnelle et humaine de l'enregistrement des faits d'état civil et de l'établissement des statistiques de l'état civil. Cette seconde Conférence est organisée conformément aux résolutions de la première réunion ministérielle en la matière, qui avait recommandé que ladite Conférence soit institutionnalisée et devienne un forum régulier organisé tous les deux ans.

B. Participation

2. La réunion a rassemblé plus de 230 participants venus des Etats Membres y compris les autorités nationales chargées de l'enregistrement des faits d'état civil, les instituts et bureaux nationaux des statistiques, les experts nationaux en charge de l'enregistrement des faits d'état civil et des statistiques vitales, les représentants du Groupe Principal pour l'enregistrement des faits d'état civil et de l'établissement des statistiques de l'état civil (CRVS en anglais), à savoir la CEA, la CUA, la BAD, l'UNFPA, l'UNICEF, l'UNHCR, l'OMS et le HMN, et le Secrétariat du Symposium Africain pour le Développement de la Statistique; les représentants des organisations régionales et internationales; les organisations sous-régionales et non gouvernementales, le secteur privé, les centres de formations statistiques et un groupe des jeunes statisticiens africains.

C. Ouverture de la session

3. Une allocution de bienvenu a été prononcée par le Directeur Général du Ministère de l'Intérieur de la République d'Afrique du Sud en sa qualité d'hôte de la réunion. Des discours d'ouverture ont été prononcés par les représentants de la CEA, de la CUA, et du Groupe de la BAD. En outre, une allocution d'ouverture a été prononcée par le Ministre Délégué auprès du Ministre de l'Intérieur, de la République d'Afrique

du Sud, Son Excellence Mme Fatima Chohan. La réunion a été officiellement ouverte par le Gouverneur de la province sud africaine du Kwazulu Natal, Son Excellence Zweli Mkhize.

4. Une minute de silence a été observée au cours de la cérémonie d'ouverture en mémoire au Premier Ministre Ethiopien, feu Ato Meles ZENAWI, décédé récemment.

5. La conférence a été organisée en 5 sessions plénières et 3 sessions en sous-groupes qui se sont penchées sur les points majeurs suivants: rôle des systèmes CRVS dans l'agenda de développement africain; propositions pour opérationnaliser les initiatives régionales pour les systèmes CRVS – le Programme pour l'Amélioration Accélérée de l'Enregistrement des Faits d'Etat Civil et de l'Etablissement des Statistiques de l'Etat Civil en Afrique (APAI-CRVS en anglais); le rapport sur les progrès des interventions des organisations régionales et des agences de Nations Unies en Afrique sur les systèmes CRVS; et les exposés de certains Etats Membres sur leur situation en matière de systèmes CRVS dans quelques domaines choisis. Des présentations suivies de discussions ont été faites dans les domaines suivants : systèmes CVRS et intégration africaine; le droits des enfants et des femmes; les problèmes et défis relatifs aux réfugiés; services et gestion de la santé publique ; suivi des indicateurs de développement; stratégie pour l'harmonisation des statistiques en Afrique, APAI-CRVS; rapport sur le progrès des initiatives régionales en matière de systèmes CRVS; systèmes CRVS et le secteur de la santé; les systèmes CVRS et l'identification nationale; les systèmes CRVS et l'application des technologies de l'information; le suivi des opérations des systèmes CRVS; prestations de services en matière de systèmes CRVS; systèmes CRVS dans le contexte post-conflit; enregistrement des décès; attribution et certification des causes de décès et compilation des statistiques des décès dans le cadre de l'APAI-CVRS; points d'actions stratégiques pour l'amélioration des infrastructures humaines et institutionnelles des systèmes CRVS; rôle stratégique du secteur des statistiques dans la promotion de la mise en oeuvre de l'APAI-CVRS; perspective des jeunes statisticiens sur les systèmes CRVS ; expérience de la Banque Interaméricaine sur les systèmes CRVS; rôle du secteur privé dans l'amélioration des systèmes CRVS en Afrique; perspective des partenaires financiers.

D. Préambule

6. Nous, représentants des autorités en charge de l'état civil ainsi que de celles des bureaux nationaux des statistiques des Etats Africains et autres partenaires au développement réunis

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à Durban en Afrique du Sud du 3 au 5 Septembre 2012 en réunion préparatoire des experts de la seconde conférence des Ministres Africains chargés de l'enregistrement des faits d'état civil, sous le thème « Amélioration de l'infrastructure institutionnelle et humaine de l'enregistrement des faits d'état civil et de l'établissement des statistiques de l'état civil »

7. Apprécions l'hospitalité du Gouvernement et du peuple de la République d'Afrique du Sud pour avoir bien voulu d'accepter d'accueillir cette conférence.

8. Acceptons avec satisfaction la décision de la sixième session du Symposium Africain sur le Développement de la Statistique donnant la priorité aux systèmes CRVS comme thématique centrale du Symposium pour les 5 prochaines années à de partir 2011;

9. Notons avec appréciation la participation active des jeunes statisticiens africains du programme Isibalo au cours des travaux de la réunion du groupe d'experts.

10. Notons également avec satisfaction la participation et la contribution des organisations non gouvernementales, y compris le rôle du secteur privé dans le développement futur des systèmes relatifs au CRVS en Afrique.

11. Prenons note de la décision No Assembly/AU/DEC.424 du Sommet des Chefs d'Etats et de Gouvernements de l'Union Africaine avalisant les recommandations de la première conférence des Ministres Africains chargés de l'enregistrement des faits d'état civil sur l'institutionnalisation de cette réunion biennale dans le cadre des comités techniques spécialisés de l'Union Africaine.

12. Prenons note de l'engagement et des efforts des Ministres chargés de l'enregistrement des faits d'état civil qui continuent de donner la priorité à la mobilisation du continent Africain tout entier dans l'amélioration des systèmes CRVS.

13. Reconnaissons le rôle crucial des systèmes CRVS dans la promotion et la mise en oeuvre de l'agenda africain sur l'intégration et sa contribution aux priorités du NEPAD, à travers :

a. le rôle central que joue les systèmes CRVS en matière de gouvernance et de développement économique

b. le rôle des systèmes CRVS dans l'amélioration de l'accès aux services de base à tous les niveaux, y compris dans les réunions relatives aux OMDs

c. leur rôle stratégique dans l'usage et l'application des technologies

d. l'apport stratégique par rapport aux lois sur la vie privé et le respect de la dignité des citoyens

e. La façon persistante avec laquelle les systèmes CRVS impacte les individus dans leur vie sociale, politique et économique quotidienne

14. Reconnaissons les progrès réalisés par les Etats Membres depuis la première conférence des Ministres africains chargés de l'enregistrement des faits d'états civil tenue en août

2010 sur l'amélioration des systèmes statistiques et d'enregistrement des faits d'état civil, y compris la contribution des organisations régionales africaines; des différentes organisations du système des Nation Unies et autres partenaires au développement, et prenons note des défis continus auxquels font face les pays Africains dans ce domaine;

15. Apprécions les efforts continus du secrétariat CRVS hébergé par la CEA dans la coordination des interventions régionales et internationales, à travers la création de plateformes régionales telles que le Groupe Principal sur le CRVS et les forums d'acteurs.

16. Sommes conscients des défis auxquels les autorités en charge des systèmes CRVS et celles des bureaux nationaux des statistiques continuent de faire face dans le développement des systèmes CRVS.

17. Sommes également conscients du manque d'enregistrements appropriés et d'évidences des événements vitaux pour identifier le statut civil des individus dans la majorité des pays africains, ce qui est un obstacle dans l'application et le suivi de la mise en oeuvre des instruments régionaux et internationaux sur les droits de l'homme, notamment les enfants, les femmes et les autres groupes de populations vulnérables y compris les réfugiés, les rapatriés et les personnes déplacées au sein de leurs propres territoires.

18. Notons avec inquiétude que les conclusions de l'étude de l'évaluation régionale révèlent une grande disparité parmi les pays dans le développement des systèmes CRVS en Afrique, avec presque tous les pays n'ayant pas publiés les statistiques vitales compte tenu de la nature incomplète du système d'enregistrement des faits d'état civil.

19. Rappelons les déclarations de la première conférence ministérielle sur les mesures d'amélioration des systèmes CRVS en Afrique et le besoin de poursuivre les efforts de mise en oeuvre.

E. Conclusions et Recommandations

20. La réunion du groupe d'experts a proposé plusieurs recommandations pour la promotion de l'agenda des systèmes CRVS en Afrique pour considération par la seconde Conférence des Ministres africains responsables de l'enregistrement des faits d'état civil. Les principales conclusions et recommandations sont présentées ci-dessous.

E.1 Mise en oeuvre du Programme pour l'Amélioration Accélérée de l'Enregistrement des Faits d'Etat Civil et de l'Etablissement des Statistiques de l'Etat Civil en Afrique (APAI-CRVS)

La réunion a adopté la proposition relative au programme APAI-CRVS et demandé que les Ministres la considère pour approbation.

Les Pays Africains devraient :

21. Soutenir la mise en oeuvre du programme APAI-CRVS ainsi que le plan à moyen terme y

relatif ; et assurer sa cohérence avec le SHaSa et la Charte Africaine sur la Statistique.

22. Soutenir la création d'un Groupe d'experts en matière de systèmes CRVS au niveau

régional pour la mise en oeuvre de l'APAI-CRVS à travers le Continent.

23. S'assurer que les ressources adéquates, venant en premier des gouvernements sont

allouées dans le but d'atteindre les objectifs des programmes relatifs aux systèmes CRVS sur le Continent.

E.2. Renforcement des capacités et assistance technique

24. Les Gouvernements assistés par la CEA, la CUA et la

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BAD doivent établir un programme pour le renforcement des capacités des officiels travaillant sur les systèmes CRVS afin d'assurer la création d'une technicité nécessaire à l'amélioration des systèmes CRVS.

25. La CUA, la BAD et les agences des Nations Unies doivent fournir les ressources nécessaires pour appuyer le programme de travail en matière de renforcement des capacités de l'Association des Jeunes Statisticiens Africains de l'Isibalo.

26. Les structures responsables de l'enregistrement des faits d'état civil et les bureaux nationaux des statistiques doivent s'engager à impliquer les jeunes statisticiens africains dans la recherche et les activités relatives aux systèmes CRVS et dans les évaluations pays qui doivent être menées dans les Etats Membres.

La Commission de l'Union Africaine devrait :

27. Incorporer la formation des agents d'état civil des pays africains comme composante clé des programmes de formation des statisticiens africains.

28. Inclure l'enregistrement des faits d'état civil dans les priorités régionales et fournir un appui aux pays sortant des conflits pour revitaliser leurs systèmes CRVS.

29. Etablir une charte rendant obligatoire l'enregistrer de tous les faits d'Etat Civil pour les pays africains.

La CEA, la BAD et les autres partenaires régionaux et internationaux au développement devraient :

30. Élaborer un guide régional opérationnel basé sur les normes internationales en matière d'état civil et de statistiques vitales qui devrait être régulièrement mis à jour afin de refléter l'évolution de l'enregistrement des faits d'état civil et les besoins des statistiques vitales des pays Africains.

31. Faciliter la coopération Sud-Sud en matière d'opportunités de formation entre les pays africains.

32. Créer un forum pour les acteurs africains de l'état civil dans le cadre du programme régional APAI-CRVS.

33. Maintenir et diffuser un guide de bonnes pratiques et d'expériences replicables dans le domaine des CRVS et de ses interrelations avec les différents secteurs.

34. Élaborer et diffuser des normes techniques et des politiques qui devraient être mises en oeuvre par les gouvernements africains.

35. Des groupes de travail sur les CRVS devraient être établis ou renforcés là où ils existent

déjà avec l'implication des différentes parties prenantes (agences gouvernementales,

partenaires du Système des Nations Unies, société civile et communautés locales) dans le but de soutenir les initiatives nationales en matière de CRVS.

36. Et la BAD en particulier, soutenir les pays par des solutions innovantes (technologie de l'information) pour connecter le système d'enregistrements d'Etat civil au data portal offert aux pays.

E.3. Renforcement de la planification, de la budgétisation, du suivi et de l'évaluation des CRVS

Les Pays Africains devraient :

37. Avec l'assistance du Secrétariat de l'APAI-CRVS et des partenaires, conduire les évaluations nationales exhaustives des systèmes CRVS pour permettre une compréhension d'ensemble et une amélioration des systèmes nationaux de CRVS en Afrique. Les évaluations devront identifier les différentes étapes de développement des systèmes CRVS de chaque pays, les goulots d'étranglement et les défis auxquels devront faire face les pays,

de même que la forme d'assistance requise par chaque pays pour arriver à une couverture complète des enregistrements des faits d'état civil.

38. Formuler des plans d'actions nationaux avec un chronogramme bien défini pour l'amélioration des systèmes CRVS. Ces plans d'actions doivent être inclus dans les plans nationaux de développement afin d'être pris en compte dans les budgets des Etats Membres.

39. Allouer des ressources adéquates dans le cadre du budget annuel courant afin d'assurer la crédibilité et la durabilité de leurs systèmes CRVS.

40. Renforcer la participation des parties prenantes à la conférence des ministres, en particulier celle des ministères concernés en fonction du thème choisi.

41. S'assurer qu'il y ait un bon cadre de suivi et d'évaluation incluant un rapport régulier sur les progrès accomplis comme partie intégrante du système CRVS pour assurer la continuité et l'exhaustivité de l'enregistrement.

42. Porter une attention particulière sur l'enregistrement des naissances et des décès et des causes de décès en vue du suivi des indicateurs de développement y compris les indicateurs OMD.

43. Renforcer l'infrastructure humaine et institutionnelle des systèmes CRVS. Les partenaires régionaux et internationaux au développement devraient :

44. Assister les pays dans la mise en oeuvre des plans d'actions sur les systèmes CRVS budgétisés et avec un chronogramme bien défini.

45. Conformément à la Déclaration de Paris sur l'Efficacité de l'Aide au Développement, soutenir les plans d'actions nationaux dans le domaine des CRVS en s'alignant sur les systèmes et procédures nationaux.

46. Coordonner leur soutien aux pays africains afin de réduire les coûts administratifs et financiers imposés aux pays.

E.4. La réforme du cadre légal et l'amélioration des systèmes CRVS

Les Pays Africains devraient:

47. Promulguer des lois sur l'état civil (si nécessaire) ou actualiser les lois existantes dans le

cas ou elles le nécessitent, afin d'assurer la continuité, la permanence, l'universalité et la

couverture de la collecte, de la gestion et du reporting des systèmes CRVS. Cette législation doit tenir compte des spécificités

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nationales et assurer l'implication de toutes les parties prenantes en se fondant sur les normes principes et internationaux et régionaux.

48. Promulguer des lois sur la protection et confidentialité des données en vue d'une protection et d'un contrôle inhérent à la conservation, l'accès et au traitement des données individuelles et nationales.

49. Mettre à profit les avancées récentes en matière de technologie de l'information pour améliorer ou simplifier l'application des lois et règlements sur l'état civil. La modernisation des systèmes CRVS devrait à terme inclure l'usage de l'enregistrement biométrique pour une meilleure identification des personnes et pour améliorer la qualité des informations collectées par le biais des systèmes CRVS.

50. Promulguer de nouvelles lois sur les signatures électroniques afin de faciliter la 'signature en ligne' des documents et l'authentification des transactions et enregistrements électroniques relatifs au système CRVS.

51. Etablir une convention de protection des installations d'état civil contre les destructions pouvant être causées par des actes de guerre et/ou les catastrophes naturelles.

E.5. Établissement de mécanismes efficaces de coordination

La réunion a souligné la nécessité d'une meilleure coordination entre les différents ministères impliqués dans la gestion des fonctions de l'état civil.

Les Pays Africains devraient:

52. Etablir ou, là où ils existent déjà, renforcer les mécanismes de coordination des différentes fonctions de l'état civil au niveau national et local pour la collecte à temps, l'analyse et la diffusion des données pertinentes CRVS afin de parvenir à un mécanisme efficace d'enregistrement pour la planification, le contrôle et la prise de décisions.

53. S'assurez que le ministère en charge de l'enregistrement des faits d'état civil prenne l'initiative dans la gestion des activités CRVS dans chaque pays, et travaille en étroite collaboration avec les autres ministères concernés.

54. Institutionnaliser à travers des dispositions légales, les liens entre les autorités en charge de l'état civil et les Bureaux Nationaux de Statistique (BNS), les ministères de la santé, de l'éducation et les autres ministères concernés, et veiller à ce que les cadres juridiques et réglementaires précisent les modalités de coordination entre l'état civil et les BNS de même que leur rôles et responsabilités respectifs.

E.6. Améliorer la prestation des services et l'accès

Les Pays Africains devraient:

55. Continuer dans leurs efforts pour mettre en place des systèmes d'état civil pour enregistrer tous les événements vitaux qui se produisent sur leur territoire sans distinction de nationalité ou de statut légal et que les certificats et documents appropriés sont délivrés gratuitement.

56. S'assurer que l'accès aux services d'enregistrement qui y compris l'enregistrement lui-même, soit effectif pour l'ensemble de la population en minimisant le plus possible le

coût de l'accès, y compris les coûts directs et indirects et faire en sorte que ce coût ne varie pas de façon significative au sein et entre les zones géographiques.

57. Décentraliser l'état civil à travers la création de bureaux et services de CRVS dans les districts, cantons, villages, camps de réfugiés et autres groupes spéciaux de population, de façon à assurer une couverture complète de la population et de permettre aux populations rurales et marginalisées d'accéder aux systèmes d'état civil, y compris à travers la mise en place d'équipes mobiles d'enregistrement.

58. Utiliser les structures locales qui existent telles que les autorités traditionnelles, les écoles et les organisations confessionnelles pour améliorer la prestation des services aux populations vivant dans les zones difficiles d'accès.

59. Les adresses résidentielles sont au centre de tout bon système de CRVS. Par conséquent, les pays sont encouragés à tirer avantage des systèmes d'information géographiques et de géolocalisation et à introduire des adresses physiques uniques de résidence.

E.7. Répondre aux besoins des groupes de population marginalisés

Les pays Africains devraient:

60. Promouvoir l'enregistrement des enfants les plus vulnérables tels que les enfants de la rue, les enfants à risque et les enfants placés dans des institutions à qui un acte de naissance aurait assuré la protection voulue.

61. Promulguer, mettre à jour et/ou mettre en oeuvre les lois et politiques portant sur l'enregistrement des événements vitaux afin d'assurer l'enregistrement à temps et obligatoire pour tous les enfants réfugiés incluant les rapatriés et les déplacés internes sur le territoire national.

62. Inclure la nationalité d'origine dans l'enregistrement des événements vitaux des réfugiés.

E.8. Promouvoir la sensibilisation et le plaidoyer

Les Pays Africains devraient:

63. Continuer à renforcer les campagnes de sensibilisation sur les systèmes CRVS au niveau national et local utilisant toutes les formes de media, incluant l'usage et les systèmes d'éducation et de santé dans les milieux ruraux, et dans toutes les langues locales du pays.

64. Sensibiliser les parlementaires, les autorités judiciaires et exécutives sur l'importance de l'enregistrement des faits d'état civil et, là où il s'avère nécessaire, établir une commission parlementaire sur les CRVS en vue d'un suivi des activités d'enregistrement des faits d'état civil et d'une dotation budgétaire adéquate.

E.9. Enregistrement des décès, Identification et Certification des causes de décès et Compilation des statistiques sur les décès dans le cadre du programme APAI-CRVS

Les pays Africains devraient:

65. Inclure les causes de décès dans le cadre législatif portant sur l'enregistrement des décès;

66. Inclure l'enregistrement des décès et des causes de décès

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dans le système d'information sanitaire;

67. Entreprendre des activités de renforcement des capacités à travers des formations et ateliers sur l'enregistrement des décès et des causes de décès à l'attention des responsables gouvernementaux et des professionnels de la santé;

68. Intensifier la sensibilisation des populations pour réduire les stigmatisations notamment en cas de décès causés par le VIH/SIDA, afin que tous les décès puissent être enregistrés

69. Développer un système efficace pour l'enregistrement des décès dans les pays touchés par la guerre;

70. Demander au Secrétariat de APAI-CRVS d'établir une plateforme régionale de connaissance qui répondra aux besoins en études et recherches

E10. Les opportunités de développement économique issues des CRVS

Les pays Africains et les organisations régionales et internationales devraient:

71. Explorer les opportunités de recherches et d'innovations offertes par le système d'enregistrement des faits d'état civil dans le cadre du programme africain sur le développement

72. Rechercher des opportunités de développement

économique et d'investissement offertes par les systèmes d'enregistrement des faits d'état civil dans le cadre du programme d'infrastructure du NEPAD en vue d'une accélération du développement économique de l'Afrique.

73. Aussi explorer les possibilités immenses que les systèmes CRVS offrent pour la réalisation de l'intégration politique, économique et socioculturelle.

F. Clôture de la réunion

74. La République d'Afrique du Sud, en sa qualité de pays hôte et de Président de la réunion des experts, a remercié tous les vice-présidents - la Côte d'Ivoire, le Kenya et l'Égypte - pour avoir présidé des sessions. Elle a également remercié les délégués pour leur participation active aux débats. Elle a en particulier souligné que l'Afrique peut se mobiliser et résoudre ses propres problèmes. Elle a également mentionné que les recommandations formulées démontrent que les experts ont mis à profit la volonté politique exprimée par leur pays respectifs.

75. Le Président a finalement souligné que les recommandations qui seront présentées aux Ministres sont concrètes et contribueront à atteindre les buts et objectifs du programme régional APAI-CRVS. Il a remercié l'ensemble des délégués et a déclaré close, la réunion du groupe des experts.



Civil Registration: Young statisticians call for swift action

Thabo Mokgola

Young statisticians have called on African countries to respond to civil registration challenges with the same urgency similar to the ones adopted following terror attacks

in the United States, Kenya and Tanzania in early 2000.

According to Waithira Mathenge from the Young African Statisticians (YAS), following attacks on the World Trade

Taking a stand

A young statistician at the 2nd Civil Registration and Vital Statistics (CRVS) conference has likened the poor state of civil registration records on the continent to a national emergency.

Gloria Mathenge, 26, who is seconded to the ECA, urged African governments to move swiftly and improve civil registration system. "CRVS is as emergency for Africa and it should be treated as such," said Mathenge.

Inadequate systems posed a threat to national security, said Mathenge, a Kenyan national based at the ECA headquarters in Addis Ababa. "It is a futile process to secure travel documents and national identity systems, if the source documents are not secured," said Mathenge.

This comes as ministerial conference begins today and will be chaired by Home Affairs Minister and Chairperson of the African Union Commission, Dr Nkosazana Dlamini-Zuma.

A poor systematic failure of civil registration system had potential for negative impacts in the proportions of national emergencies. And young statisticians have taken a stand. "CRVS is about saving lives," said Mathenge.

Political will was crucial in ensuring that civil registration was accorded the status it deserved. "We need to advise our governments appropriately. Let's advise our leaders that civil registration is a priority," said Mathenge.

There is growing consensus that what cannot be measured cannot be fixed and African ministers were being urged to place civil registration firmly on the continental agenda. "We have to take a lead in civil registration ... it's not about resources but about political will," she said, adding that civil registration was a challenge that needed to be treated as an opportunity.



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Centre in 2001, the US put in place the Patriot Act within 58 days, which called on travelers towards that country to possess machine-readable passports, leading to countries across the world adopting similar measures.

In their presentation on Tuesday as part of technical preparations ahead of the Ministerial CRVS today, the YAS called for similar swift responses to ensure adequate and secured legal, administrative and statistical systems pertaining to civil registration.

“Why don't we address civil registration with equal urgency? Does life have equal worth?” asked Mathenge, adding that urgent action is not premised solely on a country's economic status.

She defined the phenomenon as an emergency in an emergency. Within this emergency, a lesson learnt is the systemic failure of civil registration systems.

“We need to advise our governments that the priority is on civil registration followed by secure security as well as national identity systems....Africans need to take lead in addressing their problems,” said Mathenge.

CRVS is a multidisciplinary sector that requires a broad en-

gagement from young scholars in various fields, she added.

YAS concurred that civil registration is about saving lives and no course in the world deserves greater attention than that devoted towards preserving the life of a human being.

“In fact, life and every institution that has found reason for existence has placed this as the organizing principle- protecting life. But, how can one protect the life of a human whose existence is not recognized or known at all?” they inquired.

In their few lessons for a success in CRVS, YAS states that, amongst others, Africa possesses instruments and qualities for change; and that governance, statistics and information infrastructure is key to Africa's burning quest for change and development which starts with knowing and recording who Africans are. Mathenge stressed that with member states' willpower and priorities are key in the implementation of improved CRVS systems.

“It is not necessarily a resource issue but about priorities. It takes a resourceful government to have in place national identity systems and, equally machinery for that,” she said, explaining that this conference provided a platform for such action.

□

ECA knowledge sharing platform on CRVS

Hermella Ayalew, ECA

United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) facilitates the coordination and management of knowledge exchange on CRVS. African Knowledge for Development Networks (<http://africa-devnet.org>) is a platform that promotes knowledge sharing and online interaction with experts and partners on economic and social development issues in Africa. This platform enables you to:

1. share country specific best practices on CRVS
2. interact with peers, practitioners & experts to contribute in policy making on CRVS
3. capitalize on knowledge created across organizations including UN agencies (UNICEF, UNFPA, UNHCR, WHO, UNECA)

Please join CRVS Knowledge Network at:

<http://crvs.africa-devnet.org>

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Interview Questions and Answers on CRVS and Knowledge sharing

Interview questions by: South African Statistical Agency (CRVS Update Newspaper)

Interview answers by: Hermella Ayalew, Knowledge Networks Facilitator, OPM, UNECA

This interview was intended to explore policy influence on CRVS through facilitating and promoting the linkage between Civil Registration, Vital Statistics and knowledge sharing among stakeholders in Africa.

1. Civil registration institutions like face to face communication platforms like road shows, What are you looking to achieve from this channel of communication?

Face to face interactions at conferences like this one are important to solving problems but continuing the discussions beyond the conference and sharing our knowledge among ourselves even after the conference is crucial to ensure the recommendations are best positioned for implementation. UNECA facilitates the coordination and management of knowledge exchange on CRVS. A community of practice and a knowledge sharing platform (<http://crvs.africa-devnet.org>) has been established to foster an ongoing dynamic online interaction between conference participants and civil registration experts to continue sharing knowledge and best practices during and after the conference.

2. How viable is this channel for tacking civil registration?

Through this platform experts and ministers responsible for CRVS will continue to generate knowledge in collaboration, follow up on implementation of recommendations as well as share lessons learned, conference materials and best practices of member states on civil registration and vital statistics during and after the conference. It's available online at all times with a very reliable repository of CRVS related materials and resources generated by African member states.

3. How different is this new form of communication channel, than traditional ways of lobbying? What form is this depository likely to take? What does it seek to achieve?

This knowledge sharing channel is already established, it can be accessed at <http://crvs.africa-devnet.org>. It provides a mechanism to provide experts and ministers responsible for civil registration in Africa the appropriate knowledge and most importantly country specific best practices of civil registration. Member states no longer have to wait 2 years for this conference to share among themselves best practices on CRVS and learn from each other. They can now raise key issues and engage in discussions well in advance. In this process member states can collaborate for practical implementation actions in their respective countries. At the national level we hope these actions will influence policy making around effective registration of citizens.

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AFRICAN STATISTICAL NEWSLETTER
BULLETIN D'INFORMATION STATISTIQUE AFRICAINE



Making use of social media

In an effort to increase the number of people who register their vital events, the Department of Home Affairs has launched a social media campaign. The campaign aims to raise awareness of the importance of civil registration and to encourage people to register their vital events. The campaign includes a series of posters and social media posts. The posters feature the faces of people who have registered their vital events. The social media posts include information about the benefits of civil registration and how to register.

Civil registration is a key tool for the promotion of democracy. It provides a legal record of people's lives and is essential for the functioning of many public services. Without civil registration, people will continue to be born and die without leaving a trace in any legal record. Irene Naidoo reports on the importance of civil registration and how it can be used to promote democracy.

How viable is the use of mobile phones for civil registration?

Through the use of mobile phones, people can register their vital events. This is a promising development, as it allows people to register their vital events from anywhere. However, there are several challenges that must be overcome. These include the need for a reliable internet connection and the need for people to have a mobile phone. Despite these challenges, the use of mobile phones for civil registration is a promising development.

More difficult in this new form of communication: e-registration

The use of e-registration is becoming more common. However, it is more difficult than traditional registration. This is because e-registration requires people to have a computer and an internet connection. Additionally, people must be able to navigate the e-registration system. Despite these challenges, e-registration is a promising development.



Irene Naidoo

The CRVS DAILY NEWSLETTER

Africa's vulnerable go unseen: President Zuma

Without civil registration, people will continue to be born and die without leaving a trace in any legal record Irene Naidoo reports



South African President Jacob Zuma. Photograph: Reuters

African people who are born and die without leaving a trace in any legal record are vulnerable. Irene Naidoo reports on the importance of civil registration and how it can be used to promote democracy. She notes that without civil registration, people will continue to be born and die without leaving a trace in any legal record. This is a serious problem, as it means that people's lives are not recorded. This makes it difficult to provide public services and to promote democracy.

Civil registration is a key tool for the promotion of democracy. It provides a legal record of people's lives and is essential for the functioning of many public services. Without civil registration, people will continue to be born and die without leaving a trace in any legal record. Irene Naidoo reports on the importance of civil registration and how it can be used to promote democracy.

"Civil registration is a critical tool for the promotion of democracy"

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Situation de l'enregistrement des faits d'état civil et de l'établissement des statistiques de l'état civil en Union des Comores



Unité -solidarité -Développement

Présentation Générale

Historique, Cadre Juridique et Institutionnel de l'état civil aux Comores

1) Introduction

L'état civil, en tant qu'institution, n'a été connu aux Comores qu'avec l'avènement de la colonisation. En effet, un régime d'état civil a été instauré par l'arrêté du 08 décembre 1926 (loi 1926) dont le bénéfice était réservé aux Français et aux étrangers résidants aux Comores dans le but d'avoir un moyen légal de prouver leur résidence aux Comores.

C'est en 1926 qu'une loi a institué un état civil réservé aux Comoriens pour l'inscription de naissance et de décès.

Au lendemain de l'indépendance des Comores (1975), un événement sans précédent s'est déroulé : La destruction des registres de l'état civil par le régime révolutionnaire.

L'état civil a connu successivement les étapes historiques suivants : -Colonie, -Province de la colonie de Madagascar et dépendance -Province d'outre-mer -Etenfin l'indépendance.

1) Historique.

a) *Etat civil avant la colonisation :*

L'archipel des Comores n'a pas connu l'institution de l'état civil dans sa forme actuelle. La preuve de la filiation, de l'identité et autres faits d'état civil se faisaient selon les règles du droit musulman.

b) *Etat civil pendant la période coloniale :*

L'institution de l'état civil aux Comores est relativement récente. Il a fallu attendre l'arrivée de la France, pour que soient jetées les bases d'un service public de l'état civil. Ce dernier, qualifié « d'indigène ou d'autochtone » fut réglementé tardivement.

c) *Statut de colonie :*

La colonisation française a institué un régime d'état civil accessible dans un premier temps aux Français et étrangers résidants aux Comores.

Les Comoriens n'ont bénéficié de ce régime pour l'enregistrement facultatif de naissance et décès qu'avec la création des écoles. La nécessité de scolariser les enfants exigeait que ces derniers aient des actes de naissance.

Il a fallu attendre l'arrêté du 08 décembre 1926 relatif à l'état civil indigène pour que soit officiellement institué « l'officier d'état civil musulman ».

d) *Province de la colonie de Madagascar et dépendance :*

Sous cette période, l'état civil a été régi par la délibération du 26 avril 1947 du Conseil Général des Comores, les français musulmans originaires des Comores relevant de l'état civil coranique.

Quant à l'état civil malgache, la notion de reconnaissance.

e) *Statut de Territoire d'Outre-mer :*

En cette période, la matière d'état civil a été régie par la délibération N° 61-16 du 17 mai 1961 de la Chambre des Députés des Comores. Cette réglementation est très directement inspirée de la législation algérienne de 1930 à 1957.

A cette époque, la Chambre des Députés des Comores était restée très attachée à la tradition, rejetant les exemples plus modernes de la Tunisie ou de l'ordonnance du 04 avril 1959 pour l'Algérie.

La délibération du 17 mai 1961, relative à l'état civil des comoriens musulmans a renforcé la dualité des statuts, l'organisation de deux services d'état civil, la tenue de deux registres, de la réglementation du livret de famille et des juridictions compétentes.

Il existait aux Comores deux types des registres d'état civil, en fonction du statut des personnes concernées : l'un relevait du droit local, l'autre du droit commun. Deux états civils fonctionnaient concurremment aux Comores : l'état civil de droit commun et l'état civil de droit local ou coranique.

Le point de départ entre ces deux états civils dépendait du statut de la personne :

-les comoriens musulmans, originaires des Comores relèvent du statut de droit local ou coranique.

-les métropolitains, européens, réunionnais, malgaches mauriciens, relèvent du statut de droit commun.

Le rattachement à l'un ou à l'autre statut entraîne l'application des règles différentes, notamment en matière de polygamie, de la filiation naturelle, de l'adoption, de la reconnaissance, de la célébration du mariage, de la séparation des époux et enfin du nom patronymique. L'état civil de droit local est régi par la délibération N°61-16 du 17 mai 1961 de la Chambre des Députés des Comores. Les officiers musulmans, de canton...étaient chargés de dresser les actes de naissance, de mariage et de décès pour les personnes de statut personnel coranique.

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Les cadis de l'archipel des Comores demeuraient compétents en ce qui concerne la célébration des mariages, des divorces, les jugements supplétifs, les jugements rectificatifs d'acte d'état civil et les questions liées à la filiation et à la succession.

Les couples mixtes, quant à eux, relèvent du statut de droit commun. Mais l'époux musulman recouvrera intégralement son statut particulier en cas de dissolution du mariage. Le droit commun se transmet automatiquement par filiation aux enfants mineurs. Les enfants qui naîtront de ces unions mixtes doivent être déclarés à l'officier d'état civil de droit commun, du canton de lieu de naissance.

f) Etat civil après l'indépendance

-Le 06 juillet 1975, les Comores ont accédé à l'indépendance. L'île de Mayotte s'est séparée de l'ensemble comorien et reste sous administration française. La grande Comores, Anjouan et Mohéli forment la République des Comores sous le régime révolutionnaire d'ALI SOILIHI.

-En 1978, ces trois îles forment à nouveau la République Fédérale Islamique des Comores et devenues en 2002, l'Union des Comores.

-Avec l'avènement de l'indépendance en 1975, il y a disparition du système de deux registres d'état civil, se fondant sur le statut des personnes concernées : étrangers résidants aux Comores et les Comoriens. Les actes relatifs à l'état civil sont dressés sur un seul registre (étranger et comorien). Après l'indépendance, il convient de scinder en trois étapes l'état civil comorien :

g) Etat civil de 1975 à 1978

-Le régime révolutionnaire d'ALI SOILIHI a décidé de procéder à la destruction totale (brûler par le feu) des registres de l'état civil comorien : il est ainsi de notoriété nationale et internationale que les registres de l'état civil ont été brûlés par le régime révolutionnaire d'ALI SOILIHI. Depuis cette date, un comorien ou étranger ayant un événement relatif à l'état civil (acte de naissance, de mariage ou de décès) se trouve dans l'impossibilité matérielle de fournir un acte récent (de moins de trois mois).

h) Etat civil de 1978 à 1986

Après la présidence révolutionnaire d'ALI SOILIHI, le pays s'est doté d'une nouvelle constitution.

L'adoption d'une nouvelle constitution par voie référendaire au mois d'octobre 1978, met à la disposition du pays d'un instrument pratique de régulation de la vie politique et institutionnelle du pays. Cette institution inspirée du modèle américain n'aura cependant d'intérêt que si elle était pratiquée dans un esprit républicain. L'état civil comorien est désormais régi par la loi N°8410 du 15 mai 1984. Comme la délibération N°61-16 du 17 mai 1961 de la Chambre des Députés, la loi du 15 mai 1984 énonce dans son article 8 qu'il est tenu en triple exemplaire des registres distincts de naissance, mariage, et décès. Au terme des textes régissant l'état civil, l'enregistrement à l'état civil doit se faire au lieu où l'événement a eu lieu.

2) cadre juridique actuel et institutionnel de l'état civil.

-Le décret N°81-001/PR du 13 janvier 1981 recréant l'état

civil, suite à la destruction partielle des archives en 1977, a pour objectif de palier cet incident majeur en instituant l'établissement des actes par jugement.

-La loi N°84-10 du 15 mai 1984, régissait l'état civil sur le territoire de l'union des Comores (compétence territoriale) définit ainsi les acteurs institutionnels impliqués dans l'organisation et la gestion,

-La loi N°85-11 /AF du 09 décembre 1985, portant modification de la loi N°84 -10 du 15 mai 1984, cité infiné va dans le même sens. On peut citer aussi la loi N° 05 - 008 du 03 juin 2005, relative au code de la famille,

-La loi N°11-005 du 07 avril 2011, relative à la décentralisation au sein de l'Union des Comores.

Tous ces textes ont vocation à réguler l'état civil dans son ensemble, mais toujours est-il qu'il existe des insuffisances en matière des lois actuelles, qui engendrent des dysfonctionnements notables.

3) Les progrès réalisés depuis la tenue de la première conférence ministérielle en vue de l'amélioration du système.

-Il y a treize mois, plus exactement le 21 juillet 2011, le chef de l'Etat comorien, Son Excellence Docteur Ikililou Dhoinine, a promulgué la loi-cadre relative à la décentralisation. Cette loi reconnaît explicitement aux Maires et à leurs adjoints le rôle d'officier d'état civil, pouvoir détenu jusqu'aujourd'hui par les préfets. Autrement dit, après les élections municipales que nous comptons organiser au premier semestre 2013, tous les actes d'état civil seront du ressort des mairies.

-Concernant l'enregistrement des faits d'état civil et de l'établissement des statistiques de l'état civil et conformément à la déclaration de la première conférence des ministres africains chargés de l'enregistrement de l'état civil, le Ministère en charge de la Décentralisation, en partenariat avec l'Union Européenne (UE) et

sous la houlette du Programme de Coopération Décentralisé (PCD) a procédé au premier semestre 2012, à des sessions de formation en état civil dans l'ensemble des trois îles (Grande-Comores, Anjouan et Mohéli).

Quelques deux cents (200) comoriens chargés directement de la gestion de l'état civil, qu'il s'agisse des préfets, des sous-préfets, des maires pilotes et même de nombreux agents, ont bénéficié, durant les mois de février et mars 2012, d'une formation sur l'enregistrement et la gestion de l'état civil aux Comores. Et à la fin de cette formation, les participants ont reçu chacun une attestation de participation et le Guide de l'état civil en Union des Comores.

-Il y a eu l'uniformisation des imprimés d'état civil dans l'ensemble des trois îles,

-Il y a eu aussi, en début de cette année, la sécurisation de tous les actes d'état civil, par des imprimés hautement sécurisés, fournis par une entreprise française qui appelée « Auberthur Technologies.

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II. 2ND MINISTERIAL CONFERENCE ON CIVIL REGISTRATION - 2^{ÈME} CONFERENCE MINISTÉRIELLE SUR L'ENREGISTREMENT DES FAITS D'ÉTAT-CIVIL

Civil registration in Ethiopia

Ethiopia, with a total surface area of 1.1 million square kilometers and an estimated population of 82 million¹ in 2011 and growing at 2.6% per year, is the second most populous country in sub-Saharan Africa. The country has great geographical diversity: its topographic features range from the highest peak at Ras Dashen, 4550 metres above sea level, down to Affar Depression, 110 metres below sea level. Ethiopia is administratively structured into nine regional states and two city administrations. With only 16 percent of the population living in urban areas, the country is one of the least urbanized countries in the world. Addis Ababa, the capital city, constitutes about a quarter of the urban population of the country. While 15% of the urban population lives in towns with populations more than 100,000 but less than 250,000 and 37% lives in medium size towns with populations between 50,000 and 100,000 and 23.3% live in urban centers with population size of less than 50000. Ethiopia is an agrarian country and agriculture accounts for 45 percent of the gross domestic product (GDP).² The five year Growth and Transformation Plan (GTP) has been developed to maintain rapid and broad-based economic growth to end poverty.³ Keeping with the plan, the economy has been growing at a rate of over 11 percent per year in the past eight years. Significant achievements were made in reducing the level of poverty in the country. In 1999/2000 about 44 percent of the country's total population was living below the poverty line. But recent studies show that this level has declined from 43 to 29 percent in 2010/2011 in past five years.⁴ Literacy rate had increased from about 50 percent in 2004 to 56 percent in 2011.⁵ There are also changes in the social and demographic aspects. The total fertility rate of Ethiopia had declined from 5.4 children per woman in 2005 to 4.8 children per woman in 2011. Under-five mortality decreased from 166 deaths per 1000 live births in 2000 to 88 in 2011, while infant mortality decreased from 97 deaths per 1000 live births to 59 in 2011.⁶

The government of Ethiopia is strongly committed to the establishment of the Civil Registration and Vital Statistics system in the country. As per the Declaration of the First Ministerial Conference on Civil Registration and Vital Statistics, it had mainstreamed the

1 This is based on the 2007 Population and Housing Census results

2 Ethiopia.gov.et

3 MOFED, 2010, "Growth and Transformation Plan"

4 MOFED, 2012, "Ethiopia's Progress Towards Eradicating Poverty"

5 CSA, 2012, "Ethiopian Welfare Monitoring Survey"

6 CSA, 2011, "Demographic and Health Survey" system to the national development plans, including the GTP and the National Strategy for the Development of Statistics (NSDS).⁷

2. PAST ACTIVITIES RELATED TO CIVIL REGISTRATION AND VITAL STATISTICS IN ETHIOPIA

Civil registration as source of vital statistics has never been

existed in Ethiopia. There were only fragmented and non-standard civil status evidence productions such as the issuance of birth, marriage and death certificates by municipalities of big cities and towns. Similarly, several statistics oriented experimentations, sample registration and dual-record studies have been conducted by the Central Statistical Agency (CSA) of Ethiopia since the 1970's till the early 1990's.

Starting from the 1990's onwards, a consensus was reached among the different governmental bodies and stakeholders to make a shift in approach and method towards the conventional civil registration. Therefore, all provisional studies were aborted and major focus was given to the conventional civil registration method based on the UN recommendations and guidelines. In this respect the following activities were conducted in the past few years:

- Assessment of reports on the past practices and exercises of the CSA's experimentation and survey undertakings
- Survey on perception and practice of birth registration in Addis Ababa and three regional states
- Assessment study of baptism, burial and wedding registration practices and issuance of vital event certificates by municipalities, specifically in the capital, Addis Ababa
- Comprehensive national manual on the necessity and implementation of civil registration and vital statistics systems in the country was developed in the official language of the country (Amharic)
- Advocacy tools – brochures, pamphlets, posters, as per the conventional method were prepared
- Pilot study conducted – including preparation of project proposals, development of methodologies and techniques of registration, registrar's and registration officials

7 Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia, 2009, "National Strategy for the Development of Statistics" (NSDS)

manual, preparation of training materials, vital statistics compilation and tabulation formats

- Assessment/ evaluation of the pilot study conducted and findings of the evaluation disseminated to key stakeholders
- Data capturing, compilation and processing customized computer program – developed by a local computing firm
- Civil registration legislative research study conducted and findings disseminated to key stakeholders
- Awareness creation activities were performed by the Statistical Association of Ethiopia as well as by the Ministry of justice to the different justice sectors in particular to the Regional Justice Bureaus
- As per the recommendations of the first Ministerial Conference, curriculum development activities on Civil Registration and Vital Statistics are being undertaken by profes-

II. 2ND MINISTERIAL CONFERENCE ON CIVIL REGISTRATION - 2^{ÈME} CONFERENCE MINISTÉRIELLE SUR L'ENREGISTREMENT DES FAITS D'ÉTAT-CIVIL

sionals representing the Ministry of Education, Ministry of Urban Development and Construction and Regional States.

- The exercise of recognizing the civil status of refugees and displaced people is being undertaken by the Ethiopian Administration for Refugee and Returnee Affairs. Events such as births, deaths and marriages (excluding divorces) get due consideration. But certification of the events is being done by the nearby governmental organizations

3. ENACTMENT OF THE NEW PROCLAMATION ON THE "REGISTRATION OF VITAL EVENTS AND NATIONAL IDENTITY CARD"

The first conference of African Ministers responsible for Civil Registration was held in Addis Ababa in August 2010. During the meeting, one of the recommendations that the ministers reached into consensus was that countries should develop comprehensive legal frameworks for civil registration system, with associated strategies to derive vital statistics from the registers.

Ethiopian civil code of 1960 contains more than 100 Articles that have not been enforced over the past 52 years. The government of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia by giving due consideration to the concern has incorporated a plan to set up a framework for Civil Registration and National ID implementation across the country under the five years Growth and Transformation Plan (2010/11-2014/15). Accordingly, the initiative has been started to setup a Civil Registration legal framework. However, the enactment of the Civil Registration law delayed with a view to consolidate it with the National ID legislation, which was presented to the government separately. To maximize the implementation and interfacing of the two systems, the new concept of National ID could be cited as the main challenge for the delay of the legislation due to lack of experience how to merge the two systems.

Finally, after a thorough discussion with stakeholders at various levels, the House of People's Representatives enacted the Proclamation on the Registration of Vital Events and National Identity Card on the 7th of July 2012. This proclamation enables the country to establish two separate institutions for the purpose of implementing the vital events registration and the national identity card. These two institutions that sought to be established are obliged under the law to work closely in particular with exchange of data which are relevant to them.

Civil Registration is to be established with the objectives of among others serving, ensuring and safeguarding the basic human rights of the people, improving the efficiency and fairness of the justice system, facilitating the health, education and other social services to the public. Provision of Vital Statistics could be implemented based on the UN recommendations and guidelines. Vital Statistics, using Vital Registration as a source, is a prerequisite to socioeconomic planning. It is essential to estimate the yearly changes in population size and structure, to understand the dynamics of population, to get population projection inputs, to monitor and assess the health status of a population, and to conduct in depth epidemiological studies.⁸

Based on these objectives, the new "Civil Registration and National Identity" law contains the following important contents:

- It has given clear definitions of "Vital Events"
 - Identified organs (at the national and regional level) and periods for the registration of vital events (including late registration)
 - Identified the particulars of the registration of Births (including abandoned births), Marriage, Divorce, Death (including cause of death)
- 8 UN, 2001, "Principles and Recommendations for a Vital Statistics System"
- Identified the mechanisms which the transfer of copies of the records of vital events to the Statistical Agency of the country and the length of time required to transfer
 - Certification of the registration of vital events to concerned individuals
 - Registration for National Identity Card and the information needed for the registration
 - The validity times and renewal of the national ID
 - Obligations of the holder of the national ID

Henceforth, Regulations are being drafted for the full implementation of the law and establishment of the two institutions.

4. The way forward

It is expected that the Federal Civil Registration and the National Identity Card Issuing Organs and their structures, as per the provisions of the new law, will be operational soon and regional bodies will continue accordingly. Similarly, the Central Statistical Agency (CSA) will reorganize itself and its capacity to handle the inputs from civil registration based on its mandate to generate data on vital statistics from civil registration. Furthermore, CSA has to closely work with the forthcoming civil registration organ in providing technical supports in collaboration with United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA) and African Center for Statistics (ACS), UNFPA, UNICEF and other development partners.

It is also believed that the decentralized system of administration in Ethiopia and reform programs in the civil service and the justice system could bring a good opportunity to facilitate the civil registration process close to the target population. Other activities such as integrating the health, education, and other sectors to the Civil Registration system would be promoted. Especially, the health extension programme that is already functional in the rural areas of the country could serve as a good linkage point between the registration centers and households at the lowest level administrative structures ("Kebeles"). Civil societies and associations such as the youth and women will contribute their effort in this regard. It is also expected to form a coordinating body that comprises stakeholders at Federal level to oversee the implementations of the Civil Registration and Vital Statistics System in the country.

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

Overview of Foreign Trade Statistics of African Countries

Negussie Gorfe, African Centre for Statistics

Background

International merchandise trade statistics is one of the sectors in the area of economic statistics that refers to a specialized multipurpose domain of official statistics concerned with the provision of data on the movements of goods between countries and areas. The interest in international merchandise trade is due to its crucial role in economic development because such trade binds producers and consumers located in different countries into a global economic system. In this context, the availability of timely and high-quality trade statistics becomes a precondition for in-depth analysis of production, consumption, employment, income and overall welfare at both the country and global levels.

At the global level, the activities on how to collect and compile international merchandise trade statistics (IMTS) was initiated by the Committee of Statistical Experts of the League of Nations and followed-up by the United Nations Statistical Commission that adopted and published the Standard International Trade Classification (SITC). The adoption and implementation of SITC played an important role in improving the cross-country comparability of trade data. Furthermore, the concepts and definitions of international merchandise trade statistics were prepared and revised a few times. The 2010 revision of IMTS became necessary mainly in view of changes in the way international merchandise trade is conducted; changes in user needs; changes in the legal environment; increasing use of non-customs data sources; changes in related statistical frameworks, etc. One of the recommendations included in the 2010 concepts and definitions of IMTS indicated that countries use the Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System (HS) at the most detailed level for the collection, compilation and dissemination of international merchandise trade statistics. Besides, it is recommended that, in addition to HS, countries can use SITC for the dissemination and analysis of trade statistics according to user requirements. The data that are collected and compiled by using HS could be converted to the various revisions of SITC and to the classification by broad economic categories (BEC) as there are correspondence tables.

Uses of international merchandise trade statistics

Trade statistics are compiled to serve the needs of many users, including governments; the business community; compilers of other economic statistics, such as balance of payments and national accounts; various sub-regional, regional, supranational and international organizations; researchers; and the public at large. Different users need different data, ranging from data sets by country and commodity at varying levels of detail to aggregated figures. The uses of international merchandise trade statistics include the development of national, regional and international trade policy; establishing general economic policy; market analysis to find supply sources or foreign markets and to determine economic characteristics of traders; establishing supply balances to monitor commodity markets; infrastructure planning; compilation of transport statistics; compilation of the import component of the various price indexes; and as input into, and forecasting in the framework of, the system of national accounts and balance of payments statistics.

In order to meet user needs, the foreign trade statistics unit of the then Statistics Division of ECA has been compiling trade data for a long time. In addition to its contribution to the African Statistical Yearbook, the unit used the data to produce three merchandise trade publications on annual basis. Effective 1997, the unit started to produce the Compendium of Intra-African and Related Foreign Trade Statistics by combining the three publications. The Compendium was published on biennial basis until 2005 when it was discontinued. The African Centre for Statistics (ACS) restarted to produce the Compendium and the 2011 issue consists of sixteen tables and three figures with its major focus on intra-African trade.

Data sources for compiling trade data

The foreign trade statistics unit of ACS has been obtaining its trade data mainly from the national statistical offices. To supplement the national sources, the unit uses data from international sources such as Commodity Trade (COMTRADE) database of the United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD), the Direction of Trade Statistics (DOTS) of the International Monetary Fund (IMF), the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), and the World Trade Organization (WTO). Currently the foreign trade statistics unit fulfills its data requirements mainly from COMTRADE database since it becomes difficult to get timely data from countries and to avoid duplication of efforts as UNSD collects the data directly from countries through questionnaires.

Data availability in COMTRADE database

A study has been conducted in order to determine data availability of African countries in COMTRADE database. The study covered the years 2000 to 2011 and was undertaken in early August 2012.

It was found out that on the average about seventy-six percent of African countries reported their trade data twelve months after the end of the reporting year. When looked by ECA sub-regional grouping, the average percentage of countries that have trade data in COMTRADE database were 87%; 78%, 60%, 69% and 83% for North Africa, West Africa, Central Africa, Eastern Africa and Southern Africa respectively. Besides, the highest number of African countries that reported trade data to COMTRADE was 43 for the year 2002 while the lowest was 33 for the year 2010.

During the study period, the number of African countries that reported trade data for the whole twelve years was 15. These included: Algeria, Botswana, Cape Verde, Côte d'Ivoire, Egypt, Ethiopia, Gambia, Ghana, Malawi, Mauritania, Mauritius, Niger, Senegal, South Africa and United Republic of Tanzania. Furthermore, the numbers of countries that have trade data in COMTRADE database for 11, 10 and 9 years were 13, 6 and 3 respectively. On the other hand, there were six African countries with no data at all in the database, namely Angola, Chad, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Equatorial Guinea, Liberia and Somalia. It was found out that all the six countries have participated in at least one of the workshops organized on international merchandise trade statistics since 2004.

Capacity building activities undertaken

There were seven workshops that have been organized for African

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countries in the area of international merchandise trade statistics since 2004. The workshops were organized by UNSD and ACS in collaboration with countries, sub-regional, regional and international organizations. In total the workshops covered forty-seven African countries with participants mainly from the national statistics and customs offices. The maximum number of times a country participated in the workshops ranged from one to four. Overall 137 participants attended the workshops where 92 of them were from statistical offices while the remaining 45 were from customs offices. The only seven African countries that were not represented in the workshops were Algeria, Burkina Faso, Eritrea, Libya, Morocco, Sao Tome and Principe, and Tunisia. When data availability in COMTRADE database of the seven countries is taken into consideration, Eritrea and Libya are the only countries with many years missing data.

Conclusions and recommendations

One of the missions of ACS is to compile statistical data on the different sectors from African countries, one of them being international merchandise trade statistics. Although the main data sources are member States, it has become difficult to get timely data from them in the desired format. In the absence of adequate national data and to fill the data gaps, the Centre resorts to other international sources such as COMTRADE database, UNCTAD, IMF and WTO. However, it is very important for ACS to continue using national sources as a first priority as far as the data are available.

In addition to national and international data sources, it is essential to strengthen relationship with regional economic communities (RECs) to obtain trade data. There are RECs, such as the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA) and the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) that compile statistical data in general, and trade statistics in particular from their member States.

Many African countries benefited from the capacity building activities organized by partners. It is necessary that similar workshops be organized in the future. Furthermore, there is a need to provide countries with technical assistance where international merchandise trade data are missing. The assessment of trade data availability in countries could also be undertaken in order to determine the specific needs of the countries.

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IPUMS/ACS and African Development Bank partnership to accelerate integration of African Census Microdata And Other Census Microdata News

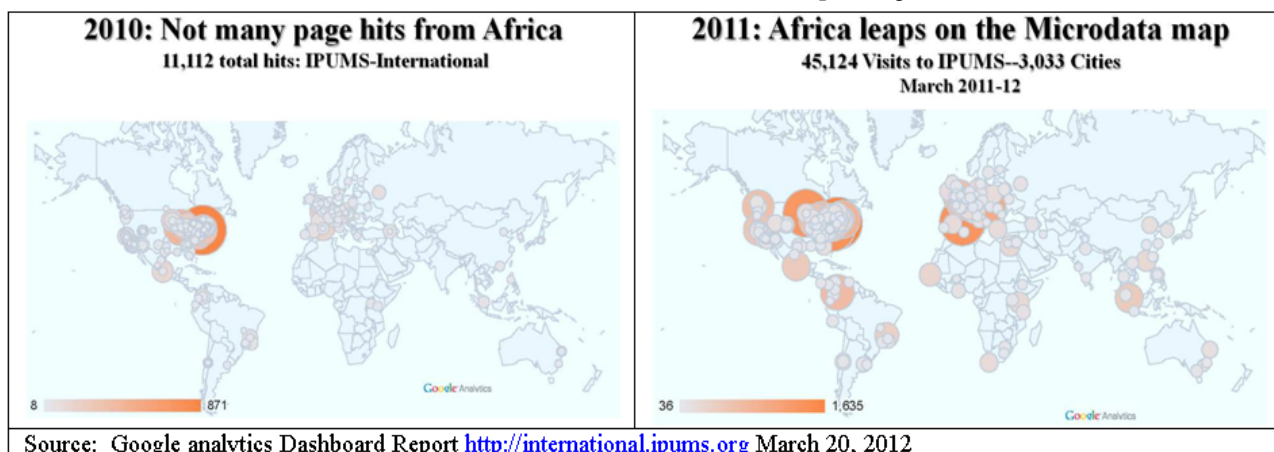
Robert McCaa, Minnesota Population Center

IPUMS/ACS and African Development Bank partnership.

The African Development Bank is providing modest, but critical funding to accelerate the recovery, archiving, integration, and dissemination of African census microdata by the IPUMS (www.ipums.org/international) and African Centre for Statistics' AICMD websites (<http://ecastats.uneca.org/aicmd>). Currently, 212 samples, representing 69 countries, are being disseminated by IPUMS-International, but scarcely 1 in 8 samples are African. African statistical agencies have preserved their census legacies with microdata archived for perhaps as many as 150 censuses for the continent as a whole.

Only 30 are currently integrated and being disseminated by IPUMS/AICMD. In comparison, in Latin America, where barely 100 censuses have extant microdata, 70 are integrated. Meanwhile, work continues to complete the integration of all the Latin American countries as early as 2015 or 16.

The AfDB partnership is important for several reasons: First, it may encourage many of the 22 African countries not yet participating in the initiative to do so. Second, 10 countries that have endorsed the project memorandum of understanding, but have not entrusted complete microdata and documentation are now more likely to cooperate. Third, in the case of Ethiopia, Nigeria, and a few other countries where



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Table 1. 43 Integrated Variables in Census Samples of Morocco: 1982, 1994 and 2004

	IPUMS	Variable Label	1982	1994	2004
1	REGNMA	Region, Morocco	X	X	X
2	PROVMA	Province, Morocco	X	X	X
3	OWNRSH	Ownership of dwelling	X	X	X
4	ELECTRC	Electricity	X	X	X
5	WATSUP	Water supply	X	X	X
6	ROOMS	Number of rooms	X	X	X
7	KITCHEN	Kitchen or cooking facilities	X	X	X
8	TOILET	Toilet	X	X	X
9	BATH	Bathing facilities	X	X	X
10	WALL	Wall or building material	X	X	.
11	ROOF	Roof material	X	X	.
12	BLTYR	Year structure was built	.	.	X
13	STRAG2	Age of structure, coded from intervals	.	.	X
14	HHTYPE	Household classification	X	X	X
15	RELATE	Relationship to household head	X	X	X
16	AGE	Age	X	X	X
17	SEX	Sex	X	X	X
18	MARST	Marital status	X	X	X
19	BIRTHYR	Year of birth	.	X	X
20	BIRTHMO	Month of birth	.	X	X
21	CHBORN	Children ever born	X	X	X
22	CHSURV	Children surviving	X	X	X
23	BRTHLYR	Number of births last year	X	X	X
24	BTHSURV	Children surviving births last year	X	X	X
25	CHDEAD	Number of children dead	X	X	X
26	HOMECHD	Number of own children in household	X	X	X
27	AWAYCHD	Number own children living elsewhere	X	X	X
26	HOMECHD	Number of own children in household	X	X	X
27	AWAYCHD	Number own children living elsewhere	X	X	X
28	NATIVTY	Nativity status	X	X	.
29	CITIZEN	Citizenship	X	X	X
30	NATION	Country of citizenship	X	X	X
31	LANGMA	Primary language spoken, Morocco	.	X	X
32	LIT	Literacy	X	X	X
33	EDATTAN	Educational attainment, international	X	X	X
34	YRSCHL	Years of schooling	X	X	X
35	EDUCMA	Educational attainment, Morocco	X	X	X
36	EMPSTAT	Employment status	X	X	X
37	OCCISCO	Occupation, ISCO general, 1-digit	X	X	X
38	OCC	Occupation, unrecoded	X	X	X
39	INDGEN	Industry, general recode	X	X	X
40	IND	Industry, unrecoded	X	X	X
41	CLASSWK	Class of worker	X	X	X
42	MGYRS1	Years residing in current locality	X	X	X
43	DISEMP	Employment disability	X	X	X

Note: "X" indicates the variable is available in the sample

Source: <https://international.ipums.org/international-action/variables/group>

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needed, technical assistance will be offered to complete the cleaning and editing of microdata. Finally, once the microdata and documentation are entrusted, it will be possible to attract funding for a continent-wide integration. The first benefits of the partnership are likely to be seen next year with the launch of integrated samples for Burkina Faso (2006, 1996, and 1985), Cameroun (2005, 1987 and 1976), Ghana (2010 and 1984 with 2000), Kenya (2009, 1979 and 1969 with 1999 and 1989), and perhaps South Africa (2011 with 2007, 2001, and 1996).

IPUMS BUCREP-Cameroun census microdata workshop.

The Director General of the Central Bureau of the Census and Population Studies (BUCREP) of Cameroun, Mme Bernadette MBARGA, welcomed Mr. Michael LEVIN to her offices for a mission, Feb. 24-March 8, to complete the editing of the 2005 census microdata. Mr Levin also conducted a short training courses on procedures for data editing and tabulation using CSpPro, indirect estimation of fertility with the "Own Children Method," and construction of digital files for microdata analysis. During his stay in Yaoundé, Mr. Levin was received by Mr. Alain SIBENALER, Representative of the United Nations Fund for Population Activities in Cameroon, and Professor EVINA AKAM, Executive Director of IFORD. Thanks to its success, integration of microdata for three censuses of Cameroun is likely to be completed for launch in mid-2013. The mission was funded by the National Science Foundation (USA)

via a grant to the University of Minnesota Population Center.

IPUMS/AICMD/DOS-Morocco launch the integration of samples for three censuses, 1982-2004.

Thanks to the unstinting, efficient assistance of the Department of Statistics of Morocco, high-precision samples of the three most recent population censuses, 1982, 1994 and 2004, were launched in June 2012. Each sample contains more than one million person records, consisting of at least 70 variables. Table 1 lists the 43 variables from census questions that are common to most samples. Omitted from table 1 are 13 variables from questions initiated in the 2004 census on migration (5), disability (5), and household amenities (3). Also omitted are 12 technical and 21 constructed variables—added-value in all IPUMS-International integrated samples. Because of the great concurrence between the censuses, it was possible to integrate almost all the questions in each census. Nonetheless, users must be cautioned that, as in the case of all after-the-fact integrations, careful study of the metadata is required. For example, in 1985, the Department of Education completely revamped the Moroccan educational system. Thus the categories used for educational attainment in the 1982 census differ considerably from those in subsequent censuses. A cursory reading of the documentation makes this clear. These and thousands of other details are readily available in the integrated metadata.



Statistical learning applied to textual data: possible applications in statistical capacity building

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Statistical learning techniques have been applied successfully in many areas to deal with complex pattern recognitions, but few applications have been made in the area of economic development, and capacity building. Popular models such as support vector models, hidden Markov models and neural networks seem particularly promising for the ill-posed problems often encountered when dealing with capacity building and economic development. From the learning of complex relationships between survey variables or economic variables using neural networks, the integration of knowledge published in the form of text using text mining techniques, the evaluation of textual information, the classification of households with SVM techniques, the assessment of the level of institutional development using qualitative and quantitative information, the balancing of national accounts tables with missing data to the forecasting of economic series, the prediction of client defect in micro-finance and the assessment of risks in health related programs, there is a lot statistical learning models can bring to those dealing with capacity building programmes in developing economies. This makes statistical learning a very interesting area to explore for economists and statisticians dealing with economic development programmes.

It would be interesting to investigate how these techniques can help in statistical capacity building in developing coun-

tries. One of the problems hindering the assessment of the progress towards the development of statistical systems in Africa is the cost associated with data collection exercises. Even when costly surveys are organized, the information collected is of limited usefulness because there is a necessity to reduce the questionnaire size to limit the burden on the respondent and to codify the answers correctly in order to be able to compute the estimators. In addition, it should be noted that, for difficult to measure issues such as decent work, informal sector, or statistical development in general, the richness of natural language allows collecting more details than pre-codified questionnaires.

In the case of information on the progress of statistical systems in Africa, there is a lot of information that is readily available, the only problem being that it is not structured and it is not stored in one place where it could be collected easily. Efforts to standardize the dissemination of statistical information, such as SDMX or DDI have not solved the problem so far. The current standards are more focused on the collection of statistical data themselves, but are not very suited for qualitative information on the level of development of statistical systems for example even though lots of reports are being produced for various purposes by different institutions on the issue. The task of reading all these reports and extracting the required information for monitoring purposes is very tedious. In this case,

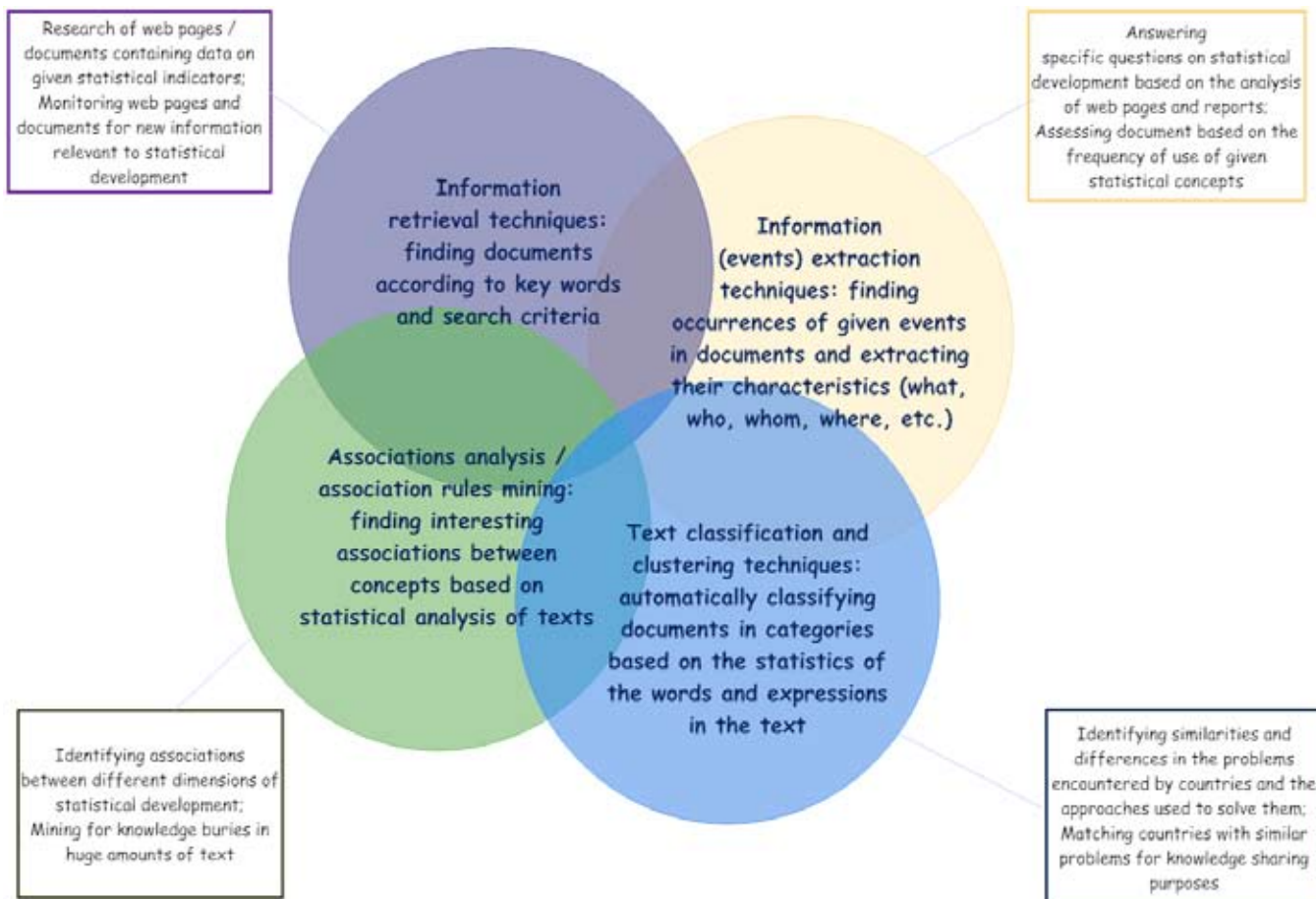
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text mining and natural language processing technologies, which build heavily on statistical theory, can be used to assist in the task. With little human supervision, well designed and trained text mining systems can be used to collect and store lot of information about the level of development of statistical systems that will be useful for monitoring and for identifying best practices. Statistical learning techniques applied to textual data can help for example in the following categories of tasks:

- Automatically identifying web pages that contain statistical indicators of interest,
- Extracting information on specific topics that could be used to assess the level of development of statistical systems,
- Monitoring changes on the information provided on National Statistical Offices websites, which could be indicators of changes at the institutional level,

- Analyzing similarities and differences between countries using well established document clustering techniques so as to identify best practices,
- Finding good predictors in textual data when classical statistical indicators are missing
- Tracking the dissemination of concepts and using it to assess the effectiveness of knowledge dissemination in statistical capacity building,
- And much more.

With the explosion of Internet and the number of reports produced by countries and various international organizations on statistical issues the time is close when text mining and statistical natural language processing will be part of the standard toolbox of professional involved in the production of official statistics. □



Graph 1: Different areas of statistical learning/text mining and possible applications in statistical development

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Gender mainstreaming in the labour market; five years away from 2015, South African perspective

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Abstract

Gender mainstreaming has gained interest among researchers and development specialists worldwide due to its significant contribution in measuring progress related to gender disparities across various economic settings. This study employs the Human Capital Theory (HCT), which postulates that the education of women is positively related to the likelihood of their labor force participation.

Data for the study are extracted from the 2010 Quarterly Labor Force Survey conducted by Statistics South Africa. Logistic regression analysis modeling was employed with the dependent variable, Labor Market Participation (LMP), as a binary outcome.

The results show that there is association between education status and LMP status with a gender gap in the South African Labor market.

Key words: Labor market, Human Capital Theory, Logistic regression, Employment.

1. Background

Gender mainstreaming has gained interest among researchers and development specialists worldwide due to its significant contribution in measuring progress related to gender disparities across various economic settings (Amoateng et al., 2003).

Gender mainstreaming has itself become something of a mainstream practice in much of the development work and has caught the attention of both politicians and policy-makers long ago in the developed world and recently in their developing counterparts. As the theory and practice of mainstreaming has developed so too have a range of debates over what exactly gender mainstreaming can contribute to development. This paper reflects on a gender gap in the South African labour market as an indicator of female participation in the labor force in achieving women empowerment as an implicit/explicit focus of multiple Development Goals including the UN MDGs (2000). In this article we discuss gender gap in an African labour market 5 years away from 2015 target of the MDGs, with insights from the South African labour market.

Women Labor market participation and gender equity in the mainstream economy have been discussed in many studies across borders and in the developed and developing countries (Yakubu, 2010; Smith, 1980), all of these indicating increase patterns of female involvement in the economic activities. For example, Nam (1991), indicates that, in South Korea, FLFP rates between 1970 and 1980 showed substantial increase rates from 15% to 23% respectively, a net increase of 8 points. This increase means an increase in female participation in economic activities in the economy with a positive impact on economic development. Studies on gender wage inequality and labour market discrimination in the labour market have shown that females generally get paid at rates lower than their male counterparts even after controlling for their differences in human capital like education and working experience (Psacharopoulos and Tzannatos, 1992). For instance in Malaysia, women earn about 20% less than men in the same occupation

categories (Schafgan, 2000). Clearly, this is form of discrimination against women will therefore reduce their propensity to participate in the labour market. At higher wages and better salaries, there is a higher female labour supply (Fosu, 1999).

For a long time in South Africa, black women went through discrimination and their integration into the labour market had been hampered by the legacies of the protracted discrimination (Yakubu, 2010; Ntuli, 2007; Amoateng et al., 2003). The apartheid system ended in 1994 with insurgence of multiple fundamental constitutional changes to bring about fairness in access and equity in the treatment of women in the labour market (Amoateng et al., 2003) such as the Employment Equity Act, 55 of 1998 and the Skills Development Act of 1998. The Employment Equity Act (Yakubu, 2010; Ntuli, 2007) was introduced to achieve equity in the workplace. These policies gave rise to important strides in absorbing females in the labour market of the post apartheid South Africa (Casale, 2002). The literature on the topic suggests that there have been increases in women's contribution to modern sector activities (Yakubu, 2010). The increased participation in the labor market (Yakubu, 2010) is attributable to advances in female educational attainments. However, despite the advances in female educational attainment and the expansion of the market economy, FLFP rates are still low in comparison to the rates of their male counterparts (Ntuli, 2007; Serumaga-Zake and Kotze, 2004). For instance, as recently as 2004, the labor force participation rate in South Africa was reportedly 62% for males, compared to 46% for females. This study reflects on the Human Capital Theory, which postulates a positive relationship between education and labour market participation. The theory helps us to determine the gender gap in the labour market as induced by differentials in male – female education attainment in the South Africa's labour market.

The education of men and women in general and of

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women in particular is expected to have a positive impact on the participation in the labour market and also expected to reduce the number (control their fertility) of children born to a woman by producing the number of children in conformity to their desire (Mason, 1986). This imperatively derives from the high opportunity cost of having many children and not participating, after acquiring a higher level of education. A growing empirical literature on gender equality suggest that gender equality in education raises social welfare through economic growth, reduced fertility, child mortality and under-nutrition (Coleman,2004).

2. Data source

The data for this study were extracted from the 2010 Quarterly Labor Force Survey (QLFS) of South Africa (Statistics South Africa, 2008). The sample size for the QLFS is roughly 30,000 dwellings. The sample is based on information collected during the 2001 Population Census conducted by Stats SA. In preparation for Census 2001, the country was divided into 80,787 enumera-

Table 1.—Labour Market Participation Status by Gender [Number (Percent)]

Gender		Male	Female	Total
LMP Status	Not participate	12,045 (46.8)	13682 (59.9)	25,728 (54.0)
	Participate	18,868 (53.2)	12,655 (40.1)	31,523 (46.0)
	Total	30,914 (100.0)	26,337 (100.0)	57,251 (100.0)

LMP Status = Labour Market Participation Status
Chi-square = 968.855 [P < 0.001]

tion areas (EAs). Stats SA's household-based surveys use a Master Sample of Primary Sampling Units (PSUs), which comprises EAs that are drawn from across the country. For the purposes of the Master Sample, the EAs that contained fewer than 25 households were excluded from the sampling frame, and those that contained between 25 and 99 households were combined with other EAs of the same geographic type to form Primary Sampling Units (PSUs). The number of EAs per PSU ranges from one to four. On the other hand, very large EAs represent two or more PSUs. The sample is designed to be representative at provincial level and within provinces at the metro/non-metro level.

The data obtained from household questionnaires relating to 2010 QLFS of South Africa was recoded and analyzed, using the Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS).

3. Variables

Major labor market categories

This variable indicates the employment status of all persons in the household aged 15 - 64 years (population of working age). The variable was grouped into four categories in the QLFS 2010 as follows: (1) Employed, (2) Unemployed, (3) Not economically active and (4) discouraged job seekers. The variable Labor market status (LMP status) was regrouped in SPSS with categories

1 and 2 = 1 and categories 3 and 4 = 0 and recoded as Yes and No - i.e., participate and not participate respectively.

4. Results

The results of the Chi-square in Table 1 show that gender had a significant influence (Chi-square = 968.9; P < 0.001) on labour market participation of South Africans. A significantly higher (P < 0.001) proportion of males (53.2%) participated in the labour market than the corresponding proportion of females (40.1%). This is an indication that males had a significantly higher propensity than females (P < 0.001) to participate in the labour market.

Figure 1 presents the proportions of people that participate in the labour market grouped by gender and education status. The results show that a higher proportion of females with no schooling participate in the labour market compared to males. From less than primary completed to secondary completed, a higher proportion of males participate in the labour market compared to females, except in the primary completed and secondary completed education categories where the proportions were almost equal. However, the proportion of females with tertiary qualifications participating in the labour market is higher than the corresponding proportion of males.

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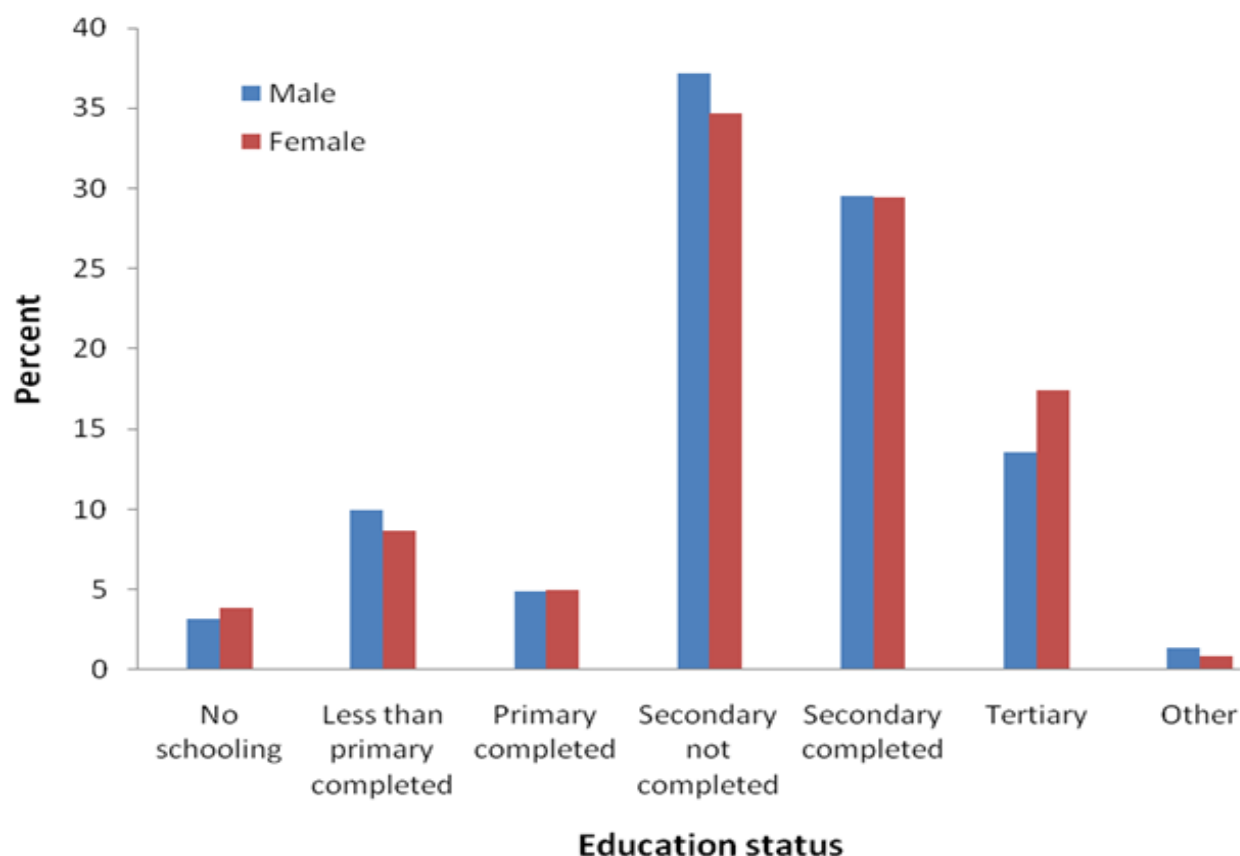


Figure 1: Gender labour market participation by education status

In order to further assess the results of the Chi-square analysis presented in Table 1 and Figure 1, two binary logistic regression models were fitted to the data; with participation in the labour market treated as the dependent variable and gender as the independent variable or determinant of labour market participation. In the first model, gender was entered as the only determinant of labour market participation; while in the second model, in addition to gender, the following variables were also entered as the determinants: education level, age, population group, marital status and residential province.

The results of the first model in which gender was entered as the only determinant of labour market participation (Table 2) are discussed next. The significant ($P < 0.001$) male:female odds ratio of 1.693 shows that males were 1.693 times more likely to participate in the labour market than females. This confirms that males had a higher tendency than females to participate in the labour market as already established through the Chi-square analysis presented in Table 1.

Next, the results of the second model are presented in which additional to gender, other potential determinants of labour market participation were entered as independent variable (Table 3). This provides the op-

portunity to assess whether or not gender has a bearing on labour market participation when other potential factors/determinants of labour market participation are kept constant.

The results show that the female:male odds ratio was significant [0.578, $P < 0.001$] indicating that the odds in favour of participating in the labour market were 1.730 ($= 1/0.578$) times less for females compared to males, keeping fixed the following other determinants of labour market participation: education level, age, population group, marital status and residential province. These results are in conformity with those of the Chi-square analysis and the binary logistic regression model with gender entered as the only determinant of labour market participation, which indicates that males had a higher propensity than females to participate in the labour market.

Although the main aim of the current study was to assess whether or not there is gender gap in the labour market participation, the second binary logistic regression model, with other potential factors taken into account in making this assessment, also provides an opportunity to establish which, among these factors, are also important/significant. The influence of these factors on labour market participation is discussed next.

Table 2.—Results of the Binary Logistic Regression in the Final Model showing Gender Participation Differential

LMP		Estimate	SE	Wald	df	p (Sig.)	Odds Ratio	95% CI	
Status ^a								Lower	Upper
Participate	Intercept	-0.399	0.011	1208.396	1	0.000			
	Gender								
	Male	0.527	0.017	963.057	1	0.000	1.693	1.638	1.751
	Female	0 ^b			0				

N= 57,251 (Participate = 31,523; Not participate = 25,728).

Model chi-square = 49,160; $p < 0.0001$, $-2 \log$ likelihood = 78,030.038, Pseudo R^2 = Nagelkerke = 0.022.

^a The reference category is: Not participate.

^b This parameter is set to zero because it refers to the reference category.

Age

The results reveal that the propensity to participate in the labour market was higher for people in the older age groups compared to those in the 15 to 19 age category. This is particularly marked for older age categories between 30 and 49 years.

Marital status

The results show that the odds in favour of participating in the labour market were significantly higher for people living together as husband and wife [Odds ratio = 1.331; $P < 0.001$] and divorced people [Odds ratio = 1.365; $P < 0.001$] compared to married people. However, the reverse was true for single people [Odds ratio = 0.851; $P < 0.001$] with their odds being lower than they were for married people.

Education status

The results show that the odds in favour of participating in the labour market were significantly lower ($P < 0.01$) for people with no schooling than for all other categories of education. This was more prominent for people that had completed secondary and tertiary education. Those with tertiary education were more than ten times more likely to participate compared to those in the 'no schooling' category.

Population group

The results indicate that the population group to which one belongs significantly influences ($P < 0.05$) their labour market participation. Coloureds and Indians were each 1.2 times more likely to participate in the labour market compared to whites ($P < 0.01$ and $P < 0.05$ for Coloureds and Indians, respectively). However, the results also indicate that the odds in favour of participating in the labour market were not significantly different for coloureds, Indians and whites ($P > 0.05$) compared to blacks/Africans.

Province

The results show that the odds in favour of labour market participation were significantly lower for people living in all provinces compared to the Western Cape except Gauteng.

Main Occupation

The results in Table 4 indicate that there is a significant differential between males and females in the various employment sectors ($P < 0.001$). Differentials exist in favour of males in the following occupations: (1) Legislators and professional group, (2) Skilled agricultural and fishery workers, (3) Craft and related trades workers, (4) Plant and machine operators and assemblers and (4) Elementary Occupation. Differentials in favour of females exist in the following occupations: (1) Professionals, (2) Technical and associate professionals, (3) Clerks, (4) Service workers and shop and market sales workers and (5) Domestic workers, with the largest differential found in the last occupation category (15.4 percentage points).

Main Employment Sectors

The results in Table 5 show that there is a huge differential among the three sectors (formal, informal and private households), with about 72% of the employed population working in the informal sector. The largest differential (53.3 percentage points) in favour of the formal sector exists. Regarding gender differentials, sector levels of employment were significantly influenced by gender type ($P < 0.001$). There were more males in all sectors except the private households sector where the reverse was true, with about 13 percentage points differential in favour of females in the latter sector. The latter confirms the results in Table 4 which show more females than males in the domestic workers occupation category. In the formal sector, the differential was about 11 percentage points in the formal sector in favour of males, and about 2 percentage points in favour of males in the informal sector.

Employment Status

Figure 2 shows that, regardless of gender, a high proportion (about 64%) of the workforce had jobs of the permanent nature, about 24% had jobs of unspecified duration and about 12% had jobs of limited duration. Regarding the effect of gender on the distribution of the workforce across the different job statuses, there were significant differentials ($P < 0.001$) in favour of males in the job statuses of limited duration and permanent nature, with latter having a larger differential. Females tended to hold jobs of the unspecified duration status when compared

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Table 3.—Results of the Binary Logistic Regression in the Final Model Showing Factors Influencing Labour Market Participation

LMP Status ^a		Estimate	SE	Wald	df	p (Sig.)	Odds Ratio	95% CI	
								Lower	Upper
Participate	Intercept	-2.596	0.089	855.428	1	0.000			
	Gender								
	Female	-0.843	0.023	1386.300	1	0.000	0.430	0.412	0.450
	Male	0 ^b			0				
	Age			6185.473	9	0.000			
	20-24	2.455	0.055	1994.265	1	0.000	11.650	10.460	12.975
	25-29	3.406	0.058	3508.117	1	0.000	30.153	26.939	33.750
	30-34	3.650	0.080	3664.714	1	0.000	38.478	34.189	43.305
	35-39	3.731	0.062	3620.121	1	0.000	41.731	36.955	47.125
	40-44	3.707	0.063	3444.434	1	0.000	40.735	35.992	46.104
	45-49	3.603	0.064	3153.039	1	0.000	36.696	32.360	41.613
	50-54	3.382	0.066	2624.837	1	0.000	29.425	25.854	33.490
	55-59	2.879	0.069	1755.918	1	0.000	17.802	15.559	20.368
	60-64	1.656	0.076	469.290	1	0.000	5.236	4.508	6.082
	15-19	0 ^b			0				
	Marital Status			136.955	4	0.000			
	Living together	0.286	0.047	37.349	1	0.000	1.331	1.214	1.458
	Widow/widower	0.075	0.053	1.954	1	0.162	1.077	0.970	1.196
	Divorced	0.304	0.066	21.218	1	0.000	1.355	1.191	1.542
	Single	0.162	0.031	27.691	1	0.000	0.851	0.801	0.903
	Married	0 ^b			0				
	Education Status			2154.007	6	0.001			
	< Primary compl.	0.179	0.054	11.048	1	0.000	1.196	1.076	1.330
	Primary compl.	0.314	0.062	25.828	1	0.000	1.369	1.213	1.545
	Sec. not compl.	0.631	0.050	156.483	1	0.000	1.880	1.703	2.076
	Sec. compl.	1.347	0.055	609.476	1	0.000	3.846	3.456	4.280
	Tertiary	2.352	0.068	1180.105	1	0.000	10.507	9.187	12.016
	Other	0.869	0.117	55.452	1	0.000	2.385	1.897	2.997
	No schooling	0 ^b			0				
	Population group			9.187	3	0.027			
	Coloured	0.084	0.046	3.357	1	0.067	1.088	0.994	1.190
	Indian/Asian	0.101	0.075	1.819	1	0.177	1.106	0.955	1.280
	White	-0.078	0.050	2.393	1	0.122	0.925	0.838	1.021
	Black African	0 ^b			0				
	Province			1166.120	8	0.000			
	Eastern Cape	-0.789	0.053	222.045	1	0.000	0.454	0.409	0.504
	Northern Cape	-0.463	0.080	59.809	1	0.000	0.629	0.560	0.708
	Free State	-0.232	0.058	16.186	1	0.000	0.793	0.709	0.888
	KZN	-0.799	0.053	230.684	1	0.000	0.450	0.406	0.499
	North West	-0.754	0.057	174.138	1	0.000	0.471	0.421	0.526
	Gauteng	0.081	0.053	2.326	1	0.127	1.084	0.977	1.203
	Mpumalanga	-0.312	0.057	29.814	1	0.000	0.732	0.654	0.819
	Limpopo	-1.087	0.057	366.336	1	0.000	0.337	0.302	0.377
	Western Cape	0 ^b			0				

N= 57,251 (Participate = 31,523; Not participate = 25,728).

Model chi-square = 49,160; p<0.0001, -2 log likelihood = 50,969.976, Pseudo R² = Nagelkerke) = 0.440.

^a The reference category is: Not participate.

^b This parameter is set to zero because it refers to the reference category.

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to males, with a differential of 3.5 percentage points.

5. Discussion

The major finding of this paper is that there is a higher male than female participation [gender gap] in the labour market. More specifically, a higher proportion of males participated in the labour market at the time of conducting the labour force survey than the corresponding proportion of females. Equivalently, males were almost 1.7 times more likely (i.e., had a higher propensity) to participate in the labour market compared to females. The propensity for males to participate in the labour market was shown to be even higher (2.3 times more likely) compared to females, after adjusting for other demographic factors, namely, age, marital status, education, race and province. These results are consistent with the findings of Ntuli (2007) and Serumaga-Zake and Kotze (2004) who also reported higher labour participation rate for males compared to females among married couple. However, interestingly, although higher proportions of males than females participated in the labour market on the lower end of the education scale, the female proportion almost caught up with and exceeded the male proportion for the 'secondary completed' and 'tertiary' education levels, respectively. This is expected to have the effect of increasing female labour market participation and control their fertility (Mason, 1986).

This may be an indication of the residual effect of the traditional belief that males should work to take care of their families, economically, while females should take care of their families by taking on the domestic chores such as taking care of the home and children. This effect is evidently decreasing, as the proportion of females that currently participate in the labour market has increased substantially as found in other studies.

Segregating labour market participation by gender and education status reveals that females have entered the labour market and have almost reached the same or exceeded the male proportions at all education levels. The education levels in which female proportions participating in the labour market have exceeded the corresponding male proportions are the 'no schooling' and the 'tertiary' categories, with a larger gap in the 'tertiary' category. This is an indication that females have entered the labour market from the skilled rather than the non-skilled perspective. This is consistent with the Human Capital Theory Becker (1975) that postulates that education is positively related to labour market participation.

6. Conclusions and Recommendations

The study has demonstrated that a gender gap between males and females in the labour market still existed in South Africa with the overall proportion of males in the labour market being significantly higher than the female proportion. This implies that males were more likely to participate in the labour market than females.

However, the results also show that, although the proportion of women with no schooling exceeded the corresponding male proportion, the same observation was true for the tertiary level of education. In other words, there was a higher proportion of women with tertiary education than the corresponding male proportion. The study has also showed the following:

- The propensity to participate in the labour market was higher for older than younger people; lower for single than for married people and those living together as husband and wife; and higher for people living in the Western Cape than those living in other provinces, except Gauteng.
- Females tended to occupy professional or semi-professional jobs more than males, while males mainly occupied technical skills-type jobs.
- Males tended to occupy jobs in the formal and informal sectors, whereas the proportion of females was higher in jobs in private households.
- Males tended to occupy permanent or limited duration-type jobs; whereas females were mostly found in jobs of the unspecified duration nature.

The implications of the above findings are as follows:

- The country's policies should be strengthened to empower females to participate in the labour market. The Affirmative Action Policy appears to have closed the gender labour market participation gap somewhat, as female participation has increased. Policies such as the Affirmative Action Policy should be effectively implemented to enable females to enter the labour market not only from the skilled labour perspective, but also from the non-skilled labour perspective.
- Overall, it suffices to reiterate the important achievement of the post apartheid skills development policies like the Employment Equity Act, 55 of 1998 and the Skills Development Act of 1998.

Further results indicate that people older than 15 to 19 years of age, educated people who are living together as husband and wife or divorced, and people living in the Western Cape and the Gauteng Provinces had higher labour market participation than those people outside these determinants [age, marital and providential statuses].

As in the case of gender-mainstreaming, with just under 5 years of the UN 2015 Millennium Development Goals, implication of this finding is that the policies should be effectively implemented to empower women to participate in the labour market towards achieving the gender equity goal of these UN Millennium Development Goals. Though the country has made important strides in improving the lots of women, and Goal 3 is seemingly

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unachievable by 2015, these efforts need to remain the focus of development agenda in South Africa in order to bridge the gender gap found this study.

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Table 4: Main Occupation by Gender

Occupation	Gender		Total
	Male	Female	
Legislators, senior officials and managers	9.8	5.5	7.8
Professionals	4.7	5.1	4.9
Technical and associate professionals	8.9	14.5	11.6
Clerks	5.9	16.0	10.7
Service workers and shop and market sales workers	13.6	14.7	14.1
Skilled agricultural and fishery workers	0.9	0.4	0.7
Craft and related trades workers	18.7	3.5	11.6
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	12.7	2.7	8.0
Elementary Occupation	23.8	21.3	22.6
Domestic workers	0.8	16.2	8.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

Chi-square = 3,856.9; P < 0.001

Table 5: Gender by Sector of Employment

Sector	Gender		Total
	Male	Female	
Formal sector (Including agriculture)	77.0	65.9	71.7
Informal sector (Including agriculture)	19.1	17.5	18.4
Private households	3.9	16.7	9.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

Chi-square = 911.4 ; P < 0.001

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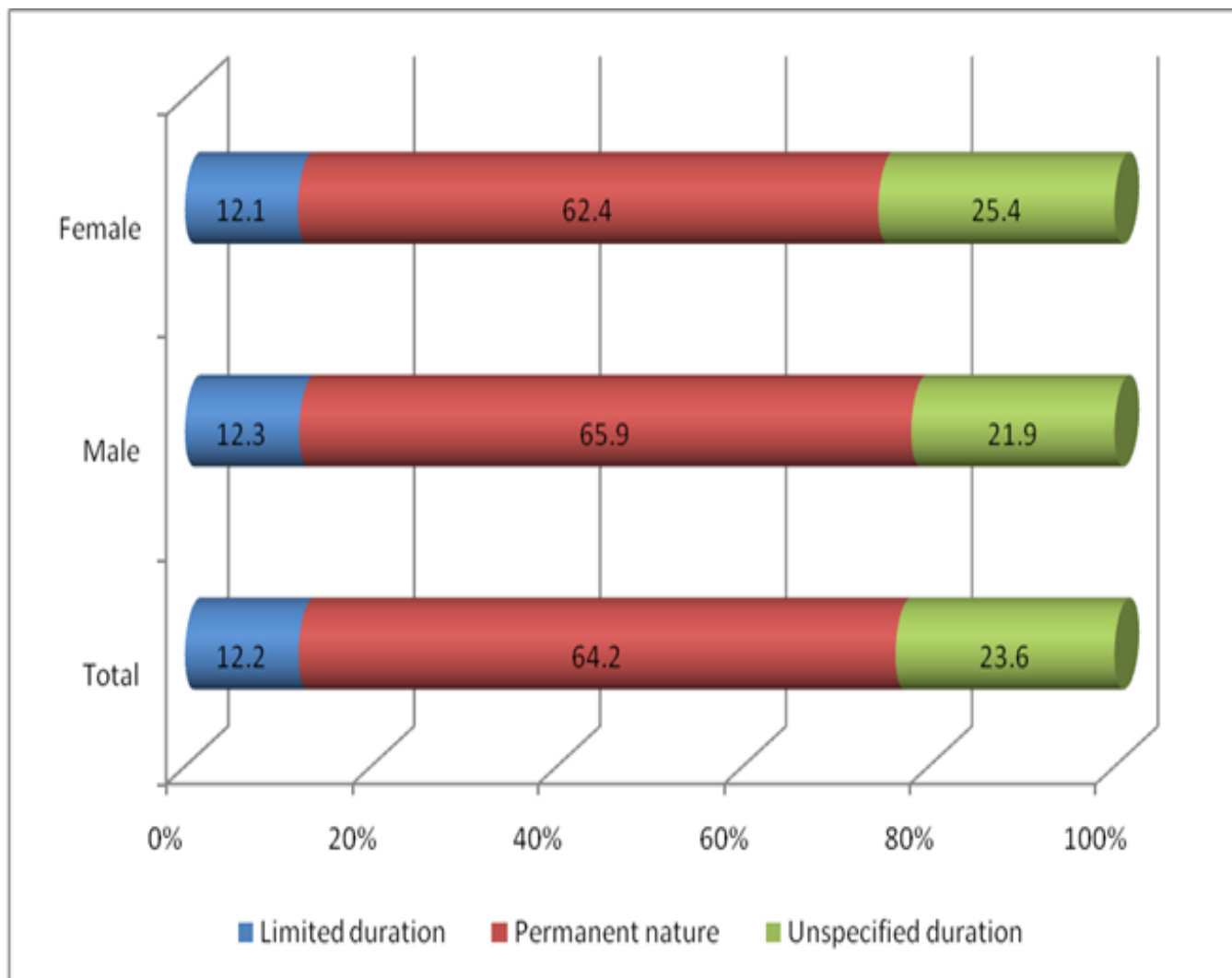


Figure 2: Gender by job status

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An application of Markov models for measuring development: A multi-dimensional statistical approach to composite development indices

Issoufou Seidou Sanda, African Centre for Statistics

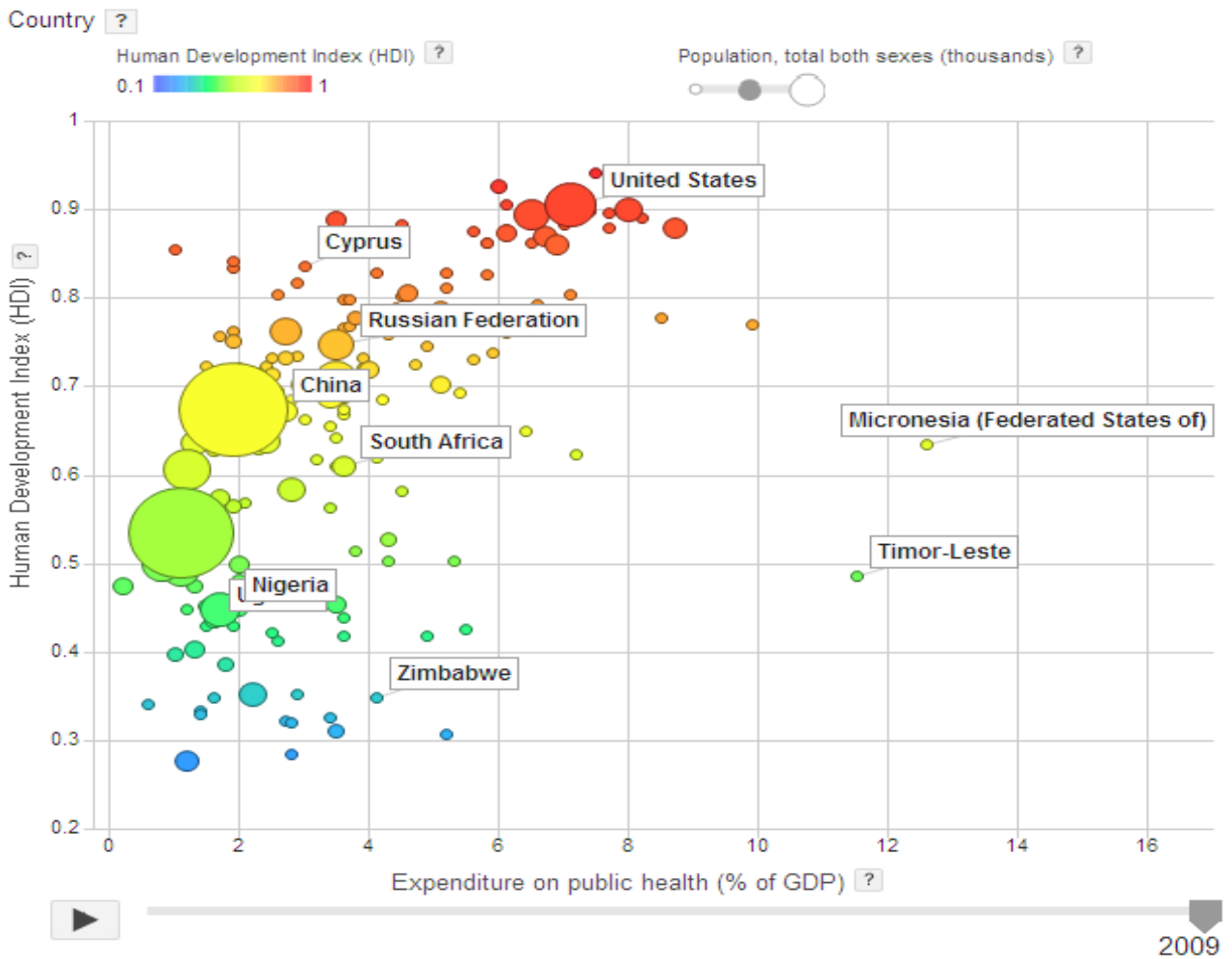


Figure 1: Countries by HDI and expenditure on public health (source: <http://hdr.undp.org/en/statistics/> - Public Data Explorer)

Composite indicators which aggregates performance of countries in different areas so as to produce a unique index that's compares country performance are more and more acknowledged as useful tool in policy analysis as well as in public communication. (Nardo, Saisana, Saltelli, Tarantola, Hoffman, & Giovannini, 2005). Indices such as the UNDP Human Development Index (HDI), the African Gender Development Index and many others are used to give an idea of the level of development of countries according to various components of development. According to Nardo and al (2005) some of the main advantages of composites indices are:

- They can summarize complex realities for an easier use by decision-makers

- They are easier to interpret than a set of multiple indicators.
- They can be used to assess the progress of countries over time.
- They the visible size of a set of indicators without losing the underlying information

But, on the other hand, they may send wrong policy messages which may lead to simplistic policy conclusions. The way they are constructed may also be the object of contestation.

Indeed most synthetic indices currently in use for measuring various aspects of development suffer of multiple limitations. One of these limits is the built-

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in substitutability assumption in the aggregation formula: given that the different scores, no matter how they have been computed, are summed to build the final index, a high score in one dimension will always compensate a low score in another dimension. When the countries are ordered and ranked based on such synthetic index, there is always the risk of spreading the message that there is a linear path from bottom to top that countries need to follow. It is easy to see how giving the same prescription to countries that are at the same level of the development index for very different reasons may not be an optimal solution.

Another limit of most synthetic indices is the dependencies between the different dimensions used in the aggregation formula.

We therefore need to get rid of some of these implicitly built-in assumptions in order to make the index more able to capture the complexity of the paths countries may follow in their development.

Releasing the substitutability assumption means acknowledging that the only acceptable representation of countries levels of development is in a multidimensional space where each dimension is one particular

aspect of development.

Even when multiple dimensions are used, there is still the risk of assuming that the countries evolve in a homogeneous multidimensional space where all the regions may be occupied by a given economy (i.e any combination of the values of the different components is possible). In order to avoid this situation, we also need to release the assumption that the different dimensions are independent. In terms of representation in a multidimensional space, it means that the countries cannot be in any place, but are either following specific paths or clustered in specific regions in the space.

For such a multidimensional representation to be useful either for analysis or for action, we still need to find regularities in the regions of the multidimensional space occupied by the points representing the countries' economies. At this stage we have no other solution than postulating some models and testing them against the data. One of these natural models is the one assuming that the countries are attracted to specific points of equilibrium in the multidimensional space and that their evolution is essentially constituted of jumps from one equilibrium point to another. This is a multiple equilibrium assumption that has already been used in

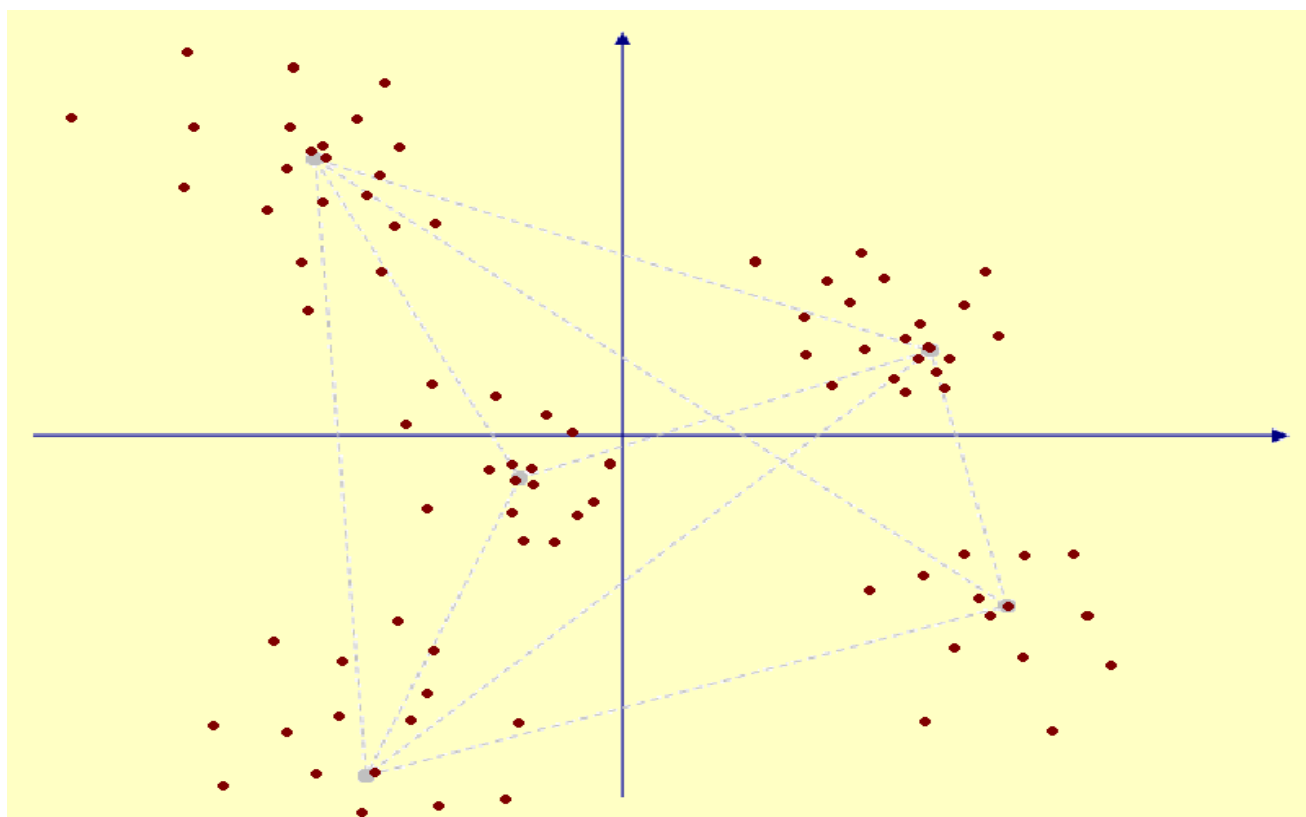


Figure 2: Case when the countries are clustered around the equilibrium points

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other areas of statistics or economics. If we use this model as representative model of the evolution of the economies, we will need to answer to two basic questions:

1. How do we identify the equilibrium points?
2. How can we understand the mechanism by which a country moves from one equilibrium point to another?

For the modeling of the transition between states (question 2), with a few additional assumptions (in particular the absence of memory of the process), we can use Markov chains theory to estimate the probabilities of transitions from one equilibrium state to another. A country is following a Markov model when it moves between a finite number of states and the probability of moving from one state to another depends only on the current state of the country (the system has no memory).

For the identification of the equilibrium points (question 1), there are at least two possibilities: in the first case, the countries are essentially clustered around the equilibrium points (fig 4). In this case, clustering techniques may be helpful in identifying the specific regions of concentration of the different economies.

In the second case, the countries are essentially in transition between equilibrium points (figure 5). In this case statistical clustering techniques will fail as it is a matter of identifying paths rather than clusters. But even in this case, statistical models exist (in particular hidden Markov models where the observation depends on the transition between states rather than on the specific state of the system). Such models can be used to determine the different equilibrium points between which the countries are moving.

The major challenge in developing and estimating such models will be once again the availability of the data. This illustrates the importance of collecting systematically data on various dimensions of development, which is one of the activities of ACS.

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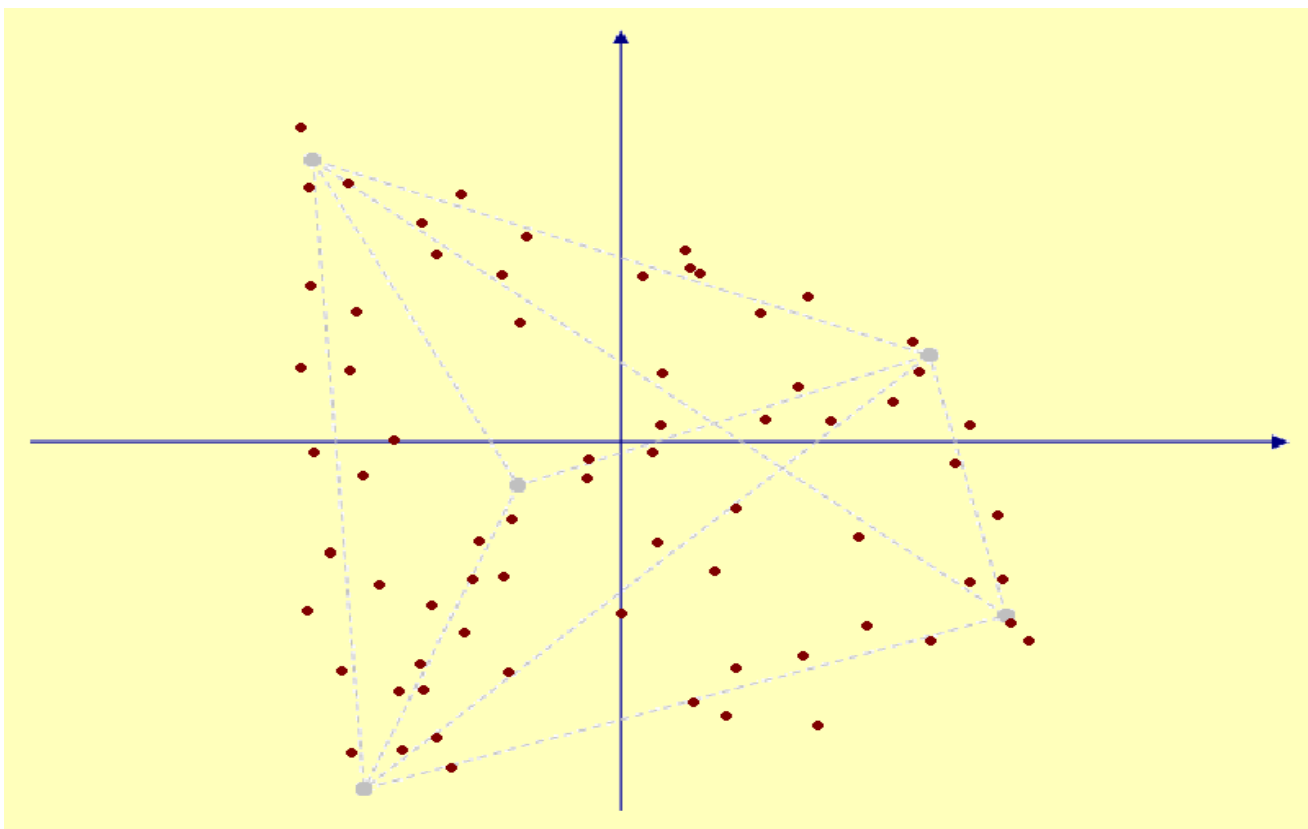


Figure 3: Case when the countries are essentially transitioning between equilibrium points

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Global Strategy for Improving Agricultural and Rural Statistics: Action Plan for Africa Launching of the Country Assessment Training Workshop

27-29 August 2012, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia and 19-21 June 2012 Kigali Rwanda
Ibrahim Mamma, AGROST



Launching of the Country Assessment Training Round 2: 27-29 August 2012, Addis Ababa Ethiopia

Agriculture is a crucial sector for reducing poverty and achieving the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) in Africa. Indeed, all the MDGs have direct or indirect linkages to agriculture. That is why in 2003, and as part of the continent's renewal, African Heads of State and Government adopted an Africa-owned and led initiative, namely the Comprehensive Africa Agricultural Development Program (CAADP), to assist their countries to revitalize agriculture development as a strategy for achieving the prime-Millennium Development Goal of halving the number of hungry and poor by 2015.

Many African countries continue to face the related challenges of eradicating poverty and finding sustainable solutions to malnutrition and food insecurity. For most of them, poverty and food insecurity are fundamentally rural phenomena. The large majority of the poor and undernourished people live in rural areas and are dependent on rural-based activities for their livelihoods. Therefore, any strategy geared to achieving significant reductions in poverty and food insecurity in Africa must concentrate on rural areas and rural populations. Furthermore, for these efforts to achieve the expected results, they must be based on accurate information, focus on the right targets, and have their results regularly assessed. In this respect, decision-makers need timely and reliable data to analyze constraints, identify

benchmark indicators, set quantifiable objectives, monitor implementation, and measure the impact of policies and programs. Yet, despite the unquestionable importance of agriculture and the rural economy, it is arguably the least-known sector of the economy, in terms of hard facts and statistics.

Unfortunately, at present, many African countries do not have in place adequate systems to collect, store, and disseminate food and agricultural statistics. Moreover, they lack the capacity to utilize the information that is available for analytical studies, despite the increasing demand from data users both nationally and internationally. Even where data are available, their reliability is often questionable. In particular, national agricultural statistical systems in Africa remain weak, under-resourced, underperforming, and in need of strengthening. A number of factors account for this situation, including inadequate investment in building statistical capacity and infrastructure; the lack of a concerted and harmonized strategy for development partners; and failure to integrate agriculture into the national statistical systems. At the same time, the tools available for data collection and dissemination have undergone rapid changes and technological development in the context of the global information age. We must therefore harness this technology to improve our food and agricultural information base.

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Launching of the Country Assessment Training Round 2: 27-29 August 2012, Addis Ababa Ethiopia

The Action Plan for Improving Statistics for Food Security, Sustainable Agriculture, and Rural Development in Africa was prepared jointly by the African Development Bank (AfDB), the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (ECA), the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), and the African Union Commission (AUC). The AfDB was responsible for developing the governance mechanism and technical assistance component of the Action Plan. For their part, ECA was responsible for preparing the training component and FAO for preparing the research component. Currently the global strategy's initial steps in implementation are being financed but new Department for international Development of the UK Government (DFID) and the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation (BMGF).

The three days training workshop on the Country Assessment is conducted as a result of this initial legs of implementing the global strategy's Action plan for Africa. This work shop was a follow up to a first round training workshop organized on the same issue on 19-21 June 2012 in Kigali Rwanda. A total of 145 participants from all African countries representing their respective national statistical offices and ministries of agriculture have attended the training workshops.

Proceedings of the workshops

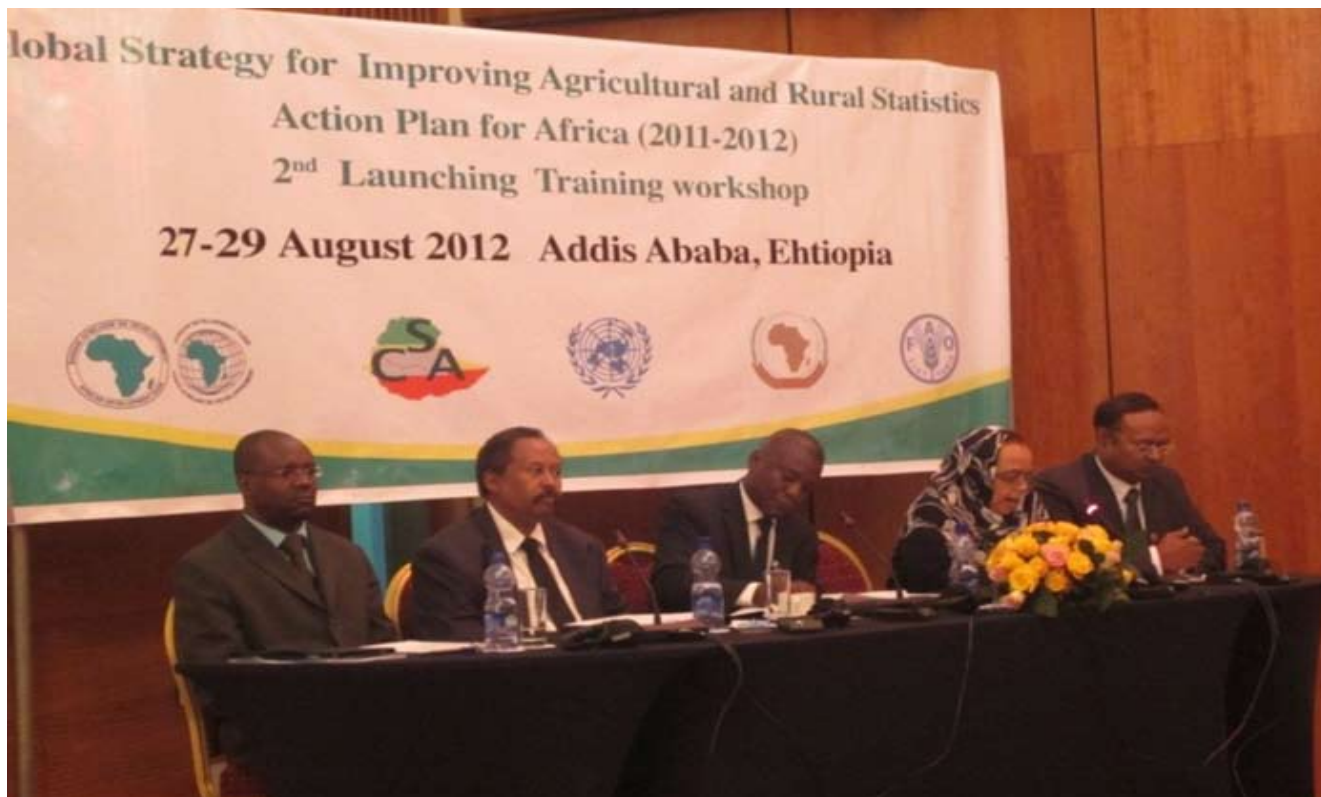
The 2nd round country assessment training workshop in Addis Ababa commenced with a moment of silence in mem-

ory of the late Prime Minister of Ethiopia, Meles Zenawi, who has passed away on 20th of August 2012 while receiving medical treatment abroad.

Following this, opening remarks were delivered by Mrs. Samia Zekaria, Director General of the CSA Ethiopia and Chair of the Global Executive Board of the Global Strategy for Improving Agricultural and Rural Statistics. Mrs. Zekaria stated that the late PM Meles Zenawi was one of the strongest leaders in Africa. He was the friend and statistics in general and the supporter of the advancement of the Central Statistics Agency of Ethiopia in particular. It is a huge loss for the country and Africa as he has been on the forefront of leading the continental development discussions and decisions.

In her direct address to the workshop, Mrs. Zekaria stated that agriculture plays a central and strategic role in Africa's development. Indeed, it is the key to economic growth, which requires a comprehensive, reliable, up-to-date and consistent statistical data for its planning, management and monitoring; that need to be based on sound evidence. The Global Strategy for Improving Agricultural and Rural Statistics was developed and endorsed in February 2010 in response to the many challenges of meeting user needs for agricultural statistics in developing countries. The purpose of the global strategy is to provide a framework and methodology that will help improve the availability and quality of national and international food and agricultural statistics, to

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Opening of the workshop in Addis Ababa

guide policy analysis and decision making in the 21st century. With particular reference to Ethiopia, Mrs. Zekaria stated that agriculture as the main sector of the economy accounting for approximately 45% of the gross domestic product (GDP) provides employment for 80% of the population and generates about 90% of the export earnings. Crop production is estimated to contribute to on average 67% of the total agricultural value. This means any accurate analyses of the different elements that influence food security need to be based on reliable indicators from the agricultural sector. In order to provide reliable and timely data on agriculture, implementing a statistically sound methodology is crucial. The central Statistical Agency of Ethiopia has been generating data on agriculture since the early 1980s using FAO recommended methodology. This exercise has been strengthened through adequate revisions and updating over time. In her remarks, Mrs. Zekaria also stated that it must be acknowledged that ever growing support of the Ethiopian Government in the provision of the required budget for statistical data generation has played a very important role in sustaining statistical activities. She took the opportunity to also acknowledge the financial and technical contribution of the development partners and, counted on their continued support and collaboration for statistical development and institutional building.

On a similar note, Mr. Lamin Barrow, the Country Representative for the Africa Development Bank in Ethiopia welcomed participants on behalf of the bank. He noted that

a first round of workshop had already been organized in June 2012 and highlighted the importance of organizing this 2nd round of the training in order to ensure the comprehensive participation of all African countries for the successful implementation of the global strategy and its respective components. Mr. Barrow stated that the importance of agriculture to most African countries cannot be over-emphasized. The sector contributes at least 40% to GDP and over 75% to total exports for most African countries; provides upwards of 80% of employment; and most industries and services in the countries are based this sector. Therefore, the central and strategic role of agriculture and rural sector to the national economy makes the sector the key to general improved economic performance, increased incomes and raising of standards of living of households as well as poverty eradication in most of our countries. However, in spite of the importance of the sector, the level of agricultural statistics in many of the African countries is in a sorry state demanding compete overhaul and revamp in order to contribute to the sustainable development of countries. It is against this backdrop of under-development and under-performance of the agricultural statistical systems in Africa and other developing countries that a Global Strategy for Improving Agricultural Statistics was designed and endorsed in February 2010 by the United Nations Statistical Commission.

Mr. Barrow also stated that Africa was the first region

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(continent) to initiate the implementation of the Global Strategy by designing an Action Plan (AP) aimed at improving the coverage and quality of agricultural core data sets, focusing on both national and regional priority data needs; greater integration of agricultural statistics with national statistical systems; and the increased and sustained capacity of the systems to meet the needs of users in the future. Its impact will include improvements in the coverage and quality of the agricultural core data sets, focusing on both national and regional priority data needs; better integration of agricultural and rural statistics in national statistical systems; and the increased and sustained capacity of the systems to meet the needs of users in the future. The Action Plan will be implemented by countries with support mainly from the African Development Bank, the UN Economic Commission for Africa, the African Union,

the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and development partners.

This Action Plan comprises of three technical components - technical assistance, training and research - as well as a governance mechanism and a detailed country assessment, which should form the basis for the three technical components. This workshop aims in the first instance to bring participants up to speed on the Global Strategy, the Action Plan for Africa and the components of the Action Plan. The workshop will then go into the governance mechanism and country assessment which are designed to provide a basis for the technical components.

In ending his opening remarks Mr. Barrow assured the workshop and participants of the commitment of the African Development Bank and partners to the full implementation of the



Participants of the workshop in Kigali

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Opening of the workshop in Kigali

Action Plan. At the Bank, some actions have already been taken including the recruitment of a coordinator, successful organization of the first Steering Committee meeting, and production of a Bulletin on Implementation of the Action Plan.

Mr. Abdalla Hamdok, Deputy Executive Secretary of the UNECA on his behalf officially welcomed participants to this training workshop. Mr. Hamdok preceded his opening remarks by paying tribute to the late Prime Minister of Ethiopia, Meles Zenawi. He stated that PM Meles was a true son of Africa who strongly advocated and believed in evidence based decision making in Africa. He will be truly and highly missed not only by his country Ethiopia, but the whole world.

Mr. Hamdok continued his opening remarks by highlighting the importance of statistics for development of Africa. He stated that the UN Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA) works closely with the African Development Bank (AfDB), member countries and development partners to find solutions to problems in different areas of national and regional development in Africa. In the area of statistics, the African Centre for Statistics which has division status was established in 2007 by UNECA as part of its restructuring to serve Africa better. In the same year, the Statistical Commission for Africa (StatCom-Africa) which is the apex inter-governmental body in charge of statistics and statistical development in Africa was established. And together with the AfDB, the African Union Commission and the African Capacity Building Foundation, an African Statistical Coordination Committee was established also in 2007 to, among other things, coordinate statistical development in the continent. These efforts have improved the way regional and international organizations support statistical development in Africa. He reiterated that this was the spirit in which the workshop has been jointly organized by the UNECA, the AfDB and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), and hosted by the Central Statistical Agency of the Ministry of Finance and Economic Development of Ethiopia. Mr. Hamdok took this opportunity to thank AfDB and FAO for the great role they have

played in organizing this workshop and the Central Statistical Agency of Ethiopia for hosting the workshop.

Mr. Hamdok also highlighted the importance of agriculture for the attainment of the Millennium Development Goals and sustainable development in Africa. He stated that the said importance of the agricultural sector requires that its planning, management and monitoring be based on sound evidence, i.e. comprehensive, reliable, consistent and timely statistical data in a form that renders them intelligible and usable. Although some significant progress had been made in statistical development in Africa due to several initiatives including those have mentioned above, there are serious deficiencies in statistical information in Africa which are still hampering Africa's development and integration processes. In particular, there still remains a gap between data demand and supply; and the quality of available statistical information on some key development indicators in agriculture, rural development and other areas by and large remains unsatisfactory. This is very much true of basic agricultural data as it is for emerging or new development areas including global warming, environment, etc.

In ending his remarks, Mr. Hamdok wished and urged participants of the countries represented on the workshop to (a) internalize and embrace the Action Plan for Africa of the Global Strategy for Improving Statistics for Food Security, Sustainable Agriculture and Rural Development as a blue print for the development of agricultural statistics in Africa; (b) get empowered to participate effectively in the capacity and needs assessment; and (c) design and implementation action plan for your country.

In Kigali, the workshop commenced with a similar fashion by the welcoming address from the Director General of the National Statistical office of Rwanda and the opening remarks of Mr Oliver Chinganya, Manager, Statistical Capacity Building Division of the African Development Bank. In his remarks, Mr. Chinganya also stressed on the importance of agricultural development for the advancement of Africa. He re-iterated the processes followed in the design of the Global Strategy and the steps taken to date by the Bank and its partners towards the implementation of the strategy. □

Rwanda is hosting forthcoming Isibalo Young African Statisticians Conference

Semakula Muhammed, IYASA



1. IYASA executive committee

On the 29th of July 2012, the young statisticians who went to Pretoria were hosted by the director general of NISR for handover ceremony and feedback report of the 3rd IYASC.

The seven Young Rwandan Statisticians attended the 3rd Isibalo (Young African Statistician Conference) that was held in Pretoria, South Africa from the 2nd-6th of July. The theme was “Young Africa Statisticians Taking Statistics to New Heights”.

The five day conference was aimed at discussing interventions to encourage and promote statistics as a career of choice among the youth of Africa. “The South African Statistician General insisted on giving a chance to young statisticians as it was proved that some were given a chance and are contributing to the task of addressing African statistical capacity imbalances caused by socio-political dispensation. He also focused on long life learning as a strategy to address the challenges of absence of accountability and source of information as important factors that shape our continent in the arena of statistics.

Mr Pali recognized the influential young statisticians on continent and recognized the courageous Rwanda young statisticians for developing a young statistician’s network at

national level and integration of their network into a fully functioning National Statistical System in Rwanda. On the other hand, Mr Pali also encouraged Africa to support African initiatives that promote network opportunities for young African statisticians in research, training and integration of the young statisticians in all African statistical development programmes.”

Mr. Semakula Muhammed (Rwandan young statistician) also added that a five day workshop was a great and informative learning opportunity for YAS to learn and exchange ideas on strategy for harmonization of statistics in Africa (SHaSA) as well as upgrading skills through scientific sessions. The Rwandan young statisticians have learnt a lot through the previous three IYASCs and a positive impact is being recognized on national level.

The Rwandan YAS is eager to upgrade its statistical skills despite a challenge of not having an Msc program in applied statistics in the country which poses as a great challenge to Rwanda young statisticians to access postgraduate studies in their field. Anyone that needs to pursue this course has to go abroad.

Rwanda was allowed to host the forthcoming 2014 IYAS

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conference among many African nations. Rwandan representatives were given a drum as a symbol of the host nation of the forthcoming 2014 IYAS conference among a number of nations which wanted to host this event. That is why Rwandan young statisticians that attended the 3rd IYASC would not wait to announce the good news not only in statistics society but to whole Rwandan population that Rwanda is going beat the drum and all young African statisticians will respond the drum beat in 2014.

The Director General of NISR Mr. YUSUF Murangwa expressed his gratitude upon the victory of the 7 YAS during their participation in Pretoria.

He added that he was in Durban in 2009 during the launching of Isibalo Young African Statisticians capacity building programs and it is an honor of Rwanda hosting such an important continental event.

The DG added that 2014 is a good year for the country as many events that are currently being carried would be at an end and could possibly be shared in that conference. Those activities include the closure of the national population Census and launching of the second Rwanda national strategy for development of statistics.

We had good discussions and came up with a consensus that the preparations of the upcoming IYAS Conference should be done on time and a clear road map of activities should be started very soon. The DG underlined that Rwanda has experience in hosting such events. Rwanda was the second country to host ASSD and it was well organized. In concluding remarks, the DG uploaded the role played by young Rwandan statisticians in contributing to the development of the national statistical system in Rwanda. He pledged a strong collaboration and support from the NISR to have skilled statisticians and strong statistical system in the country.

□

UNECA and IFPRI discuss common grounds in Strengthening Agricultural Statistics Capacity in Africa

Ibrahim Mamma, AGROST

Agriculture is at the centerfold of almost all African countries. It contributes to more than 40% of the GDP continent-wide. However, there is a sever lack of timely and relevant agricultural statistics in many parts of Africa. This is further exacerbated by the lack of weak institutional set ups and capacity to produce such information emanating from lack of skilled statistical manpower and training systems.

The International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI) is an international organization seeking sustainable solutions for ending hunger and poverty. IFPRI is one of 15 centers supported by the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR), an alliance of 64 governments, private foundations, and international and regional organizations. It has its headquarters in the United States and the Eastern and South Africa Regional Office is located in Addis Ababa. The mission of IFPRI is to Provide Policy Solutions That Reduce Poverty and End Hunger and Malnutrition.

A meeting was held on the 9th of August 2012 to introduce IFPRI's proposal on "Strengthening Agricultural Statistics Capacity in Eastern and Southern Africa" to the UNECA. The objective of the presentation is making effective use of

the proximity of both agencies being based in Addis Ababa to share thoughts and advises on a similar area of intervention and identify points of collaboration for the coming future in improving agricultural statistics in Africa. On the meeting, Dr. Kwadwo Asenso-Okyere, Director of the Eastern and Southern Africa Regional Office presented the envisaged proposal, its objectives and intended interventions. In his introduction Dr. Kwadwo stressed on the importance of Statistics for evidence based policy in Africa. However, there is a lack of sufficient and timely data for conducting policy analysis and design. The objective of IFPRO and the very project proposal is to help advance the level and availability of agricultural statistics as well as enable the provision of analysis and reporting of relevant agricultural statistical information in Africa. The presented proposal seeks to assist in building agricultural statistical capacity in selected countries in eastern and southern Africa by training middle-level experts employed in agriculture-related ministries in field data collection, management, analysis and reporting and to develop a master plan for national agricultural information system. The project will target both eastern and southern African countries to increase national as well as the regional capacity of produc-

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From Left Dr. Getaw Tadesse, Dr Kwadwo Asenso-Okyere, Dr Dimitri Sanga, Dr. Xiaoning Gong, Mr. Ibrahim Mamma and Mr Joseph Ilboudo

ing reliable and standardized agricultural information. The project will cover Ethiopia, Kenya, South Sudan, Tanzania, and Uganda in eastern Africa; and Botswana, Malawi, Mozambique, Zambia and Zimbabwe in southern Africa.

Having observed the presentation, Dr. Dmitri Sanga, Director of the African Center for Statistics highlighted the role of the UNECA in the implementation of the training component of the Global strategy for improving Agricultural statistics in close cooperation with the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and the Africa Development Bank (AfDB). This global strategy in general and the training component in particular are geared towards strengthening the capacity of African countries to produce timely and relevant statistical information on agriculture. Final preparations are currently underway to commence the implementation of this strategy at a global level. On a similar Note, Dr. Sanga highlighted that this discussion is crucial and timely on many aspects. One is that the ACS currently depends strongly on the producer side of statistical information through engagement with member countries. A substantive amount of statistical information has been amassed and through this engagement. However, not much has been done in translating this in-

formation into supporting policy and decision making. There is a visible gap in this regard. An institution like IFPRI, which has good policy orientation and experience, is ideal to help bridge this gap through a number of areas of collaboration. One of these areas is training.

The training approach has two parts. One is the initial training for practitioners working in agricultural statistics agencies. They come from universities and institutes which provide purely theoretical and mathematical statistics. These practitioners need training that help build on practical and applicable skills in agricultural statistics. The second aspect of training is in the delivery of on-the-job trainings for staffs already working with agriculture statistics agencies; and who have some years of experience in the institutions. These groups have been initially trained on the basics and now need to go through refresher trainings that enable them keep abreast with current development in the field. These are short term course of between a week and 10 days maximum targeted at delivering updates and skills in specific areas. There is a big demand for training in these areas. Through the African Group on Statistical Training/AGROST the UNECA is aspiring to develop, deliver and scale-up such courses all over Africa.

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With regards to the master Plan proposed by IFPRI, Dr. Sanga stated that the UNECA is working on moving member states towards good statistical planning to prepare national Statistics Development Strategies NSDSs in order to produce statistics that will serve for the monitoring and evaluation of national development policies and strategies. The experience indicates that there are some areas neglected in the design and implementation of these NSDSs in some African countries. Therefore, we need to build them up on sectoral strategic plans such as agriculture, gender, education and etc. In ending this highlight, Dr. Sanga stated that both institutions are more or less on the same level with regards to what needs to be done.

Potential Areas of Collaboration

The proposal was sent very shortly and not all colleagues within the UNECA have had time to go through it in detail and digest the points within. Keeping this in mind, Dr. Sanga directed the discussion towards identifying potential areas of collaboration that might arise as a result of this discussion. At this point, Dr. Kwadwo indicated that this proposal document has already been shared with potential funders and partners, some of which have expressed some interest to support. It has been shared with the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation (BMGF), USAID, and DFID. Bearing this in mind the following potential areas of collaboration have been forwarded"

- Mr. Joseph Ilboudo, Chief of Statistics Development Section in the African Center for Statistics indicated that the proposal has clearly set a common approach with the global strategy in terms of capacity building in agricultural statistics. The training component of the global strategy is geared towards expanding the outcome of the research and technical assistance components through various packages of training modules suitable for agricultural agencies in Africa. As a result, whatever training modules and courses are to be produced through the proposal at hand of IFPRI, the UNECA together with AGROST could work towards scaling them up in the rest of Africa where similar interventions are required. Mr. Ilboudo also indicated that the African Development Bank is currently implementing a Country Assessment training for all African countries. The first round of this training has been conducted in Kigali in mid-June and the second round is scheduled to take place in Addis Ababa on 27 to 29 August 2012. He indicated that IFPRI should take part on this training and get in contact with the actors and stakeholders in the process.

- Dr. Sanga indicated that IFPRI should be part of the currently ongoing discussion at global and Africa level with regards to improving agricultural statistics under the auspices of the global strategy. He stated that the potential donors/funders mentioned are also part of this global strategy and some of them have even committed financial resources for the initial steps in implementing the global strategy under what is called as the Global Fund. As these are the same partners,

they might say that IFPRI join this strategy in implementing its proposal in order to benefit from the global fund.

- Mr. Ibrahim Mamma, Regional Adviser for the African Group on Statistical Training indicated that another area of collaboration could be in the statistical training needs assessment. The implementation of the training component of the global strategy commences by setting the necessary ground for the strengthening of managing agricultural statistical human resources and setting up policies to do the same. In this regard, IFPRI could benefit strongly from these preparatory works on the ground. What's more, there is a need to develop and deliver as many training modules as possible in order to strengthen the capacity of agricultural statistics agencies in Africa. In this regard, the training modules that are being proposed by IFPRI in the project document are of utmost relevant; which AGROST could work towards expanding and disseminating to its member countries and institutions.

- Dr. Xiaoning Gong, Chief of Economic and Social Statistics at the African Center for Statistics indicated that the topics mentioned in the proposal are indeed very relevant topics for capacity development in agriculture. He commented that IFPRI has very good background on research on agriculture and this would come as a strong input in the implementation of the global strategy. Dr. Gong also commented that the budget that has been indicated in the proposal could be made more ambitious as the activities envisaged are expected to have a wider coverage.

- Dr. Kwadwo has indicated that IFPRI has long years of experience and amassed sufficient package of courses and materials which are readily available for delivery and dissemination. This could be made available for AGROST and the UNECA to tap into.

- Dr. Sanga also indicated that the collaboration could also take place on training at in-house level. The UNECA has just recently procured the licenses of Statistical Analysis System (SAS) to train its staff. IFPRI could collaborate on this by providing more practical data that would augment the applicability of the training even further.

Finally, Dr. Kwadwo expressed his heartfelt appreciation for the UNECA for making the time to hold this discussion in such a short notice. He stated that IFPRI looks forward to jointly working with the UNECA on the effort to strengthen agricultural statistics in Africa. This opportunity is now created and we aspire to make the best out of it. In conclusion, Dr. Sanga expressed his sincere appreciation of the visit of the colleagues from IFPRI; and stated that this discussion should be sustained and the opportunity to work together should be strengthened.

□

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

AGROST: Bridging the Training Gap

Ibrahim Mamma, Issoufou Sanda and Andry Andriantseheno, African Center for Statistics



Statistical training capacity in Africa faces a wide variety of challenges hindering its advancement. Some of these have to do with the human resources availability, the courses and curricula in place (or not) for developing the necessary skilled personnel,

the low capacity of training centers; be it systems/strategies, funds or infrastructure capacity. At the same time, there are some notable experiences in statistical training in Africa which have contributed to the development of statisticians. However, these notable efforts remain segmented experiences as they are not appropriately harvested, their lessons not being captured and scaled up for the benefit of other training centers and institutions across the continent.

The African Group on Statistical Training and Human Resources Development/AGROST was established in 2009 under the aegis of the Statistical Commission for Africa (Stat-Com-Africa) to coordinate various initiatives on statistical training in Africa. It is a group formed in response to the mushrooming of many other groups and initiatives on statistical training in Africa that was leading to an inefficient use of scarce resources and duplication of efforts. Hence, the primary objective of AGROST is to ensure the coordination of activities and initiatives in support of statistical training and human resources development in Africa. This is to be done through centralizing information on initiatives and programmes in support of statistical training and ensure their monitoring and ensuring a permanent forum for the exchange of information and best practices on statistical training and human resources development in African NSSs. In so doing, AGROST also promotes the development and dissemination of statistical training curricula and courses to support the training portfolios of all statistical training centers in Africa.

1-Training Module on: “Mainstreaming methods of measuring development progress in statistical training programmes”

In line with the above mentioned objectives, AGROST is striving to contribute towards the availability of up-to-date and relevant statistical training courses for use of training centers in Africa. Recently, AGROST, together with the UNECA and through the financial support obtained from the African Capacity Building Foundation (ACBF) and the United Nations Development Account, has developed, updated and delivered courses in two specific statistical topics. The first

is based on the experiences of the UNECA's support to its member states in measuring the MDGs and instilling systems for measuring development beyond MDGs and the 2015 goal line. This training module was developed under the title “Mainstreaming methods of measuring development progress in statistical training programs.”

The training course was composed of eight modules focusing on concepts and definitions of development, methods of measuring development progress, MDG indicators and statistical problems related to the computation of development indicators in African countries, as well as mainstreaming the methods of measuring development progress in statistical training curricula. The methodology or process of running the sessions was limited to lecture/presentation, discussions and work in small groups as appropriate. Each module is composed of had :

- objectives depicting what is planned to be achieved in the session,
- learner objectives showing what participants will be able to accomplish as a result of knowledge gained after completing the session,
- content giving the topics that are covered in the module,
- time plan giving the time it will take to deliver the session, and
- list of reading materials needed to run the session.

In order to test the viability of the training course and gauge its relevance and adaptability, a three days training of trainers has been organized and launched for the lecturers and experts of the East African Statistical Training Center/ EASTC and the National Statistical Office of Tanzania from 29 June to 1st 2012 in the EASTC training center. The objective was to facilitate the training of trainers and to collect lessons and inputs from the participants that would help developing a curriculum on measuring development progress aimed at students in statistical training centres or universities and professional working in national statistical institutes or other line ministries.

The following modules were presented to the participants:

- Module 1: Measures of Development Progress: - con-

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

cepts and definitions.

- Module 2: Development Indicators.
- Module 3: Data sources and estimation methods.
- Module 4: Disaggregation of data in measuring development progress.
- Module 5: Data quality.
- Module 6: Data discrepancy in measuring MDGs.
- Module 6: Best practices in measuring MDGs.
- Module 8: Syllabus (framework) for the course "Introduction to Measuring Development Progress".

The presentations of the modules were followed by group activities. At the end of the three days training, a session was organized in order to exchange views with the participants about their perceptions of the strengths and weaknesses of the course and their proposals for improvement. The participants also gave their views on the content and the duration of the training course, depending on whether it is aimed at university students, statisticians in national statistical offices or other professionals in line ministries.

Globally, the participants welcomed the training as it was dealing with a subject that, even though parts of it were taught in various courses in statistical training centers, does not have a full course dedicated to it where all the necessary elements are put together and their interconnections highlighted.

For the African Centre for Statistics and AGROST, the seminar resulted in a better understanding of the strengths and the weaknesses of the current curriculum. This will be used to improve the course and expand it so as to target various audiences. ACS and AGROST will use the experience of this training of the trainers in order to improve the curricula that it will develop in the future. The course was also an opportunity for ACS to ensure that the issue of measuring development progress is integrated into statistical training programs in Africa.

Training module on: "Updating System of National Accounts from SNA 93 to SNA 2008"

On a similar note, a training session on updating System of National Accounts 93 to SNA 2008 has been organized by AGROST and delivered in collaboration with the UNECA, also through the financial support obtained from the African Capacity Building Foundation (ACBF). This training course targeted practitioners and new graduates from statistical training centers and had the objective of equipping them with understanding the differences be-

tween the SNA 93 and SNA 2008 systems. The primary objective of the training was to build capacity of practitioners through provision of high level training on international standards for the compilation of economic accounts to African countries, in collaboration with sub-regional organizations (AFRISTAT) and regional training center of excellence (ENSEA) where students from African countries receive their initial trainings, due to the large share of them will certainly join the NSO or Central Bank of their countries. In addition, the regional implementation plan for the SNA 2008 recommends UNECA to deliver trainings and dissemination for the SNA to centers of excellence for students-future statisticians at government agencies and NSOs. The activity to reach out students at STCs and centers of excellences is therefore a key component of both the AGROST and the implementation of the 2008 SNA at regional level. Facilitators from AFRISTAT led the discussion on regional harmonization and classifications and NSO Cote d'Ivoire offered practical examples on the concept of the SNA, shared country experiences in implementing the SNA, in details and identified examples of the definition and the concept of sectors, production and compilation of GDP and identified the main changes where local circumstances presented challenges to implementing the SNA and might require creative solutions.

The training course covered the following specific issues in national accounting.

- Main changes to the 2008 SNA and preparing an implementation project for 2008 SNA (ECA)
- Data quality Assessment framework (ECA)
- Overview of the SNA and classification (AFRISTAT)
- Government Account (NSO)
- Non-financial sector accounts (NSO)
- International trade and Balance of Payments (NSO).
- Bridge tables from business accounting to SNA (ECA)
- Compilation strategy for GDP

At the end of the training, the students and the facilitators agreed to provide full details of contacts, in order to continue the exchange of experiences and best practices and to follow up on the activities of these students, who will become shortly staff members of NSOs. What's more, AFRISTAT and ECA will follow up the future commitments of the students. The students agreed to provide feedback and the usefulness of their training

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



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

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upon their return to countries. The group will continue to interact by e-mail, while ECA, AFRISTAT and the NSO will continue to respond to specific country requests related to these. Several students will continue on practical issues and apply for internship at the NSO Cote d'Ivoire.

Outlook of training modules development

The meager experience in implementing the development of training modules under AGROST in close collaboration with its partners has reconfirmed the dire need for strengthening the training modules and courses development activity under furthermore. As a result, it has been integrated within the AGROST annual Project implementation plans

(PIP) to work with its partners closely in utilizing outcomes of researches, studies and consulting works to convert into training modules of various types. There are currently sufficiently researched and studied topics within the UNECA as a whole and African Center for statistics in particular inform of reports, handbooks and manuals that could serve as inputs for modules and courses development. The same is true for AGROST's member institutions, and various technical and financial partners such as AFRISTAT, Regional economic communities, the African Development bank, The Food and Agriculture organization, PARIS 21, and many more. In so doing, AGROST aspires to contribute further in bridging the statistical training and human capital development gap in Africa. □

V. FEATURED NSO - PROFIL DE L'INS

Statistics Botswana



Head of NSO (Acting Statistician General)

Organizational Structure

Statistics Botswana is headed by a Statistician General who is assisted by two deputies; one Deputy Statistician General is responsible for Socio-Economic Statistics and the other for Statistical and Technical Operations. Two Directors - Economic and Social Statistics report to the Deputy Statistician General (Socio-Economic Statistics) and another two Directors (Standards, Methods & Information Systems and Stakeholder Relations) report directly to the Deputy Statistician General (Statistical and Technical Operations).

Subject matter specialists are headed by Principal Statisticians. In the Economic Statistics division are areas of National Accounts, Trade and Industry, Agriculture and Environment, Transport, Infrastructure and ICT, whereas the Social Division covers areas of Education and Health, Census and Demography and Labour and Poverty. The principal statistician in charge of Standards, Methods, Quality Assurance, Training and Certification is responsible for the areas of Standards and Quality As-

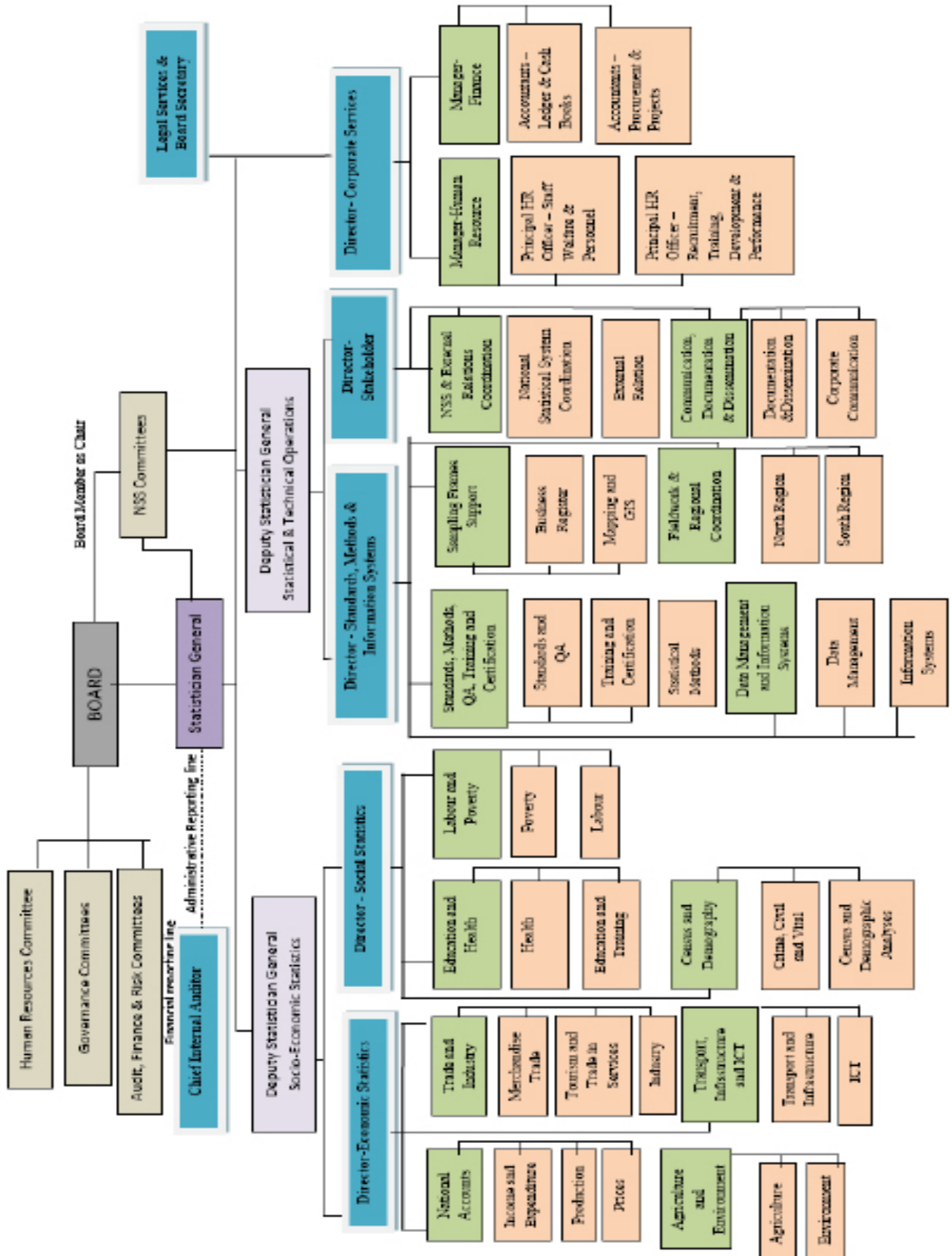
urance, Training and Certification as well as Statistical Methods. Other principal Statisticians are responsible for Data Management and Information Systems, Sampling Frames Support (Business Register and Mapping & GIS), Fieldwork and Regional Coordination as well as Communication, Documentation & Dissemination.

Three Directors report directly to the Statistician General; these are the Directors responsible for Corporate Services (in charge of Human Resource and Finance Managers), Legal Services & Board Secretary as well as the Chief Internal Auditor. The structure makes provision for Committees that will be chaired by members of the Statistics Board. These will report to the Board.

Statistics Botswana currently has only one operational Regional Office in Francistown. This regional office does not carry out all statistical related activities, only data collection and checking of questionnaires is done at this office. It is anticipated that other regional offices will be opened in due course and that there will be an extension of statistical activities in these offices.

V. FEATURED NSO - PROFIL DE L'INS

STATISTICS BOTSWANA ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE



V. FEATURED NSO - PROFIL DE L'INS

Statistics Botswana				
Anna Majelantle (Acting Statistician General)				
	Male	Female	Vacancy	Total
Professional Statisticians	43	34	29	106
Semi-Professionals	8	5	5	18
Support Staff	41	77	19	137
Total	92	116	53	261
Date of establishment: 1967				

Topic	Frequency	Topic	Frequency
Total Population of registered Vehicles	Annually	Newspapers published	Annually
Aircraft and Passenger movements	Annually	Mail volume trends	Annually
Goods carried by rail (tonnes)	Annually	Radio Station and Television	Annually
Permits issued to goods and Passenger carrying vehicles	Annually	Ownership of media durables	Annually
Accident trends	Annually	Access to media	Annually
Contribution of the Transport and Communications sector to GDP	Annually	Industrial Production (Quantity & Value)	quarterly
Employment in the Transport Sector	Annually	Industrial Sector Output	quarterly
		Industrial Sector Employment	quarterly

V. FEATURED NSO - PROFIL DE L'INS

Topic	Frequency	Topic	Frequency
Exports of Manufactured Goods	quarterly	Population characteristics, Fertility, Mortality, Migration, Family planning, Maternal and child care, maternal mortality ratios, Under 5 nutritional status, Child protection, Body mass index, Disability, Household characteristics indicators	Every five years (following the Population and Housing Census & Demographic Health Survey)
Tourism Indicators (Arrival and departures, purpose of entry, mode of travel, Country of residence and country of citizenship)	Annually	Alcohol and drug use, HIV prevalence and Incidence, knowledge about HIV & AIDS, Attitudes towards People Living with HIV & AIDS	Every four years
Crime Indicators (Decided cases at magisterial courts)	Annually	Population Projections	Every 10 years following the Population and Housing Census
Agriculture statistics indicators (holdings, livestock population, mortality rate, birth rate and off take rate, area planted, area harvested, production and yield per hectare planted/harvested)	Annual	(Births Deaths and Marriage statistics)	Annually
Agricultural Census indicators (holdings, livestock population, mortality rate, birth rate and off take rate, area planted, harvested, production and yield per hectare planted/harvested)	Every 10 years	Total Exports, Imports, Trade Balance, Principal Commodities & Direction of Trade	Monthly
Water statistics indicators (demand and supply, production, losses, consumption, quality, consumption per capita and tariffs)	Annually	Total Exports, Imports, Trade Balance, Principal Commodities & Direction of Trade	Quarterly
Wildlife statistics indicators (population, biomass, mortality, human casualties, problem animal incidences and control, hunting licenses and quotas and poaching trends)	Annually	Total Exports, Imports, Trade Balance, Principal Commodities & Direction of Trade	Annually
Environment statistics indicators :water statistics indicators, wildlife statistics indicators, Energy indicators, land indicators (land classification, tenure and change in land use), (demand, production, imports, supply and consumption), Climate indicators, (temperature, rainfall, GHGs and impacts), and Natural Disasters indicators (floods, droughts, veldt fires and their impacts)	Every 5 years	GDP by industry and by type of expenditure	Quarterly and annually
Energy statistics indicators (demand, production, imports, supply and consumption),	Annually	Consumer Prices Indices	monthly
		Work Permits Statistics	Quarterly
		Vision 2016 & Millennium Development Goals Indicators	Annually
		Employment and Unemployment Statistics	Annually
		Poverty Incidence	Every 5 years, Depending on Survey Frequency
		Inequality (GINI COEFFICIENT)	Every 5 years, Depending on Survey Frequency
		Household Income & Expenditure	Every 5 years, Depending on Survey Frequency

V. FEATURED NSO - PROFIL DE L'INS

Topic	Frequency	Topic	Frequency
Household Income & Expenditure	Every 5 years, Depending on Survey Frequency	Enrolment Rates (Gross & Net)	Annual
Doctor / Nurses Patient Ratio	Annual	Transition Rate	Annual
Health Facility Occupancy Rate	Annual	Progression Rate	Annual
Turn-over Rate	Annual	Drop- out Rate	Annual
Length of stay	Annual	Survival Rate in Primary	Annual
Literacy Rates (Adult & Youth)	Every ten years	Growth Graduation Rate	Annual
		Completion Rate	Annual
		Pupils text Book Ratio	Annual

Publication	Year First Published	Latest Report Available
Transport and Communications Report	1976	2011
Transport and Communications Stats. Brief	2000	2011
Industrial Statistics Report	1992/93	2001
Industrial Statistics Stats Brief	1992/93	2011
Agriculture Statistics Annual Survey Report	1977	2008
Water Statistics Report	2008	2008
Wildlife Statistics Report	2004	2008
Energy Statistics Report	2002	2008
Environment Statistics Report	2000	2006
Marriage Statistics Brief	2009	2010
Tourism Statistics Report	1982	2009
Crime Statistics Report	2010	2004-2008
Health Statistics Report	1974	2007
Maternal Mortality Ratio (Stats Briefs)	2004	2010
Botswana Causes of Mortality (Stats Briefs)	2004	2009

Publication	Year First Published	Latest Report Available
Education Statistics Report	1976	2008
Education Stats Brief	2003	2011
External Trade Statistics Monthly Digest	2006	May 2012
External Trade Quarterly Digest	1993	Q1_2012
External Trade Annual Report	1975	2010
National Accounts Statistics	1975	2011
Consumer Price Index report	1969	July 2012
Quarterly GDP brief	2001	March 2012
Population Atlas	2004	2004
Formal Employment Brief	1978	March 2011 Brief
Work Permits Brief	2000	Sept 2011 Brief
Labour Statistics Report	1978	2010 Report
Vision 2016 & Millennium Development Goals Brief	2006	2011 Brief
Botswana AIDS Impact Survey	2001	2008

V. FEATURED NSO - PROFIL DE L'INS

Occasional reports

i) 1971 Population and Housing Census:

- Report on the Population Census

ii) 1981 Population and Housing Census:

- Population and Housing Census Analytical Report;
- Population of Towns, Villages and Associated Localities (census basic counts by sex);
- Guide to the Villages of Botswana (based on data derived from mapping and listing).

iii) 1991 Population and Housing Census:

- Population of Towns, Villages and Associated Localities (census basic counts by sex);
- Population and Housing Census Analytical Report;
- Population and Housing Census Dissemination Seminar; Census Administrative/Technical Report And National Statistical Tables;
- Summary Statistics on Small Areas; Guide to the Villages of Botswana (based on data derived from mapping and listing)
- Population Projections Report.

iv) 2001 Population and Housing Census:

- District Census Officers and Technical Officers Report (fieldwork experiences);
- Population of Towns, Villages and Associated Localities (census basic counts by sex);
- National Statistical Tables;
- Population and Housing Census Analytical Report;
- Population and Housing Census Dissemination Seminar;
- Census Administrative and Technical Report;
- Summary Statistics on Small Areas;
- Guide to the Villages of Botswana (based on data derived from mapping and listing);
- Population Census Atlas;
- Population Projections Report.

v) 2011 Population and Housing Census:

- District Census Officers and Technical Officers Report (fieldwork experiences);
- Population of Towns, Villages and Associated Localities (census basic counts by sex);
- (*Same series of reports as for 2001 census still to be produced).

vi) Environment Statistics:

- Selected Environmental Indicators 2002;
- Forestry Digest 2004;
- Natural Disasters Digest 2008;
- Climate Change Digest 2008.

vii) Other household based survey reports:

- Labour Force Survey Reports (1984/5 & 2005/6);
- Informal Sector Survey Reports (1991, 2007);
- Poverty Datum Line Reports (1989, 2003);
- Poverty Map Report (2008);
- Household Income and Expenditure Survey Reports (1986 & 2003);
- Botswana Demographic Survey Reports (1988, 1998 & 2006);
- Botswana Family Health Survey Reports (1996 & 2007).

Legislation:

The legislation that governs statistical operations is the Statistics Act of 2009 and the Census Act 2009. This is a revised legislation from the Statistics Act of 1967. The 2009 Statistics Act sets the Organization as a semi-autonomous entity – Statistics Botswana.

Best practices at the NSO

- Existence of a modern legislation which is in line with UN Fundamental Principles of Official statistics – the Statistics Act of 2009
- Wide use of statistics in evidence based decision making
- Statistics Botswana is a recognized authority in official statistics
- Statistics Botswana is the coordinating body for the National Statistical System
- Highly qualified, competent staff with strong commitment
- A well-established integrated household survey programme
- Adherence to the International Monetary Fund General Data Dissemination Standards
- Reliable IT infrastructure with broadband internet connectivity
- Use of internationally recognized classifications
- Availability of different socio-economic statistical information
- Strong collaboration with stakeholders producing different administrative sector data

VI. NEWS AND EVENTS - INFORMATIONS ET ÉVÉNEMENTS

La CEA dit au revoir à Mr. Abdoulie Janneh, Sous-Secrétaire Général et Secrétaire Exécutif de la Commission Économique des Nations Unies pour l'Afrique



Le personnel du Centre Africain pour la Statistique remettant un présent de remerciement à Mr. Abdoulie Janneh

Le 29 août 2012, la CEA a dit au revoir à Mr. Abdoulie Janneh, Sous-Secrétaire Général et Secrétaire Exécutif de la Commission Économique des Nations Unies pour l'Afrique après sept ans au service de la cause du développement économique du continent. La cérémonie qui a eu lieu en son honneur a été l'occasion de souligner ses réalisations qui ont permis à la CEA de mieux s'aligner aux besoins de ses Etats membres et aux priorités de l'Union Africaine.

“Je suis fier de ce que je laisse derrière moi”, a dit en substance Mr. Janneh dans son allocution. Mr Janneh a été, entre autres, un champion de la renaissance statistique en Afrique.

Mr Janneh a loué la compétence et l'abnégation du personnel basé à Addis Abeba et dans les offices sous-régionaux de la CEA, qui ont permis de faire de cette institution ce qu'elle est aujourd'hui. Il également rendu hommage à l'ancien Président de la Commission de l'Union Africaine, Mr. Alpha Oumar Konaré, ainsi qu'au président sortant, Mr. Jean Ping pour leur soutien et leur collaboration avec la CEA. Cette relation, a dit Mr. Janneh, est vitale pour le Continent car elle constitue l'avantage comparatif de la CEA. □

VI. NEWS AND EVENTS - INFORMATIONS ET ÉVÉNEMENTS

New Under Secretary-General and ECA Executive Secretary Mr. Carlos Lopes



Mr. Carlos Lopes resumes as Under Secretary-General and ECA Executive Secretary from Monday, 10 September 2012. A national of Guinea-Bissau, Mr. Lopes brings to the position more than 24 years of experience, including as UNDP Resident Coordinator and Resident Representative in Brazil and Zimbabwe.

A member of several African academic networks, as well as a strategist and socio-economist, Mr. Lopes has vast experience in capacity-building and technical cooperation on the continent, and intends to focus on building consensus among the various stakeholders to ensure that ECA is a key player in the economic and social development agenda for Africa.

Mr. Lopes was most recently the Executive Director of the United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR) and Director of the United Nations System Staff College.

The African statistical fraternity wishes to welcome Mr. Lopes and looks forward to working with him to propel the ongoing African statistical renaissance to new heights. □

VI. NEWS AND EVENTS - INFORMATIONS ET ÉVÉNEMENTS

Dr Nkosazana Dlamini Zuma elected Chairperson of the African Union Commission



Following the election on 15 July 2012 of candidates to the African Union (AU) Commission, the 19th Ordinary Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the AU has officially recognized the South African Minister of Home Affairs, Dr Nkosazana Dlamini Zuma, as the new Chairperson of the AU Commission.

The election of Minister Dlamini Zuma marks an important milestone in the history of the AU. Minister Dlamini Zuma, who becomes the first Southern African and the first woman to lead the Commission, takes over from Dr Jean Ping, who led the AU Commission since 2008. The election also signals the commitment of African leaders to concretising their resolutions, particularly the resolution to declare the decade between 2010 and 2020 as the Decade of Women. □

Source: <http://www.dfa.gov.za/docs/2012/au0717.html>

VI. NEWS AND EVENTS - INFORMATIONS ET ÉVÉNEMENTS

Journée Africaine de la Statistique 2012



Commission Économique pour l'Afrique
Centre Africain pour la Statistique

Journée Africaine de la Statistique 18 Novembre 2012

**S'assurer que Chaque Femme et Homme Soit Pris en Compte :
Produire des Statistiques Sensibles au Genre
Pour L'atteinte des Objectifs de Développement**



<http://www.uneca.org/statistics>

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VI. NEWS AND EVENTS - INFORMATIONS ET ÉVÉNEMENTS

African Statistics Day 2012



Economic Commission for Africa
African Centre for Statistics

AFRICAN STATISTICS DAY

18 November 2012

**Making Every Woman and Man Count:
Engendering Statistics for Better Development Outcomes**



<http://www.uneca.org/statistics>

AFRICAN STATISTICAL NEWSLETTER
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VI. NEWS AND EVENTS - INFORMATIONS ET ÉVÉNEMENTS

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

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



ACS appreciates being kept updated about changes in the leadership of NSOs / Le CAS apprécierait d'être tenu informé des changements parmi les directeurs d'INS

VI. NEWS AND EVENTS - INFORMATIONS ET ÉVÉNEMENTS

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

Country/Pays	Association	Contact person
Botswana	Botswana Statistical Association (BOSA)	Ms. Anna Majelantle
Burkina Faso	Association des Statisticiens et Démographes du Burkina Faso	M. Some Nibene Habib
Cameroun	Association des Statisticiens du Cameroun	Mr. Isaac NJIEMOUN
Congo	Association des Statisticiens	Mr. Bolide Ntumba
Democratic Republic of the Congo	Association des Statisticiens de la République Démocratique du Congo (ASTACO)	Prof. Alexis Lukaku Nzinga
Equatorial Guinea	Association des Statisticiens	Ms. Angeles Ngongolo
Ethiopia	Ethiopian Statistical Association (ESA)	Mr. Ayele Menbere Tekleab
Gabon	Association des Statisticiens du Gabon	Mr. Jean Nestor NGUEMA
Ghana	Ghana Statistical Association	Dr. Philomena Efua Nyarko
Kenya	Kenya Statistical Society	Dr. Leo Odongo
Madagascar	Association Malagasy des Ingenieur de la Statistique	Eric Jean Michel Rakotomanana
Malawi	Statistical Association	Dr. Tobias Chirwa
Mali	Association Malienne de Statistique (AMSTAT)	Aboumé Diane TOURE
Mauritania	Association Des Statisticiens de Mauritanie (ASM)	Monsieur Mamadou Cissoko
Morocco	Association Marocaine des Ingénieurs Statisticiens (A.M.I.S)	Abdelilah Zerrou
Niger	Association des Statisticiens et Démographes du Niger	Mr. Alichina Idrissa Kourguéni
Nigeria	Nigerian Statistical Association (NSA)	Mr. Boniface Oseloka Amobi
Senegal	Association Sénégalaise pour la Statistique (ASTAT)	Amamdon Talla Gueye
South Africa	South African Statistical Association (SASA)	Dr. P Debba (Pravesh)
Tanzania	Tanzania Statistical Association	Mr. Peter C.T. Mayeye
Togo	Association des Statisticien et Démographes	Mr. KPONTON Anani Théodore
Uganda	Uganda Statistical Society	Lubaale Yovani A Moses (PhD)
Tunisia	The Tunisian Association of Statistics and its Applications (TASA)	Professor Mohamed Limam
Zimbabwe	Zimbabwe Statistical Association (ZIMSA)	Dr. Gibson Mandishona

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

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

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

VI. NEWS AND EVENTS - INFORMATIONS ET ÉVÉNEMENTS

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

Office	Location	Contact person
Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA)	Lusaka, Zambia	Mr. Sindiso Ngwenya
Communauté Economique des Etats de l'Afrique Centrale (CEEAC)	Libreville, Gabon	M. Roger TCHOUNGUI
Communauté Economique et Monétaire de l'Afrique Centrale (CEMAC)	Bangui - République Centrafricaine	Mr. Hassan Bakhit Adoum
Communauté Economique et Monétaire de l'Afrique Centrale (CEMAC)	Bangui Central African Republic	M. Antoine NTSIMI
East African Community (EAC)	Arusha, Tanzania	Hon. Nuwe Amanyana-MUSHEGA
Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS)	Abuja, Nigeria	Mr. Mahamadou Yahaya
Southern African Development Community (SADC)	Lusaka, Zambia	Dr. Tomaz Augusto Salomao
Union du Maghreb Arabe (UMA)	Rabat, Morocco	H.E Mr Habib BEN YAHIA
Union économique et monétaire ouest africaine (UEMOA)	Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso	Mr. Soumaila Cisse
West African Monetary Institute	Accra, Ghana	Dr. M. O. Ojo


**Upcoming Events / Evénements à venir
(2012/2013)**

Date	Event / Evénement	Organisers / Organisateurs	Venue
2-4 Octobre 2012	Atelier producteurs-utilisateurs - Lancement du processus d'élaboration de la SNDS-II	ECA	Cotonou, Benin
9-11 Octobre 2012	Atelier producteurs-utilisateurs - Lancement du processus d'élaboration de la SNDS	ECA	Niamey, Niger
15-19 Octobre 2012	Séminaire de comptabilité nationale	AFRISTAT	Abidjan, Côte d'Ivoire
16 October 2012	4th OECD World Forum on "Statistics, Knowledge and Policies"	OECD	New Delhi, India
17-19 October 2012	Seminar on Developing a Programme for the Implementation of the 2008 SNA and Supporting Statistics in Southern Africa	ECA, UNSD, SADC	Pretoria, South Africa
5-9 Novembre 2012	Séminaire de conjoncture des Etats membres de l'UEMOA	AFRISTAT	Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso
18 November 2012	African Statistics Day / Journée Africaine de la Statistique	ECA/Countries	African countries
26-30 November 2012	Seminar on national satellite accounts on household production	ECA	Yaounde, Cameroon
27-29 November 2012	African Symposium on Statistical Development	Côte d'Ivoire	Côte d'Ivoire
26 February 2013	44th Session of the UN Statistical Commission	UN	New York, United States
25 August 2013	59th ISI World Statistics Congress	ISI	Hong Kong, Hong Kong, China

VI. NEWS AND EVENTS - INFORMATIONS ET ÉVÉNEMENTS

African Statistical Newsletter Editorial Policy

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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VI. NEWS AND EVENTS - INFORMATIONS ET ÉVÉNEMENTS

Bulletin d'information statistique Africain Politique éditoriale

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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