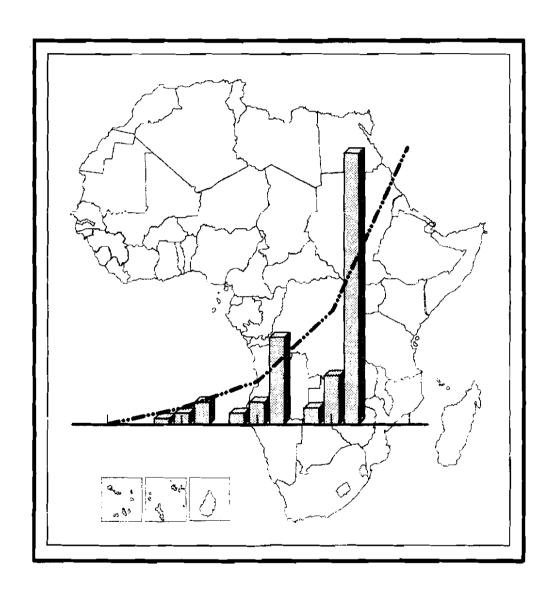# FRAMEWORK FOR MONITORING STATISTICAL DEVELOPMENT IN AFRICA

Addis Ababa
May 1995

FRAMEWORK FOR MONITORING STATISTICAL DEVELOPMENT
IN AFRICA

PART I
SUMMARY

I.   BACKGROUND

1.   Following the adoption of the Addis Ababa Plan of Action for Statistical Development in the 1990's and the Strategy for its implementation in 1992, a Coordinating Committee on African Statistical Development (CASD) was inaugurated. While monitoring the implementation of the Plan of Action is essentially the responsibility of the ECA, the important role of a concerted inter-agency effort was recognized. Consequently CASD was charged with the responsibility for:

   (a)   conducting regular review of the overall progress made by countries in the implementation of the Addis Ababa Plan of Action;

   (b)   setting up mechanisms for the continuous exchange of information among all bilateral and multilateral agencies;

   (c)   identifying specific themes on which particular technical assistance effort should be made by donors and consequently proposing lines of action to those donors;

   (d)   assisting ECA in reporting to the Joint Conference of African Planners Statisticians and Demographers (PSD) on the progress made on various aspects related to the Addis Ababa Plan of Action;

   (e)   conducting regular evaluation of its own activities.

2.   To facilitate the work of ECA and CASD, the consultant was engaged to:

   (a)   Prepare draft statistical capacity guidelines.

   (b)   Assist in the conduct of the second meeting of CASD in Nairobi, Kenya.

   (c)   Assist in the further mobilization of donor's support and discuss the operational modalities of the CASD subcommittees with the various conveners of the subcommittees.

II. CONSULTANT'S WORK PROGRAMME

3.   The Consultant participated fully in the meeting of CASD held in Nairobi, Kenya from 24 to 25 November 1992. On behalf of ECA, he presented draft outline discussion paper on Monitoring Statistical Development. He also assisted in the writing of the report. The report is available in ECA as document ECA/STAT/CASD.2/92/7.

4. In pursuance of the third term of reference of the Consultant, he visited a number of donor agencies in Europe and America to ensure continued involvement and support for the activities of CASD.

5. Consultations were also held within ECA.

6. Part II of this report forms a framework for monitoring Statistical Development.

III. CONSULTATIONS WITH AGENCIES

7. Summary of the issues and needed actions is contained in the full report. Some highlights are however here noted. These include:

    -   The high level of continued interest of the agencies/organization the CASD and the need to maintain the present momentum hence the importance of having the next meeting in June/July as planned.
    -   The need for adequate dissemination of news on the activities of CASD. The first such dissemination being possibly a brochure on CASD and its functions.
    -   The expressed interests of agencies in promoting the work of CASD in the African countries.
    -   The positive efforts being made by conveners of the subcommittees
    -   The all important catalytic role of ECA without which not much can be achieved.
    -   Cautious note on the need to make the impact of the activities of CASD felt at country level and to avoid turning it into just another talking shop particularly in the face of dwindling finances of most agencies.

8. It is clear from the report that much is expected of ECA. The ECA will therefore have to find means of bearing its responsibilities without too much dependence on uncertain projects.

IV. MONITORING STATISTICAL DEVELOPMENT

9. In order to be able to respond adequately to the call of the Conference of Ministers for a biennial report on the progress being made in the implementation of the Plan of Action and in order to relate statistical development to national development, a monitoring mechanism is being developed with the objectives of:

    -   Providing country by country data on a set of statistical development indicators relating to the

objectives of the Plan of Action.
- Providing records of actions taken at subregional, regional and global levels.
- Availing statistical producers and users, including statistical policy makers, information on the state of statistical development in Africa.

10. The developed framework in part II provides possible indicators for assessing progress being made in the achievement of the objectives,and possible information sources for the indicators.

11. The proposed indicators are of three types:

(i) those measured on nominal scale representing existence/nonexistence, change/no change etc. with score (0,1)

(ii) a modification of (i) that allows negative change/progress scored as (-1,0,1)

(iii) metric measures of the basic variable.

12. Without prejudice to other forms of sourcing information for the indicators, two types of questionnaires are proposed:

- a detailed modified version of the type used in previous surveys on statistical capacity, particularly the 1988 questionnaire to be administered infrequently, say once in 5 years;

- a very simple questionnaire to be administered annually or biennially supplying information on the implementation status of the Plan of Action

13. The simple questionnaire should be administered in 1993 to provide a basis for the first report to the PSD and Conference of Ministers in 1994. The detailed one should be administered in 1995 and should form a basis for a more comprehensive report on the State of African Statistics to be presented in 1996. A final report should be presented in the year 2000.

14. Coordination of the monitoring exercise should be undertaken at country and regional levels respectively by:

- The National Statistics Service (NSS) assisted by a National Council on Statistics or its equivalent depending on the country's statistical system.
- ECA assisted by CASD.

V. CONCLUSION.

15. Given
    - the many national and international initiatives aimed at restructuring and transforming the badly deteriorating African Economies.
    - the increasing reliance on statistics to formulate, monitor and evaluate these initiatives
    - the unsatisfactory state of available data
    - the fact that the various publication resulting from these efforts can only be as good as the underlying data, the need to monitor improvement in the state of statistical data become imperative.

16. In view of the mandate of ECA and its expected key role in promoting Statistical Development in Africa and particularly in monitoring the implementation of the Addis Ababa plan of action for statistical Development in Africa in the 1990's, the findings of this consultancy assignment strongly suggest that

    - whatever the odds, ECA should endeavor to play its role without which other actors may not be encouraged to play their own roles, especially as clearly indicated in the consultant mission report
    - ECA should take all follow up actions as indicated in the report of the last meeting of the CASD and the report of this assignment
    - without prejudice to the normal modus operandi of the Statistics Division, it should involve a number of other divisions in the exercise of monitoring statistical development; notable divisions being PADIS, SERP, the unit responsible for UN-NADAF, TACOO, etc.

PART II
A FRAMEWORK FOR MONITORING STATISTICAL DEVELOPMENT

INTRODUCTION

17.   Since 1965, the Statistics Division of ECA has been conducting regular surveys on the organization and staffing of national statistical services in the African region. The emerging picture, from such surveys, has been one of concern over:

-      poor management of statistical offices;
-      inadequate funding;
-      unsatisfactory quality of data produced; and
-      inability to respond quickly to new data needs.

18.   At the recommendation of the fifth session of the Joint Conference of African Planners, Statisticians and Demographers, more detailed assessments of statistical capacities of 32 African countries were undertaken by ECA.   The World Bank also sponsored case studies of three (3) National Statistical Systems at different stages of evolution. These assessments together with similar ones carried out by various organizations not only confirmed the prevailing situation but also indicated lack of progress in statistical development in most African countries.

19.   In an effort to provide an integrated framework for tackling the above-mentioned problems, the Addis Ababa Plan of Action for Statistical Development in Africa in the 1990s was formulated and a strategy for its implementation was later developed. Both the Plan of Action and the Strategy have been adopted by the Joint Conference of African Planners, Statisticians and Demographers (PSD) and the ECA   Conference of Ministers in 1990 and 1992 respectively. The overall objective of the Plan of Action is: the achievement of <u>self-sufficiency</u> in the production of <u>reliable,</u> <u>relevant, timely</u> and <u>fully utilized</u> data for decision-making for formulating, monitoring and evaluating programmes designed to restructure and transform African economies by the end of the century. Details of the objectives and recommendations are given in Annex II.2

20.   By placing the Plan of Action in the fuller context of past and current state of statistical development, the strategy addresses more specific recommendations to all actors at national, regional and global levels.   The key elements of the recommendations are given as supplementary recommendations in Annex II.3

21.   The 1988 assessments referred to above could serve useful, although not comprehensive, baseline data for monitoring statistical development.   It should be recalled that the assessments covered, among others, organization of the statistical systems, statistical production, resources used for statistical production, manpower development and training, external assistance in statistics, factors affecting performance of the national

statistical services. Such information could be updated either periodically through a detailed mail questionnaire, or annually through a short and simplified questionnaire.

THE NEED FOR A MONITORING DATABASE

22. While the periodic surveys have served a useful purpose by giving a general picture of the state of Statistical Development in Africa, the mechanism for continual assessment and monitoring of statistical development more precisely have not yet been put in place. The need to set up such a mechanism and to monitor the implementation of the Plan of Action calls for the establishment of an appropriate data base. The objectives of such a database will inter alia be:

-    to provide country by country data on a set of statistical development indicators relating to the objectives of the Plan of Action:

-    to provide records of actions taken at country, subregional, regional and global levels and
-    to avail statistical producers and users, including policy makers, information on the state of statistical development in Africa.

23. Efforts to monitor general development progress through such publications as the World Bank's World Development Report and UNDP's Human Development Report depend heavily on statistical indicators. Since these reports can only be as good as the underlying data, the need to monitor improvement in the used statistics becomes imperative particularly in the statistically less developed African continent.

24. To be able to adequately respond to the call of the Conference of Ministers for biennial report on the progress made in the implementation of the Plan of Action and in order to relate statistical development to national development, the monitoring mechanism can be seen in two phases:

-    Implementation of the plan

-    Statistical Development (Objectives of the Plan of Action).

III   ELEMENTS OF THE DATA BASE

25. In the presentation of the data base it is envisaged to examine various formats. Among the formats which will be

considered are those relating to the 1988 country assessments report (available at ECA headquarters. Addis Ababa, and the proposed needs assessment reports. It will also be useful to relate to other formats such as those issued by UNDP on Country Human Development including Socio-Economic Monetary and Resource Tables profiles. Others include the Africa Development Economic Indicators etc.

26. It is tentatively planned to group monitoring indicators into three broad categories namely:

- basic statistical facts of a country:

- those relating to the objectives of the Plan of Action: and

- indicators relating to the recommendations in implementation of the plan.

BASIC COUNTRY STATISTICAL PROFILE

27. The basic facts will give statistical profiles of the socio economic situation of African countries. From the various national and international publications on African data (socio-economic indicators) possible minimal (core) set of indicators needed for monitoring socio-economic development can be agreed upon. As a start, ECA's publication titled African Socio-Economic Indicators can serve as a useful guide. The latest edition has forty-one indicators (Annex II.4) as agreed by the PSD. The indicators cover the two traditional broad areas of:

- Demographic and social
  (population, health, education, labour)

- Economic
  (National accounts, prices, agriculture, energy, external trade, finance, transport/communication)

Exchange rates and banking which are not covered could be added. With due cognizance of the dynamic nature of such a list in the light of the changing data needs of various national reform programmes, the timely availability, reliability, relevance and use of these indicators (basic statistics in some cases) will to some extent be seen as a measure of statistical development. Countries or groups of countries will necessarily add to these indicators depending on the level of statistical development and priorities. The concept of System of Timely indicators (STI) being developed by the World Bank may also form a useful guide on minimal set. The Commonality approach whereby indicators (with the needed statistics) common to most if not all global/regional initiatives to which countries are committed could be taken as minimal set may also be worth examining.

OBJECTIVES OF THE PLAN OF ACTION

28.   Indicators pertaining to objectives of the Plan of Action will focus on statistical production. In this connection, the following aspects of the National Statistical Systems (with the corresponding objectives of the Plan of Action in parenthesis) are suggested for monitoring:

-   level of self-sufficiency in personnel, equipment resources etc;......(1)

-   responsiveness to programme monitoring and evaluation ....(3)

-   statistical data sources and methods of data collection .....(1,2,3,4)

-   data processing;.....(1,2,3,4)

-   aspects of co-ordination;.....(1,2,3,4)

-   organizational set up of the National Statistical system; .....(8)

-   manpower development and training;.....(6)

-   dissemination of statistical information;......(4)

-   statistical awareness and utilization;.....(5)

-   status of national data bases;.....(1,2,3,4,)

-   promotion of contact and dialogue among African statisticians;.....(1,7)

-   technical assistance.....(1,9)

29.   With regard to data base, it will be appropriate to monitor, among other aspects, comprehensiveness, accessibility, relevance and timeliness of statistical data. In the case of dissemination, there will be need to monitor modes of dissemination and periodicity.

30.   Annex II.1 gives some details on a possible approach for the indicators and or statistics to be used under each objective. For the most part and where relevant and appropriate, the indicators

are grouped as <u>output</u> and <u>input</u> indicators. Progress over time should be measurable in terms of these indicators. Such measures are of three types:

- nominal, of the existence/non existence type (0,1)

- ordinal, relating to ranking

- metric, natural measurement unit

A measure that allows for negative progress such as - <u>worse</u>, <u>no change</u>, <u>better</u> - can be represented as ...-1, 0, 1.... It is something between nominal and ordinal measures.

IMPLEMENTATION OF PLAN OF ACTION

31. Monitoring the implementation of the Plan of Action will inter alia, entail assessing whether countries have carried out needs assessment and the extent to which they have developed statistical plans.

32. Level of government commitments to statistical activities in many African countries has been recognized as a necessary and important factor in rehabilitating and revitalizing statistical development. In this connection there will be need to assess political and resource commitments by governments as measures of the level of priority accorded to statistical development.

33. The importance of the role of donor assistance in statistical activities cannot be overemphasized. Although the Plan of Action stresses the need for African countries to increase their budgetary allocation to statistics and play a leading role in statistical activities, increased assistance will be required from external sources. It is therefore felt necessary to monitor the flow and usage of such assistance.

34. Also to be assessed and monitored are actions taken at various levels (national, regional, and global) in the areas spelt out in the Plan of Action and the strategy. While the implementation of the recommendations does not guarantee the achievement of the objectives, there cannot be statistical development without these actions. The Table in Annex II.5 gives an objectives by recommendations matrix which shows that every action/recommendation addresses one or more objectives and vice versa. That is, the correspondence is many to many. Thus, ordinarily, an implemented action should lead to some progress towards the achievement of the corresponding objectives and hence the overall statistical development.

35. Quite naturally some overlap will necessarily exist in the two activities of monitoring implementation per se and monitoring the achievement of the Plan's objectives. The implementation of the

recommendation is only a means of achieving the objectives.

VII.   INFORMATION SOURCES AND REPORTING PROGRESS

36.   Possible sources of information for the indicators are:

-      periodic surveys

-      through agencies network

-      country reports by directors at such meetings as PSD.

Whatever reporting method is used there is still need for reporting format as guide which will necessarily (implicitly or explicitly) entail use of some form of questionnaire. Two types of questionnaires could be used:

(a)   a detailed one of the type already used in previous surveys particularly 1988 survey suitably modified to provide needed indicators and to align with needs assessment reports. This will be administered infrequently say once in five years and may well be part of periodic updating/review of needs assessment exercise.

(b)   a simpler short monitoring annual or biennial questionnaire. This could provide a basis for preliminary reporting to the biennial PSD in 1994, 1996, 1998.

The five-year questionnaire will be administered in 1994/95 and 1998/99. These could form the bases for two reports in 1996 and the year 2,000 on The State of African Statistics especially relating to the progress being made in the achievement of the objectives of the Plan of Action.

37. Appendices 1 and 2 are indicative of the two types of questionnaires. More detailed information on the various components can be obtained routinely from the specialized enquiries on such components. For example directory of training centres, directory of data processing, sectoral statistical enquiries etc. Ideally, the more detailed questionnaire should come first as it already subsumes the shorter one for which it can provide necessary information. Appropriate questionnaires in respect of regional level recommendations can be drawn up for use by relevant international organizations. In drawing such a questionnaire particular attention will need to be paid to the activities of the Coordinating Committee on African Statistical Development (CASD).

38. It is important that these questionnaires be not seen as just another of these endless streams of questionnaires. They need to be seen as a means to gauging progress being made. Any more viable alternative to them should be welcome.

39. Depending on the organizational set up of each country's statistical system, the NSS assisted by a National council on statistics or its equivalent, should play a key role in the monitoring exercise. At the regional level, ECA assisted by the CASD should monitor the overall progress for the continent.

Annex II.1

INDICATORS FOR MONITORING THE OBJECTIVES OF THE PLAN OF ACTION

OBJECTIVE 1:

| Self sufficiency in statistical production including creation of comprehensive national statistical database |

Interpretation - Sustainable capacity to collect, analyse and disseminate data.

Self Sufficiency or progress towards it is measured in terms of self sufficiency or capacity in required inputs (resources) to deliver required/expected outputs.

1.1 <u>Outputs</u> (Ultimate) (see also under objectives 2, 4)

- (i) National database for main statistical series by sector, theme e.g economic, demographic/social, others. (See profile).

- (ii) Publications

(a) as products of (i)

(b) from non-computerised data base

1.2 <u>Intermediate (related/supportive) outputs</u>

- (i) Data collection through (censuses,surveys, admin. records etc)

- (ii) Processing/analysis

- (iii) Dissemination

1.3 <u>Inputs</u> (Statistical Infrastructure)

These will be in three categories:

- Human resources

- Material (Especially equipment)

- Financial

- Other infrastructure

The first three categories will later be classified by sources

- _external_ (technical assistance) and _internal_.

Between inputs and outputs are such processes as:

- organization/management of statistical systems

- coordination and integration of programmes

- methodology etc.

Though these processes can be seen as transforming inputs into outputs, they can equally be seen as part of inputs. From the point of view of programming approach, they could also be outputs. For example, an improved management of NSS is an output with inputed training, equipment and funding resources. However construed, they will be dealt with separately under appropriate objectives.

In general, inputs as here used pertain to required inputs into the system. From the point of view of programming approach, some inputs could be outputs for the particular programme. For example, a required output of a technical assistance programme could be just the supply of equipment, or construction of master sample etc. The needed inputs would then be personnel, funds etc. Similarly, some inputs/outputs could be seen as activities and vice versa, depending on the project/programme situation.

Most indicators scored on the scale (0,1) can be scored on extended scale such as (0,1,2,3,4,5) to reflect the degree of adequacy, improvement etc where the score is other than zero. For example the extent of data use by policy makers can be scored as (0,1,2) i.e. (none, occasionally, frequently)

I.   Human Resources/Manpower/Personnel:

    1 (a)   Existence of National Manpower Development Programme (0,1)

      (b)   Existence of Statistics Manpower Development Programme (0,1)

    2 (a)   No of staff in post

      (b)   No of staff vacancies

      (c)   Ratio of professional/non-professional staff

      (d)   Turn over rate (professional and intermediate)

      (e)   Tech. assistance personnel (in mm)

(f)   (a) -(e) for NSS

(g)   (a) - (e) for entire system

II   Material

    (a)   Availability/adequacy of equipment/request (0,1)
        (Computer, printing, vehicles, others)

    (b)   Physical - office (-1,0,1)

III   Other Infrastructure (see also intermediate output)

    (a)   Existence/ use of population-based frame for sample
        surveys   (0,1)

    (b)   Existence/use of institutions/admin records by type
        e.g register of establishments, land records,
        institutions/delivering social services (schools,
        hospitals, motor vehicles, offices, law enforcement
        agencies etc.   (0,1)

    (c) Working conditions   (-1,0,1)

    (d) Existence/use of national standard classifications
        (0,1)

IV   Money (Finance/Budget)

    (a) Statistics budgetary allocation by all sectors(regular/
        development)

    (b) Statistics budget as percentage of government budget

    (c) Sources of funds other then government allocations.
        (G, NG)   (internally, externally)

V   Technical Assistance(T.A)

    1.   Level of T.A   for staff, fund, equipment etc
        (requests made/honoured)

    2.   Sustainability of T.A programmes

        (a) Technical complexity of programme (0,1)

        (b) Development/use of local counterpart manpower (0,1)

    (c) Turn over rate (Overall, among T.A)

    (d) Provision of counterpart funds (%) and satisfactory conditions of service by government.

3. Integration of some specific T.A. programme with national programme of work (0,1)

VI   Policy Indicators

    Level of government commitment

(a) statistics expenditure (budget) as percentage of GDP (total budget)

(b) policy action/statements in support of statistics e.g national/sectoral dev. plans, budget speeches etc.

(c) use by policy makers (none, occasionally, frequently)
                                                               (0,1,2)

OBJECTIVES 2, 4,

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Improved data quality in respect of

    - reliability
    - relevance
    - availability and timeliness in production and
      dissemination
    - cost effectiveness
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2.1 <u>Outputs</u> (Ultimate)

As for objective 1, VIZ National Database, Publications

    - Availability by series/sector in

      (a) computerized database

      (b) non-computerized

      (c) published   (0,1)

      comprehensiveness (measured by gaps and estimates)
          Timeliness (Timelag collection - release, backlog)
          Dissemination (mode, periodicity)
          Presentation format (user friendliness)

    - Reliability:

Overall precision (sampling)
Errors reduction (measurement non-response, sampling)
Coverage.

- Relevance
Degree of utilization (as measure of relevance)
Level of user involvement at design stage
Comparability (overtime, across sources,/duplication
    harmonization/standardization)
Population/ observation/measurement units
Variables and statistical measures
Reference period
Level of detail
Statistical model

2.2 Outputs (Intermediate)

Censuses
- Listing

- Periodicity/timeliness by types (agric,
        establishment etc)

- Status (progress indicators) re stages of planning/design,
    collection, processing, analysis, output/dissemination.

- Problems

Surveys

- Listing

- Periodicity/Timeliness by types
Design (type, size)
Frame
Coverage
Questionnaire

- Status re stages of
planning/design
collection
processing
 analysis
output/dissemination

- Problems

Administrative Records (AR)

- Periodicity/Timeliness re reporting/compilation by
types/uses

- Status re stages of:
     planning/design
     collection/compilation
     processing
     analysis
     output/dissemination

- Problems

Other sources/methods (not covered under AR)

2.3 Inputs

As for objective 1

OBJECTIVE 3

Improved responsiveness of data production to programme formulation monitoring and evaluation.

3.1 Outputs

Data for the various programmes
Programmes listing (external/internal)
Adequacy of existing data
Special data collection to support programme

OBJECTIVE 5

Increased statistical awareness (culture) among users and the general public; more data utilization.

5.1 Outputs

1. Publicity
     Publicising results, benefits etc of statistics
        periodically (0,1)
        ad hoc (0,1)
through (a) media features presentation

        (b) special popular summary version (leaflets) of
             outcomes of surveys etc

        (c) seminars/workshops/conferences etc

2. Awareness

Two categories - level
            - promotion (also publicity)

Level

- among policy makers
  inclusion of statistics in major policy papers e.g
  Development plans (0,1)

- Other users
  number/frequency of requests for data (by series) from
  NSS, and other official producers.

- General public
  references to statistics in media etc.

Promotion

- user - producer interaction

- user participation in formulation of statistical
  programmes

3. Utilization/application/analysis

- data backlog (extent of non-utilization

- number/ frequency of requests from NSS and other
  official producers (by series, and internal/external)

- Utilization (types) by source of collection (censuses,
  surveys, admin records, others) (0,1)

- Analysis

OBJECTIVE 6

> Strengthening and sustaining statistical training programmes
> (at various levels and institutions).

6.1 Outputs

Main
- Trained personnel by level, specialities where
  appropriate
  (transition rate through intake data)

Facilitating/Sub (possibly also inputs for main outputs)

- Training/manpower development programme(s) within NSS
  Junior/in service
  Middle level
  Professional

- Institutions offering training programmes (various
      levels/types)

    (a) Staffing - quality/quantity, categories (e.g.
          lecturers, professors etc.)

    (b) Programme (curriculum) orientation
         (in relation to guide syllabuses)
         (also input)

    (c) Publication - research, books

    (d) Regional nature

    (e) Inputs (into the institutions)

    material

    (a) equipment

    (b) physical

    (c) library (books)

    (d) Funding - regular, project (development)
        fellowships source

OBJECTIVE 7:

| Promotion of contact and dialogue among African Statisticians |

7.1 Outputs

- Existence of regular (ad hoc) forums for contact/dialogue
    e.g national professional associations (0,1)

    (a) Meetings (conferences, seminars, workshops)
         number/type

    (b) Publications (Journals, proceedings etc)

    (c) Participation level

7.2 Inputs

Support (personnel, equipment, fund) for the activities of

(a) organization (association)

(b) others

OBJECTIVES 8 and 9

Improvement of (a) organizational set up of NSS (autonomy) and the statistical system in general (b) coordination of statistical development programme.

These can be seen as

(a)   objectives per se with expected outputs and needed inputs

(b)   Intermediate objective whose outputs (e.g improved system) form inputs needed to achieve objective of producing ultimate output, data.

Seen as programme objective, the outputs and inputs could be measured in terms of changes and progress over time.

8.1 Outputs

Improved organizational set up and coordination

1.   National stat service

(a) Location/status (M P O) [1]

(b) Structure (organization chart) (0,1)

(c) coordination

(d) work programme

(e) management

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[1]   Ministry, Parastatal, Others.

2. Other producers

    (a) location/status within appropriate govt agency

    (b) subjects/functions

    (e) linkage with NSS (0,1)

3. Training/Research Institution

4. Institutional arrangement

    (a) Statistical legislation - existence (0,1)
                             - adequacy in terms of content, data collection by function/agencies (0,1)

    (b) Coordination/Monitoring

      (i) Existence of formal overall body(ies)
         - producer - producer and producer - user committees

      (ii) Effectiveness - duplication (0,1)

      (iii) Technical assistance

      (iv) Other (specify)

    (c) National statistics development plan (0,1)

8.2 Inputs

Personnel, equipment, fund for each category.

ANNEX II.2
   Addis Ababa Plan of Action
   for Statistical Development in Africa
   in the 1990s
   (Reproduced)

Preambule

The ECA Conference of Ministers,
Reviewing the development of statistics in Africa over the
   last thirty (30) years,

Reviewing the current statistical capacities in African
   countries,

Reviewing major factors determining success or failure of the
   performance of national statistical services,

Stressing the strategic role of quantitative analysis for
   improving decision-making for sustainable development,

Mindful that data demands to formulate, monitor and evaluate
   policy reforms and development plans are increasing

Noting with great concern the continuing low profile accorded
   to national statistical services and deteriorating
   conditions of service,

Concerned about a lack of consideration of national plans and
   priorities as well as some duplication in internationally
   sponsored statistical development programmes,

Recognizing the collective commitment of African planners,
   statisticians and demographers to accelerate self-
   reliant, social and economic development for the well-
   being of African peoples,

Adopts the following Plan of Action for Statistical
   Development in Africa in the 1990s.

Principles and objectives

Principles

1.   Statistics is a vital tool in national development
     planning.

2.   African statistical services need to become fully self-
     reliant.

3.   Statistical programmes should respond to African
     Governments' commitment to self-reliant development.

4. International cooperation and support in the field of statistics should respond to priorities and programmes of national statistical services (NSS).

5. Adequate and reliable statistics are a pre-requisite for designing, monitoring and evaluating projects.

6. Increased communication at all times between users and producers of statistics is an important resource in itself which, once started, would generate additional resources through the attractiveness of its product.

7. Any improvement of the statistical system constitutes an integral part of economic and social development.

8. ECA should be recognized as the regional institution responsible for the development and promotion of statistics in Africa.

Objectives

1. To achieve national self-sufficiency in statistical production, including the creation of a comprehensive national statistical database by the end of the century.

2. To improve the reliability and relevance of data produced in African countries.

3. To undertake production of data required for formulating, monitoring and evaluating programmes designed to restructure and transform African economies.

4. To improve the timeliness in the production and distribution of statistical information.

5. To increase awareness of the importance of statistical information among users.

6. To strengthen and sustain statistical training programmes at various levels and institutions.

7. To promote contact and dialogue amongst African statisticians.

8. To encourage improvement in the organizational set-up of the national statistical services and assure their autonomy.

9. To improve coordination of all statistical development programmes at both national and international levels.

Recommendations

A.   To Governments-States members of ECA

Statistical development

1.   A higher priority should be accorded to statistical activities and statistics should be seen as central to the formulation of plans and strategies.

2.   Adequate funding should be provided for statistical activities.

3.   Assistance should be provided in the establishment of a Statistical Development Fund with contributions from the public as well as the private sector.

4.   Government should ensure that the legislation governing the statistical services in their countries assures their utmost effectiveness.

5.   ECOWAS's 18th of November should be adopted as African Statistics Day in order to increase public awareness for the important role which statistics play in all aspects of social and economic life.

6.   African governments are urged to continue to give support to the African Statistical Association (AFSA).

Organization of statistical services

7.   The organizational structure of the national statistical services should be examined carefully and, where necessary, restructured in order to meet the various data needs.

8.   In order to attract and retain suitable manpower Governments are urged to develop attractive schemes of service for statisticians.

Work Programme

9.   The national statistical services should prepare longer term statistical development programmes (e.g. 5 or 10 years) in the context of national development plans. Such programmes should serve as a guide and framework for annual or biennial national statistical work programmes.

10.   A budget document showing details of inputs and final outputs to be delivered by the NSS should be prepared for each financial year.

Statistical committees

11. Countries are requested to set up National Statistical
    Councils composed of senior civil servants,
    representatives of universities, NGOs and the private
    sector. Such a Council should act as an advisory board
    on policy matters relating to statistical matters.

12. User/producer and producer/producer committees should be
    reactivated in countries where they exist or should be
    initiated in countries where they do not exist. These
    committees enable exchange of views regarding development
    of statistics, uses of available statistics and the
    setting up of priorities for the country's statistical
    activities.

Establishment of statistical priorities

13. In accordance with the Lagos Plan of Action and the Final
    Act of Lagos, national statistical services should
    consider the following as priority areas in future
    statistical programmes: food and agriculture, industry,
    human resources, transport and communications, trade and
    finance, environment, energy, women and development,
    population and development and the informal sector.

Statistical training

14. National statistical services and statistical training
    institutions at the national level should organize
    specialized short-term training courses in statistics.

15. National statistical services are urged to prepare and
    implement staff development programmes which would help
    them to fully utilize available training facilities.

16. The linkage of national statistical services with
    statistical and other training institutions should be
    encouraged, where absent, and strenghtened, where it
    exists.

17. All governments should give support to centres
    participating in the Statistical Training Programme for
    Africa (STPA).

Seminar

18. National seminars covering specific or broad areas with
    participation of civil service as well as research and
    training institutions should be organized on a regular
    basis and should be included in the programme of work.

Data quality and dissemination

19. In order to improve the quality of information collected, national statistical services are requested to consider setting up in their offices an organizational unit on methods and standards.

20. National statistical services are urged to ensure that data are published with minimum delay.

21. As research is a vital element in statistical development, National statistical services are encouraged to include research as an integral part of their statistical activities.

B. To international organizations

22. UNDP and other multilateral and bilateral agencies are urged to enhance the scope and implementation of the ongoing Statistical Development Programme for Africa (SDPA) and other programmes.

23. More effective use should be made of the ECA Joint Conference of African Planners, Statisticians and Demographers, the ACC Subcommittee on Statistical Activities and the Statistical Commission as institutional arrangements to improve coordinating among international agencies.

24. ECA should take the initiative to convene a working group meeting to further review and elaborate on the principles, objectives and recommendations of the Plan of Action and formulate detailed strategies for its implementation.

Annex II.3
(Reproduced)
African Socio-Economic Indicators 1990/91

DEMOGRAPHERS AND SOCIAL INDICATORS

1.   Estimates of total mid-year population and percentage of female population

Graph 1. Total mid-year population

2.   Age structure of the population

3.   Average annual growth rates of total and urban population and percentage of population urban areas

4.   Age and economic dependency ratios

Graph 2. Economic dependency ratio by sub-region

5.   Total fertility and gross reproduction rates

Graph 3. Total fertility rate by sub-region

6.   Crude birth and death rates

Graph 4. Infant mortality rate by sub-region

7.   Percentage distribution of economically active population by sector and by sex

8.   Estimates of activity areas

9.   Health care indicators

10. Survival indicators

11. Access to social and health facilities

12. Literate population 15 years of age and over by sex

13. Gross enrollments ratios for primary schools by sex

14. Gross enrolment ratio for secondary schools and higher education

ECONOMIC INDICATORS

Annex II.4 SOME SUPPLEMENTARY RECOMMENDATIONS.

A. TO NATIONAL GOVERNMENTS

R1a Undertake needs assessment/programme review and strategy development (NA/PRSD) exercise

R2a Undertake fund mobilization

5a Publicise results/benefits of statistical work

5b Encourage more effective data utilization

12a Coordinate effectively technical corporation programmes

14a Evolve national training strategy

B. TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS.

25   Training: Establish/Strengthen a network of regional training institutions

26   Research/methods/standards :
- Develop/adopt/harmonize concepts, definitions, classification

- Prepare/adopt handbooks/manuals

27   Guidelines :
- Develop/Promote use of guidelines (manuals)
for inter alia.

- Carrying and needs assessment/programme and strategy review

- Monitoring statistical development

28   Technical Assistance/Funding

(i) Orientate technical assistance programme

- to be sustainable

- not to disrupt country work programme

- to be in line with country priorities

- to ensure balance between data collection and institution building

(ii) Assist with mobilization of fund possibly through

establishment of Statistics Trust Fund

29 Coordination/Monitoring : - Establish Interagency
                                        Committee
   30 Advisory services : - provide advisory services to
                              countries.

   R31   Regional database: Improve/maintain existing ECA'a
socio-   economic database

Annex II.5   RECOMMENDATION/OBJECTIVES TABLE

Recommendation	Objectives Addressed
A. NATIONAL GOVERNMENTS	
Statistical Development	
1a Needs Assessment/PRSD	All
1 General Policy	All
2, 2a, 3 Funding	All
4 Legislation	All but 7
5, 5a, 5b, 5c Public Awareness/Utilitization	5
6, African Statistical Association	7
Organization of Statistical Offices	
7. Structure	8,9
8. Manpower/Schemes of service	1
Work Programme/Statistical Dev. Plan	
9. Statistical Development Plan	All
10. Annual Budget (inputs/outputs)	4
Statistical Committees/Coordination	
11. Statistical Council	9
12. Committees (Users/Producers etc)	2,3,4,5
12a Technical Assistance	9
Establishment of Statistical Priorities	
13. Priority areas (Lagos Plan of Action)	3
Statistical Training/Manpower Development	
14. Specialized short-term training	6
14a National Training Strategy	6
15. Staff Development Programme	1,6
16. NSS - Training Institution Linkage	6
17. STPA Centres	6
Seminars	

18. Awareness   5,7

Data Quality and Dissemination

19. Methods and Standards Unit   2,4

20. Timely Publications   4

21. Research   2,4

B. INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION

22. Scope/implementation of SDPA and other
    programmes   All

23. Coordination (ACC, ASD, Stat Commission)   9

24. Working Group   All

25. Training (National/Regional Institution)   9

26. Research/Methods/Standards   2,3,4

27. Guidelines/Manuals   2,3,4,6,8

28. Technical Assistance/Funding   All

29. Coordination/Monitoring   9

30. Advisory Services   All

31. Regional Database   All

APPENDIX 1

UNITED NATIONS ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR AFRICA

STATISTICS DIVISION

P.O. BOX 3001, ADDIS ABABA, ETHIOPIA

SURVEY ON THE STATISTICAL DEVELOPMENT

OF AFRICAN COUNTRIES

QUESTIONNAIRE FOR NATIONAL STATISTICAL SERVICES

COUNTRY: _____

Name and position of person filling in questionnaire.

I ORGANIZATION OF NATIONAL STATISTICAL SYSTEMS

A. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

1. Do you have an Administrative Act relating to the organization of the statistical system in your country or/and of the National Statistical Service (NSS)
      Yes   No

- If yes, please attach a copy ---

2. Do you have an Administrative Act relating to a programming and coordinating body for all statistical activities in your country?

              Yes   No

- If yes, give name, membership, functions and periodicity of meetings of such a body:

Name: ....

Membership: ....
             ....
             ....
             ....

Functions: ....
            ....
            ....
            ....

Periodicity of meetings: ....

4. Is there an Administrative Act relating to data collection?

              Yes   No

(a) If yes, please attach a copy

(b) If no, please explain:

(i) the ways and means to obtain statistical information
     from inquired:

          ....
          ....
          ....
          ....

(ii)   the safeguards for confidentiality of information:

....

....

....

....

B.   NATIONAL STATISTICAL SERVICE (NSS)

1.   Structure of National Statistical Service
     (Please attach the organizational chart)

Division, Section, Unit etc.	Objects or Functions [1]

(a) Substantive, Divisions/Sections

....

....

(b) Division/Sections/Providing
        common Services [2]

....

....

(c) Regional/District Offices [3]
        (Location)

....

....

2. Location/Status of NSS

1/   Answers provided are expected to give an indication of operational activities of the Divisions/Sections and also the work programme.

2/   Illustration examples: personnel, finance, documentation, etc...

3/   Where these are part of NSS and not otherwise listed under (a) or (b)

---

[1] Answers provided are expected to give an indication of operational activities of the Divisions/Sections and also the work programme.

[2] Illustrative examples, personnel, finance, documentation, etc...

[3] Where these are part of NSS and not otherwise listed under (a) or (b).

3.   Research/Standards/Methods

State whether

(a)   Research is being carried out

(b)   an   organizational   unit   exists   for
Research/Standards/Methods

C.   OTHER PRODUCERS

1.   Other statistical agencies/units [1] (not part of the National
Statistical Service)

Unit	Ministry or Agency	Status	Subjects or Functions
....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....

....

2.   State the nature of link between the unit listed above and the
national statistical services

....

Agency/Unit   Nature of Links [2]

....

....
....

3.   Are there specific committees to promote linkage/interaction
dialogue among producers, between producers and users etc.

[ ] Y   [ ] N.

If yes give names, membership and periodicity of meetings of such
committees.

_____

[1]   Including   regional   (state/district   offices   and   other
Ministries.

[2] Administrative, technical etc..

II   RESOURCES (INPUTS)

A.   HUMAN RESOURCES/MANPOWER

1.   Is there a national manpower development plan?

    Yes   No

2.   Is there a statistics manpower development plan?

    Yes   No

Appendix 1

3.   Summary of staff position in National Statistical Service
     as at ....[1]

....
                  Recurrent Budget   Development Budget
....
                  Staff in post

Level of Staff	Nationals	Technical Assistance	Vacancies	Total

HEAD OFFICE

(a) Statistical Personnel

    - Professionals

    - Middle level

    - Clerks/enumerators

(b)   Electronic Data Processing Personnel

    - Professionals

    - Others

---

[1] Excluding staff seconded to other Government agencies.

(c) Supporting Staff

    - Administrative

    - General service

REGIONAL/DISTRICT OFFICES

(a) Statistical Personnel

    - Professionals

    - Middle level

    - Clerks/Enumerators

(b) Electronic Data Processing Personnel

    - Professionals

    - Others

(c) Supporting Staff

    - Administrative

    - General Service

....

T O T A L

....

B. MATERIAL/EQUIPMENT

1 Physical

  Office accommodation

  (a) currently

       Unsatisfactory   Satisfactory

  (b) Compared with previous year

       worse   same   better

2 Equipment (by types). For each type, state if :

       adequate   inadequate

C FINANCIAL

Statistics budget

1. Personnel (i)Govt(a) absolute (b) % total budget	Previous year	current year
(ii)other sources (a) (b) (c) 2.Other Current Cash (i) Govt. (ii) Other Sources 3.Capital and Other Special expenditure (i) Govt. (ii) Other Sources		

D. EXTERNAL (TECHNICAL) ASSISTANCE (INPUT)

1. Technical Assistance Costs

Personnel		Training		Equipment		Operating Costs		Others	
Total	Current year								

2. Government Counterpart inputs

National Personnel		Equipment and Operating Cost		Contribution of Expatriate Salaries		Housing Expatriates	
Total	Current Year						

3. Sustainability of T.A

For each specific T.A programme

(a) Technical Complexity

      Yes   No

(b) Integration with national programme

     Satisfactory   Not satisfactory

(c) Training/use of national counterpart

     satisfactory   Not satisfactory

4. Growth in the number of posts over the last 5 years i.e from 1988.

Either submit staffing position for each year as for the current year or indicate growth between 1988 and current year.

III. DATA PRODUCTION

A. COLLECTION

(1) Censuses/Surveys/Administrative Records

Types 1/	Periodic-ity	Timeli-ness	Furnishi-ng source	Present status	Problems

2. Surveys

Type[1]	Perio-dicity	Time-liness	Avera-ge	Design	Finan-cing Source	Station	Prob-lem

3. Administrative Records

Type	Periodicity	Timeliness Reporting/ Compilation	Financing	Status	Problems

4. Other sources

B. DATA PROCESSING/ANALYSIS

B1: PROCESSING

1. Has the NSS its own data processing centre?

        Yes   No

2. Is the capacity of the data processing equipment of the centre utilised in full?

        Yes   No

(a) if yes, tick one of the following

- Only for NSS statistical work

- NSS statistical work - Government work

- NSS statistical work - Government work + other work

---

[1] e.g. Population censuses, agricultural censuses, Labour force surveys, demographic surveys, etc.

(b) If no, how do you expect to utilize in full the data processing equipment?

....

....

3. Is there a data processing centre used by the NSS for processing its data?

....

....

4. does the USS utilize micro-computer for its current statistics works?

            Yes   No

(a) If yes: Number of available micro-computers:
    Nature of works undertakes; give details

    ....

    ....

(b) If no, do you expect to do so in the near future?
    Give details:

    ....

    ....

5. Questions 1-4 to be applied to other producers e.g line ministries etc.

B2: ANALYSIS

State nature and type of analysis undertaken by

    (a)   NSS

    (b)   Other producers modules

    (c)   Users

B3: UTILIZATION

For each type of census/survey, list the uses to which the data has been put.

C: DATA DISSEMINATION

1. Does the NSS have the equipment and the supplies to produce its publications in time?

Yes   No

If no, indicate the ways and the means for the data dissemination:

....
....

2. Statistical Publications

....

Title of Publication	Frequency	Dates of last two issues and period covered by the statistics

(a) Popular

....
....

(b) Others

....
....

3. Other modes of dissemination

Indicate other means of disseminating statistical information to policy making organs and other users (e.g magnetic tapes, microfilms, print outs, typed tables etc.

....
....
....

4. Do your products concern only the statistical outputs of the NSS? Give details?

....
....
....

5. To what extent are your products duplicated by other producers? (e.g line ministries)D.

QUALITY OF DATA

1. Availability

(i) for each data series and or sector, indicate availability in (a) computerized database
(b) non computerized form
(c) publication

(ii) for each form of availability indicate

(a) level of comprehensiveness
(b) timeliness
(c) accessibility as appropriate
(d) user friendliness of presentation format

2. Reliability

(a) level of overall precision (sampling)

(b) level of error reduction
(measurement, non response, sampling)

(c) coverage level

3. Relevance

(i) frequency of request for data

high   low   zero

(ii) level of user involvement

yes   none

(iii) comparability

(a) overtime

yes   no

(b) over sources

yes   no

(iv) (a) Population unit

(b) Observation unit

(c) measurement unit for each of the unit indicate if:

        appropriate   not appropriate

(v) Reference period

IV   OTHER STATISTICAL OUTPUTS

1.   Have you carried out a needs assessment/programme review and strategy development exercise?

        Yes   No

(a) if yes, is the report available?

(b) if no, is there any plan to conduct one

2.   Do you have a

  (a) National Statistical Development Plan?

        Yes   No

  (b) Medium term Work Plan?

        Yes   No

  (c) Annual or Biennial Work Plan?

        Yes   No

3.   Do any of the outputs in 2 arise from needs assessment exercise?

        Yes   No

if no, state how these are developed.

4.   List other outputs not otherwise covered.

APPENDIX 2   IMP (Cover)

Survey on

The Implementation of Addis Ababa Plan of Action for Statistical

Development in Africa in the 1990s.

A. GENERAL

1. Since the adoption of the plan of Action in 1990, has the plan of action been formally brought to the notice of government?

                Yes   No

If yes, state (a) how and to what arms of government.

(b) government general reaction.

If no, give reason.

2. Do the objectives adequately reflect the country's state of

(a) statistical development

        Yes   No

If no state additional objectives of particular relevance to the country.

(b) National Development (Plan/Programme)

If yes, state the basis

If no, mention how the objectives can be made to relate to National Development.

B. SPECIFIC RECOMMENDATIONS

For each of the recommendations R1 to R21 indicate by yes or no whether the recommendation is being implemented or not. A yes answer and improvement level could depend on partial or full implementation and be the result of a number of actions. Indicators for measuring such action are given in (Annex IV).

For example, under.

R1: Higher Priority

inputs indicators under the various objectives represent a measure of priority being accorded by government. Those can be related to two key policy indicators viz

> (i) statistics expenditure (budget) as % of GDP (or total budget)
>
> (ii) number/frequency of policy actions/statements in support of statistics.

Format for completion is as given below:

Recommendation	Action	Improvement level (-1,0,1)	Comments
R1	Y/N		
R21	Y/N		

Notes to Appendix 2

A. General

1(B): (i) government general reaction could include interpretation of the plan as pertaining to only the National Statistical service (the central data production agency) or to the entire national statistical system.

(ii) existence of similar national statistical plan should be mentioned if this is a reason for a No answer.

B. Recommendation

1. The recommendation refer to those in the plan of Action and the additionalities arising from a strategy for the implementation of the Addis Ababa plan of action for statistical development in the 1990s.

2. Improvement level refers to previous year; worse, no change, better (-1.0,1).