



SPECIAL FOCUS/ATTENTION PARTICULIÈRE:

- 2<sup>nd</sup> Ministerial Conference on Civil Registration - 2<sup>ème</sup> Conférence Ministérielle sur l'enregistrement des faits d'état civil p.4
- Featured NSO: South Sudan, Benin / Profil de l'INS: Soudan du Sud, Bénin p.54



The International Convention Centre - Venue of the 2<sup>nd</sup> Ministerial Conference on Civil Registration and Vital Statistics  
Le Centre international des congrès - Lieu de tenue de la 2<sup>ème</sup> Conférence Ministérielle sur l'enregistrement des faits d'état civil

# African Statistical Newsletter

## Bulletin d'Information Statistique

Volume 6 Issue  
Numéro 2

June  
Juin

**2012**

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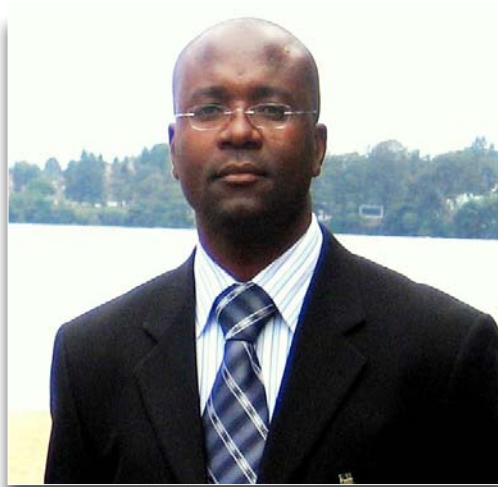
«In today's rapidly changing, increasingly interdependent world, productive debate and policy decisions require trustworthy, comparable, and understandable statistical information. As data sources increase dramatically, there is need for coordination of reliable and high quality information from the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

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

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

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

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



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

Dear readers,

While the world is still struggling to recover from the financial and economic crisis and most of euro zone countries trying to tackle the escalation of the recent sovereign debt crisis, some African countries are enjoying commendable growth rates.

This is an opportunity that African ministers seized to discuss ways of turning the region into a pole for global growth through home-grown solutions during the Fifth Joint Annual Meetings of the African Union Conference of Ministers of Economy and Finance and United Nations Economic Commission for Africa Conference of African Ministers of Finance, Planning and Economic Development that took place from 22 to 27 March 2012 in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, under the theme "Unleashing Africa's Potential as a Pole of Global Growth." During this meeting, ministers took note of the on-going regional integration programmes across Africa and urged the promotion of mutually beneficial intra-African and South-South cooperation, including facilitating efforts towards mainstreaming the Action Plan for Boosting Intra-African Trade. Moreover, they agreed to support measures to strengthen participation by young people and women in wage employment and widening their access and opportunities in the labor market; and accelerating measures designed to radically curb child and maternal mortality in Africa.

While participants and experts agreed that there is a potential for Africa to be a pole of growth, especially if current growth rates are sustained for another decade or two, they nevertheless recognized that there still a number of issues hampering the realization of this potential. Among these challenges is the whole

Chers lecteurs,

Alors que le monde a encore du mal à se remettre de la crise économique et financière et que la plupart des pays de la zone Euro tente de s'attaquer à l'escalade de la crise de la dette souveraine,

certains pays africains connaissent des taux de croissance remarquable. C'est une occasion que les ministres africains ont saisie pour discuter des moyens de transformer la région en un pôle de croissance mondiale grâce à des solutions de terroir au cours de la cinquième réunion conjointe de la Conférence des ministres de l'économie et de finances de l'Union Africaine et de la Conférence des ministres africains des finances, de planification et du développement économique de la Commission Économique des Nations Unies pour l'Afrique qui s'est déroulée du 22 au 27 mars 2012 à Addis-Abeba, en Éthiopie, sous le thème «Libérer le potentiel de l'Afrique en tant que pôle de croissance mondiale». Au cours de cette réunion, les ministres ont pris note des progrès réalisés dans le cadre du programme d'intégration régionale en cours de réalisation à travers l'Afrique et ont recommandé avec insistance la promotion de la coopération mutuellement bénéfique intra-africaine et Sud-Sud, y compris la facilitation des efforts en vue de l'intégration du Plan d'Action pour la stimulation des échanges intra-africains. En outre, ils ont convenu d'appuyer les mesures visant à renforcer la participation des jeunes et des femmes dans l'emploi salarié et à l'élargissement de leurs accès et possibilités dans le marché du travail ; et l'accélération des mesures destinées à réduire radicalement la mortalité infantile et maternelle en Afrique.

Alors que les experts et les participants ont convenu qu'il existe un potentiel pour l'Afrique d'être un



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

issue of sound statistical information in support of the initiatives aimed at propelling Africa's development to new heights. As could be observed through the discussions, sound statistical information matters at different stages of these efforts namely on issues recognition and definition, design and choice of policies, forecasting the future based on current information, and the widely known role of monitoring and evaluation. Besides measurement issues related to most of the items on the agenda, there was a specific agenda item on issues pertaining to the progress made in the implementation of the African Charter for Statistics and the Strategy for the Harmonization of Statistics in Africa. This edition of the Newsletter covers the statistical component of the above-mentioned ministerial conference.

During this quarter, pan African institutions and other regional and international organizations were busy implementing one or another of the components of the Strategy for the Harmonization of Statistics in Africa and the outcomes of the third meeting of the Statistical Commission for Africa. This was done through a number of statistical capacity building activities.

Under news and events, we announce the Second Meeting of African Ministers in charge of Civil Registration and Vital Statistics to be held from 3 to 7 September 2012 in Durban, South Africa. This edition of the Newsletter also announces the newly appointed Heads of the National Bureau of Statistics of the Republic of South Sudan and the Newly appointed Manager of the PARIS21 Secretariat.

The featured National Statistical Offices (NSOs) in this edition are the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) of the Republic of South Sudan and the National Institute of Statistics and Economic Analysis of Benin (INSAE). You will find a profile containing useful information on these countries in this edition.

pôle de croissance, surtout si le taux de croissance actuels sont maintenues pour une autre décennie ou deux, ils ont néanmoins reconnu qu'il y a encore un certain nombre de problèmes qui entravent la réalisation de ce potentiel. Parmi ces défis, il y a la question des statistiques de qualité en appui aux initiatives visant à propulser le développement de l'Afrique vers de nouveaux sommets. Comme il a pu être observé lors des discussions, des données statistiques fiables sont indispensables à différents stades de ces efforts, notamment sur des questions de reconnaissance et de définition, de conception et de choix de politiques, de prévision de l'avenir basée sur l'information actuelle et du rôle très connu de suivi et d'évaluation. En plus des questions de mesure liées à la plupart des points à l'ordre du jour, il y avait un point spécifique sur les questions relatives aux progrès réalisés dans la mise en œuvre de la Charte africaine de la statistique et de la stratégie pour l'harmonisation des statistiques en Afrique. Cette édition du bulletin d'information couvre l'élément statistique de la Conférence ministérielle susmentionnée.

Au cours de ce trimestre, les institutions panafricaines et autres organisations régionales et internationales étaient occupées à la mise en œuvre d'une ou l'autre des composantes de la stratégie pour l'harmonisation des statistiques en Afrique et des résultats de la troisième réunion de la Commission Statistique pour l'Afrique. Cela a été fait par un certain nombre d'activités de renforcement des capacités statistiques.

Dans le cadre des nouvelles et des événements, nous annonçons la deuxième réunion des ministres africains en charge des faits d'état civil qui se tiendra du 3 au 7 septembre 2012 à Durban, en Afrique du Sud. Cette édition du bulletin d'information annonce également les récentes nominations des directeurs des Instituts Nationaux de Statistique du (compléter avec nouvelles personnes nommées)

L'Institut National de la Statistique vedette pour cette édition est l'Institut National de la Statistique du (complète avec le INS pertinent). Vous trouverez un profil contenant des informations utiles sur celui-ci sous la rubrique appropriée.

Nous continuons d'encourager la communauté statistique en Afrique et à l'extérieur du continent à nous envoyer des articles et toutes les informations d'in-

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

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.



térêt 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. 2<sup>ND</sup> MINISTERIAL CONFERENCE ON CIVIL REGISTRATION - 2<sup>ÈME</sup> CONFERENCE MINISTÉRIELLE SUR L'ENREGISTREMENT DES FAITS D'ÉTAT-CIVIL

### Second Conference Of African Ministers Responsible for Civil Registration

The past 4 years mark a historic time in Africa, a period in which African countries, supported by regional and international organizations, resolved to focus all efforts and attention towards the achievement of complete Civil registration and vital statistics (CRVS) systems. The CRVS system has been recognized as the most reliable information sources for vital statistics that allow measurement and monitoring of progress on development indicators and as sources of identity records for the population, useful for governance and in the protection of the human rights particularly of those most vulnerable in society.

The seeds towards these regional efforts were sown at a regional workshop on CRVS that was convened in Dar-es-salaam, Tanzania in June 2009. The recommendations from this meeting addressed fundamental bottlenecks for improvement of the systems in the region the most fundamental being the lack of political commitment and support towards improvement of the systems. The three lead regional organizations; the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA), the African Development Bank (AfDB) and the African Union Commission (AUC) were commissioned to initiate necessary preparatory arrangements towards a regional programme on the improvement of CRVS. Accordingly, a 5 year Medium Term Plan (MTP) and other relevant documentation were prepared by the CRVS secretariat, established at the ACS with guidance from development partners and country experts from the region.

The first Conference of African Ministers responsible for Civil registration was convened in August 2010.

The meeting was a great success that harnessed political commitment towards the regional initiative from over forty ministers in the continent, reflected in endorsement of the proposed regional CRVS MTP, now being implemented under the Africa Programme on the Accelerated Improvement of Civil Registration and vital statistics (APAI-CRVS). The conference was concluded with a ministerial declaration on various aspects of the regional CRVS agenda.

Though a lot is yet to be achieved, significant milestones have been realized on this agenda. The regional assessment on the state of CRVS systems in member states has been successfully completed with a remarkable over 83% response rate from countries. CRVS has been mainstreamed into several statistics fora including the African Symposium on Statistical Development (ASSD), an annual meeting that convenes heads of statistics offices. The meeting has adopted CRVS as the theme for the symposia to be held in the next five years, beginning with the 7th Symposium that was held in Cape Town South Africa in January this year. Other achievements include the coordinated support from donors as well as regional and international organizations, the existent political support and the technical guidance being offered to countries at the regional level.

The continent is set to host the second Conference of African Ministers responsible for Civil registration, a meeting that will take stock of the progress made on the regional CRVS initiative over the past two years and provide policy guidance towards the APAI-CRVS. The ministerial conference will be held under the theme 'Improving Civil registration and Vital statistics institutional and Human infrastructure'. The conference will be convened at the International Conference Center in Durban, South Africa from the 6 to 7 September 2012 and will be preceded by a meeting of experts that will be convened in the same venue from 3 to 5 September 2012.

The Conference will convene African Ministers



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responsible for Civil Registration, few Ministers of Health, Heads/Directors of National Statistics Offices (NSOs) and Registrars of Civil Registration Authorities (CRAs). Representatives of regional and international organizations, representatives of UN agencies, UN Country offices residing in South Africa, and representatives of Non-Governmental Organizations will also attend the Conference.



“Second Conference Of African Ministers Responsible for Civil Registration

### **Summary Of Concept Note**

Civil Registration and Vital Statistics (CRVS) systems are central to any country's development process. The systems provide the fundamental components in building modern and accountable public administration in a country and are thus the basis for good governance. Systems that are complete and covering every segment of the population provide legal and administrative individual evidentiary documents and information about each and every subject of a country on a continuous and permanent basis and secondly provide the most reliable sources for population dynamics, and basic demographic and social indicators, including the production of many of the MDG indicators.

CRVS systems in most of the African countries are characterized by incompleteness, under coverage and are even nonexistent in some countries. The need for improvement of the systems is now a priority development agenda in the region which has brought together a series of meetings beginning with the Tanzania regional workshop held in Dar-es-salaam in 2009, the first ministerial conference on civil registration held in Addis Ababa in August 2010 and the meetings of experts on civil registration that pro-

ceeded and followed the Ministerial conference in August 2010 and January 2011 respectively.

The first conference of African Ministers responsible for civil registration endorsed a resolution addressing strategic and policy issues on reforming and improving CRVS systems on the continent. The meeting also endorsed a medium term regional plan to be implemented from 2010 to 2015 with interventions and activities gearing towards accelerated improvement of CRVS Systems on the continent. The African Programme for the accelerated improvement of civil registration and vital statistics (APAI-CRVS) is the regional programme through which the regional plan is implemented. The programme provides management and programmatic guidance to the regional agenda of reforming and improving CRVS systems by bringing together initiatives in the continent into a common and consolidated policy and advocacy framework. The programme adopts a phase based implementation approach at both regional and country level beginning with the re-orientation phase, the preparatory phase and finally the operations phase.

The regional initiative is currently at the preparatory phase and has made significant achievements over the past two years as per the regional plan. Some of the main activities accomplished by the programme include the following:

- Region-wide comprehensive CRVS assessment study on the status of CRVS systems covering all member states in progress – preliminary report presented at 7th ASSD;
- Development of two regional operational manuals on civil registration and vital statistics in progress;
- Mainstreamed CRVS in regional statistics – the 7th ASSD meeting focused on CRVS and the third session of the Statistical Commission for Africa (StatCom-Africa III)
- Established regional CRVS Core Group involving key regional and international organizations which is effectively functioning;

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- Prepared different conceptual and technical resource materials and engaged in various expert debates;
- Technical assistance missions conducted in few countries and advisory services provided through various channels; ;
- Partnership agreement document prepared and circulated for endorsement by key development partners;
- Guiding manual for the organization of the ministerial conference prepared;

The operations of CRVS are multidisciplinary in nature and thus directly and indirectly involve a wide range of stakeholders. The upcoming ministerial conference will seek to establish a closer partnership between these stakeholders with specific emphasis on the health sector; being not only significant producers and users of vital statistics generated from civil registration systems, but also being stakeholders who have a closer and advantaged position in reaching the population especially at infancy. The second conference of African ministers responsible for civil registration will be expected to gather 250-300 participants, including the 54 African Ministers responsible for civil registration, and Ministers for health from selected countries.

The conference will be held with the overall objective of mobilizing countries to transit from the re-orientation to the operation phase of programme implementation and will specifically set to review progress made since the first ministers conference, call upon countries to address systemic institutional and human infrastructural challenges, call upon countries to integrate civil registration operations and services with health information management systems and national identification systems, strategize the acceleration of the completion of the re-orientation and preparatory phases in all member states, and to strategize monitoring of progress and mechanisms for taking accountability measures at the highest level.



### Preparatory Meeting for the Second Conference of African Ministers Responsible for Civil Registration

Raj Gautam Mitra,  
African Centre for Statistics

The second preparatory meeting for the Second Conference of the Ministers responsible for Civil Registration was held from the 26th to 28th May 2012 in Garden court Hotel, Durban, South Africa

The objective of the meeting was taking stock of the state of preparedness of the region towards the organization of the high level meeting scheduled to occur from the 3rd to 7th September 2012.

The meeting brought together participants from the host country represented by the Department of Home Affairs of South Africa, Statistics South Africa, the CRVS secretariat based at the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA) and a wide range of partners playing a technical and financial supportive role towards organisation of the conference namely; the African Development bank (AfDB), the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the Health Metrics Network (HMN) and the World Health Organisation (WHO).

The meeting's deliberations were focused on providing detailed reports on the state and progress made on various technical, operational and management tasks being undertaken by the two lead institutions i.e. DHA and the CRVS secretariat in relation to the organisation of the conference. Presentations and discussion on key documents that will be presented at the ministerial conference was done. These included the draft agenda, the 'Host Country Agreement' and the 'Conference communication strategy. A field visit to the planned venue and accommodation places for the participants of the Ministerial and Expert group meeting was also made.

The resolutions of the meeting majorly addressed approaches towards accelerated achievement of the pending assignments as per the 'Conference Action Plan'; These broadly include finalizing the preparation of all required documentation for the conference, finalizing of all

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logistical arrangements and budgetary issues as well as the identification and engagement of other relevant partners who are currently not involved in the regional initiative. The preparatory meeting most importantly provided a platform for closer and detailed discussion on the preparatory plans between the organizers.



### Report on outcome of StatCom III on CRVS

Raj Gautam Mitra,  
African Centre for Statistics

The UNECA presented a Report on Civil Registration and Vital Statistics (CRVS) systems in Africa to the 3rd Session of StatCom held in Cape Town, South Africa from 21st to 24th January 2012. The report provided a complete account of the Africa Programme of Accelerated Improvement of CRVS (APAI-CRVS) and the progress made in implementation of the programme. It specifically highlighted the role of National Statistics Offices in APAI-CRVS which are highlighted below:

- NSOs should be a part of the coordination team of the reform and revamping process of civil registration from the beginning so as to integrate and embed all the elements of data collection in the registration process
- NSOs need to ensure that all elements of civil registration especially those related to data are guided by the UN Principles and Recommendations for a Vital Statistics System
- NSOs need to play an important role in undertaking a comprehensive assessment of the CRVS system and in supporting the development of the national action plan
- NSOs should compile and disseminate civil registration based vital statistics at least on an

annual basis even if the registration is not complete

- NSOs should identify areas of complete registration (city, province etc) and compile vital statistics and promote its use – this demonstrative use helps in advocacy with policy makers on the importance of vital statistics in planning
- NSOs should in collaboration with health ministries provide technical leadership and support in improving statistics on causes of death
- NSOs should be the principle and strongest advocates for promotion and use of vital statistics based on Civil registration

The StatCom made a number of recommendations which are given below

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



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### 1<sup>st</sup> Conference of Ministers responsible for Civil Registration and Vital Statistics

### Declaration of African Ministers Responsible for Civil Registration

#### *Improving Civil Registration and Vital Statistics in Africa*

1. We, African Ministers responsible for Civil Registration, meeting in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia from 13 to 14 August 2010, for the first ever conference organized on this subject, being convened by the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (ECA), the African Development Bank (AfDB) and the African Union Commission (AUC);
2. Acknowledge that the theme of our first conference: "Improved Civil Status Information for Efficient Public Administration and Generation of Vital Statistics for National Development and MDGs Monitoring in Africa" is both timely and relevant for the achievement of Africa's development and improvement of public service delivery to our people;
3. Are convinced of the importance of civil registration for public policy, good governance, human rights, rights of children, and as a basis for reliable vital statistics;
4. Further acknowledge the importance and contribution of civil registration and vital statistics information for the implementation of the Reference Regional Strategic Framework for Statistical Capacity Building in Africa and the Marrakech Action Plan for Statistics and promoting the African Charter on Statistics;
5. However note with concern that despite the importance of civil registration and vital statistics (CRVS) systems and ongoing efforts to improve them, the majority of our countries still lack adequate, viable and complete systems;
6. Affirm the need for strong policy responses, including those aimed at improving CRVS systems as part of

the ongoing reforms in our countries;

7. Take note of the recommendations of the 2009 Tanzania Regional Workshop on Strengthening CRVS Systems in Africa, the second session of the Statistical Commission for Africa, and the Addis Ababa Expert Group Meeting on Civil Registration, preceding this conference, to strengthen CRVS systems in Africa;
8. Note that the challenge before us now is to continue mobilizing and rallying political commitment and leadership for the improvement of CRVS systems in Africa. In this regard, we fully endorse the recommendations of our experts on strategies for strengthening CRVS systems. In the light of these recommendations, we hereby resolve to:
  - 8.1. Take appropriate policy measures to facilitate the implementation of plans, programmes and initiatives for the reform and improvement of CRVS systems to achieve universal coverage and completeness, taking into consideration the specific circumstances of our countries. In this regard, we resolve to mainstream CRVS processes into national statistical development strategies and other national plans and programmes, including strengthening coordination of activities among various players at national, subregional and regional levels;
  - 8.2. Formulate laws and policies that ensure timely and compulsory registration of vital events occurring within our countries, with guarantees for equal access to the system for all persons. In this regard, we commit to revise and update our CRVS laws and statistical legislation in line with international and regional guidelines and recommendations, and to allocate adequate human and financial resources for this purpose;
  - 8.3. Intensify awareness-raising campaigns on the procedures and importance of CRVS systems, to ensure their effective functioning.
9. We recognize the importance of partnerships and capacity-building to support national efforts to strengthen CRVS. In this regard, we call upon:



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- 9.1. ECA, AfDB and AUC, as well as other development partners, to continue to support our efforts in capacity-building and mobilizing resources;
- 9.2. ECA, AfDB and AUC to undertake an evaluation of national CRVS systems and finalize the draft medium-term regional plan and guidelines and report to the next session of the Conference of Ministers;
- 9.3. The Africa Symposium on Statistical Development (ASSD), which has hitherto focused on mobilizing Africa to fully participate in the 2010 round of population and housing census, to give priority to mobilizing Africa to improve CRVS systems;
- 9.4. ECA to consider establishing a substantive post on civil registration and vital statistics with appropriate support staff at the African Centre for Statistics to ensure the sustainability of ongoing efforts to improve CRVS systems in Africa;
- 9.5. Universities, national and regional statistical and demographic training institutions to develop or enhance appropriate curricula aimed at building capacity on CRVS systems in Africa;
- 9.6. The health sector to align the health system with CRVS systems to improve coordination and sharing of data on births and deaths with assigned causes for all deaths, with national statistical offices and CRVS authorities;
- 9.7. The United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD), the Health Metrics Network (HMN) and other development partners to strengthen their support to regional and national CRVS initiatives and programmes, including aligning their assistance accordingly.
10. Lastly, we request the AUC to consider institutionalizing the Conference of African Ministers Responsible for Civil Registration and Vital Statistics as a standing regional platform to meet biannually, for discussion and evaluation of political and policy issues related to civil registration and vital statistics in Africa.
11. We thank the Government and people of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia for hosting this successful Conference. We especially thank the Honourable Minister of Justice, His

Excellency Mr. Berhan Hailu for his leadership in this endeavour to improve CRVS systems in Africa. We are particularly grateful to ECA, AfDB, AUC, the Central Statistics Agency of Ethiopia (CSA), UNSD, the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), HMN, and the United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR) for successfully organizing this important Conference.

Done in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, on the 14th day of August 2010.



### 1<sup>ère</sup> Conférence Ministérielle sur l'enregistrement et les statistiques des faits d'état-civil

### Déclaration des ministres africains chargés de l'enregistrement des faits d'état civil

*Amélioration de l'enregistrement des faits et des statistiques d'état civil en Afrique*

1. Nous, Ministres africains chargés de l'enregistrement des faits d'état civil, réunis à Addis-Abeba (Éthiopie) les 13 et 14 août 2010, pour la toute première conférence sur le sujet organisée par la Commission économique pour l'Afrique (CEA), la Banque africaine de développement (BAD) et la Commission de l'Union africaine (CUA) ;
2. Reconnaissons que le thème de notre première Conférence : « Vers une amélioration des systèmes d'enregistrement des faits d'état civil en vue d'une administration publique et d'une production de statistiques efficaces pour le développement national et le suivi des OMD en Afrique » est à la fois opportun et pertinent pour



## II. 2<sup>ND</sup> MINISTERIAL CONFERENCE ON CIVIL REGISTRATION - 2<sup>ÈME</sup> CONFERENCE MINISTÉRIELLE SUR L'ENREGISTREMENT DES FAITS D'ÉTAT-CIVIL

la réalisation du développement de l'Afrique et l'amélioration de la prestation de services publics offerts à nos populations ;

3. Sommes convaincus de l'importance de l'enregistrement des faits d'état civil pour la politique publique, la bonne gouvernance, les droits de l'homme et les droits de l'enfant, et comme base de statistiques d'état civil fiables ;
4. Reconnaissons également l'importance et la contribution de l'enregistrement des faits et des statistiques d'état civil dans la mise en œuvre du Cadre stratégique régional de référence pour le renforcement des capacités statistiques en Afrique et du Plan d'action de Marrakech pour la statistique, et dans la promotion de la Charte africaine de la statistique ;
5. Constatons cependant avec préoccupation qu'en dépit de l'importance des systèmes d'enregistrement des faits et des statistiques d'état civil et malgré les efforts en cours pour les améliorer, la majorité de nos pays ne disposent pas encore de systèmes appropriés, viables et complets ;
6. Affirmons qu'il faut des réponses politiques vigoureuses, notamment celles visant à améliorer les systèmes d'enregistrement des faits et des statistiques d'état civil dans le cadre des réformes en cours dans nos pays ;
7. Prenons note des recommandations de l'atelier régional tenu en 2009 en Tanzanie sur le renforcement des systèmes d'enregistrement des faits et des statistiques d'état civil en Afrique, de la deuxième réunion de la Commission statistique pour l'Afrique et de la réunion de groupe d'experts tenue à Addis-Abeba sur l'enregistrement des faits d'état civil, qui a précédé notre Conférence, dont l'objectif est de renforcer les systèmes d'enregistrement des faits et des statistiques d'état civil en Afrique ;
8. Notons que le défi qui se pose maintenant à nous est de continuer de mobiliser et de rallier une volonté et des dirigeants politiques suffisamment résolus pour améliorer les systèmes d'enregistrement des faits et des statistiques d'état civil en Afrique. À cet égard, nous faisons nôtres les recommandations de nos experts sur les stratégies visant à renforcer les

systèmes d'enregistrement des faits et des statistiques d'état civil. À la lumière de ces recommandations, nous décidons ce qui suit :

- 8.1. Prendre les mesures appropriées pour faciliter la mise en œuvre des plans, programmes et initiatives de réforme et d'amélioration des systèmes d'enregistrement des faits et des statistiques d'état civil, en vue d'assurer une couverture générale et complète, en tenant compte des situations propres à chacun de nos pays. À cet égard, nous sommes décidés à intégrer le processus d'enregistrement des faits et des statistiques d'état civil dans les 2 stratégies nationales de développement de la statistique et dans d'autres plans et programmes nationaux, notamment en renforçant la coordination des activités entre les différents acteurs aux niveaux national, sous-régional et régional ;
- 8.2. Élaborer des lois et des mesures à même d'assurer l'enregistrement obligatoire et en temps utile des faits d'état civil se produisant dans nos pays, tout en garantissant à tous l'égal accès au système. À cet égard, nous nous engageons à réviser et à mettre à jour nos lois sur l'enregistrement des faits et des statistiques d'état civil ainsi que nos législations statistiques, conformément aux directives et recommandations internationales et régionales, et à consacrer les ressources humaines et financières nécessaires à cet effet ;
- 8.3. Intensifier les campagnes de sensibilisation aux procédures et à l'importance des systèmes d'enregistrement des faits et des statistiques d'état civil, afin d'assurer leur bon fonctionnement ;
9. Conscients de l'importance des partenariats et du renforcement des capacités dans l'appui aux efforts nationaux pour améliorer les systèmes d'enregistrement des faits et des statistiques d'état civil, nous demandons :

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- 9.1. À la CEA, à la BAD et à la CUA, ainsi qu'aux autres partenaires de développement, de poursuivre leur appui à nos efforts de renforcement des capacités et de mobilisation de ressources ;
- 9.2. À la CEA, à la BAD et à la CUA de procéder à une évaluation des systèmes nationaux d'enregistrement des faits et des statistiques d'état civil et de mettre au point le projet de plan régional à moyen terme et de directives s'y rapportant, et de faire rapport à la prochaine session de la Conférence des ministres ;
- 9.3. Au Symposium africain sur le développement de la statistique, qui s'est, jusqu'à présent, concentré sur la mobilisation de l'Afrique pour qu'elle participe pleinement à la série de recensements de la population et de l'habitat de 2010, d'accorder la priorité à la mobilisation du continent en faveur de l'amélioration des systèmes d'enregistrement des faits et des statistiques d'état civil ;
- 9.4. À la CEA d'envisager de créer, au sein du Centre africain pour la statistique, un poste organique consacré à l'enregistrement des faits et des statistiques d'état civil, qui serait doté du personnel d'appui nécessaire pour assurer la pérennité des efforts actuels visant à améliorer les systèmes d'enregistrement des faits et des statistiques d'état civil en Afrique ;
- 9.5. Aux universités et aux institutions nationales et régionales de formation statistique et démographique d'élaborer ou d'approfondir des programmes d'études visant à renforcer les capacités en ce qui concerne les systèmes d'enregistrement des faits et des statistiques d'état civil en Afrique ;
- 9.6. Au secteur de la santé d'accorder le système de santé avec celui de l'enregistrement des faits et des statistiques d'état civil afin d'améliorer la coordination et le partage, avec les 3 services nationaux de statistique et ceux chargés de l'enregistrement des faits et des statistiques d'état civil, de données sur les naissances et sur les décès et leurs causes ;
- 9.7. À la Division de statistique de l'ONU, au Réseau de métrologie sanitaire et aux autres partenaires de développement d'intensifier leur appui aux initiatives et programmes régionaux et nationaux relatifs à l'enregistrement des faits et des statistiques d'état civil et de réajuster leur aide en conséquence ;
10. Enfin, nous demandons à la CUA d'envisager de faire de la présente Conférence des ministres africains chargés de l'enregistrement des faits et des statistiques d'état civil un cadre régional permanent, se réunissant tous les deux ans, pour l'examen et l'évaluation des politiques et mesures relatives à l'enregistrement des faits et des statistiques d'état civil en Afrique.
11. Nous remercions le Gouvernement et le peuple de la République fédérale démocratique d'Éthiopie d'avoir accueilli cette Conférence qui a été couronnée de succès. Nous remercions en particulier S.E. M. Berhanu Hailu, Ministre de la justice, pour le dynamisme avec lequel il a dirigé ces travaux consacrés à l'amélioration des systèmes d'enregistrement des faits et des statistiques d'état civil en Afrique. Nous sommes particulièrement reconnaissants à la CEA, à la BAD, à la CUA, au Bureau central de statistiques éthiopien, à la Division de statistique de l'ONU, au Fonds des Nations Unies pour l'enfance (UNICEF), au Fonds des Nations Unies pour la population (FNUAP), au Réseau de métrologie sanitaire et au Haut Commissariat des Nations Unies pour les réfugiés (HCR) d'avoir organisé avec brio cette importante Conférence.

Fait à Addis-Abeba, le 14 août 2010.



**The 5<sup>th</sup> Annual Meeting of AUC/ECA  
Conference of Ministers  
Urge the Ratification of the African Charter on  
Statistics**

Andry Andreatsheno  
African Centre for Statistics

The ECA and AUC organized the 5<sup>th</sup> Joint Annual Meeting of the AU Conference of Ministers of Economy and Finance (CAMEF) and ECA Conference of African Ministers of Finance, Planning and Economic Development, from 26 to 27 March 2012, in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, under the theme **“Unleashing Africa’s potential as a pole of global growth”**. The Ministerial conference was preceded by the meeting of the committee of experts from 22 to 25 March 2012.

Representatives from the majority of African countries, over fifty experts and over twenty ministers attended the meetings - together with representatives of RECs and observers, including bilateral and multilateral partners. As statutory meeting for ECA, the conference focused among others: (a) Review and approve the Biennial Programme Plan for ECA, (b) Follow-up to the outcomes of major United Nations and African Union conferences and summits, including the 2011 Joint Annual Meetings of AU and ECA, (c) Overview of recent economic and social developments in Africa and assess progress on regional integration in Africa an review of progress towards the Millennium Development Goals.

***Opening of the meeting***

The delegates were welcomed to the conference by Mr. Abdoulaye Touré, the Chairperson of the outgoing Bureau of the Conference, and Mr. Maxwell Mkwelalamba, AU Commissioner for Economic Affairs made the opening remarks and Mr. Abdoulie Janneh, United Nations Under-Secretary-General and Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Africa.

***Presentations and discussions***

The issues of quality statistical data were widely

raised throughout the meetings for the bulk of reports presented at the conference of Ministers, experts recommended the sensitiveness and the high importance of having quality and authoritative statistical data developed by African countries themselves, and not to rely on data imposed to themselves from outside sources. The discussions on quality statistics were intense during the debate, among others on the reports on MDGs, the cost of hunger and the African Charter for Statistics. The following issues on statistics were summarized and extracted from the presentation and discussion during the meetings.

Under the topic to review the recent economic situation in Africa, it was pointed out that Africa’s recovery had weakened in 2011, due to democratic transition in North Africa and to international crises and slowing growth to 2.7 per cent from 4.6 per cent in 2010. However, the experts had reservations on the assertions of the impact of the crises on Africa and recommend that in order to improve the study; a rigorous data collection and in-depth analyses should be undertaken to quantify the of the impact of the democratic transition in North Africa on socio-economic conditions prevailing in the affected countries, including its impact on the rest of the continent, the experts also stress the need for special impact study on the effect on west African economies, which are closely linked with North Africa.

Under the presentation to review the progress towards MDGs, noting the insufficient quality statistical data to monitor MDGs, the meeting therefore recommended that “The African Charter on Statistics offers an opportunity for harmonization in order to adequately measure the realization of targets”.

Under the reports on “The cost of hunger in Africa: social and economic impact of child under nutrition”. The multi-country and multidisciplinary study was being carried out in 12 countries jointly by the AUC, ECA, the World Food Programme and the United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC). It was aimed at quantifying the social and economic

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impacts of hunger in Africa with a view to distilling effective and pragmatic policy recommendations for eradicating hunger in Africa, for consideration by the Ministers. The report also examined the key drivers of hunger in Africa and addressed the obstacles and constraints involved in efforts to alleviate hunger. The results of the study were expected to form an important component of advocacy efforts toward creating policy frameworks and catalyzing investment to help avert unnecessary hunger-induced losses of human and economic potential on the continent. The preliminary findings of the study indicated that hunger imposed a high cost on health systems. The preliminary results also pointed to large losses in GDP as a result of reduced productivity. Data collection and analysis and dissemination of results would continue in a further seven countries.

In the following discussion, it was agreed that the issue of food and nutrition insecurity had become increasingly serious. Emphasis was placed on the challenges of data collection, decentralization and harmonization in relation to the study, and the need to strengthen statistical systems. Concerted efforts on the part of various stakeholders, given the multisectoral nature of the issues involved, were also required. The Committee recommended that the study should be extended beyond the pilot stage

The African Charter on Statistics is the main statistical reports to the meeting. The AUC presented the progress on ratification, and informed the meeting that twenty two member States were reported to have signed the African Charter on Statistics, but only 5 of them had ratified it. The AUC had organized missions designed to speed up the ratification process. The AUC, ECA and AfDB had prepared an action plan for the implementation of the Strategy for the Harmonization of Statistics in Africa and some of its sectoral activities. Progress was highlighted in the key areas of governance, peace and security; labor market information system coordination and harmonization; science, technology and education; civil registration and vital statistics; an action plan for agricultural and rural statistics; and the external sector.

In the following discussion, the Committee commended the AUC, ECA and AfDB for their efforts to improve statistics in Africa and underscored the need to harmonize statistics, particularly in the areas of public finance, and youth and women's employment, so as to address inconsistencies between statistics from various national, regional and international sources.

The Committee also pinpointed the importance of the significance of civil registration systems, especially in relation to improving governance and compiling development indicators at the community level. It recognized the importance of involving the RECs in the process, as well as the need to adapt international norms and standards to African realities in the statistical harmonization process. It also acknowledged that, while ECA, AUC and AfDB had made considerable efforts to develop systems of vital statistics, which African countries could adopt, they needed support in strengthening their capacity to expand their work and meet demands from member States.

The Committee recommended that ECA and the AUC should strengthen their efforts to harmonize data collection; that member States should acknowledge the mandate of ECA and the AUC to harmonize data on the continent with international standards; and that member States and international organizations should support the programme for the acceleration of civil registration and vital statistics systems. In addition, the AUC should coordinate efforts to harmonize data collection and ensure consistency in collaboration with the RECs and other specialized regional organizations.

The Committee also recommended the strengthening of regional, sub regional and national capacities related to demographic statistical activities and (a) to carry out a comprehensive diagnostic analysis to help identify their respective training and skills development needs, as well as implement measures to link human capital development to labour market demand and foster innovation and competitiveness and (b) to bridge information gaps and strengthen analysis of the contribution



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of the informal sector to African economies and employment generation, with a view to integrating it into the formal economy;

#### **Conclusion**

Despite difficulties, the adoption and implementation of the African Charter for Statistics received considerable support from countries, which indicated their commitment towards adoption, adaptation and ratification of the Charter. The meeting therefore endorsed two main recommendations for the MDGs and for the African Charter for Statistics, including support to the activities of the African Group on Statistical Training (AGROST).

Through the ministerial statement, the ministers recognize the importance of statistics in "all aspects of our quest for development will benefit from improved statistics. We reiterate the need for quality statistical information to support Africa's development effort and integration agenda. The African Charter on Statistics and the Strategy for the Harmonization of Statistics in Africa which encompass the political, economic, social and cultural priorities underpinning our integration agenda are key instruments which we will continue to nurture to redress deficits in our statistical systems and resources. We commend work that has already been accomplished in the area of statistics on food security, agriculture and rural livelihoods, labor markets, the International Comparison Programme and national accounts. We call upon member States to expedite ratification of the Charter".

#### **Resolution 897 (XLV)**

*Implementation of the African Charter on Statistics and the Strategy for the Harmonization of Statistics in Africa*

#### **The Conference of Ministers,**

*Recognizing* the importance of statistical information for the formulation, monitoring and evaluation of development programmes and policies and the economic and political integration of Africa,

*Noting* the progress made by the African Union Commission, the Economic Commission for Africa and the African Development Bank, among others, in developing strategies aimed at supporting the African integration agenda,

*Expressing* appreciation for the ongoing work to incorporate existing statistical initiatives and programmes into the Strategy for the Harmonization of Statistics in Africa,

*Concerned* at the slow progress made with the signing and ratification of the African Charter on Statistics,

*Recognizing* the need to speed up the implementation of ongoing and future activities under the Charter and the Strategy, and to secure a corresponding and improved financing climate for statistical activities,

*Recognizing further* the importance of implementing the Africa Programme on Accelerated Improvement of Civil Registration and Vital Statistics Systems,

*Aware of* the need to set up labour market information systems to monitor and evaluate the implementation of employment strategies,

1. *Commends* countries which have signed and ratified the African Charter on Statistics, and calls on those which have not done so to sign and ratify it as expeditiously as possible;
2. *Invites* countries to incorporate the principles of the Charter into statistics law and into national strategies for the development of statistics;
3. *Calls on* countries to ensure the effective participation of heads of national statistical offices in future meetings of the Conference of Ministers;
4. *Also calls on* countries and regional economic communities to incorporate the Strategy for the Harmonization of Statistics in Africa into national and regional strategies



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for the development of statistics, and invites all stakeholders to mobilize resources for implementation of the Strategy and its sectoral strategies;

5. *Recommends* that the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the African Union consider the institutionalization of a biennial meeting of African Ministers Responsible for Civil Registration within the framework of a relevant Specialized Technical Committee of the African Union;
6. *Invites* the African Union Commission, the Economic Commission for Africa, the African Development Bank and partners to strengthen the civil registration and vital statistics secretariat to enable it to respond to the ever-growing demand for assistance in improving civil registration and vital statistics systems in Africa;
7. *Urges* member States to allocate adequate resources to institutions dealing with labour statistics to facilitate the implementation of a harmonized framework for labour market information systems and to conduct annual labour force surveys;
8. *Urges* the African Union Commission to coordinate all activities on labour market information systems at the continental level and to reinforce its capacity with suitable staffing and adequate resources, and calls on the Economic and Statistical Observatory for sub-Saharan Africa, the Economic Commission for Africa, the African Development Bank, the African Capacity-Building Foundation, the United Nations Development Programme, the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, the European Union, the International Labour Organization, and other partners, to support this effort;
9. *Requests* the African Union Commission, the Economic Commission for Africa, the African Development Bank and the United Nations Children's Fund to mobilize the required resources for operationalization of the AfricaInfo database initiative and provide

the necessary support to enable countries to develop effective data management and dissemination systems aimed at enabling full public access to official statistics; and

10. *Recommends* that Economic Commission for Africa, African Union Commission and African Development Bank follow up the work of other statistical institutions on strengthening the capacity of national and regional training centres, and supports empowerment of the African Group on Statistical Training and Human Resources and its secretariat, to coordinate statistical training programmes in Africa



#### Approaching statistical capacity building as a knowledge management enterprise

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African Centre for Statistics

Since the publication of the 1998 World Development Report titled 'Knowledge for Development' (The World Bank, 1999), a lot of attention has been attracted on the role of knowledge in capacity building and development cooperation. Many specialists have come to the conclusion that development cooperation is basically a knowledge industry. Heres (2007) compares providing aid without knowledge to 'taking a shot in the dark' (p.11).

The reason is that an organization needs knowledge in order to correctly assess the problems of the people it is trying to help and to design solutions that would have a durable impact. When organizations become aware that knowledge is

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a critical asset for the success of its interventions, they will naturally try to find the best way to manage such asset. Some questions that organizations may ask are: what knowledge do we already have? How to get the best of it? How do we preserve it? How do we nurture it? These are fundamentally knowledge management questions.

Powell (2006) has stressed a common misunderstanding that lead many people to think that development agencies are service providers and, therefore, to believe that development was a service industry. He argues that the objective is not to deliver services to people, but to create the conditions that would allow people to provide these services to themselves on sustainable basis. Such objective cannot be reached without a good knowledge of the situation that the development is trying to change and of the perception of the beneficiaries of the interventions. Development aims to empower marginalized groups of people and it does so by giving them knowledge coming from other parts of the world, or nurturing and leveraging their own local knowledge so as to put them in position to take the best from the opportunities they have (Ferguson and Cummings, 2008). Knowledge is therefore both a critical input and an important output of development interventions (Powell, 2006; Ferguson and Cummings, 2008a, Ferguson and Cummings, 2008b). This leads many development researchers to the conclusion that development was indeed a knowledge industry.

Statistical capacity building is no exception to what has been mentioned above. In the case of statistical capacity building, not only is knowledge essential to the accomplishment of the mission, but the mission itself is mainly about facilitating the creation, the assimilation, the exchange and the application of knowledge on the best methodology to produce quality statistical data in a cost effective manner. Beyond the internal knowledge management necessity, there is therefore an important external knowledge management mission to organizations involved in statistical capacity building. Indeed most of the products delivered by organizations such as the African Center for statistics are knowledge products.

When an organization is providing knowledge rather than services, things are more complex due to the specific nature of knowledge, the inherent non-linearity of learning processes, the existence of multiple languages and multiple knowledges that need to be integrated (see for example Brown, 2012). Things are made even more complex by the fact that, as a development organizations statistical capacity building actors are pursuing external social goals in a context of multiple actors and value based conflicts (Thomas, 1996). But some progress has been made recently in understanding these issues thanks to very dynamic knowledge management communities such as the knowledge management for development group and innovative programme such as IKM Emergent.

Statistical capacity building actors can take advantages of the lessons learned in knowledge management for development research so as to improve the impact and the sustainability of their actions. Some lessons statistical capacity building actors can learn from researchers and practitioners of knowledge management and knowledge management for development are given below.

The first lesson is that statistical capacity building should move from the so called 'first generation' of knowledge management to the 'second generation' in order to make better use of the statistical knowledge available both in developed and developing countries. The first generation of knowledge management considers knowledge as information that can be made accessible to people using technology (Heres, 2007). It puts the emphasis on the accumulation of information in large databases, or document repositories that are made accessible to multiple users. A huge stock of knowledge is therefore made easily available to statisticians to help them tackling the problems in their daily works.

But there are at least two problems with that approach of knowledge as information: The first being absence of guarantee that people are actually using the information and some time they may even have difficulty making sense of it. The

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second problem is linked to one of the early findings of knowledge management researchers: a big part of the knowledge is not actually codifiable and stored in an IT based retrieval system. That part, which has been called 'tacit knowledge', is nonetheless extremely important in the capacity of organizations do delivers and in the aptitude of society and individual to tackle the problems they are facing on a daily basis.

There are many areas of statistics where the many guidelines are insufficient to conduct the whole process of data collection, compilation and dissemination. Balancing social accounting matrices, combining multiple and contradictory data sources in order to give a consistent picture of the national economy as it is done in national account, finding the best sequence for the development of a particular national statistical system, determining the best way to approach a person so that he/she answer to a questionnaire with open mind requires some skills that are not acquired in manuals and are difficult to codify and transfer using information technology tool. These are cases where both explicit and tacit knowledge are used in order to deliver. The first generation of knowledge management completely ignores tacit knowledge.

The second generation of knowledge management puts the emphasis on the flows of knowledge between people rather than on the accumulation of a stock of knowledge as in the technology driven approach (Heres, 2006). It encourages the development of 'learning organizations' where people have a culture of producing, exchanging and applying knowledge. It implies people reflecting together and deriving lessons from their experience in way that allow a lot of tacit knowledge to become progressively explicit. One way to encourage that kind of learning is the development of communities of practice where specialists discuss together on a spontaneous basis. For statistical capacity building, moving to the second generation of knowledge management has a certain number of implications, among which

- Understanding that the multiplication of databases, manuals and other guidelines is not a guarantee that more impact is being made. Users should also have the capacity to tap in the information, understand it, translate it according to their own experience and realities, and apply it to solve their problems.
- Putting emphasis on understanding the process of localization of knowledge produced at the international level.
- Using more innovative approaches to knowledge sharing that leverage both explicit and tacit knowledge.
- Acknowledging for the existence of multiple knowledges, breaking the relationship of lesson givers and lesson taker in order to create an open dialog between capacity building actors, researchers and practitioners in order to foster the creation of new knowledge and the translation and acquisition of existing knowledge.

Most importantly, in order to be able to build a durable statistical capacity, organizations need to invest more in a better understanding of the knowledge cycle in statistics in developing countries. Where and how is statistical knowledge being generated? How to encourage practitioner to reflect together on their experiences in order to derive useful lessons and share them with the statistical community? How do the lessons flow from the field to the researchers and how can it be improved? How do findings from research in statistics find their way to the field and what are the bottlenecks? Are the manual published and the trainings provided by international organization leading to a true learning understood as a positive and durable change in the attitude of statisticians and the way they approach and solve problems in their fields? How is statistical knowledge flowing between statisticians and how can it be improved in order to foster the creation of new knowledge? Are the tools

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currently used the most efficient for the acquisition and the application of statistical knowledge by practitioners? Are there currently knowledge silos in statistics in developing countries and if so, how to break them? Are different fields of statistics talking different languages? Which innovative tools can be used in order to encourage open dialogue between statisticians and other fields?

With that knowledge, it would be much easier to design capacity building projects that would have a durable impact on the aptitude of statistical systems to produce timely and reliable data for the many users of statistical information. This could be a good research agenda for the organizations involved in the development of statistical capacity in developing countries.

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#### Statistical capacity building in the Arab countries

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There is no scientific method to solve problems suffered by statistical organizations in the Arab countries, and the problem we are facing now is on building the statistical capacity of statisticians in the Arab countries. And we must answer this question to get high quality official statistics and increase the capacity and expertise of statisticians in statistical organizations in Arab countries, The following points show few ways of building Statistical capacity of Arab States.

Capacity building in the field of information technology is the basic element to Building statistical capacity because statistics and information technology complement each other. So It is imperative that statisticians be knowledgeable in computer applications that serve the field of statistics. In addition building management capacity in statistical organizations is essential. This is because the successful management is a key element in the success of the statistical work of the organization. So we must provide training in the field of administration. In addition to benefiting from the regional trainings granted by international organizations such as UNFPA, IMF, SESRTCIC, UNICEF; in statistics, a very important element is the transfer of expertise between generations within the organization and the establishment of committees of communication between ancient and modern.

Capacity building in the field of population and economic censuses help to Increase the statistical capacity of statisticians, especially in Arab countries because the census is the largest tasks carried out by statistical organizations. And also planning helps Statisticians to determine the short-term tasks and long-range strategies for



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this organizations. The twinning with international organizations seeking to obtain more experience and updating information about what have reached these countries and these organizations in the field of statistics.

It is worth pointing out that the annual assessment of statisticians in statistical organizations identify their training needs, and inevitability of the existence of a specialized library that allows statisticians to identify the various publications issued by various organizations in the field of statistics and provision of a team of experts in statistical institutions to take advantage of them internally and internationally.

Finally the statistical organizations in the Arab countries must take measures and procedures that make statisticians keep abreast of global developments in the field of statistics.



#### **Promoting Better Economic Data in Africa The Enhanced Data Dissemination Initiative (EDDI)**

Kenny Bambrick  
DFID

*“Improved economic policymaking, governance, and transparency in African countries require the provision of high quality and timely macroeconomic statistics. The new five-year Enhanced Data Dissemination Initiative (EDDI) funded by the United Kingdom Department for International Development (DFID) will provide the support we need to ensure a scaled-up level of technical assistance and training to Africa to underpin its efforts to improve all the major areas of macroeconomic statistics.”*

--- AdelheidBurgi-Schmelz, Director of the International Monetary Fund Statistics Department

In April 2010 the International Monetary Fund (IMF) Statistics Department, with the support of the U.K. Department for International Development (DFID), launched a five-year initiative that will help 24 African countries improve the quality and dissemination of economic statistics. Timely and high-frequency data are critical to helping both the private and public sectors make better economic decisions.

Africa has long been plagued by a shortage of resources to devote to bringing its production and dissemination of economic statistics up to international standards. A US\$7.5 million grant from DFID is enabling the IMF to assist 24 African countries over the five years (2010-2015) to improve statistics in national accounts, monetary sector, government finance, and balance of payments. EDDI builds on the successes of two preceding DFID-funded statistics projects for Africa implemented by the IMF between 2002 and 2009.

#### **Target countries and institutions**

Countries eligible for IMF technical assistance under EDDI are Botswana, Burundi, Eritrea, Ethiopia, The Gambia, Ghana, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, Nigeria, Rwanda, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Sudan, South Sudan, Swaziland, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia, and Zimbabwe. IMF staff and experts work mainly with staff of central banks, ministries of finance, and national statistical offices to improve their methods and systems for producing and disseminating macroeconomic and financial data.

#### **Regional emphasis**

The project's objectives are consistent with those of regional organizations, such as the harmonization of statistics within the East African Community (EAC) and the South African Development Community (SADC). IMF statistics experts undertake technical missions to individual countries and lead regional workshops and seminars, working often in a regional context to promote an exchange of experiences and lessons learned within the regions. Close coordination with the IMF Regional Technical Assistance Centers in Africa (AFRITACs) is built into the design of the project.



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#### Modular approach

Technical assistance is delivered mostly in the context of modules. A module is a pre-defined cluster of activities designed to achieve specific and clearly defined results within a manageable timeframe. Modules cover selected statistical areas for improvement in the main areas of macroeconomic statistics. A module brings together a small group of countries (average 4-6) with similar starting conditions and needs, so that assistance can be provided effectively and efficiently in a sub-regional context. At the beginning of the project, each country in the module designs its own work plan consistent with the common objectives of the module. A series of technical missions is then provided, spaced to allow the countries to implement and integrate each mission's work and recommendations. Periodic workshops provide the module countries the opportunity to exchange views on progress and lessons learned. Some limited non-module technical assistance is provided, mostly in cases of urgent needs of economic policymakers in participating countries.

#### Modules

*Monetary Sector.* Three modules include: (1) module one focuses on expanding the coverage and accuracy of monetary statistics, (2) module two works with regional organizations such as the EAC and SADC toward the regional harmonization of monetary statistics, and (3) module three will assist a group of African countries to begin producing financial soundness indicators that provide early warning signs of financial stress.

*Balance of Payments.* The module uses cross border enterprise surveys to produce International Investment Position statistics for countries needing a more accurate accounting of international capital stocks and flows.

*National Accounts.* Two modules include: (1) an annual national accounts module assisting a group of countries mostly in West Africa to improve the quality of their annual national accounts, and (2) a quarterly national accounts module that is jointly conducted with AFRITAC East to improve the frequency of national accounts in more advanced countries.

*Government Finance Statistics (GFS).* Module to assist countries in the EAC and other east African countries to improve the quality and timeliness of government finance statistics. The project also supports the drafting and publication of a guide to frequently asked questions about GFS compilation in African countries.

*Strengthening Data Dissemination.* The project will assist all project countries to produce National Summary Data Pages on their national websites as well as Advance Release Calendars. This work will be carried out mainly through a series of regional workshops in east, west, and southern Africa.

*South African Customs Union (SACU).* Module to assist countries in SACU to work toward their objective of greater harmonization in the statistical treatment of SACU transactions.

#### Key achievements

Notable outputs achieved after two years of EDDI, some of which are ahead of schedule, are:

- Burundi joined the GDDS on August 9, 2011, following the satisfaction of all requirements.
- Mauritius subscribed to the SDDS on February 28, 2012, following a successful balance of payments (BOP) statistics mission that verified it had satisfied the last remaining requirement regarding coverage of offshore enterprises.
- All countries in the BOP statistics module completed private capital flows surveys (PCFS) and begun to analyze and incorporate results, and Ghana has begun for the first time to publish international investment position (IIP) statistics based on PCFS data.
- Ghana, Rwanda, and Uganda published for the first time quarterly national accounts (QNA), and Zanzibar also released its first QNA.
- Five additional countries have begun to publish national summary data pages (NSDPs) and four additional countries have begun to publish advance release calendars (ARCs).
- The *Government Finance Statistics Compilation Guide for Developing Countries* was published on September 14, 2011.

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- Three additional countries (Mauritius, Seychelles, and Uganda) have begun to publish financial soundness indicators (FSIs).

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#### Further Information

Further information on the EDDI project can be found on the IMF and DFID websites given below

<http://www.imf.org/external/>

<http://www.dfid.gov.uk/>



#### Statistical capacity building for statistical institutes and the statistical units producing official statistics

Samah Mohammed Ahmed Hammad  
Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics

#### 1. Introduction:

Currently all countries have the need to produce official statistics to meet the national needs of policy makers in addition to their international commitments. To be reliable these statistics must be accurate and timely.

This paper discusses Statistical capacity building for statistical institutes and the statistical units producing official statistics.

Statistical Capacity building is the base to collecting, producing and disseminating accurate statistics. The data should be in conformity with international standards and the new concepts.

#### 2. Statistical capacity building involves:

- Statistical institutes.
- Statistical units that produce statistics .
- Employees of statistical organizations.
- Data users and stakeholders .

#### 3. The importance of building the national statistical capacity:

- To be in the same page with the international developments and scientific developments in statistical methodologies such as, the methodology of preparing National Accounts, the methodology of environment indicators accounts ... etc .
- To tackle problems of employee turn over.

#### 4. Contents for Statistical capacity building plans:

##### A. Statistical capacity building steps :

Capacity building is a continuous process that depends on:

- The right way in hiring employees in the statistical institutes according to their qualifications, skills and their experiences.
- Good marketing for official statistics.
- Giving statisticians a chance to analyze data and prepare scientific studies in that context.
- Development of employees abilities in the field of information technology.
- Twinning with distinguished statistical institutes.
- Benefiting from the experiences on internal and external scale of experts and consultants in the statistical institutes.
- Job rotation of employees during the work period .
- Exchanging experiences between young and old employees in Statistical institutes.
- Creating libraries in statistical institutes covering all new subjects and concepts related to statistical concepts.

##### B. Bases of statistical capacity building:

- Following the overall statistical system, including statistics produced in the country.
- Statistical institutes, that include :

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- Financial resources
  - Employees in statistical institutes.
  - Information and communication technology equipments.
  - Statistical data management, including:
    - Statistical indicators.
    - Explanation of methodology.
    - Accuracy.
    - Dissemination of descriptive data.
- C. Must prepare a form based on Paris 21 form to evaluate statistical abilities of the employees and their qualifications, to identify abilities of the statistical institutes in the field of planning and management, The infrastructures: the buildings, offices, softwares and transportation, Quality management techniques, Disseminations methods, and The relationships with different users .
5. Statistical capacity building challenges:
- *Financial challenges:* such as, shortage of finance for the statistical institutes.
  - *Administrative challenges:* such as, weakness of planning which doesn't satisfy the goals of the capacity building. - some of the staff are not interested in trainings because there is no more encouragement for them to enhance their work .
  - *External challenges:* such as, general political circumstances .
6. Recommendations:
- *Professional challenges:* such as, no commitments with the ten principles of the official statistics .
  - The statistical institutes must revise the general statistical rules and at the same time must increase the financial contribution in their annual budgets .
  - Commitment to the ten basic principles of the official statistics .
  - Effective benefit from the local and international training opportunities by study tours and exchange of experiences.
  - Evaluating the statistical capacity building strategy according to Paris 21 form.
  - Strengthening local and international relationships of statistical institutes .
  - Encouraging the trainees (employees) after the training period by giving them some rewards.
  - Developing the infrastructure in the statistical institutes especially in the information technology field.
  - Creating service units for the public and putting good system for discussion between producers and users of the statistical data .
  - Hiring employees according to their qualifications and skills



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#### Google Earth® as a tool for statistical data visualization

Issoufou Seidou Sanda  
African Centre for Statistics

Google Earth® is a tool that is still relatively little explored by statisticians for data visualization, even though it has very interesting possibilities: with a little knowledge of the eXtensible Markup Language (XML) and no knowledge of the complex issues of geographical information systems, it is possible to make very interesting visualization taking into account the geographic dimension of data, a dimension that is missing in traditional visualizations of statistical information.

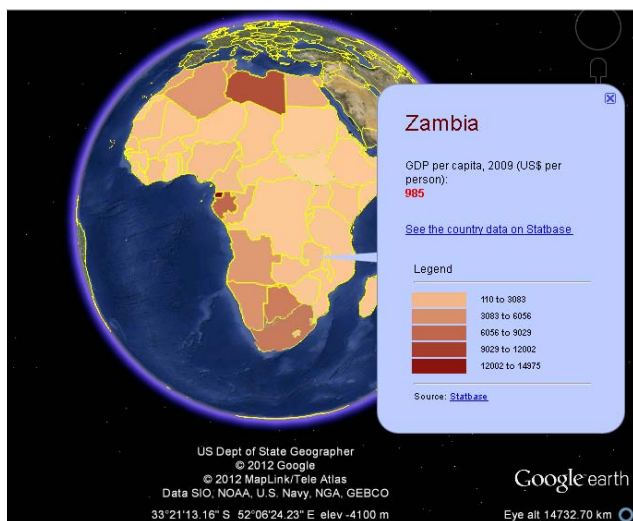


Figure 1: Coropleth map of DP per capita of African Countries

With the Keyhole Markup Language (KML), it is possible to use colors codes to show statistical data on a map as shown of figure 1. It is also possible to take into account the 3D features of the software in order to use height to represent statistical values as illustrated in figure 2 where the height of the columns are proportional to the GDP per capita of the country. Furthermore, it is possible to attach very descriptive meta-data to any geographical feature on the map by taking advantage of the balloon tool. When represented on Google Earth®, the statistical in-

formation can be analyzed in relation to a wealth of other informative datasets provided by many other sources around the World which is a very big advantage of this kind of data visualization.

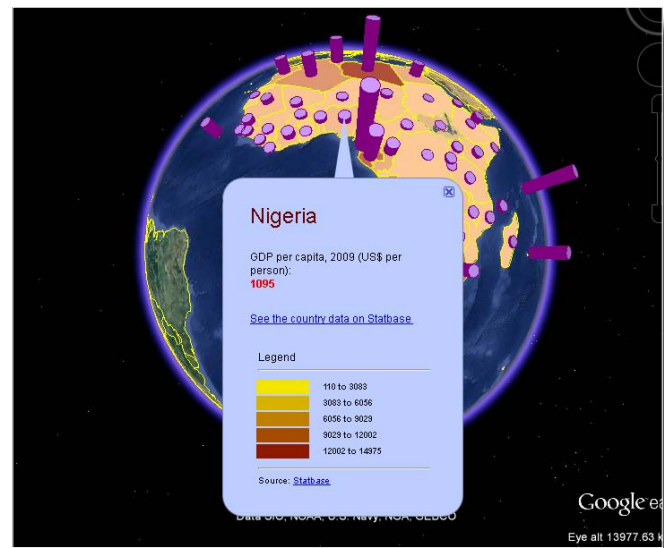


Figure 2: The heights of the 3D pylons represent the GDP per capita of the different countries

There are a few websites that are exploring or taking opportunity of the possibilities of Google Earth® for statistical data visualization, for example:

- ThematicMapping.org: <http://thematicmapping.org/api/choropleth.php>
- Google Earth Design: <http://googleearthdesign.blogspot.com/2009/01/geocommons-for-cloropeth-map-creation.html>
- The CIA World Fact Book: <http://www.kmlfactbook.org/#&db=ciafb&table=2004&col=2008&>
- Making Maps: DIY cartography: <http://makingmaps.net/2007/07/31/animated-maps-in-google-earth/>
- The official statistics community should not ignore that important tool that helps making statistical information even more interesting for the general public.





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**Regain d'intérêt en faveur de la réalisation du deuxième recensement général de la population et de l'habitat en République Démocratique du Congo**

Dimitri Sanga  
Centre Africain pour la Statistique

Nonobstant une prise de conscience de plus en plus manifeste en ce qui concerne l'importance de la statistique dans le processus de prise de décisions et le suivi et l'évaluation des politiques et programmes de développement, l'appareil statistique de la République Démocratique du Congo (RDC) reste encore dans un état qui ne permet pas à ce pays de répondre adéquatement à la demande de plus en plus croissante des données de qualité émanant des différentes instances tant nationales qu'internationales. En effet, les statistiques produites sont généralement moins fiables et à couverture limitée. Force est de constater, néanmoins, que des efforts sont en cours pour améliorer sensiblement la qualité de ces statistiques. Au cœur de ces efforts d'amélioration du système statistique congolais se trouve, entre autres, le développement et la mise en œuvre d'une stratégie nationale pour le développement de la statistique (SNDS) qui inclut la réalisation d'un Recensement général de la population et de l'habitat (RGPH) étant donné que le dernier recensement scientifique date de 1984.

C'est dans ce contexte qu'une mission de la Commission économique des Nations Unies pour l'Afrique (CEA) menée par le Dr. Dimitri Sanga, Directeur du Centre africain pour la statistique

(CAS) de cette institution continentale a séjourné en République Démocratique du Congo (RDC) du 14 au 19 mai 2012.

Cette mission avait pour objectif principal de s'enquérir de l'état d'avancement des préparatifs du deuxième RGPH (RGPH2) et renforcer le plaidoyer auprès du Gouvernement et des partenaires techniques et financiers (PTF) pour supporter cette opération statistique d'envergure. De plus, dans le cadre des efforts en cours au niveau continental visant l'amélioration des systèmes d'enregistrement des faits et des statistiques d'état civil, la mission avait pour objet de discuter avec les parties prenantes congolaises l'état de ces systèmes et remplir le questionnaire de l'évaluation de ce système en RDC comme contribution à l'évaluation continentale qui sera présentée lors de la deuxième conférence des ministres en charge des faits d'état civil qui se tiendra en septembre 2012 à Durban, en Afrique du Sud.

Il convient de signaler que le dernier RGPH à avoir lieu en RDC date de 1984 et que seulement moins de 10% de l'information recueillie lors de cette opération a été traitée. Les discussions pour la tenue du RGPH2 en RDC datent de 1992. Par ailleurs, les consultations dans le cadre du dialogue intercongolais en 1994 y ont aussi fait référence. Toutefois, toutes ces tentatives n'ont pas abouti à la réalisation du RGPH2, entre autres, suite aux conflits récurrents et autres instabilités qui ont jalonné l'histoire récente de la RDC.

Les parlementaires montent au créneau !

Il importe de noter une recrudescence de l'intérêt accordé au RGPH traduite notamment par la volonté du tout nouveau Gouvernement à adopter une approche sensiblement basée sur la gestion axée sur les résultats dans la mise en œuvre de son programme quinquennal. Lors de l'examen du programme gouvernemental au cours de la plénière du 9 mai 2012, l'Honorable Jaynet Kabila a obtenu de l'Assemblée plénière sa proposition d'ajouter au programme du Gouvernement la réalisation du recensement de la population congolaise estimée à 60 ou 70 millions d'habitants selon différentes sources. La représentante du peuple a fait remarquer au Premier ministre, lors de la période



*Une vue de Kinshasa, capitale de la République Démocratique du Congo*



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des questions, que son programme reposait pour l'essentiel sur des approximations, en ce qui concerne le nombre de la population congolaise, basées sur un recensement vieux de près de 28 ans. A son avis, ce recensement ne constitue pas une base fiable pour la planification du développement du pays. Ainsi propose-t-elle que le RGPH soit inscrit au programme du Gouvernement comme septième grand objectif à atteindre au cours du quinquennat. Elle a martelé à la tribune de l'Assemblée nationale la nécessité de réaliser le RGPH en ces termes :

"La planification devrait se baser sur les statistiques permettant ainsi la connaissance des besoins des congolais : L'habitat décent, les écoles, les hôpitaux, les centres de santé, les routes, les moyens de transports, les grands besoins sociaux et économiques de la République Démocratique du Congo..."



*La population congolaise est estimée à 60 ou 70 millions d'habitants selon différentes sources*

Les travaux préparatoires pour la réalisation du RGPH2 vont bon train. Deux Décrets du Premier Ministre relatifs au RGPH2 ont déjà été signés : le premier en 2009 instituait le RGPH2 et le second en 2011 portait sur son organisation et son fonctionnement. Egalement, un document de projet sur la réalisation du RGPH2 a déjà été préparé et approuvé par le Gouvernement en 2011. Un BCR a été créée en 2011 et deux séminaires organisés pour préparer les divers documents techniques nécessaires à la réalisation du RGPH2. Au total, 18 documents techniques ont été préparés dont 8 qui sont utilisables alors que les 6 autres ont besoin de

raffinement avant leur utilisation.

Au vu de l'intérêt grandissant en faveur de la réalisation du RGPH2 tel qu'observé de la part des décideurs et des parlementaires, tout porte à croire que cette fois sera la bonne et que l'Afrique est en voie de compter un pays de plus dans le giron des pays qui réaliseront leurs recensements au cours de la série de 2010 des RGPH.



#### Advisory Services on Census Cartography to the Islamic Republic of Mauritania

Ayenika Godheart Mbiydzenyuy  
African Centre for Statistics

The Islamic Republic of Mauritania is closely identified with nomads and the nomadic way of life, although since independence the country has seen its nomadic population become sedentary at a spectacular rate. The rapid unprecedented rate at which the nomadic population became sedentary can be explained by several factors, most notably due to drought and the improvement in living conditions, particularly among the sedentary population, which encouraged nomads to settle around the main urban centres. Mauritania has relatively wide experience in data collection, having conducted three general population censuses and more than 10 household surveys.

Nevertheless, for a developing country like Mauritania, conducting a census of a population of about 3.5 million inhabitants scattered over a vast desert territory of more than 1 million square kilometers in area is still a laborious and very costly operation. The difficulties are compounded when it comes to a nomadic population, estimated at less than 150,000 inhabitants, that is in constant movement over an immense territory and sometimes beyond the country's administrative borders. Considering these and other factors, the government of Mauritania through the "Office National de la Statistique",

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requested the assistance of the African Centre for Statistics to provide technical assistance in the pre-enumeration census cartographic phase of the 2012 Population and Housing Census. Among other things the cartography support will specifically consider and respect the nomadic population behaviors by facilitating the development of the geospatial list of the water points frequented by nomads throughout the national territory. Water points are crucial to track and enumerate nomads during the enumeration phase of the census operation.

Mapping is a fundamental operation in the preparation of the Mauritanian General Population and Housing Census (GPHC). The importance of mapping in a census can not be over emphasized as maps provide guidance to census data collection agents such as: enumerators, controllers and supervisors. Equally, the clarity of these technical documents and the unambiguous definition of geographical areas being assigned to enumerations are essential for ensuring that quality of data to be collected is void of omission or duplication. Based on these considerations, and in order to ensure optimal organization of field work, mapping the enumeration areas in a relative homogeneous manner in terms of well defined population sizes is an imperative.

To perform these tasks in the cartographic operational phase of Mauritania, the cartographic teams will use for the first time, the Mobile Geographic Information System (Mobile GIS). The Mobile GIS is an integration of a number of technologies within the GIS environment namely: i) mobile equipment in the form of a light weighted GPS device with a Personal Computer integrated within the system, ii) wireless communications for access to GIS via the Internet, and iii) synchronized GIS server. The integration of mobile GIS in census cartography, offers professional solutions in collecting accurate field data, thereby ensuring the accuracy of GIS data layers. In the past, the spatial information in the field was taken using paper maps. This information was reported by notes on paper maps, observations in the field were recorded on forms provided by the staff, filled in the field, and then entered into a database once back to the office. Entering information on paper was ineffective, repetitive and presented a risk of errors. The traditional paper-based systems have been replaced by mobile applications, this type of

application allows field teams to capture, store, update, manipulate, analyze and display geographic information.

This mission is therefore a follow up of the July 2011 UNECA mission to Mauritania in which the government requested technical assistance from UNECA to the "Office National de la Statistique", in areas of census cartography and putting in place an operational GIS system. The global objective to the mission was to provide technical assistance to the Islamic Republic of Mauritania on Census Cartography in preparation of the 2012 Fourth General Population and Housing Census of Mauritania. The specific objectives were to; i) Carry out an assessment of the pilot phase of the cartographic exercise; ii) Enhance the capacity of staffs in the use of remote sensing for census cartography; iii) Facilitate the use of remote sensing in developing a geospatial list of the water points; and iv) Develop a project proposal to put in place an operating GIS System in the "Office National de la Statistique", of Mauritania.

The advisory service mission to the "Office National de la Statistique", of Mauritania is in line with the UNECA sub-programme nine, aimed at strengthening the availability and utilization of quality statistical information for evidence-based policy formulation and tracking progress towards the achievement of national and international development targets, including the Millennium Development Goals in Africa, within the framework of the Reference Regional Strategic Framework for Statistical Capacity-Building in Africa in support of African integration processes. Within the above mentioned framework UNECA through this mission has contributed in enhancing the capacity of Mauritania to produce and use demographic, social and environmental statistics, in support of regional integration and the Millennium Development Goals. In undertaking this advisory mission UNECA has increased the number of countries that will successfully conduct the population and housing censuses during the 2010 round in compliance with international standards and practices.

The following proceedings were followed in the mission:

Administrative meetings;

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- Meeting with the Director General of “Office National de la Statistique” or National Statistics Office;
- The mission started with a technical meeting with the Director General of National Statistics Office, in which the terms of reference of the mission were assessed and adapted as the pilot cartographic exercise which was on going during the period of the mission. The new prioritizes identified were; assessing the pilot cartographic exercise, enhancing staffs performance in using remote sensing techniques for census cartography by carrying hands on training, facilitate the identification of water points through out Mauritania covering a surface area of over 1 million square kilometer and finally developing a project proposal to put in place an operational GIS system at the National Statistics Office.
- Meeting with Head of Cartographic Unit and Census Cartographers; The second meeting was held with staffs of the Cartographic Unit, consisting of; (i) Head of Cartographic Unit (ii) Census Cartographers. Explanations on entire census work already done as well as the field tasks in the census mapping process were elaborated. Further, the areas of intervention in the mission were outlined and appropriate time allocated.

These outputs/outcomes were realized during the mission:

### 1. The findings/process outcomes on assessing the pilot phase of the cartographic exercise were:

- 1.1. A comprehensive approach in census mapping was required after field visits in Nouakchott, as the updating of spatial data on administrative divisions by carving out new districts in urban and rural sedentary zones, was based on the mapping approach adopted that paid particular attention on the concept of neighborhoods and communities within urban and rural areas. It was important that the cartographers in the field clearly identify the lowest administrative units and to carve out these units as geo-spatial digital polygons, and a combination of these units will build up the entire administrative hierarchy of the country and Enumeration Areas (EAs) will be develop or carved out fol-

lowing these established limits, this will permit for data disaggregation by geography to the lowest administrative division. Mapping in the pilot phase is aimed at testing the methodology for conducting the census cartographic operation, especially assessing if the methods are reliable and comprehensive making sure they are consistent throughout the national territory. Great interest is attached to this major pilot cartographic campaign that cover new dimensions beyond the division of Enumeration Areas (EAs), the establishment of a geographic database with georeferenced data is previewed. The pilot phase is being undertaken at four different locations within the expected time during. These are locations are: Boghé (Wilaya Brakna), Tidjikja (wilaya Tagant), Zeina Tevragh (wilaya of Nouakchott) and Amourj (Wilaya Hodh Echarghui). Each area is assigned to a team for a month. The assessment of the cartographic pilot phase is aimed at highlighting the strengths and weaknesses of the general methodology for mapping the General Population and Housing Census (RGPH 2012) with emphasis on the difficulties encountered during this phase.

- 1.2. The method of “water point”, which have been tested during the previous census cartographic work, responded appropriately to the expected needs. According to this method all the “water point”, in each EA should be identified as this will facilitate the enumeration of the nomad population. The problem with this method is that Mauritania lacks a digital data base of all the “water point”, and hydrologic networks. Equally, the territory is vast consisting mostly of the desert, so it was necessary to carry on a hands on training on using STRM and ASTER DEM radar satellite images to identify water points through out the country. After developing this data base cartographers will only have to verify and name these “water point”. The STRM and ASTER DEM radar satellite images are downloadable free of charge from the internet and can be analyzed using popular GIS/Remote Sensing softwares readily available in the market.

- 1.3. Cartographers will collect data for each local-



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ity, district or island, dwelling specifically on information relating to population, housing units, and infrastructure. These data is essentially to determine the exact size of each Enumeration Area (EA). Progress in the areas of mobile computing especially the Mobile (GIS) will be used and this offer considerable advantages in carving out EAs rapidly. To realize these benefits, the Mobile Geographic Information System which consists of PDAs equipped with GPS and software such as the ARC pad will be used. This tool provides the following benefits: data entry and coding are done simultaneously, increased productivity in the field, the collection of field data in digital format, the collected data is loaded directly into the desktop GIS and data is transferred directly into the computer. These qualitative and quantitative benefits have been proven in the field of collecting census data in many countries. However, this tool has its own disadvantages including the risk of system crash causing the loss of data, hence the need to secure data daily.

Despite its autonomy in power, the PDA requires an external power source therefore not adapted to poorly electrified rural areas. As noticed the preparation of base maps has not been completed as there is the absence of digital geospatial data from previous censuses, it is necessary to develop a reliably base map covering the entire country. The insufficient draft digital base maps that are suppose to be incorporated into the Mobile GIS environment is presently being developed from; topographic sheets, aerial photos and maps of cities. The choice made for the preparation of base maps is focused on the topographic sheets and plans of cities available. This is even more justified by the high cost or unavailability of data from other media. The country is covered by 105 map sheets at scale 1/200, 000 produced by the National Geographic Institute of France (IGN). For the purposes of the census mapping RGPH 2012, these sheets are available as topographic raster format, thus requiring georeferencing and vectorization. As noticed the Cartographic Unit have been digitalizing a number of spatial data layers such as; rocky escarpment, sandy escarpment, River, Lake, Wetlands, Flooding, Ocean etc to help cartographers deter-

mined the huddles in the field beforehand and this information will be integrate as framework data to be uploaded directly into the Mobile GIS environment. The digitalization process is time consuming and a hand on training was needed to help the cartographers generate these and other data sets rapidly from satellite image.

- 1.4. Creation of specific virgin or empty layers to collect spatial and attribute information on locations, water sources, infrastructure, town plans in the form of questionnaires developed as forms for field purpose were reviewed and rectified. The draft GIS blank data sets forms will be prepared and certified before being transferred to PDA. For this to be possible, it is necessary to select the layers of data to update the field, geographically delimit the areas to be influence by the data, arrange the prepare data in a database field, as data transfer to the PDA once it entire system should be completed i.e. the base map and the specific layers, will be loaded on the PDA. The transfer software "Manager for Windows Mobile devices" will be used to accomplish these tasks.
- 1.5. The methods for estimating the population will involve assessing the population of each locality through a complete enumeration of all housing units in the locality. The cartographer agents will carryout a door to door evaluation of the population asking how many people usually reside in the dwelling and this information is immediately captured into the Mobile GIS environment.
- 1.6. In splitting Divisions into Enumeration Areas (EAs), certain principles and rules must be observed: EAs should not be straddling two or more municipalities; an EA should contain only one type of population (urban or rural), EAs should have clear boundaries with landmarks, easy to find on the ground from the map, EAs must have an approximately 650 inhabitants in rural areas and 800 to 1000 urban areas.
- 1.7. In addition to cartographic, census mapping operation is an opportunity to collect a range of rich and varied information on socio-economic, infrastructure and community facilities. To this end, several questionnaire forms are designed

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to support the collection of this information. These are: Questionnaire of locality, which includes the following information; location of the locality; geographical coordinates of the locality; primary and secondary Languages; economic activities; types of infrastructure; estimated population of the locality. The data on infrastructure provides information on features as well as detailed specifications on the existing infrastructure at each location. The information includes: location locality, code of locality, category of infrastructure, type of infrastructure, name of the infrastructure, state of the infrastructure. Sheet on water point is intended to identify key information and features a water point. These are: code, name of water, geographic coordinates, nature and number of water points, water quality, and number of water, average operating time, and usage of water point, season of the presence of nomads, Period presence of nomads.

- 1.8. To better equip field staff, it is necessary to make available manuals that explain the various instructions and tasks to be undertaken. Three manuals have been developed in this direction. These are: i) Manual of the team leader; ii) Manual for cartographic Agents; iii) Manual on the use of PDA-GPS and ArcPad. 1.9. Discussions with regard to staffs to be recruited, responsible for performing this important operation with proven experience in the field of cartography was conducted. Priority will be given to officers and employees of the Office of National Statistics. To ensure the success of field work, training will be provided for staff following the tasks that will first be carried out by the trainers in the field. This training will focus on modules designed for this purpose. At the end of each course the results will be punished after a selection test must have been conducted. Categories of cartographer staff will be added to the design and management team, consisting of: i) digitizing agents, ii) Heads of field teams, and iii) cartographers field agents. These staffs will provide the various tasks involved in this important mapping exercise, including cartographic design, GIS handling, and carving out EAs. The best will be selected for additional training for team leaders. The pilot mapping phase presents an opportunity to identify, in part, the team leaders. To strengthen the capacity of managerial staff, study tours will be organized

to benefit from successful experiences in the field at the country of the sub-region.

- 1.9. Materials and logistics are essential for any major operation, like census mapping, these require acquisition in a timely manner. The necessary material and logistic resources will enable the operations to run according to the standards and norms required in this area. According to the conducted assessment the procurement process is slow and this has to be fastened up for the census operation to effectively start up.

1.9.1. The evaluation and monitoring framework will be provided to control who will go on the field each month. The main objective of these missions is to conduct systematic monitoring of the implementation of various technical tasks (positioning, production sketches, carving out of EAs, water sources, infrastructure, landmarks capturing, etc.). Each mission must provide a detailed report highlighting the difficulties and constraints.

1.9.2. To avoid the risk of data loss, they will be data transfers daily on the using software for data transfer such as "Manager for Windows Mobile devices." In addition to this provision, it will have to make available an adequate security apparatus for the optimal data backup. Centralization is the last step in the chain of data processing performed in the operation of mobile GIS. It is done on the GIS is to integrate modification and deleting of objects and attributes in layers on Desktop PC. Once this integration is complete, the general database is updated.

### 2. The findings/process outcomes on enhancing the capacity of staffs in the use of remote sensing for census cartography were:

- 2.1. The lack of a current, detailed base map is one of the biggest problems census cartographers face in Mauritania. Satellite imagery of-



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fers a feasible base map solution for census mapping purposes in terms of specification, cost and national coverage. 2.5-metre natural-color imagery in particular provides the ideal base map for rural areas and even for less dense urban areas meanwhile a .5-1.5m color image is well adapted for urban mapping. The image's technical specifications and the satellite's ability to cover entire national territories, combining with fast image-processing capabilities ensuring relatively short delivery schedule, make it an attractive option for census mapping. This is extremely important for census, since time is usually limited and hence delivery of image is critical. Satellite imagery is within the reach of census mapping budget of most countries, although this not always considered a serious issue by most countries, institutions fail to take into account the huge savings created due to rapid EA demarcations using images. A detailed base map makes sketch mapping and extensive GPS fieldwork unnecessary. If all these factors and available technologies are optimally used and integrated as a part of the total census mapping project, the solution is superior and the advantages are obvious for census cartographers. Equally, the office lack the know how to interpret and effectively use these images when acquired. It is based on these conclusions that the hands on training was conducted involving the staffs of the Statistic Office of Mauritania. The state of the arts softwares were used to transform the original image into an orthorectified images in the cartographic projection of Mauritania. Ground Control Points (GCPs) were essential to precisely establish this transformation. With this data available Terrain Elevation Models were developed and with particular attention on integrating this information into a census cartographic environment Digital Elevation Models were used to generation contour lines reducing the task of manually generating these lines.

3. **The findings/process outcomes on facilitating the use of remote sensing in developing a geospatial list of the water points;**

During the training the STRM and ASTER DEM radar satellite images were downloaded from internet sites and practically used remotely to identify water points through out the country. The Shuttle Radar Topography Mission (SRTM) is used to obtained elevation data on a near-global scale to generate the most complete high-resolution digital topographic database of Earth. SRTM consisted of a specially modified radar system that flew onboard the Space Shuttle Endeavour during an 11-day mission in February of 2000. ASTER GDEM Ver2 was produced using ASTER data acquired from the start of observation to the end of August, 2010 in cooperation with the Japan-US ASTER Science Team. ASTER GDEM is now released and its distribution started, after the validation and the distribution site design. When modeling the flow of water, we determined where the water came from and where it is going. Specific topics were used to explain how to use the hydrologic analysis functions to help model the movement of water across a surface. The concepts and key terms regarding drainage systems and surface processes, how GIS tools can be used to extract hydrologic information from a digital elevation model (DEM), and sample hydrologic analysis applications were used in the training exercise.

4. **The findings/process outcomes on developing a project proposal to put in place an operating GIS System in the "Office National de la Statistique", of Mauritania.**

In developing a GIS project proposal it is essential to first of all identify the needs so as to deduce the objectives of the project and its applicability, equally choosing the right tools while taking into account the context and constraints of the project are important. The success of any operational GIS depends; to a larger extend, on the non-technical factors such as; needs analysis, the methodology development, economic and legal conditions related to geographical data. After discussions with the Mauritanian Office of Statistics the following steps were considered important to be in place before the design proper. The first step in any GIS operational design is a thorough investiga-

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tion to identify the explicit needs of the Statistics Office in relation to a GIS system. The challenge is to anticipate the applications by users even before the tool is available. This second step is to specify the functions of the product or process, quality standards, control procedures and all the features that meet the needs. This phase leads to a brief design, including modeling of the phenomenon or product definition and detailed report. The third step is to clarify what are the tools, techniques, software, hardware, training, standards and tests that will fulfill the functions defined in the previous step. This phase takes the form of a record of achievement includes the study report technical specifications and the proposed schedule. This fourth stage lead to the project integration tools, data structuring and establishing an operating procedures etc. The production phase enriches the GIS with any type of data.

During the discussion it was deduced that the project must consider the organizational context in which it operates. On the other hand, the essential information to be integrated into a GIS, some are specific to territory or Mauritania. On the other hand the structure of the database must be defined by the data format (physical model) and the conceptual schema for data developed. The latter organizes data and describes the relationships between data. The object coordinates always refer to a geographic reference must be specified. The coordinates that can be geographical coordinates latitude, longitude or sometimes from flat representations (Lambert projections, UTM) often vendor-specific or country must be defined. The data type and format of data used for the database has variation and should be defined.

GIS projects typically require hardware to manage large volumes of data. The special feature of GIS is that the diversity of costs is very important, i.e. needs assessment, equipment (hardware), (software), maintenance, building or updating of databases, training staff etc. Data is the core of a GIS and their cost is highly variable from one GIS set up to another, given the extent of the territory concerned and the variety of applications. The acquisition cost of data may make up to 60% of the total cost of the GIS. The statistical law in force must be modified to reflect the GIS system to be put in place. Geographic data, maps and databas-

es should be protected by the right of intellectual property (copyright), formatting data (structure) must submit an original character. Economic right helps to protect data because of the substantial investment that helped produce them. All grants of rights to use geographic data provided by a supplier to a third party must the subject of writing (a contract or license) and whatever the type of protection that applies to the data. The contract or the license must include the nature of the rights assigned (e.g. possibility of data processing), the scope of rights (Example: the geographical area), the destination of data (e.g. internal, external, server, etc), the duration of the concession and the author's remuneration. The project proposal can only be finalized after the "Office National de la Statistique", of Mauritania has delivered the GIS assessment report to ACS.

5. Recommendation- E/CN.3/2012/2 on Population and Housing Censuses (PHCs) of StatCom III indicates that an analysis of the 2010 Round of Population and Housing Census covering the following broad areas a) census methodologies and enumeration methods; b) new census method and technologies; c) dissemination of data; and d) looking towards the 2020 round, including technical collaborations and UN assistance should be conducted. The StatCom III Africa has emphasized that an assessment of 2010 round of PHC be undertaken by the end 2013 so that it can inform the preparation of the 2020 PHC in Africa.

Further missions should:

- i. ACS should help finalized the project proposal to put in place an operating GIS System in the "Office National de la Statistique", of Mauritania after the office has delivered the GIS assessment report.
- ii. Advice is needed on data processing component of the Mauritanian census.
- iii. An advisory mission is required for the Post Enumeration Survey (PES).



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**Meeting of Inter Agency and Expert Group on Gender Statistics IAEG-GS and Global Forum on Gender Statistics**

Raj Gautam Mitra  
African Centre for Statistics

The meeting of the IAEG-GS held from 25-26 March 2012, at the Dead Sea, Jordan was attended by 35 representatives of 10 international agencies, 4 regional commissions and 14 national statistical offices. The main objectives of the meeting were to review the work done by its advisory groups over the last few months to implement the recommendations by the United Nation Statistics Commission (UNSC) and the decisions made at the IAEG-GS meeting of October 2011; and to agree on a work plan for the year ahead. Among the important topics discussed were

- a. Gender Statistics Manual developed by UNSD;
- b. Guidelines on measuring Violence against Women developed by UNSD;
- c. Emerging new areas on gender statistics;
- d. Evidence and Data for Gender Equality (EDGE) initiative;
- e. Minimum set of gender indicator developed the IAEG

The regional and international entities also presented their activities on Gender Statistics. Mr. Mitra presented the Africa Programme on Gender Statistics (APGS) being implemented in Africa. The APGS brings all project based, ad-hoc initiatives of development of gender statistics by regional and international agencies and other organizations under one umbrella programme. A set of strategies have been identified for achieving the objective of the APGS, including regional partnership and coordination mechanism, capacity building programme and research, efficient reporting, storage and dissemination, monitoring and evaluation framework, and advocacy. A five year plan was prepared starting in 2012

The meeting of the Fourth 2012 Global Forum was also held at the same venue from 27th to 29th March. The Global Forum was held as part of the Global Gender Statistics Programme promoted by the IAEG-GS with the purpose of enhancing the capacity of countries to collect, disseminate and use quality gender statistics. The forum, the fourth since the IAEG-GS was established, was to provide an important opportunity to review and discuss new initiatives and data collection tools for the improvement of gender statistics. The major topics and sub-topics included in the meeting were:

Measuring Economic Empowerment of Women-

- *Measurement of poverty, women's participation in labour force, and access to economic and financial resources*
- *Women in rural areas, women's employment in informal sector and informal employment and unpaid work*

Measuring Women's Autonomy and Physical Empowerment-

- *Gender based violence and women in vulnerable situations*
- *Political empowerment of women and women's autonomy*

Measuring Empowerment of Young Women and Adolescent Girls

Measuring Knowledge and Information Empowerment of Women

**ICP Module and Time Series Module Developed in ERETES**

Xiaoning Gong  
African Centre for Statistics

A User Group Meeting on ERETES was organized by Eurostat on 23-26 April 2012 in Luxembourg to review and evaluate the new modules recently designed and developed in ERETES. The meeting was attended by experts from Burkina Faso; Cameroon; Chad; Chairman of ERETES Group, Colleague from IMF West

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AFRITAC; Eurostat; INSEE; Mauritius; Morocco; Trasys; and UNECA. Most of the countries were the pilots selected for the development of the new modules.

ERETES is computer software for national accounts compilation and most widely used in Africa. ERETES plays an important role in the implementation of the 2008 System of National Accounts (SNA), an international statistical standard, as recommended in the global strategy for the implementation of the 2008 SNA.

A year ago, in the Training-of-Trainers Workshop on National Accounts for the International Comparison Program (ICP) organized by the African Centre for Statistics (ACS) of the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA) and the ICP Global Office of the World Bank on 16-20 May 2011 in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, the participants found that it would be very helpful if there was an ICP module in ERETES. It would be not only useful and beneficial for the currently ongoing data collection and compilation by countries to be submitted to the ICP Regional and Global Offices for the ICP-Africa 2011, but also for countries in the near future since the goal of the ICP Program would be to standardize and normalize the ICP data collection and reporting procedure into the routine work of the National Statistical Offices (NSOs) at the country level. With an ICP module of ERETES, it would be convenient for countries that were using ERETES in their production of national accounts to generate ICP required basic headings of GDP breakdown as routine by-products.

The recommendation was positively accepted and followed up by Eurostat as one of the custodians of ERETES. So far, an interface has been established in ERETES to facilitate the transition between national accounts data compiled with ERETES and GDP breakdown by detailed products needed for the calculation of Purchasing Power Parity (PPP) in ICP.

Participants of the User Group Meeting on ERETES shared the experiences of their experiments with the new modules, which included both the ICP module and a tool for time series of accounts prepared with ERETES; discussing the advantages of the new modules as well as the problems they had encountered.

Many suggestions on how to improve the new modules were proposed. Plans have been laid out to further improve and modify the two new ERETES modules after the User Group ERETES meeting. The new modules were planned to be released to the users in the third quarter of this year.



### Inter Regional MDG indicators Meeting in Santiago, Chile, 15-17 May 2012

Fatouma Sissoko, Oumar Sarr  
African Centre for Statistics

An Inter regional Millennium Development Goals (MDGS) indicators Meeting on “Sharing knowledge to improve MDG monitoring and reporting” was held in Santiago, Chile, from 15 to 17 May 2012. The meeting, organized by the United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), in conjunction with the other UN economic commissions namely UNECA, ESCAP, ESCWA and UNECE, took stock of the progress made on the implementation of the United Nations Development Account Project (DAP) on the MDGs, entitled “Strengthening statistical and inter-institutional capacities for monitoring the MDGs through inter-regional cooperation and knowledge-sharing”. The meeting was attended by countries representing the five Regions; Benin, the Gambia and Zimbabwe was there on behalf of the Africa region.

The main objective of the DAP is to improve the production of updated and comparable statistics at national, regional and global levels and to promote collaborative work between regions and countries and to ensure long-term impacts.



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To have more up-to-date and comparable MDG data at the national, regional and global levels, improving statistical capacities and institutional coordination to invigorate the production of MDG indicators, decreasing statistical discrepancies between national, regional and global sources and strengthening regional MDG networks.

The meeting agenda covered three major items:

1. The UN regional economic commissions MDGs statistical programme;
2. Countries' best practices in monitoring and reporting MDGs; and
3. The design of the MDGs development agenda post 2015.

The UN regional economic commissions made presentations on their MDGs statistical programmes. Presentations covered issues and challenges relating to MDGs monitoring and reporting, strategies adopted by the economic commissions to improve MDGs monitor-

systems and capacity to produce metadata and disaggregated MDG related Statistics, on standardizing methodologies of data production, on improving MDG indicator dissemination for policy information, analysis and advocacy; and on statistical training.

Regarding experience sharing in MDGs monitoring and reporting countries, four main issues were covered and are the following: Production, compilation and dissemination of MDGs data and metadata; Production and reporting of disaggregated MDGs data – Sub national MDG; Implementation of national coordination mechanism aiming at improving the monitoring and reporting of the MDG indicators; and Supporting the achievement of the MDGs: political commitment and effective use data for policy analysis and advocacy;

Armenia, Mexico, Zimbabwe, Yemen and Republic of Moldova shared their best practices on production, compilation and dissemination of



ing in their regions, coordination mechanism adopted for MDGs monitoring and reporting in their region, areas on which their MDG statistical programme focuses in term of regional and national capacity building activities, improvement of data availability and quality, data dissemination. Presentations highlighted also efforts undertaken to build MDG database with appropriate data and metadata as well as progress made in MDG data availability.

Economic commissions' presentations gave also an overview of their MDGs activities planned for the biennium 2010-2012 and 2013-2014. It came out that most commissions had planned activities on framework of MDGs beyond 2015, and have put more emphasis on strengthening civil registration and vital statistics

MDGs data and metadata. Countries set up national committees that coordinate data collection and compilation through population censuses and household surveys and also produce comprehensive metadata. More and more countries have national and centralized database using DevInfo as a tool for data storage and dissemination. Online accessible libraries are set up for disseminating countries Reports on development indicators. Among other encountered issues, countries noted: i) Weak Civil Registration and Vital Statistics to complement surveys and censuses; and ii) Quality insurance of collected data.

Maldives, the Gambia and Tajikistan presented their best practices on Production and reporting



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of disaggregated MDGs data. Countries are very conscious of the relevance of disaggregated data as guide in policy formulation and helpful for planning programmes according to different levels of disaggregation (groups or regions). At the design of data collection operations, dummy tables are prepared by the NSOs and shared with stakeholders that are users of the information.

Bahrain, Republic of Vanuatu and Argentina informed on the best practices on Implementation of national coordination mechanism aiming at improving the monitoring and reporting of the MDG indicators.

National Statistics Committees are established to the purpose of ensuring the availability of comprehensive and accurate statistics to meet the national & international needs and requirements. Responsibilities of these committees include development of comprehensive strategies, plans and an integrated system for collecting, processing and disseminating statistics and national indicators of high quality. The committees also coordinate between all government ministries, agencies and authorities as well as private sector institutions in the field of statistics to develop the appropriate mechanisms to strengthen integration and cooperation and to facilitate the exchange of information among all stakeholders. The National Committee prepared the National Report on the MDGs by forming task committee.

Philippines, Venezuela and Benin highlighted their best practices on supporting the achievement of the MDGs: political commitment and effective use data for policy analysis and advocacy. Two experiences held the participants' attention. One of them is the Philippines experience on Community-Based Monitoring System (CBMS). The CBMS is an organized process of data collection, processing and validation and integration of data in the local development processes. It aims to generate micro level data for benchmarking MDG indicators at the local level, identifying and implementing appropriate policies,

programs and projects and monitoring progress of achievement of the MDGs.

The CBMS is used for establishment of a MDGs database as well as for formulation of the Provincial MDG Reports and the Local Development Plans integrating MDGs targets. The CBMS also contributed to promoting partnerships.

Benin presented its experience on the Millennium Villages Project (MVP) whose ultimate objective is poverty reduction among poorest population. The MVP promotes the administrative data sources for monitoring the MDGs at the district and village levels and ensure that indicators are available at those levels.

Despite these two fascinating but very limited experiences, scaling up their implementation in the countries remains a major challenge: i) inadequacy of resources hampers massive and rapid institutionalization program; ii) there is a need to allocate funds to implement priority programs and projects identified and also to install mechanisms and procedures for periodic monitoring of MDG-related programs and projects; iii) difficulty to bring the villagers to adhere to the project and contribute to achieving the targeted goals.

The last session was devoted to the development agenda post 2015, on the basis of lessons learnt from the field. The participants were informed about ongoing discussion on the post 2015. The UN General Assembly has established a UN Task Team on post-2015, jointly coordinated by DESA and UNDP, to lead an official post-MDG policy process; the team has produced an assessment report of the current MDGs whose first Draft was submitted in April 2012. The meeting stressed the crucial importance to engage, under the United Nations Development Group (UNDG), the general public, the countries' consultation and the thematic consultations. Hopefully, Africa region has already started the process of having its own view on the 2015 agenda.



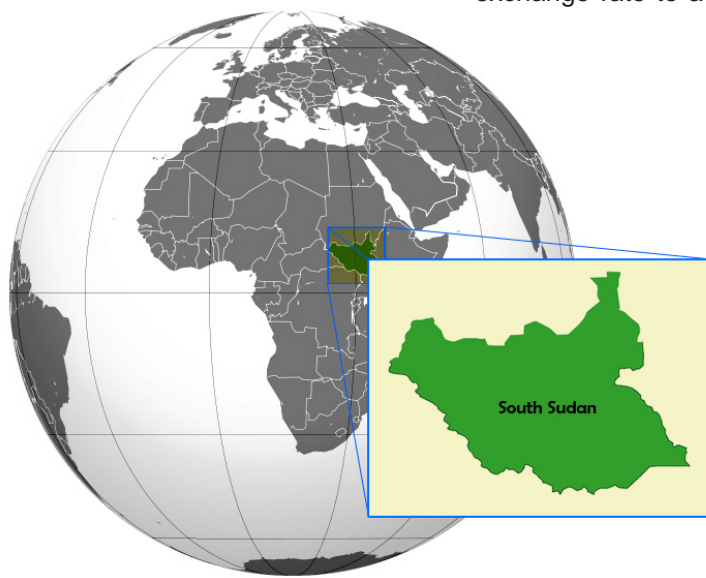
## V. FEATURED NSO - PROFIL DE L'INS

### National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) of the Republic of South Sudan

#### Country Overview

##### I. Historical perspectives

South Sudan attained her independence on 9th July 2011 following a referendum in which people voted for separation from Sudan. The independence was achieved at very high cost because of the civil war which preceded the signing of the comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA) in 2005.



##### II. Geography

South Sudan, with an area of 619,745 square kilometres and a population of 8,260,490 [2008], is bordered by Sudan in the north, Ethiopia in the East, Kenya and Uganda in the south the Democratic Republic of Congo in the south west and the Central African Republic in the west. Its present capital is Juba.

It has equatorial climatic conditions with high humidity and lots of rainfall. It is endowed with rich agricultural soils but currently relies on petroleum extraction for export and revenue.

The country has a decentralized system of gov-

ernance with a national level government that exercises authority in respect of the people and the states; a state level government which exercises authority within a state; and the local government level within a state, which is the closest level to the people.

##### III. Economy

The economy of South Sudan predominantly relies on petroleum extraction which accounts for about 99% of her exports and 98% of her revenue. However, the bulk of the population relies on both crop agriculture and animal husbandry. The country's currency is the South Sudan Pound (SSP) whose exchange rate to a US \$ currently stands at SSP

2.96 per US \$.

In 2011, the Government prepared the first South Sudan Development Plan (SSDP) whose overarching objective is to ensure that by 2014 South Sudan is a united and peaceful new nation, building strong foundations for good governance, economic prosperity and enhanced quality of life for all.

##### Origins of the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS)

A New Sudan Centre for Statistics and Evaluation (NSCSE) was first founded in 2004 for the purpose of producing statistical information in the then SPLA/M controlled areas in Southern Sudan.; and in 2005, after the signing of the Comprehensive

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Peace Agreement, it was renamed the Southern Sudan Centre for Census Statistics and Evaluation (SSCCSE). After independence on 9th July 2011, the name was changed again to National Bureau of Statistics in accord with the Transitional Constitution of the Republic of South Sudan.

### Mandate

The NBS is an independent Government Agency responsible for production of official statistics and is mandated under the Transitional Constitution and the relevant Act to:

- Collect, compile, analyze and publish all official statistics
- Conduct all censuses and surveys that are carried out throughout South Sudan
- Monitor and evaluate social impacts of public policies, projects and programmes; and
- Monitor the progress of poverty alleviation and the attainment of Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)

### Organizational Structure / Governing Bodies and Management

The legal authority of the NBS vests in its Board of Directors, which is the highest policy making body of the NBS. The Chairperson of the Board and the Deputy Chairperson are appointed by the President of the Republic of South Sudan subject to the approval of Parliament by a simple majority vote.

The Management of the NBS is under the direct responsibility of the Chairperson as Chief Executive. The chairperson is assisted, in his/her day to day management responsibilities and duties, by the Deputy Chairperson. The Deputy Chairperson is responsible for the day to day implementation of the decisions of the Board and supervision of staff.

The organization, structure and powers of the Bureau are regulated by law and in accordance with the Transitional Constitution, 2011. However, as a new and rapidly changing organization, the NBS's organizational structure has been evolving over time.

It has two (2) Directorates, one of which is responsible for statistics production and the other for finance and general administration. There are five Departments under the Statistics Production Directorate including:

- Monitoring and Evaluation
- Geographic Information Systems (GIS) & Remote Sensing
- Information & Communications Technology (ICT)
- Censuses & Surveys
- Social and Demographic Statistics and
- Economic Statistics

### The NBS in the ten (10) States of South Sudan

To ensure that the Bureau is effective in its work, it has presence in all the ten (10) States of South Sudan. There is an NBS State statistical office



*Mr. Isaiah Chol Aruai  
Chairperson of the of the NBS*

headed by a Director at each State capital; and responsible for:

- Ensuring close co-ordination with State authorities and local administrations
- Planning, organizing and implementing fieldwork in their respective States
- Providing a local focal point at the State level for organizations requiring official statistics
- Ensuring that State priorities are reflected in

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the NBS strategic focus and work plans

The Bureau also has a Sub-office in Rumbek which is the primary data processing centre. It is also headed by a Director.

### Workforce

Currently, only one hundred and one (101) professional posts of the two hundred and fifty six (256) approved have been filled.

### Implementation of Statistical Activities

#### I. Strategic planning

From 2005 through 2011, the work of the Bureau was guided by the provisions of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA), the Southern Sudan Interim Constitution, 2005 and a Statistical Master Plan that was agreed by all stakeholders.

From the independence day of July 9, 2011, the work of the Bureau is guided by the provisions of the South Sudan Transitional Constitution, 2011, the NBS Act, 2011 and the National Strategy for Development of Statistics (NSDS) and the Strategic Plan both of which are currently under preparation.

#### II. Major Statistical Products of the Bureau

- The Sudan Household Health Survey (SHHS), 2006
- The 5th Sudan Population and Housing Census (5th SPHC), 2008
- The National Baseline Household Survey (NBHS), 2009
- The Sudan Household Health Survey (SHHS), 2010

In addition to the 5th SPHC, 2008, and the three major surveys, the NBS conducted a number of other smaller surveys. The data from these primary sources and secondary sources in Government agencies has been used to generate important statistical information such as consumer price indices (CPI), Gross Domestic Product (GDP), etc, etc.

### Challenges and Constraints

The NBS continues to face a number of challenges of varying magnitudes. The most serious and recur-

ring of these challenges are financial constraints, office space, high staff turnover and absence of and/or weak statistical capacity/units in GOSS ministries and other agencies.



### l'Institut National de la Statistique et de l'Analyse Economique du Bénin

#### Historique

Du bureau de l'Administration coloniale à l'office Initialement Bureau Territorial de Statistique relevant du Service Fédéral de Dakar en 1954, il devint un Service en 1956 puis la Direction de la Statistique, de la Mécanographie, des Etudes Economiques et Démographiques en 1961. En 1962, il fut transformé en une Division au sein de la Direction des Etudes et du Plan pour devenir deux (2) ans plus tard un Service. Par Décret N° 358/PR-HCPT du 14 septembre 1966, la Direction de la Statistique fut créée. Cette Direction fut érigée en Direction Générale par l'Ordonnance N° 73/72 du 16 octobre 1973 portant création du Conseil National de la Statistique (CNS) dont l'Institut National de la Statistique et de l'Analyse Economique assure le secrétariat.

Dans le but de mieux s'inscrire dans la mouvance de libéralisation de l'économie nationale et de la globalisation afin de faire diligence face à sa mission d'aider au développement de l'activité statistique, l'INSAE a acquis en avril 1997 le statut d'Office, établissement public à caractère scientifique sous la tutelle du Ministère chargé de la statistique. Il est doté de la personnalité morale et de l'autonomie financière et administrative. Depuis Janvier 1999, l'ordonnance 73/72 est remplacée par la loi N° 99-014 du 12 avril 2000.



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### *Le cadre institutionnel*

Créé par l'ordonnance n°73-72 du 16 octobre 1973, puis modifié par le décret n°97-168 du 07 avril 1997, l'Institut National de la statistique et de l'Analyse Economique (INSAE) est un établissement public à caractère scientifique, placé sous la

tutelle du ministère chargé de la statistique. L'INSAE est doté de la personnalité morale et de l'autonomie financière.

### **Missions de l'INSAE**

l'Institut National de la Statistique et de l'Analyse Economique à pour principale mission de :

Rassembler, dépouiller, analyser et présenter au gouvernement dans les délais convenus des statistiques sûres scientifiquement élaborées.

Produire et aider à produire les renseignements chiffrés utiles à la prise de décision et à la gestion.

En plus de ses missions statutaires, l'Institut National de la Statistique et de l'Analyse Economique assure le secrétariat du Conseil National de la Statistique (CNS), Organe créé par la loi N°99-014 du 12 Avril 2000 chargé de

la coordination et du control de l'activité statistique au Bénin.

### **Fonctionnement de l'INSAE**

l'Institut National de la Statistique et de l'Analyse Economique est rattaché au Ministère chargé de la statistique. L'INSAE est doté de la personnalité morale et de l'autonomie financière.

L'INSAE comporte les organes de direction

ci-après :

- Le Conseil d'Administration (CA)
- La Direction Générale
- Le Comité de Direction

L'Institut National de la Statistique et de l'Analyse Economique comporte une Direction Administrative et Financière, cinq Directions Techniques et une Cellule de Communication.

- La Direction des Statistiques et Etudes Economiques ;
- La Direction des Etudes Démographiques ;
- La Direction des Statistiques Sociales ;
- La Direction du Traitement de l'Information et des Publications ;

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- La Direction de la Coordination Statistique, de la Formation et de la Recherche.
- Cellule de la Communication.



*Alexandre S. Biau  
Directeur Général Adjoint  
Directeur Général par intérim*

### Les atouts

L'INSAE compte un effectif de 92 salariés dont 30 pluridisciplinaires de haut niveau et expérimentés :

Ingénieurs Statisticiens Economistes ;  
Ingénieurs Statisticiens Démographes ;  
Economistes, Spécialiste en Communication,  
Sociologues, Géographes, cartographes ;  
Informaticiens, Gestionnaires de l'Information...

### Cadre de travail adéquat

L'INSAE dispose d'un centre de calcul informatisé, d'un centre de formation en statistique et en traitement de l'information.

L'INSAE dispose également d'un centre de documentation ouvert au public et d'un site web [insae-bj.org](http://insae-bj.org)

### Ressources humaines de l'INSAE

*L'INSAE compte un effectif de 92 salariés dont 50 pluridisciplinaires de haut niveau et expérimentés*

	Hommes	Femmes	Total
Démographes et assimilés	7	6	13
Ingénieurs Statisticiens Economiste et assimilés	12	0	12
Ingénieurs Informatiens et assimilés	5	0	5
Ingénieurs des Travaux Statistique	12	1	13
Administrateur des Entreprises	0	1	1
Techniciens supérieur en Communication	1	0	1
Agent technique de la statistique	14	0	14
Attaché des Services Administratifs	2	4	6
Sécretaire des Services Administratifs et Financiers	3	4	7
Personnel d'appui	13	3	16
Planificateur	1	1	2
Assistants techniques de la statistique	0	2	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>92</b>

*Employés (Désagrégés par sexe) à fin Décembre 2011*

### Principales Publications

THEME	FREQUENCE
<b>STATISTIQUES GENERALES</b>	
Annuaire statistique	Annuelle
Revue Statistique et Economique	Trimestrielle
Tableau de Bord Economique et Social	Trimestrielle
<b>STATISTIQUES ECONOMIQUES</b>	
FLASH sur l'Economie Béninoise	Mensuelle
INSAE ECHO	Mensuelle
Indice harmonisé des prix à la consommation	Mensuelle
Comptes Nationaux	Annuelle
Bulletin trimestriel du commerce extérieur	Trimestre
Statistiques du commerce extérieur	Annuelle
Indice harmonisé de la production industrielle	Trimestrielle
Cahiers des entreprises	Trimestrielle
Recensement Général des entreprises du Bénin (+ 11rapports thématiques)	10 ans
<b>STATISTIQUES SOCIALES ET DEMOGRAPHIQUES</b>	

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

THEME	FREQUENCE
Tableau de Bord Social du Bénin	Annuelle
Rapport préliminaire de l'Enquête Modulaire Intégré sur les Conditions de Vie des ménages	5 ans
Indicateurs de l'Enquête Modulaire Intégré sur les Conditions de Vie des ménages	5 ans
Rapport de l'Enquête Démographique et de Santé	5 ans
Monographies des communes du Bénin	10 ans
<b>PUBLICATIONS DIVERSES</b>	
Enquête National sur le Travail des Enfants	Ponctuelle
Analyse Globale sur la Vulnérabilité de la Sécurité Alimentaire et de la Nutrition	Ponctuelle
Recensement des Institutions de Micro Finances	Ponctuelle
Projet Village du Millénaire	Ponctuelle

Liste des Publications

	1999	2010
Annuaire statistique	1999	2010
Tableau de Bord Economique et Social	2008	2011
FLASH sur l'Economie Béninoise	2008	2011
INSAE ECHO	2008	2010
Indice harmonisé des prix à la consommation	1997	2011
Comptes Nationaux	1990	2011
Statistiques du commerce extérieur	1980	2010
Indice harmonisé de la production industrielle	2010	2011
Recensement Général des entreprises du Bénin (+ 11 rapports thématiques)	1980	2008
Tableau de Bord Social du Bénin	1985	2010
Rapport préliminaire de l'Enquête Modulaire Intégré sur les Conditions de Vie des ménages	2006	2010
Indicateurs de l'Enquête Modulaire Intégré sur les Conditions de Vie des ménages	2006	2010
Rapport de l'Enquête Démographique et de Santé	1996	2006

Liste des Rapports

### Bonnes pratiques de l'Institut National de la Statistique et de l'analyse Economique (INSAE)

Au titre des bonnes pratiques, on peut mettre en évidence les éléments ci-après :

- Mise en oeuvre d'une Stratégie Nationale de

- Développement de la Statistique (SNDS).
- L'Institut organise à la demande des structures productrices de statistique des sessions extraordinaires de la Commission chargée du Programme des Enquêtes, des Études et du Traitement (CPEET) du Conseil National de la Statistique (CNS) afin de faire examiner par les commissaires les dossiers techniques des enquêtes en vue de la délivrance prévue aux dispositions de la loi n°99-014 du 12 avril 2000 d'avis d'opportunité et de conformité du CNS.
- L'Institut apporte son assistance technique aux structures statistiques des ministères sectoriels à travers un appui-conseils dans le cadre de l'organisation et du fonctionnement de leur service statistique et réalise un renforcement de capacités du personnel technique de la statistique de la structure bénéficiaire.
- Participation au processus d'harmonisation régionale des méthodes Statistique dans le cadre de l'UEMOA.
- Participation au Système Général de Diffusion des Données (SGDD) du FMI
- Organisation de deux éditions par an du Mois de la Statistique. Au cours de ce mois de la statistique, les journées portes ouvertes sont organisées sur l'INSAE. Les émissions radio télévisées portant sur le système statistique et les principaux résultats de l'activité statistique sont organisées.
- Diffusion de revues mensuelles et trimestrielles:
  - INSAE-Echos (revue mensuelle)
  - Tableau de Bord Economique et Social (revue trimestrielle)
- Existence d'une base de données "jupiter" composant 4 sous-bases de données:
  - base de données des series chronologiques
  - base des enquêtes et leurs méthodologies
  - Beninfo
  - Système d'Information Communale (SIC)
- Appui d'un spécialiste de la communication.



VI. NEWS AND EVENTS - INFORMATIONS ET ÉVÉNEMENTS

New Appointment:  
Chairperson of the National Bureau of Statistics - South Sudan



Mr. Isaiah Chol Aruai  
Chairperson of the of the NBS

Mr. Isaiah Chol Aruai was appointed Chairperson of the of the NBS for the second time in 2011; having been first appointed in 2006. Mr Aruai has wide-ranging experience, having served as:

- 2006-2012 Appointed and served as Chairperson/ NBS
- 2005-2006 Appointed and served as the Commissioner for Twic East County, Jonglei State
- 1985-2005 Joined the liberation struggle and trained with the South Sudan People's Liberation Army (SPLA/M).  
  
Was commissioned as an officer and rose to the rank of Brigadier General
- 1983-1985 Deputy Secretary General, Upper Nile Peoples' Regional Assembly

1981-1983 Assistant Commissioner for Commerce/Supply, Former Jonglei Province

1978-1981 Inspector of Supply, Regional Ministry of Commerce / Supply, Juba

1976-1978 Secondary School Teacher

Mr. Isaiah Chol Aruai was appointed Chairperson of the of the NBS for the second time in 2011; having been first appointed in 2006. Mr Aruai has wide-ranging experience, having served as:

Mr. Aruai graduated with a Bachelor of Science Degree (Hons.) in Economics and Political Science from Khartoum University in 1976; and attained a Post-graduate Diploma in Development Policy from Glasgow University, United Kingdom in 1981. He is sixty (60) years old.





## VI. NEWS AND EVENTS - INFORMATIONS ET ÉVÉNEMENTS

New Appointment:  
Manager, PARIS21

*Mr. Johannes Jütting  
Manager, Paris21*

Mr. Johannes Jütting has been appointed Manager of the PARIS21 Secretariat within the Development Co-operation Directorate. He took up his duties on 1st May 2012. Mr. Jütting, in his capacity as Manager, will lead the partnership's work in supporting developing countries to strengthen capacity to better produce and use statistical data for policy-making and monitoring of development outcomes. He will also contribute to the reflections on the design and implementation of the OECD Development Strategy as well as the Post-2015 Development Framework.

Mr. Jütting joined the Development Centre of the OECD in 2002 as a Senior Economist focusing his research and policy work on institutions, decentralization and statistics/indicators. From 2006 onwards he led the Poverty Reduction Unit where he worked mainly on employment and informality, social protection and gender and created the WIKI-GENDER and the Social Institutions and Gender Index (SIGI). Mr. Jütting also co-directed the production of the first OECD's Perspectives on Global

Development 2010 on "Shifting Wealth", and lead the second edition published in 2012 on "Social Cohesion". Prior to joining the OECD in 2002, he was a Research Fellow at the Center for Development Research in Bonn (ZEF) where he directed a research group on poverty (1997-2002).

Mr. Jütting, a German national, holds a PhD (1997) in Development and Agriculture Economics and a Masters in Agriculture (1994) from Humboldt-University (Berlin) and received his habilitation in development economics from the University of Bonn. He also studied at the Ecole Nationale Supérieure Agronomique de Rennes in 1991.



VI. NEWS AND EVENTS - INFORMATIONS ET ÉVÉNEMENTS

**UNECA provided laptop computers to eight African NSOs**

Yared Bekele  
African Centre for Statistics

There is a broad consensus among African countries and development partners about the need for better statistics that lead to better policies for the achievement of the internationally agreed goals, including the Millennium Development Goals.

As a result of lack of large-scale pan-African statistical development initiatives in the past decade, there is a lack of continent-wide networks of professional statisticians. To ensure the success of initiatives in African statistical capacity-building, statistical knowledge networks among African national statistical offices has been built.

In 2008, the project began to establish an African Statistical Knowledge network (ASK-Net) which to disseminates news and analysis of current and upcoming events; Statistics; comprehensive information on international statistical methods and standards; profiles of national statistical systems in African countries; electronic library of statistical materials such as laws, sample questionnaires, case studies, training manuals, posters and more; and online forums that would generates and shares specialized statistical knowledge, resources, experiences and expertise.

In order to facilitate the involvement of countries to the sharing of knowledge in the network, ACS has provided eight notebook computers each for selected eight countries according to criteria established by the African Centre for Statistics (ACS). The selected countries are Burundi, Comoros, Djibouti, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Guinea, Somalia, Togo and Zimbabwe.

This grant is provided by the United Nations to the Development Account Project on “African Statistical Knowledge Network in support of progress towards the internationally agreed development goals” through the African Centre for Statistics (ACS) of the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa and the United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD). The purpose of the grant is to improve the “connectivity to the Internet of some National Statistical Offices (NSOs) to facilitate access and sharing of information” by providing them with notebook computers and mobile Internet dongles for designated officers to use them to participate in the work of African Statistical Knowledge Network (ASK Net) thematic communities.

The NSO agreed to designate five focal points for the five thematic areas, namely Civil Registration and Vital Statistics; Data Management; Labour Statistics; Economic Statistics and Statistical Organization of the ASK Net. These five focal points will ensure continuous participation in the online activities of ASK Net. In spite of the designation of focal points for associated thematic areas of ASK-Net other staffs and officials of the NSO are encouraged to participate in the online activities of ASK-Net.



## VI. NEWS AND EVENTS - INFORMATIONS ET ÉVÉNEMENTS

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

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



## 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 Estatística	Mozambique	Leonette Ester Luiselsa Majaia
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
ISlballo 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 Amanya-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  
(July 1 - September 30 2012)**

Date	Event / Evénement	Organisers / Organisations	Venue
16 - 20 July	Training of National Statistics Offices on data and metadata exchange	ECA	TBD
24 - 28 September	Workshop on international trade statistics (2012)	ECA	Niamy, Niger
03 - 05 September	Expert Group Meeting on Civil Registration and Vital Statistics (2)	ECA	South Africa
12 - 17 September	Sub-regional Data Validation Workshop for Sub-regional economic and social conditions	ECA	Dar Es Salaam


**Other Events/Autres événements**

Date	Event/ Evénement	Organisers / Organisations	Location
3-7 September 2012	Second Conference of Ministers Responsible for Civil Registration and Vital Statistics	ECA, Stats SA, AfDB,	Durban, South Africa



## VI. NEWS AND EVENTS - INFORMATIONS ET ÉVÉNEMENTS

### African Statistical Newsletter Editorial Policy

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

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

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

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

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

**Accessibility:** The African Statistical Newsletter is posted on the Internet and is also published in 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](mailto:statistics@uneca.org).

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

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

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



## 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.

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

