



ECA-MRAG
ECA Multidisciplinary
Regional Advisory Group

**REPORT ON A MISSION TO PARTICIPATE
IN THE JOINT INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION
OF OFFICIAL STATISTICS/
AFRICAN STATISTICAL ASSOCIATION CONFERENCE**

ADDIS ABABA, 22-24 MAY 1995

By

**Parmeet Singh
Regional Adviser on Management
and Organization of National Statistical Systems**

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UNITED NATIONS
ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR AFRICA
Multidisciplinary Regional Advisory Group

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I. Background

African Statistical Association (AFSA) was scheduled to convene its 3rd Scientific Conference in 1994 in Zimbabwe. The host country could not unfortunately organize this Conference. Zimbabwe had been scheduled to host the International Association of Official Statistics (IAOS) bi-annual Conference as well, in 1994. That too could not be arranged by the host country. AFSA, with prompting from ECA instead decided to convene the Conference jointly with the International Association of Official Statistics (IAOS).

For IAOS/AFSA to convene a joint conference was indeed a very wise option. It enabled AFSA to maintain its schedule of two yearly scientific conferences as an occasion for the statistics profession in Africa to come together and review its status quo. ECA's hosting facilities ensured the joint Conference's success.

II. Conference Programme and Participation

The programme for the joint Conference was developed by a joint committee of IAOS/AFSA in which Mr. Jeremiah Banda, a prominent African Statistician, played a significant role to ensure a balanced programme, which focused on priority areas of statistical work for Africa. A copy of the programme is here attached as Appendix 2.

Participation in the joint conference was essentially African. Some 150 people attended the Conference. Names are detailed on Appendix 3, hereattached. Participation from within Africa was facilitated to a large extent by funding support from the World

Bank and the Government of Norway who had co-convened a workshop on "Monitoring Living Conditions and Poverty".

III. Regional Adviser's Contribution

The Regional Adviser was approached by the organizers of Session 1 of the joint Conference on "Statistics and Indicators for Measuring Development" to contribute a paper on "Policy and Technical Issues Affecting Household Surveys in the Sub-Saharan Africa". Exchange of communications between the Regional Adviser and the session organizers leading upto this title for the Regional Adviser's contribution is interesting and is here attached as Appendix 4. Copy of a letter from the President of IAOS, inviting the Regional Adviser to contribute is attached as Appendix 5.

The Regional Adviser invested considerable effort in preparing his contribution and he enjoyed this assignment. It was very pertinent to his work as a Regional Adviser, and he was able to call upon his over 30 years professional experience, in preparing the contribution. A copy of the paper prepared by him on "Policy Issues Affecting Household Surveys in the Sub-Saharan Africa" is here-attached as Appendix 1.

IV. Mission Assessment

Preparing the paper that the Regional Adviser did was fulfilling. It was intellectually stimulating and relevant to the Regional Adviser's occupational pre-occupation with development of statistics in Africa. It enabled him to articulate his vision on what ECA could be aiming at in one aspect of statistical development, i.e. of household surveys.

At total of 24 papers were submitted and presented at the joint Conference. These papers are being retained in archives of MRAG. Most of the contributions were from Africans (16) or Africa based and/or Africa related statisticians. That was very gratifying. Of the 24 papers, 12 were contributed for Session 4 on "Data for Diverse Areas: The Geographic Dimension in Data", and 9 for Session 1 on "Statistics and Indicators for Measuring Development". Session 2 consisted of two panel discussions on "Operational Methods for Monitoring Programmes" and "The Use of Registers", with one paper and Session 3 on "Quality : Improving and Communicating it" had 2 papers contributed.

Unfortunately the papers were distributed either on Monday, 22 May, just before the opening of the Conference, or during the Conference. The Regional Adviser doubts if the papers were read by the majority of the participants. He could have and would have liked to contribute substantively to the discussion on a number of papers, but did not do so because papers were not made available early enough to read them in time prior to their presentation. Also presentations, as a result, were lengthy and left very little time for discussion anyway. This is a pity.

The Regional Adviser feels the number of papers should be reduced and they should be circulated at least a fortnight before the Conference to allow for meaningful discussion. That is what the Conference is about.

Finally, the Regional Adviser has, after the joint Conference, gone through all the papers. From amongst the papers contributed for Session 1, he would like to note for mention the paper on "Problems Associated with the Collection and Analysis of Data on the Elderly in Africa" by Margaret Mbogoni. Hers was a robust, refreshing contribution, and very earthy in perception. The

Regional Adviser enjoyed reading it and would have wished for a substantive discussion of it in which he would have liked to have participated substantively.

As far as Session 4 is concerned, the paper by B.C. Molomo on "Environment Data: The Case of Botswana" was an interesting contribution. It detailed in a very articulate policy issues on environment, of concern to Botswana, highlighting the need for a conceptual framework within which to develop/collect statistics on environment. The Regional Adviser would also like to note for mention the paper by Yacob Zewaldi on "An Overview of Computerized GIS and Some of its Users in Statistical Offices". Good as it was on applications of GIS (Government Information Systems), the Regional Adviser wishes the author had also looked into the issue of how to create GISs and why have not many statistical offices in Africa no succeeding in establishing GISs.

ANNEX I

JOINT IAOS/AFSA CONFERENCE
ADDIS ABABA, 22-24 MAY 1995

SESSION 1

STATISTICS AND INDICATORS FOR
MEASURING DEVELOPMENT

POLICY AND TECHNICAL ISSUES AFFECTING
HOUSEHOLD SURVEYS IN THE SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

By

Parmeet Singh

April 1995

TABLE OF CONTENTS

| | Pages |
|---|-------|
| Summary | 3 |
| Section | |
| I. Introduction | 4 |
| II. Policy Issues | 6 |
| III. Technical Issues | 10 |
| IV. Conclusion | 15 |
| V. Recommendations | 16 |
| Table 1: Household Surveys conducted by Countries participating in NHSCP/AHSCP | 18 |
| Table 2: Countries undertaking the World Bank sponsored Living Standards Measurement Study and Social Dimensions of Adjustment Programme Surveys. | 23 |
| Table 3: Countries undertaking the Demographic Health Surveys conducted by Macro International Corporation and sponsored by the USAID | 24 |
| Bibliography | 25 |

SUMMARY

The session organizers have counselled the author to focus the paper on national issues and perspectives to answer the question *"What works, what doesn't, and Why?"*. The author has endeavoured to do so. In doing so he has had to refer to the significant role that "external programmes" have played in context of the policy and the technical issues which have affected household surveys in Sub-Saharan African countries.

Section II, on the policy issues, reviews issues of priorities in ascertaining the scope and content matter of household surveys. Section III considers the technical issues pertaining to the use of master samples and the need for adequate analysis and dissemination of data and preparation of integrated household survey data bases.

Section IV concludes the paper with the observation that "home-grown" surveys and survey programmes work in Africa. The author also details alternative arrangements for technical cooperation to substitute the National Household Survey Capability Programme, and the African Household Survey Capability Programme of the UN system, as a solution to facilitate home-grown survey initiatives and the resolution of policy and technical issues reviewed in the paper.

The recommendations of the paper are set out in Section V.

**JOINT IAOS/AFSA CONFERENCE
ADDIS ABABA, 22-24 MAY, 1995**

**POLICY AND TECHNICAL ISSUES AFFECTING
HOUSEHOLD SURVEYS IN THE SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA**

By
PARMEET SINGH*

I. INTRODUCTION

1. The author welcomes the opportunity that the paper has presented to reflect upon some aspects of the current status of household surveys in the Sub-Saharan Africa. Household surveys are an indispensable source of data, both economic and social, to compile indicators to measure development. Countries in the Sub-Saharan Africa have over the last 15 to 20 years invested a lot of effort in conducting these surveys. It is perceptive of the organizers of the session on "Statistics and Indicators for Measuring Development" to have requested the author to focus on policy and technical issues which have and are affecting the conduct of household surveys in the Sub-Saharan Africa. This is an opportunity for the author to crystallize his own perceptions on the status of household surveys in Africa. He is grateful for the invitation.

2. The session organizers have counselled the author to focus the paper on national issues and perspectives to answer the question, "What works, what doesn't work and why?".

3. While the author is partial to the proposition to focus on national issues, it has to be noted that external programmes have been very prominent in influencing development and conduct of household surveys in the Sub-Saharan Africa in the last 20 to 25 years, and are still doing so. Starting with the National Household Survey Capability Programme (NHSCP) in 1979 and NHSCP's regional component, the African Household Survey Capability Programme (AHSCP), which in fact preceded NHSCP, these external programmes till the mid 80s also included demographic surveys conducted under various programmes sponsored by the USAID and the World Fertility Survey (WFS) Programme. NHSCP/AHSCP and the WFS

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Programme have now ceased to operate. Programmes currently operational include surveys promoted under the World Bank-sponsored Living Standards Measurement Study (LSMS) and under the Social Dimensions of Adjustment (SDA) Programme; the Demographic Health Surveys (DHSS), conducted by Macro International Corporation, on behalf of the USAID; and the on-going programme of demographic surveys being sponsored by UNFPA, as a part of its sector activities in the field of data collection and analysis. More recently, UNICEF has been active in promoting collection of data through household surveys needed to compile indicators to measure the goals which countries have set for themselves in their respective National Plans of Action (NPA) on Children and the Mid-Decade Goals (MDG) that the countries have committed themselves to, in the Declaration that was adopted by the World Summit on Children. All these external programmes have featured so prominently, that any discussion on policy and technical issues affecting household surveys in Africa would be incomplete without a mention of these programmes.

4. Section II and Section III of this paper deal with the policy and the technical issues respectively; Section IV concludes the paper; and Section V sets out the author's recommendations.

5. The three tables in this paper detail respectively surveys that have been undertaken by countries in the Sub-Saharan Africa which participated in NHSCP/AHSCP - Table 1; countries which have conducted the World Bank-sponsored, the LSMS and the SDA Programme surveys - Table 2; and countries in which the DHSS have been undertaken - Table 3. Additionally as noted above, UNICEF is actively promoting collection of data for social indicators to measure the NPA and the Mid-Decade goals in all countries of the region - but it is early to compile tabulated information on the status of this initiative. The three tables in this paper do not reflect a comprehensive coverage of household surveys that have been conducted in the Sub-Saharan Africa principally by the central statistical organizations (CSOs) of the respective countries. Piece-meal as it is, the information is nonetheless fairly representative of the countries in the Sub-Saharan Africa, as far as the scope and content matter of the household survey programmes that have been implemented by the countries are concerned. It provides the author with an adequate background to assess the policy and the technical issues affecting household surveys in the region.

6. Regrettably, with the cessation of AHSCP in 1992/93, there is now no central locus, at least within the UN system, monitoring the conduct of household surveys, as a whole, by the CSOs in the countries of the region.

II. POLICY ISSUES

7. The three tables reflect an interesting contrast in the scope of the surveys covered by the three respective programmes. While the surveys conducted by the countries which have participated in NHSCP/AHSCP are quite diverse, the content matter of the DHSSs has been essentially narrowly restricted to collection of socio-demographic data; and the content matter of the LSMS surveys and the Priority Surveys (PS) and the Integrated Surveys (IS) conducted under the aegis of the World Bank sponsored initiatives is more diverse than the DHSSs, but less so than the surveys that have been conducted by countries which have participated in NHSCP/AHSCP. This difference in scope of data collection under the three programmes is borne out of the overall objectives of the programmes concerned. While NHSCP/AHSCP, as implicit in the title, endeavoured primarily to promote capability in the countries to undertake household surveys, as identified by the countries, the objective of the DHSSs is essentially to obtain data of programme interest to the USAID which has sponsored these surveys and mostly paid for them; and the LSMS surveys, the ISSs, and the PSSs undertaken have focused on data needs to monitor living standards à la LSMS, and measuring the impact of structural adjustment programmes on vulnerable groups in the countries implementing these programmes. The DHSSs and the LSMS surveys, the ISSs and the PSSs have of course also contributed to capability building, but as a secondary objective.

8. Most countries in the Sub-Saharan Africa have, since the early or the mid-1980s, experienced budgetary constraints. These constraints have affected data collection programmes of the CSOs, including implementation of their respective household survey programmes. The basic policy issue to emerge out of this situation of resource constraints, which the managements of the CSOs are having to deal with, has been one of priorities in data collection, including collection of data through household surveys.

9. In the extreme cases, where resource constraints have been severe, the only household surveys to have been undertaken in the last 10 to 15 years are those which have been sponsored by external sources. Most of these, as noted above, have had a prescribed focus of interest, like the DHSSs, the LSMS surveys, the ISSs and the PSSs. There are currently few instances of externally sponsored projects, whose primary objective is to promote statistical development per se, as opposed to collection of specific types of data. Statistical development projects funded under the technical assistance programme of the Government of Sweden in Tanzania, Lesotho, Zimbabwe, and Namibia, are an exception in this respect; as indeed is the World Bank funded project on "Rehabilitation of Statistics Department" in Uganda. There may be others, but the

author feels not significant enough to change his assessment that such projects in the field of statistical development are now an exception and not the rule.

10. In the majority of the countries, however, although there have been budgetary cut backs, the CSOs have managed to retain some, though limited and significantly reduced, resources for their respective household survey programmes. While these CSOs are availing the facility of external sources to concentrate on surveys like the DHSSs, the LSMS surveys, the ISSs, the PSSs, and UNFPA and UNICEF sponsored demographic and multiple indicator surveys respectively, their own resources are being deployed to undertake the more-conventional types of household surveys. These include mainly household budget surveys, inter-censal demographic surveys, labour force surveys and agricultural production surveys. It is important to note that while the titles of these conventional surveys might imply uni-subject coverage, they too are multi-subject surveys, but with a heavy focus on a central theme, and the range of the subjects covered is modest compared to the range of subjects covered in the DHSSs, the LSMS surveys, the ISSs and the PSSs.

11. Success of surveys such as the DHSSs, the LSMS surveys, the ISSs and the PSSs, as far as the countries in which they have been conducted are concerned, will/can be assessed by the extent to which data obtained in these surveys is being utilized by the countries for programme and policy formulation, monitoring and evaluation purposes. There is some indication that this is so, but by and large, it is early to make a more definitive judgement. The data collected is being utilized - but perhaps more so externally than internally. This observation is based on the author's empirical judgement, and is a topic which could be evaluated more scientifically and thoroughly.

12. Another criterion of assessing the success of these surveys would be an indication of the extent to which the funding of such surveys is indigenized, as and when external funding phases out, and when that happens, whether these surveys then get incorporated into the regular domestically funded programme of household surveys.

13. Amongst the domestically funded surveys, the highest priority is accorded to the conventional types of household budget surveys, followed by inter-censal demographic surveys and labour force surveys. Regrettably, agriculture production surveys are the main casualty of the budgetary cut backs. This is confounding, given the significance of agriculture in the economies of the Sub-Saharan African countries.

14. Funding constraints apart, the other main constraints, that these surveys have run into, are the processing bottlenecks and the poor quality of data collected. As a result due to a combination of the two categories of problems, many of these surveys have failed to see the light of day.

15. The CSOs, it would seem to appear, need to be more discriminating in assessing the scope and complexity of the surveys and the size of the sample. They need to have capability to be able to convince both the domestic and the external users of data that the more modest survey designs will be able to meet user needs of data adequately; and by the same token, impress upon the users the need for them to develop analytical skills which can exploit such data - of "apparently" limited scope, for applications for which they the users prescribe heavy and intensive survey designs.

16. The issue is one of priorities in the scope and the content of household surveys. This is a policy issue of immediate relevance to the managements of most of the CSOs - which have domestic resources available for household surveys. Those that do not have such resources and rely almost exclusively on external support unfortunately have little discretion.

17. Clearly, almost none of the CSOs in the Sub-Saharan Africa are likely in the foreseeable future to acquire or be given resources to absorb fully the household surveys, currently being funded externally, in their domestic budgets. As external funding gets phased out, the managements of these CSOs will need to ascertain how much of the data collection through household surveys, which was being funded externally, can be absorbed by the domestic budgets. This is a key emerging policy issue.

18. Surveys such as the DHSs, the LSMS surveys, the ISSs and the PSs, are bound to have created some or fair levels of local demand. While this demand will need to be met, the conventional household budget surveys, the inter-censal demographic surveys, the labour force surveys and the agriculture production surveys will need to be undertaken and the data obtained through periodic censuses of population, enterprises and agriculture collected. These surveys and censuses constitute the main source of the economic and socio-demographic baseline and structural data, in the national data bases. Data collected for measurement of development is not a substitute for this data. Without the baseline and structural data, the data collected for measurement of development will build castles on foundations of sand.

19. The solution lies in developing surveys which, while essentially conventional in scope and coverage, are less ambitious in detail than their predecessors and do take account of data needs

for most of the indicators which are required to monitor economic and social development. This is feasible. There are instances where such surveys have been developed and successfully implemented. One example is the Namibia Household Income and Expenditure Survey, 1993/94, which is the source for data to be published in the report on *"Living Conditions in Namibia, 1993/94"*. Another example, from the distant past, is the Integrated Rural Surveys (IRSS) which were conducted in the second half of the 1970's by the Central Bureau of Statistics (CBS), Kenya. While measurement of crop areas and yields and household expenditure constituted the core of IRSSs, these surveys were also used to collect a range of data to compile social indicators. There may be considerable merit in revisiting this experience. Similarly, the Programme of Integrated Household Surveys (IHSs) recently implemented by the Statistics Department of Uganda, included modules on prices, informal sector enterprises, and agricultural production. A Workshop of Producers and Users of Data, recently convened by the Statistics Department of Uganda has recommended that the Programme of IHSs "be continued with agriculture as the core subject".^{1/}

20. More recently, the data required for indicators to measure goals in the National Plans of Action on Children and the Mid-Decade Goals on Children adopted by the World Summit on Children, is being obtained, interestingly enough, in some countries by piggy backing the various modules in the Indicator Monitoring Survey Questionnaire, developed by UNICEF Headquarters, to on-going surveys. Modules of interest, for example in Swaziland, have been piggy backed to the Survey on Control of Diarrhoeal Diseases being undertaken by the Ministry of Health; in Zambia these modules have been piggy backed to the core survey of the Food, Health and Nutrition Information System that has been developed by the CSO; in Uganda through the forthcoming DHS; and the author has counselled the Bureau of Statistics in Lesotho to piggy-back the relevant modules to the Household Budget Survey currently underway.

21. This development of indigenously evolved survey instruments to collect the data required to measure economic and social development is a compromise between the conventional survey programmes consisting in the main, on the one hand, of household budget surveys, inter-censal demographic surveys, labour force surveys and agricultural production surveys and, on the other, the monitoring surveys currently being spearheaded by various external sources. Domestic need for data and availability of resources are the point of reference, and more effective arrangements for

^{1/} See Bibliography - No. 26, Page 27, Section V.

consultations between users and producers of data will certainly facilitate the evolution of such a compromise.

III. TECHNICAL ISSUES

22. Reference has been made above to the data processing bottlenecks and the poor quality of data collected as the main constraints which conventional household budget surveys, intercensal demographic surveys, labour force surveys and agricultural production surveys have run into. As a result, the timeliness on availability of data obtained through these surveys has been adversely affected and the usefulness of the data undermined. The lack of quality, in the case of sample surveys, can be attributed to non-sampling errors and deficiencies of sample designs.

23. Much has been said about data processing bottlenecks and constraints of non-sampling errors. NHSCP has published a technical study on the latter 2/. The respective survey programmes promoting the WFSSs, the DHSSs, the LSMS surveys, the ISSs and the PSSs, have also attempted to contribute to the resolution of these constraints. It would help if a scientific appraisal was undertaken to ascertain the success of all these endeavours. There is nothing new that the author can add other than to note that "apparently" these constraints are still affecting household surveys in the region.

24. The one technical issue, however, which the author would like to address in this paper concerns sample designs, and their effects on quality of data. One of the features of NHSCP/AHSCP was to promote establishment of population based multi-purpose master samples. Indeed, NHSCP has published a technical study on "Sampling Frames and Sample Designs for Integrated Household Survey Programmes". 3/

25. Master samples are cost-effective in situations where countries are interested in implementing continuous 3 to 5 year integrated household survey programmes. The countries that have developed and implemented master samples have ample evidence to endorse this observation. Additionally, it is also claimed that master samples do facilitate integration of data collected in various surveys, which constitute the integrated household survey programmes, at varying levels of disaggregation of the master sample. There is, however, not much evidence to sustain this

2/ See Bibliography No. 27

3/ See Bibliography No. 29.

latter claim. The author feels that this is not so much due to any technical problems, but to the lack of demand from the user/analytical side for such integration. In other words, this characteristic of the master sample has not been put to test. This is a pity because had it been tried and proven to be successful, as the author believes it would, it could have influenced the development of questionnaire designs for the DHSSs, and the LSMS surveys and the ISS and the PSS of the World Bank, reducing the need for the extensive coverage of subject matter in heavy single questionnaires. That in turn might have facilitated evolution of surveys on measurement of development which are home-grown, and therefore more likely to attract a sense of commitment and be sustained by indigenous capability and with domestic resources. NHSCP/AHSCP would certainly have wanted to promote this evolution, and indeed tried to do so, as an aspect of its overall objective of creating capability.

26. Be that as it may, master samples have now been in vogue in the Sub-Saharan Africa for some 15 to 20 years and there are indications that technical issues have arisen which call for review and further research to re-ascertain merits and demerits of master samples in circumstance which now prevail in the Sub-Saharan African countries.

27. Master samples are a core feature of the integrated survey programmes which have and are being implemented by the countries that participated in NHSCP/AHSCP - 24 of them in the Sub-Saharan Africa. The technical issues that have emerged after an extended period of application of master samples in the Sub-Saharan Africa concern validity of master samples as far as their application in diverse types of surveys is concerned - especially agriculture production surveys. Master samples are, as noted, population-based and there is an assumption of one to one correlation between a household and the holding. It is being suggested that in some countries or in some parts of some countries, this relationship is not valid any more - whereas 10 years ago it may have been. That apart, there is enough experience at the country level now to make better assessment of the prevailing practice on rotation of the ultimate sampling units, and the primary sampling units, to ensure the relevance of the samples over the life time of the household survey programmes for which the master samples were established. Deficiencies in identification of the samples on the ground too have been observed. Lastly it has also become apparent that while master samples require maintenance and on-going up-dating, in many instances the CSOs concerned are not able to do this to the extent required. All these factors, it is felt, could compromise quality of data secured in the household surveys.

28. A joint UN Statistical office/ECA/CFTC mission 4/, undertaken in 1983 has noted in its report that as far as the master sample for Kenya's National Sample Survey and Evaluation Programme (NASSEP) for 1979-1983, is concerned:

- "it needs to be ascertained whether it was appropriate to use same sample of households for various surveys over several years;
- following on from this and depending on the frequency and effectiveness of the relisting operation, consideration needs to be given to assess the cost effectiveness of computerizing the household lists;
- the accuracy with which sample clusters were identified needs to be re-assessed;
- a large proportion of the Enumeration Areas were too small to be segmented into clusters of the required size of around 100 households - which means variability in sample takes may not have been adequately controlled inspite of the introduction in principle of PPS selection and segmentation of Enumeration Areas into clusters;
- sample variances need to be calculated to undertake a general evaluation of the sample sizes used for the various surveys; and finally
- special requirements, if any, for the agriculture surveys need to be identified".

29. The author has not acquainted himself with the follow-up that the CBS, Kenya, may have undertaken on these recommendations. He has additionally, however, come across report of a mission by a consultant from Statistics Sweden to the Bureau of Statistics, Tanzania. As in the case of Kenya, and the joint mission referred to above, the consultant from Statistics Sweden has recommended^{5/} that after 8 years of operation, Tanzania's National Master Sample be evaluated, to assess whether the sample is still well suited to the demands on the sample in terms of quality of estimates derived from the sample, its cost-efficiency, and the documentation of the design.

4/ See Bibliography - No. 7, pages 23-25, sub-section 4.2.

5/ See Bibliography - No. 22.

30. It is obvious that master samples have a prominent role to play in context of their relevance as a component of statistical infrastructure to implement integrated household survey programmes. But they do need continuous maintenance, updating and evaluation. Unfortunately, not all countries, especially small countries, and these are in the majority in the Sub-Saharan Africa, have the capacity to undertake on-going maintenance, updating and evaluation. In the Sub-Saharan Africa, the countries have had such assistance, at least for evaluation, provided externally by ECA through AHSCP. Unfortunately, AHSCP has, however, now ceased to operate.

31. Also, a lot of on-going associated research needs to be undertaken. While few countries in the Sub-Saharan Africa, e.g. Nigeria, South Africa, etc. etc. can establish arrangements to undertake such research, for the region as a whole this is best done in the sub-regional training institutes, provided the countries could be organized to facilitate access to empirical data required to undertake the research. With the cessation of AHSCP, there is today no institutional arrangement in the Sub-Saharan Africa through which such collaboration between the training institutions and the CSOs could be established. Last but not least, such initiatives need to be funded.

32. Consideration too now needs to be given to update the published technical study on "Sampling Frames and Sample Designs for Integrated Household Survey Programmes" published by the NHSCP in 1986 and referred to earlier. Were the research referred to above to be undertaken, its results would constitute a pertinent input in up-dating the study. ECA is endeavouring to convene an expert working group which would review the status of master sample designs in Africa, and the related issues of sampling for rare and elusive population groups and for rapid assessment surveys.

33. Apart from the issues concerning master samples, the author would like briefly to elude to four other technical issues, which also merit a mention. The first one of these concerns the need to promote more pertinent and detailed analysis and dissemination of data collected in household surveys, then would appear to have been the case hitherto. It seems to appear that in many countries where data have been collected, it cannot be claimed that all the data have been satisfactorily analysed. There is in fact a big disparity in the development of the capacity to collect data and the capacity to analyse it, and disseminate it, in a user friendly manner. The author feels the Sub-Saharan Africa has had to have more than its proportionate share of externally-inspired household survey data collection initiatives because indigenous initiatives have suffered from these deficiencies of inadequate/insufficient analysis of data that already exists and its pertinent

dissemination. Preparation of survey reports and presentation of survey results call for special skills and experience. A number of the CSOs in the Sub-Saharan Africa lack the needed skilled and trained manpower to perform the tasks satisfactorily. NHSCP in its terminal phase undertook a technical study on "Preparation of Sample Survey Reports". The study discussed the technical aspects of the different components of report preparation. The objective of the study was to facilitate development of necessary skills and expertise for competent preparation of survey reports. Unfortunately, with the termination of NHSCP, the study, in a first draft stage, has not been published.

34. The two other issues the author would like to mention concern two further aspects of data dissemination. The first one of these relates to acquisition of technical know-how and appropriate computer software to analyse data cartographically. In countries where monitoring programmes are beginning to take root, data needs to be utilized to identify graphically problem areas and vulnerable demographic groups. Such "vulnerability mapping" would enhance interest in and use of data. Geographic Information Systems are beginning to play a crucial role in vulnerability mapping, but such techniques of data dissemination require that data be geographically disaggregated.

35. Secondly, development of data bases has hardly started in the Sub-Saharan Africa. Data bases provide good opportunities to do detailed analysis including, inter-linked analysis between subjects and surveys, and time series analysis. NHSCP had envisioned development of data bases on households, with the master sample, as the instrument facilitating linkage of data. NHSCP did not, however, get very far in this region or in other regions where it had participating countries. The problem is not computing capability - software and hardware, but the conceptual issues of definitions, nomenclatures and classifications and harmonized survey procedures, which have yet to be resolved. Unfortunately, there is not much basic ground work being done to resolve these constraints. Hence the emergence of heavy multi-subject single survey questionnaires as an alternative approach to obtaining multi-subject integrated socio-demographic data. ECA is endeavouring to initiate a programme of technical cooperation in Uganda and 2 or 3 other countries to investigate possibilities of resolving issues of definitions, nomenclatures and classifications, and harmonized survey procedures to establish operational integrated household survey data bases.

IV. CONCLUSION

36. The session organizers had asked the author to focus the paper on national issues and perspectives to answer the question "What works, what doesn't work, and why?". As far as household surveys are concerned, what works in Sub-Saharan Africa is something that is "home-grown" and responds to domestically-perceived data needs. There are examples of countries in the Sub-Saharan Africa which have successfully developed and implemented home-grown household survey programmes. Published examples of these include the National Integrated Sample Survey Programme (NISSP), 1974-1979, and the National Sample Survey and Evaluation Programme (NASSEP), 1980-1984, of the CBS, Kenya; the National Integrated Survey of Households (NISH) of the Federal Office of Statistics, Nigeria; and the Five Year, 1993/94 - 1997/98, Plan on "Development of Statistics in Namibia" of the Central Statistical Office, Namibia. There may be other published examples the author is not aware of.

37. There is an urgent need in the region for the CSOs to establish formal arrangements for on-going consultations between the CSOs and the domestic users of data so that data needs of the users can be ascertained pertinently. That will promote emergence of home-grown initiatives. Such consultations do take place in many countries but they are informal and ad-hoc, and therefore not adequately effective. Unfortunately, managements in the CSOs of the smaller countries do not have the capacity to sustain such institutionalized arrangements for consultation, and hence the problem.

38. In this context, it is perhaps worth noting that, since NHSCP/AHSCP did not promote any specific survey or type of data collection, it could and did try to help countries in ascertaining and prioritizing their respective data needs. There is need for such facilitation. Other programmes reviewed in this paper do not necessarily do that because they have their own surveys or types of data collection to promote - first and foremost.

39. It is however in technical issues, like those concerning the master samples, analysis, report preparation, vulnerability mapping and data bases, that the role of externally promoted survey initiatives comes into a sharper focus vis-à-vis NHSCP/AHSCP. NHSCP/AHSCP was established to respond to the needs of countries in specifically resolving such issues-hence an impressive list of technical studies undertaken and published by NHSCP. Other programmes, given their more narrowly prescribed objectives of promoting specific types of data collection, do not necessarily have to address such issues in the generic context that NHSCP/AHSCP did. NHSCP/AHSCP had in that context therefore a unique and

complementary role to play, distinct from the role that has been played by other programmes reviewed in this paper.

40. The more immediate and pressing need for the Sub-Saharan Africa is for technical cooperation arrangements which will substitute effectively the technical support that the countries could access through AHSCP at their discretion. There is also the need to re-initiate the programme of supporting methodological and statistical development that was undertaken by NHSCP. This is the larger challenge facing ECA in its endeavour to sustain development of household surveys in Africa. ECA would like to develop substitute arrangements for technical assistance and a programme of research in household survey methods and procedures, based in academic institutions in the region, such as the training centres which participated in the Statistical Training Programme for Africa. For such arrangements to work successfully, effective liaison between the academic institutions and collaborating countries will need to be assured and the necessary funding support secured. If successful, it would be a good example of another home-grown initiative. ECA is the appropriate agency in the region to facilitate this.

V. RECOMMENDATIONS

41. The author would like to identify the following recommendations emerging from the preceding review of the policy and the technical issues affecting household surveys in the Sub-Saharan Africa.

1. "Home-grown" survey initiatives work in the Sub-Saharan Africa.
2. Effective user/producer consultations are an essential pre-requisite for development of "home-grown" survey initiatives.
3. External sources would do well to facilitate such "home-grown" initiatives.
4. "Home-grown" surveys and household survey programmes which essentially focus on collecting baseline and structural data, could take account of data needs for most of the indicators which are required to monitor economic and social development.
5. "Home-grown" surveys should be "simple".

6. ECA should develop its proposal to establish a programme of technical cooperation to provide technical support and to undertake necessary research in methods and procedures in household surveys, based on academic institutions in the region.
7. ECA should convene an Expert Working Group in Sampling for Household Surveys to review the current status of master samples, and sampling for rare and elusive population groups, and for rapid assessment surveys in the Sub-Saharan Africa.
8. The technical study on "Preparation of Sample Survey Reports" should be finalized and published.
9. ECA should strive to initiate a programme of technical cooperation in a selected few countries to investigate possibilities of resolving issues of definitions, nomenclatures and classifications and harmonized survey procedures to establish operational integrated household survey data bases which would facilitate analysis between subjects and surveys.

Table 1: Household Surveys Conducted by Countries participating in NHSCP

1. Countries which joined in 1980

| Country | Topic | Year(s) |
|---------|---|------------|
| Kenya | 1. Annual crop forecast survey | Bi-annual |
| | 2. Survey of handicapped | 1981 |
| | 3. Household budget survey | 1982 |
| | 4. Health and nutrition survey | 1982, 87 |
| | 5. National demographic survey | 1983 |
| | 6. Urban housing survey | 1983/84 |
| | 7. Contraceptive prevalence survey | 1984 |
| | 8. Rural access roads survey | 1982,83,84 |
| | 9. Urban labour force survey | 1986 |
| | 10. Experimental crop cutting survey | 1987 |
| | 11. Agricultural production survey | 1987/88 |
| | 12. Rural housing survey | 1987/88 |
| | 13. Literacy survey | 1988 |
| | 14. Kenya demographic and health survey | 1988/89 |
| | 15. Rural labour force survey | 1987/88 |
| | 16. Urban labour force survey | 1988 |
| | 17. Rural child nutrition survey | 1988 |
| | 18. Evaluation survey of extension programme of Ministry of Agriculture | 1990 |
| | 19. Survey of Kenya extended programme of immunization | 1991,92 |
| | 20. Urban household budget survey | 1992 |

II. Countries which joined in 1981

| | | |
|----------|---|---------|
| Ethiopia | 1. Annual agricultural sample survey | Annual |
| | 2. Survey of community level variables | 1981 |
| | 3. Demographic survey (2 rounds) | 1981/82 |
| | 4. Rural household income, consumption and expenditure survey | 1981/82 |
| | 5. Rural labour force survey (5 rounds) | 1981/82 |
| | 6. Health and nutrition survey (2 rounds) | 1982/83 |
| | 7. Sample vital registration system | Annual |
| | 8. Rural labour force survey | 1987/88 |
| | 9. Survey of community level variables | 1988 |
| | 10. Survey of population and housing | 1988 |
| | 12. Health and nutrition survey | 1988 |
| | 13. Household income, expenditure and consumption survey | 1988 |
| | 14. National family and fertility survey | 1990 |
| | 15. Nutrition survey | 1992 |

| | | |
|--------|--|---------|
| Malawi | 1. Annual agricultural survey | 1981-85 |
| | 2. Demographic survey | 1982 |
| | 3. Labour force survey | 1983 |
| | 4. Survey of disabled persons | 1983 |
| | 5. Family formation survey | 1984 |
| | 6. Housing survey | 1986 |
| | 7. Household expenditure and small scale economic activities survey | 1990 |
| | 8. Malawi demographic and health survey | 1992 |
| | 9. National sample survey of agriculture | 1992 |

III. Countries which joined in 1982

| | | |
|----------|--|---------|
| Cameroon | 1. Household income and expenditure survey | 1983 |
| | 2. Post census evaluation survey | 1983 |
| | 3. Demographic and health survey | 1991 |
| Mali | 1. Pilot agricultural survey | 1982 |
| | 2. National agricultural survey | 1983/84 |
| | 3. Demographic survey | 1985 |
| | 4. Crop forecast and yield survey (started 1986/87) | Annual |
| | 5. Budget consumption survey | 1988/89 |
| | 6. Survey of the informal sector | 1989 |
| | 7. Migration survey | 1992/93 |

IV. Countries which joined in 1983

| | | |
|----------|--|---------|
| Benin | 1. Multi-round demographic survey | 1981/82 |
| | 2. Benin fertility survey | 1982/83 |
| | 3. Household income and expenditure survey | 1986/87 |
| | 4. Socio-economic monitoring survey (Cotonou) | 1992 |
| | 5. Agricultural survey (1992) | Annual |
| Botswana | 1. Agricultural survey | Annual |
| | 2. Primary health care survey | 1983 |
| | 3. Labour force survey | 1984/85 |
| | 4. Income and expenditure survey | 1985/86 |
| | 5. Demographic survey | 1986/87 |
| | 6. The Botswana family health survey | 1988 |
| | 7. Census post-enumeration survey | 1991 |
| Lesotho | 1. Agriculture survey | Annual |
| | 2. Labour force and migration survey | 1985/86 |
| | 3. Income and expenditure survey | 1986/87 |
| | 4. Health and nutrition survey | 1988/89 |
| | 5. Sample census of agriculture | 1989/90 |
| | 6. Inter-censal demographic survey | 1992 |
| Zambia | 1. Post harvest agricultural survey | Annual |
| | 2. Pilot income and expenditure survey | 1985 |
| | 3. Area and crop cutting survey | 1985/86 |
| | 4. Labour force survey | 1986 |
| | 5. Comprehensive agricultural survey | 1986/87 |
| | 6. Demographic and labour force survey | 1987 |
| | 7. Crop forecast survey (1987/88) | Annual |
| | 8. Nutrition survey | 1989 |
| | 9. Census post enumeration survey | 1990 |
| | 10. SDA priority survey | 1991 |
| | 11. Demographic and health survey | 1992 |
| | 12. Census of agriculture - Phase II incorporating modules on crop forecast, crop yield, and agricultural experiment | 1992 |
| | 13. Drought impact monitoring survey | 1992 |

| | | |
|----------|---|------------|
| Zimbabwe | 1. Demographic and socio-economic survey in communal areas | 1983/84 |
| | 2. Energy survey | 1984 |
| | 3. Agricultural and livestock survey | Annual |
| | 4. Nutrition status survey | 1983,84,85 |
| | 5. Contraceptive prevalence survey | 1984 |
| | 6. Income and expenditure survey | 1985/85 |
| | 7. Water and sanitation survey | 1984 |
| | 8. Literacy survey | 1986 |
| | 9. Labour force survey | 1986/87 |
| | 10. Demographic and health survey | 1987/88 |
| | 11. Demographic and health survey | 1988/89 |
| | 12. Services availability survey | 1989/90 |
| | 13. Income and expenditure survey | 1990/91 |

V. Countries which joined in 1987

| | | |
|--------------|---|---------|
| Ghana | 1. Living standards survey | 1987,88 |
| | 2. Demographic and health survey | 1988 |
| | 3. SDA integrated survey | 1991/92 |
| Sierra Leone | 1. Labour force survey | 1988/89 |
| | 2. Household expenditure and economic activities survey | 1989/90 |
| | 3. Demographic and social monitoring survey | 1992 |

VI. Countries which joined in 1988-89

| | | |
|------------|---|---------------|
| Mauritania | 1. Survey of living conditions | Annual |
| | 2. Survey of maternal and child health | 1990 |
| Sudan | 1. Demographic and health survey | 1989/90 |
| | 2. Migration and labour force survey | 1989/90 |
| | 3. PAPCHILD maternal and child health survey | 1992/93 |
| Swaziland | 1. Agricultural survey on Swazi nation land | 1988/89,89/90 |
| | 2. Family health survey | 90/91, 91/92 |
| | 3. Survey of energy consumption and demand | 1988 |
| | 4. Demographic survey | 1991 |
| Nigeria | 1. General household survey | Annual |
| | 2. Rural agricultural sample survey | Annual |
| | 3. Labour force survey | Quarterly |
| | 4. National agriculture sample census | 1984/85 |
| | 5. Survey of housing status | 1986 |
| | 6. Survey of internal migration | 1986 |
| | 7. Family planning survey | Quarterly |
| | 8. Survey of household enterprises | 1988/89 |
| | 9. National demographic health survey | 1990 |
| | 10. National consumer survey | 1990,92 |
| | 11. Pilot study national agricultural sample census | 1992 |

VII. Countries which joined in 1990-91

| | | |
|------------|---|---------|
| Tanzania | 1. Agriculture sample survey | Annual |
| - Mainland | 2. Labour force survey | 1990/91 |
| | 3. Informal sector survey | 1991/92 |
| | 4. Household income and expenditure survey | 1991/92 |
| | - with a module on nutrition survey | |
| - Zanzibar | 1. Informal sector survey | 1990/91 |
| | 2. Household budget survey | 1991 |
| | - with a module on nutrition survey | |
| | 3. Labour force survey | 1992 |
| Angola | 1. Labour force survey | 1992 |
| Mozambique | 1. Income, expenditure and consumption survey | 1991 |
| | 2. Employment and unemployment survey | 1991/92 |
| | 3. Health and demographic survey | 1992 |
| Niger | 1. Agricultural survey | Annual |
| | 2. Urban income and expenditure survey | 1990/91 |
| | 3. Rural income and expenditure survey | 1992/93 |
| | 4. Demographic and health survey | 1992 |
| | 5. Migration survey | 1992/93 |
| | 6. Survey on youth in development | 1992/93 |
| Rwanda | 1. Labour force survey | 1988/89 |
| | 2. Demographic and health survey | 1992 |
| | 3. Agricultural survey | Annual |

VIII. Countries which joined in 1992

| | | |
|--------------|---|---------|
| Guinea | 1. National demographic and health survey | 1992 |
| Burkina Faso | 1. National demographic survey | 1991/92 |
| Seychelles | 1. Household expenditure survey | 1991 |
| | 2. Labour force survey | 1992 |

Source: DESD/Statistical Division. Review of the National Household Survey Capability Programme, by K.T. deGraft-Johnson, December 1992.

Table 2: Countries undertaking the World Bank sponsored Living Standards Measurement Study and Social Dimension of Structural Adjustment Programme Surveys

| Country | Survey Type | Year Data collected |
|---------------|---------------|---------------------|
| Angola | IS/Luanda | 90 |
| CAR | PS | 93 |
| Chad | PS/Ndjamena | 91 |
| Burundi | IES | 88/90 |
| Burundi | IES/Bujumbura | 91 |
| Ghana | LSMS 1 | 87/88 |
| Ghana | LSMS 2 | 88/89 |
| Ghana | LSMS 3 | 92/93 |
| Gambia | PS | 92 |
| Guinea | PS | 90 |
| Guinea Bissau | PS | 91 |
| Cote d'Ivoire | LSMS 1 | 85/86 |
| Côte d'Ivoire | LSMS 2 | 86/87 |
| Côte d'Ivoire | LSMS 3 | 87/88 |
| Côte d'Ivoire | LSMS 4 | 88/89 |
| Côte d'Ivoire | PS/Abidjan | 92 |
| Côte d'Ivoire | PS | 93 |
| Kenya | PS | 92 |
| Madagascar | IS | 93 |
| Malawi | IES | 90/91 |
| Mali | PS | 94 |
| Mauritania | LSMS 1 | 87/88 |
| Mauritania | LSMS 2 | 88/89 |
| Mauritania | PS | 92 |
| Mozambique | IES/Maputo | 92 |
| Niger | IES | 90-92 |
| Nigeria | IES | 85 |
| Nigeria | IES | 92 |
| Senegal | PS | 91 |
| South Africa | IS | 93 |
| Tanzania | IES | 93 |
| Togo | IES | 87-90 |
| Uganda | IS | 89-90 |
| Uganda | IS | 92 |
| Zambia | PS | 91 |
| Zambia | PS | 93 |

**Table 3: Countries undertaking the Demographic Health Surveys
Conducted by Macro-International Corporation
and sponsored by the USAID**

| Country | Date of field work | Implementing organizations |
|--------------------------|--------------------|--|
| DHS-I | | |
| Botswana | Aug-Dec 1986 | Ministry of Health |
| Burundi | Apr-Jul 1987 | Dép. de la Pop., Min. de l'Intérieur |
| Ghana | Feb-May 1988 | Ghana Statistical Service |
| Kenya | Dec-May 1989 | Nat. Council for Population & Dev. |
| Liberia | Feb-Jul 1988 | Min. of Planning & Econ. Affairs |
| Mali | Mar-Aug 1987 | Institut du Sahel: USED/CERPOD |
| Ondo State, Nigeria | Sep-Jan 1986/87 | Ministry of Health, Ondo State |
| Senegal | Apr-Jul 1988 | Ministère de l'économie et des finances |
| Sudan | Nov-May 1988/90 | Dept. of Stat, Mi. of Fin. & Econ. Plan. |
| Togo | Jun-Nov 1986 | Unité de recherche démog. Univ. du Bénin |
| Uganda | Sep-Feb 1988/89 | Ministry of Health |
| Zimbabwe | Sep-Jan 1988/89 | Central Statistical Office |
| DHS-II | | |
| Burkina Faso | Dec-Mar 1992/93 | Inst. nat. de la Stat. et de la démogr. |
| Cameroon | Apr-Sep 1991 | Min. du plan et de l'aménagement du territoire |
| Madagascar | May-Nov 1992 | Centre nat. de recherche sur l'environnement |
| Malawi | Sep-Nov 1992 | National Statistical Office |
| Namibia | Jul-Nov 1992 | Min. of Health and Social Services |
| Niger | Mar-Jun 1992 | Dir. de la Statist. et des comptes nat. |
| Nigeria | Apr-Oct 1990 | Federal Office of Statistics |
| Rwanda | Jun-Oct 1992 | Office national de la population |
| Senegal | Nov-Aug 1992/93 | Dir. de la prévision et de la statist. |
| Tanzania | Oct-Mar 1991/92 | Bureau of Statistics, Plannign Commission |
| Zambia | Jan-May 1992 | University of Zambia |
| DHS - III | | |
| Burundi | 1995 | Dép. de la Pop., Min. de l'intérieur |
| Central African Republic | Sep-Mar 1994/95 | Div. des statistiques dém. et sociales |
| Côte d'Ivoire | Jun-Nov 1994 | Institut national de la statistique |
| Ghana | Sep-Dec 1995 | Ghana Statistical Service |
| Kenya | Feb-Aug 1993 | Nat. Council for Population and Dev. |
| Tanzania | Jul-Sep 1994 | Bureau of Statistics, Planning Commission |
| Zimbabwe | Jul-Nov 1994 | Central Statistical Office |

Source: Macro International Corporation

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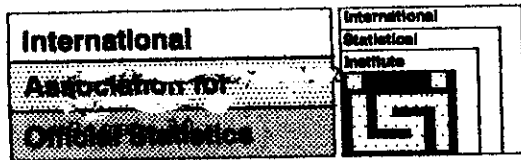
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JOINT IAOS/AFSA CONFERENCE

Addis Ababa, 22-24 May 1995

***Managing Development In the 1990s
and Beyond: New Trends In Statistics***

PROGRAMME

**Addis Ababa
May 1995**

Monday 22 May 1995

10.00-11.00

Information Session

Information about the Conference, ISI, IAOS and AFSA

11.00 - 11.30

Opening Session

Chairman: A. E. Cummings-Palmer, Officer in Charge, Statistics Division, UNECA

Speakers: Joseph Tedou, President-Elect, AFSA
Hallgrimur Snorrason, President, IAOS
Makha Sarr, Acting Executive Secretary, UNECA

11.30 - 12.30

Invited Session I - Statistics and Indicators for Measuring Development

Organizers: William Seltzer, Jeremiah P. Banda and O. O. Ajayi

Chairmen: Denise Lievesley and Jeremiah P. Banda

Discussants: Lamine Diop and Osborne Jackson

Speakers/papers

Part A: National issues and perspectives

Jeremiah P. Banda: Measuring Poverty and Well-being in Africa: Some Reflections on Prospects and Problems (IAOS/AFSA/IS.1/01)

Lawrence Harding: A Statistical Work Programme for Measuring Socio-Economic Development of a Small African Country - Issues for Consideration (IAOS/AFSA/IS./02)

René Rakotobe: La Mise en Oeuvre du SCN de 1993 dans les Pays Africains (IAOS/AFSA/IS.1/03)

Statistical Commission Paper: The Implementation of the 1993 SNA in African Countries: Summary of SNA-Related Activities of Member Organizations of the Inter-Secretariat Working Group on National Accounts (IAOS/AFSA/IS.1/03 Add.1)

Parmeet Singh: Policy and Technical Issues Affecting Household Surveys in the Sub-Saharan Africa (IAOS/AFSA/IS.1/04)

14:30-15:30

Discussion Part A

15:30-16:30

Part B: Inter-country Issues and Perspectives

Grace Bediako: Problems of Comparing Gender Statistics Among African Countries (IAOS/AFSA/IS.1/06)

Mary Chamie: Measuring Human Development: Past and Future (IAOS/AFSA/IS.1/07)

Michael Vlassof and Jagdish Upadhyay: Implications of the ICPD Programmes of Action for Monitoring Population Programmes (IAOS/AFSA/IS.1/08)

Tim Marchant: Comparing Poverty Levels Across Africa (IAOS/AFSA/IS.1/09)

Z.W. Kmietowicz: Reliability of African Indices of Industrial Production (IAOS/AFSA/IS.1/11)

Margaret Mbogoni: Problems Associated with the Collection and Analysis of Demographic and Socio-Economic Data on the Elderly in Africa (IAOS/AFSA/IS.1/10)

16:45-18:00

Discussion Part B

Tuesday 23 May 1995

9.00 - 13.00

Invited Session 2 - Panel discussions: Flexibility in employing different methodologies

A. Operational methods for monitoring programmes

Organizer: Gunvor Iversen

Discussants: Staffan Wahlström
Osborne Jackson
Tim Marchant
Staffan Washistrom
Emmanuel Silanda
Workneh Kassie

B. The use of registers

Organizer: Lars Thygesen

Discussants: Ib Thomsen
David Fenwick
R.P. Srivastava
Jerimiah P. Banda
Mohammed Said

15.00 - 16.30

Invited Session 3 - Quality; Improving it and Communicating it

Organizers: A P T du Toit and Ib Thomsen

Discussant: Derek Blades

Speakers/papers

E.F. Ching'anda: Improving quality of statistical data through training (IAOS/AFSA/IS.3/01)

E.S.K. Mwanga-Zake: Communicating Quality: Informing users of data quality and methodology (IAOS/AFSA/IS.3/02)

16.45 - 18.00

Meeting of the African Statistical Association

Wednesday 24 May 1995

Invited Session IV - Data for Diverse Areas; the Geographic Dimension in Data

Organizers: R. Andrianasolo and E.F. Ching'anda

9:00-10:30

Speakers/Papers

Part A: The Need for Data Relating to Supra-National Regions

Discussant: Elliot Odirile

Lamine Diop: Les Besoins en Données pour les Regroupements d'États: Le Role des Organisations Supranationales (IAOS/AFSA/IS.4/01)

A.M. Farazi: Inter/Intra-Regional Cooperation and Economic

Integration (IAOS/AFSA/IS.4/02)

Julius O. Asogu: Harmonization versus Specificity in Financial Statistics Generation (IAOS/AFSA/IS.4/03)

Osborne Jackson: The International Comparison Programme (ICP) and the Use of Purchasing Power Parities (PPP) (IAOS/AFSA/IS.4/04)

10:45-13:00

Part B: Integrating Geographical and Statistical Data

Yacob Zewoldi: An Overview of Computerized GIS and Some of its Uses in Statistical Offices (IAOS/AFSA/IS.1./05)

Kauko Holso: Integration of Geographical and Statistical Data: Uganda Census Atlas (IAOS/AFSA/IS.4/06)

Giorgio Sartori: A Health System with GIS Capacity for WHO/Rwanda (IAOS/AFSA/IS.4/07)

15:00-18:00

Part C: Needs for Data that Ignore Boundaries

Discussant: A.E. Cummings-Palmer

B. C. Molomo: Needs for Data that Ignore Boundaries: Environment Data: The Case of Botswana (IAOS/AFSA/IS.4/08)

Tomma Makannah: Migration and Transient Population Movements (IAOS/AFSA/IS.4/09)

Asmerom Kidane: Needs for Data that Ignore Boundaries: Development in Small area estimation and problems of protecting confidentiality (IAOS/AFSA/IS.4/10)

Alfredo Aliaga: Development in Small area estimation and major issues confronted (IAOS/AFSA/IS.4/12)

Charles C. O. Iwunor: Interrelation between Censuses, Sample Surveys and Vital Registration in Demographic Data Collection (IAOS/AFSA/CS. 4/01)

24-May-95

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS MAIN REGISTER FOR IAOS/AFSA CONFERENCE BY COUNTRY

| SURNAME OF PARTICIPANT | FIRST NAME OF PARTICIPANT | COUNTRY OF ORIGIN | NAME OF ORGANIZATION | ADDRESS |
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To: Mr Parmest Singh
MRAG/Statistics Division

Fax: 251 1 51 05 12

From: Jeremiah P. Banda
New York

Fax: 212 963 0159
Tel. 212 963 2089

Subject: Joint IAOS/AFSA Conference:Invited Session-1

As you are aware you, in the draft programme, it has been proposed that you present a paper on NHSCP under session-1 of the above conference. As organisers are now refining topics for their sessions it has been suggested you consider to wrote a paper focussed on national issues and perspectives with regard to household surveys and not necessarily NHSCP.

We shall be very grateful to receive your immediate response to this. You could propose a suitable topic. Messrs William Seltzer and O. Ajayi are Organisers of the session I am however, assisting them.

I had telephoned you on 25 January 1995 I was then informed that you were on mission. Best regards.

FAX

United Nations Economic Commission for Africa



FORM

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Date: 1 February 1995
Ref: ECA/MRAG/043/95

To: Mr. Jeremiah Banda
ICSC, UN Headquarters
New York

Fax (1-212) 963 0159

From: Parmeet Singh, Regional adviser
ECA-MRAG, Addis Ababa

Subject: Joint IAOS/AFSA Conference: Invited Session 1

Greetings. Thank you. I have received your fax message.

I will be happy to write a paper focused on national issues and perspectives with regard to household surveys. But how do I exclude NHSCP/AHSCP out of it!!

Since it has been suggested to you that I don't write "necessarily on NHSCP" - could you give me a little more briefing on why NHSCP is not considered as an appropriate exclusive focus - that will help me to get a better feeling for what the session organizers may have in mind.

I will on hearing from you give you some suggestions on topics.

Regards.

PS. I am now easily contacted by phone on number (251-1) 51-04-89.



MSF-IN 0114/02

92
To: Mr. Robert Singh, Regional Adviser
ECA-MRAG, Addis Ababa

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cc: Jeremiah Banda
ICSC, New York

Fax: 212 963 0159

4 Pages

Message

Thank you for your prompt response through a facsimile message of 1 February 1995. Please find attached a note from Dr. William Seltzer which is self explanatory.

Looking forward to hearing from you. Best wishes.

1995 FEB -2 11 2:00

FORDHAM

UNIVERSITY

1 February 1995

Dear Parmeet,

Jeremiah passed on your fax to me as he and I have been working together on this. The point about "not necessarily the NHSCP" was intended to be liberating and not constraining or disparaging. The draft programme when I first saw it, seemed to put everyone in pidgin-holes from their past. You were listed writing about surveys and NHSCP; Tim Marchant about the SDA, etc. There was no recognition that you, as a former Government Statistician, head of the NHSCP, leader of the social monitoring effort and now an ECA regional adviser, might have something more to say, particularly on a range of statistical policy issues from an African perspective.

I attach a copy of the revised tentative programme for the session. From the structure of the full session, I think you can see what we have in mind for the contributions to the first part of the session, in which your paper would be presented. It seems to me that each of the papers in the first part of the session should help answer the compound question "What works, what doesn't work and why?" from the perspective of African users and producers of statistics. Actually, Jeremiah and I would be open to almost any paper you proposed to do that fit into the framework of the session. Indeed, your paper might deal with surveys only in passing or surveys might be the primary focus. In any case, we would expect you to draw, as you think appropriate, on your experience in Kenya, the ODA, NHSCP, NHSCP, the social monitoring effort and ECA. Our only request would be

Mr Parmeet Singh,
Regional Adviser,
ECA-MARG
Economic Commission for Africa (ECA)
PO Box 3001
Addis Ababa

to write from the national and not the inter-country perspective. Knowing your views, which we share, on the priority to be assigned to national needs, this shouldn't be a difficult request.

After taking a few hours (as you know we are all somewhat behind schedule on the Conference) to think about points raised in this letter, could you fax or call Jeremiah with the title of your paper?

I regret any confusion that may arisen about your contribution. I alone am the guilty party: well meaning, but guilty nevertheless. However, I am grateful for the opportunity provided to say hello and let you have my address. My telephone number is 718-817-3868 and my fax is 718-817-3846. I certainly would like to keep in touch with you. If you have the chance drop me a line and let me know what's up.

With my best regards.

Sincerely yours,

BJM

William Seltzer
Visiting Scholar

1/31/95

IAOS/AFSA Conference, Addis Ababa, 22-24 May 1995

Invited session C - Statistics and Indicators for Measuring Development

The session deals with a range of policy and technical issues that must be addressed in measuring development and its various components, with special reference to African needs and circumstances. The session is divided into two parts. The first views the topic in terms of national users and producers of data and the second in terms of regional and global uses.

Part A - National issues and perspectives

Jeremiah Banda* "Measuring Poverty and Quality of Life"

Lamine Diop "TBA"

Lawrence Harding* "A Statistical Programme for Measuring Socio-economic Development in a Small African Country: Points for Consideration"

Rene Rakatobe* and Jan van Tongeren* "Implementing the Revised SNA in African Countries"

Parmeet Singh "TBA"

Discussant: Andre Vanoli

Part B - Inter-country issues and perspectives

Grace Bediako* "Problems of Comparing Gender Statistics Among African Countries"

Mary Chanle* "Measuring Human Development: Past and Future"

Houa Demai "TBA"

Tis Merchant* "Comparing Poverty Levels Across Africa"

Margaret Mboqoni* "Problems Associated with the Collection and Analysis of Demographic and Socio-economic Data on the Elderly in Africa"

Discussants: Osborne Jackson and Awa Thiongane

* Contacted and has agreed to write paper or be a discussant

FAX



United Nations Economic Commission for Africa

ECA/MRAG/95/29/MR

Appendix 4

Page 7

FORM

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Date: 3 February 1995
Ref: ECA/MRAG/054/95

To: Mr. JEREMIAH BANDA
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NEW YORK

Fax (1-212) 963-0159

From: Parmeet Singh, Regional adviser
ECA-MRAG, ADDIS ABABA
TEL.: (251-1) 51-04-89

Subject: Re: Joint IAOS/AFSA Conference Session 1: Statistics & Indicators for Measuring Development

Thank you - your fax of yesterday has got to me just in time. I am leaving tomorrow on a mission - and am scheduled to be out of Addis for the next two weeks - except for 10th and 11th February. So I had better respond to you today.

It was nice to receive Bills warm letter. Do please reciprocate my equally warm sentiments to him. I remain proud of NHSCP. Rest is history.

Bill has articulated very succinctly and clearly what he (and you) would suggest to me as scope of my paper. I agree the paper should have a national perspective. Having full picture of the structure of Session 1 has certainly helped. I would like to write about content matter of national household survey programmes; issues of priorities; quality; sample design, analysis and may be dissemination. How does this sound?

So what should the little be? Can you help? I am rather pushed for time today. Let me hazard a shot: "Prevailing Trends in and Issues Effecting Household Surveys in Sub-Saharan Africa - A National Perspective". This seems to be a broad enough topic. Do you or Bill have any suggestions to improve on this?

Regards.

PS. I have a home telephone number too. It is (251-1) 61-41-02.



FORDHAM

UNIVERSITY

22 February 1995

Dear Parmeat,

Thank you for agreeing to be on the program for the IAOS/AFSA Conference, enclosed is the near final program of the session.

Three things to note: First, and most important, do you object to the title to your paper as shown? I took some liberties, given that you seemed in your fax to Jeremiah to be asking for input. Second, the remaining holes in the program. Jeremiah has been unsuccessful so far in getting in touch with Lamine Diop or Mrs Thiogane and it is important to have Franco-phones on the program. Both my initial candidates for discussants in Part A, Mahran and Vanoli turned me down because of prior commitments. If someone finds some money to bring me then I could be a discussant. We are looking for a non-African, sympathetic to the NGOs in the region, knowledgeable about the issues but without heavy institutional baggage. The person also has to be calm about not getting most of the papers until they arrive in Addis. Any ideas? UNFPA will almost certainly be on the program, but they haven't quite made a final determination on the author(s)/participant.

By the way I didn't call you about the paper before because I'm in a poor Department of a poor University nor did I fax you directly because I didn't have your fax number.

In any case, let's keep in touch.

With warm regards.

Sincerely yours,

BJM

William Seltzer
Visiting Scholar

Mr Parmeat Singh,
Regional Adviser, ECA-MRAG
Economic Commission for Africa (ECA)
PO Box 3001
Addis Ababa

FAX No: 251-1-5105 or 251-1-4416

2/22/95

IAOS/AFSA Conference, Addis Ababa, 22-24 May 1995

Invited session I - Statistics and Indicators for Measuring Development

The session deals with a range of policy and technical issues that must be addressed in measuring development and its various components, with special reference to African needs and circumstances. The session is divided into two parts. The first views the topic in terms of national users and producers of data and the second in terms of regional and global uses.

Part A - National issues and perspectives

- Jeremiah Banda*** "Measuring Poverty and Quality of Life"
Lamine Diop "TBA"
Lawrence Harding* "A Statistical Programme for Measuring Socio-economic Development in a Small African Country: Points for Consideration"
Rene Rakatobe* and Jan van Tongeren* "Implementing the Revised SNA in African Countries"
Parmeet Singh* "Policy and technical issues effecting household surveys in Sub-sahran Africa"

Discussant: TBA

Part B - Inter-country issues and perspectives

- Grace Bediako*** "Problems of Comparing Gender Statistics Among African Countries"
Mary Chamie* "Measuring Human Development: Past and Future"
Alphonse McDonald "Key Statistical Indicators: Implications of the ICPD Programme of Action"
Tim Marchant* "Comparing Poverty Levels Across Africa"
Margaret Mbogoni* "Problems Associated with the Collection and Analysis of Demographic and Socio-economic Data on the Elderly in Africa"

Discussants: Osborne Jackson* and Awa Thiongane

* Has agreed to write paper or be a discussant

APPENDIX 5

International Association for Official Statistics
Hallgrimur Snorrason, President

6 March 1995

Mr. Parmeet Singh
Statistics Division, UNECA
Addis Ababa
Fax no. +251-1-510512

Dear Mr. Singh,

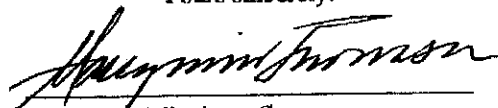
As you are aware of the International Association for Official Statistics (IAOS) and the African Statistical Association (AFSA) are jointly organizing a Conference that will be hosted by the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA) in Addis Ababa in Ethiopia from 22 to 24 May this year. The Addis Conference is planned to be a forum for statisticians from both developed and developing countries to discuss statistical methods and issues that are of common concern, including particularly those of relevance to the African region.

It gives me great pleasure to write to you to request you to write a paper for Invited Paper Session 1 at the Conference on the issue of measuring development. The topic of this session is *Statistics and Indicators for Measuring Development*. It deals with a range of policy and technical issues that must be addressed in measuring development and its various components, with special reference to African needs and circumstances. The first part of the session - *national issues and perspectives* - deals with the topic in terms of national users and producers of data. The second part - *inter-country issues and perspectives* - looks at the topic in terms of regional and global uses. The session is organized by William Seltzer and Jeremiah P. Banda in collaboration with O. O. Ajayi.

I understand the organizers of Session 1 have already discussed with you informally the possibility of your contributing to the Conference by giving a paper at this session. In planning the conference, all of us have been acutely aware of the importance of gaining the support of the best available expertise to illuminate the different subjects for discussion on the basis of the best available experience. Accordingly, I very much hope that you have had the opportunity to give this some thought and, having received this letter of invitation, you are able to reach a decision favourable to our request and respond positively to it. Indeed, I would be grateful if you would not only consider this as a formal letter of invitation but as an urgent request for a positive contribution to an important and timely meeting of statisticians from Africa, from other parts of the developing world, and from developed countries.

I have also attached an information note on the Conference for your information. A Conference Bulletin is now being distributed and should reach you shortly.

Yours sincerely,



Hallgrimur Snorrason
Director-General, Statistics Iceland
President IAOS