AFRICAN STATISTICAL NEWSLETTER

BULLETIN AFRICAIN D'INFORMATION STATISTIQUE

Members of the United Nations family (standing back row) pose for a group photograph with Guest of Honour Minister of Finance and Planning, Dr. Philip Mpango (seated centre) during ASD celebration in Tanzania

CONTENTS:

Celebration of the African Statistics Day 2019 at ECA

The African Centre for Statistics organised an event on the commemoration of the African Statistics Day at the UN Conference Centre in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. The African Statistics Day is an annual event celebrated on 18th November in all African countries to raise public awareness on the pivotal role which statistics plays in all aspects of social and economic life.

The idea for such an observance originated from ECOWAS Statistics Day. At the continental level, it was adopted by the 16th meeting of African ministers responsible for economic planning and development in May 1990 with the entry in to force of the Addis Ababa Plan of Action for Statistical Development in Africa in the 1990s by the 16th meeting of African ministers

responsible for economic planning and development. Since then the Statisticians and Data enthusiasts have been observing this day through various activities, including marching parades, exhibitions and seminars. Some countries have activities conducted over a period of one week. However, 2017 it was decided to align the theme of the African Statistics Day with the theme of the AU Summit.

The event focused on the theme of the year which was "Everyone counts: quality statistics for better management of forced displacement in Africa" which is in line with the theme of African Union Summit 2019: "The year of refugees, returnees and internally displaced persons: Towards durable solutions to forced displacement in Africa".

Message from Director

*Oliver Chinganya,
Director,
African Centre for
Statistics*

I welcome you to this African Statistical Newsletter that provides an effective forum for peer learning, information exchange, discussion on statistical development and related issues in Africa. As you may already know, it publishes statistical activities and news of interest to the African statistical community.

Last 18 November, African countries have commemorated the African Statistics Day which is an annual event celebrated to raise public awareness of the importance of statistics in all aspects of social and economic life. The theme was "**Everyone counts: quality statistics for better management of forced displacement in Africa**", which is in line with the theme of African Union Summit 2019: "**The year of refugees, returnees and internally displaced persons: Towards durable solutions to forced displacement in Africa**". It was chosen to raise awareness about the critical importance of disaggregated statistics when responding to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) core concept of "Leaving no one behind" in general and specifically to the challenge of handling forced displacement in Africa. This issue covers the celebration at the UNECA organised by the African Centre for Statistics as well as in some countries which kindly have shared with us how they have commemorated this Day. I would like to thank them.

In the context of the celebration of the African Statistics Day,

I invite you to refresh your knowledge/memory on how to measure statistically the Internally Displaced Persons (IDP). The Expert Group on Refugee and IDP Statistics (EGRIS) was established by the United Nations Statistical Commission in 2016 to develop international recommendations, standards and guidance with the aim of improving the quality of official statistics on forcibly displaced populations. Following this mandate, EGRIS has developed the International Recommendations on IDP Statistics (IRIS) which is actually under consultation with the Member States of the United Nations. This article describes how IDPs are statistical measured in the IRIS document.

Other articles comprise Africa Gender Data Network, highlights of SDGs data availability and open data for economic development in Africa.

The Africa Gender Data Network (AGDN) is an initiative launched in March 2019 by ECA and Data2X in partnership with Open Data Watch (ODW), to raise the profile of gender data production within African national statistics systems. I invite you to read, in this issue, about the progress made and what to expect in 2020. In the article on the benefits of open data, we consider three (3) specific areas where Africa will gain by "opening" its data. The highlights of SDG data availability in African countries is a brief note on SDG data availability on the continent by goal from 2000 to 2019.

Statistical development activities were conducted across the continent during the last quarter of 2019. This section highlights major activities in African countries with the aim of sharing knowledge with other non-beneficial African countries. Modernization of the statistical legislation in Ethiopia, metadata as important tool to explain differences in data in Ghana and effective ways to collect Time-Use Statistics in Morocco are some of them that we present in this volume.

To finish, a table on upcoming events on the continent and those of interest to the statistical community in Africa is presented allowing you to get involved in what may grasp your attention.

I would like to thank you for your interest and dedication for the advancement of statistics, essence of good governance and development towards the SDGs in Africa and hope you will find this Volume of the ASN informative and interesting.

Message du Directeur

Je vous souhaite la bienvenue à ce Bulletin d'Information Statistique Africain, qui est un forum efficace pour l'échange d'informations entre pairs, le débat sur le développement des statistiques et les questions connexes en Afrique. Comme vous le savez peut-être déjà, il publie des activités statistiques et des nouvelles qui intéressent la communauté statistique africaine.

Le 18 novembre dernier, les pays africains ont commémoré la Journée africaine de la statistique qui est une manifestation annuelle célébrée dans l'objectif de sensibiliser le public à l'importance des statistiques dans tous les aspects de la vie sociale et économique. Le thème était : « **Tout le monde compte : des statistiques de qualité pour une meilleure gestion des déplacements forcés en Afrique** », ce qui concordait avec le thème du Sommet de l'Union africaine de 2019, qui était : « **Année des réfugiés, des rapatriés et des déplacés internes : vers des solutions durables au déplacement forcé en Afrique** ». Ce thème a été choisi pour sensibiliser sur l'importance cruciale des statistiques désagrégées pour répondre au concept fondamental des objectifs de développement durable, à savoir : ne pas faire de laissés pour compte, et plus particulièrement au défi de la gestion des déplacements forcés en Afrique. Ce numéro couvre la célébration à la CEA organisée par le Centre Africain pour la Statistique de même que dans certains pays qui ont aimablement partagé avec nous comment ils ont commémoré cette Journée. Je profite pour les remercier.

Dans le cadre de la célébration de la Journée africaine de la statistique, je vous invite à rafraîchir vos connaissances sur la mesure statistique des personnes déplacées internes. Le Groupe d'experts sur les statistiques des réfugiés et des déplacés internes (EGRIS en anglais) a été créé par la Commission de statistique des Nations Unies en 2016 pour élaborer des recommandations, des normes et des orientations internationales dans le but d'améliorer la qualité des statistiques officielles sur les populations déplacées de force. À la suite de ce mandat, EGRIS a élaboré les recommandations internationales sur les statistiques relatives aux déplacés internes (IRIS en anglais), et est actuellement en cours de consultation avec les États membres des Nations Unies. Cet article décrit comment réaliser la mesure statistique des personnes déplacées internes selon le document IRIS.

Les autres articles comprennent le Réseau africain de données sur le genre, la disponibilité des données des ODD en Afrique et les données ouvertes pour le développement économique en Afrique entre autres.

Le Réseau des données de genre en Afrique est une initiative lancée en mars 2019 par la CEA et Data2X, en partenariat avec Open Data Watch (ODW), pour rehausser le profil de la production de données sur le genre dans les systèmes statistiques nationaux africains. Je vous invite à lire dans ce numéro les progrès réalisés et à quoi s'attendre en 2020. Dans l'article sur les avantages des données ouvertes, nous considérons trois (3) domaines spécifiques où l'Afrique gagnera à "ouvrir" ses données. L'article sur les points saillants de la disponibilité des données ODD dans les pays africains est une brève note sur la disponibilité des données ODD sur le continent par objectif de 2000 à 2019.

Des activités de développement statistique ont été menées sur le continent au cours du dernier trimestre 2019. Cette section présente les principales activités menées dans les pays africains dans le but de partager des connaissances avec d'autres pays africains non bénéficiaires. La modernisation de la législation statistique en Éthiopie, les métadonnées comme outil important pour expliquer les différences de données au Ghana et les moyens efficaces de collecter des statistiques sur l'emploi du temps au Maroc sont quelques-unes d'entre elles que nous présentons dans ce volume.

Pour finir, un tableau sur les événements à venir dans le domaine statistique sur le continent et ceux qui intéressent la communauté statistique en Afrique est présenté, vous permettant de vous impliquer dans ce qui pourrait capter votre attention.

Je tiens à vous remercier de votre intérêt et de votre dévouement pour l'avancement des statistiques, essence de la bonne gouvernance et du développement vis-à-vis des ODD en Afrique. J'espère que vous trouverez ce volume de l'ASN instructif et intéressant.

Continued: Report of the celebration of the African Statistics Day 2019 at ECA

Opening remarks of the celebration
Oliver Chinganya, Director of the African Centre for Statistics, ECA

"We must make the voices of the vulnerable visible in the numbers and in the policies"

In his opening remarks, Mr. Oliver Chinganya, Director of the African Centre for Statistics highlighted that the theme was chosen to raise awareness on the critical importance of disaggregated statistics when responding to the core concept of the Sustainable Development Goals, "leaving no one behind", and specifically to the challenge of handling forced displacement in Africa. It is driven by the need for greater commitment by Africa to address the plight of its citizens in forced migration situations, by implementing strategic and relevant programmes and working towards the ratification of the various AU treaties and legal instruments addressing the plight of refugees and displaced persons to ensure we achieve the goal of Aspiration 4 of Agenda 2063 "to provide a peaceful and secure environment for all Africans on the continent".

The theme recognizes the need to address the main factors that lead to forced displacement namely conflicts and violence, natural disasters and climate change, health emergencies such as the Ebola outbreak, food insecurity and extreme poverty, and social injustice and bad governance. To address these factors, it requires statistical profiling that provides disaggregated figures and analyses of the displaced population. Making available high-quality statistics as a basis for comprehensive assessments and recommendations for evidence-based policymaking, which fosters inclusion and promotes socioeconomic development for the displaced people is therefore crucial.

A well-functioning CRVS system is the foundation for establishing a legal identity. The ministers responsible for CRVS dealt with the issues of refugees and were noted in the Nouakchott Declaration 2017. The discussion was further given prominence at the 5th Conference of minsters of CRVS in Lusaka this year. It is a clear demonstration of the importance they attach and need to find lasting solutions including ensuring the refugees and forced displaced persons have identification – based on the principle of leaving no one behind.

It is therefore imperative that we foster collaboration among national statistical offices, migration authorities, Civil Societies, Non-Government Organizations and international organizations to better measure and produce accurate, relevant and timely data to inform evidence-based. Such collaboration is also vital to enhancing efforts that result in a government-led strategy which incorporates forcible displacement into the national development plan.

The African Centre for Statistics will continue to work with Members States, ECA divisions and SROs including IDEP to support countries build sustainable statistical systems, including the use of modern data collection tools. It also stands ready to work with other regional and international agencies including United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees to developing harmonised tools and guidelines to support the measurement and handling of displaced persons. *"We must make the voices of the vulnerable visible in the numbers and in the policies. Together we can".*

A glance on figures: UNHCR GLOBAL TRENDS 2018
Edem Kossi Kludza, Associate Statistician, ECA

"In 2018, every second refugee was a child, many (111,000) alone and without their families"

At the end of 2018, There were 74.8 million displaced persons in the world. Internally displaced persons count for more than a half. They constitute the biggest part of the displaced population in the world followed by refugees (27%). The number of refugees reached 25.9 million worldwide, 500,000 more than in 2017. Africa hosts 27.2 million (36% of the total). IDPs count for 66% while refugees are 25%.

Focus on Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) in Africa:
From 2017 to 2018, there were 5.4 million new IDPs in the world. In Africa the reported number was about 18 million. Africa has 6 countries in the top 10 countries in the world which are DRC (4.5 million), Somalia (2.7 million), Ethiopia (2.7 million), Nigeria (2.2 million), South Sudan (1.8 million) and Sudan (1.8 million).

Cameroon experienced a trebling of its internally displaced population from 221,700 at the start of 2018 to 668,500 at the end. The substantial increase of over 1.5 million internally displaced people in Ethiopia was mainly the result of inter-communal violence, pasture and water rights. Other country that reported significant IDP populations is CAR (641,000).

Focus on Refugees in Africa: Major source of refugees:
In 2018, over two thirds of the world's refugees come from just five countries: Syria, Afghanistan, South Sudan, Myanmar and Somalia. 7 countries in Africa are among the top 10 of major source countries of refugees.

The first country in Africa was South Sudan: 2.3 million South Sudanese refugees were mostly in Sudan (852,100), Uganda (788,800), Ethiopia (422,100), Kenya (115,200) and DRC (95,700).
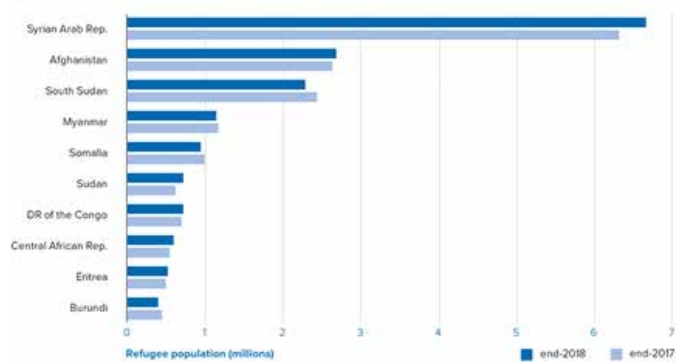
The second country in Africa was Somalia: 949,700 Somali refugees were mostly in Ethiopia (257,200), Kenya (252,500) and Yemen (249,000).

The third country in Africa was Sudan: 724,800 Sudanese refuges were mostly in Chad (336,700) and South Sudan (269,900).
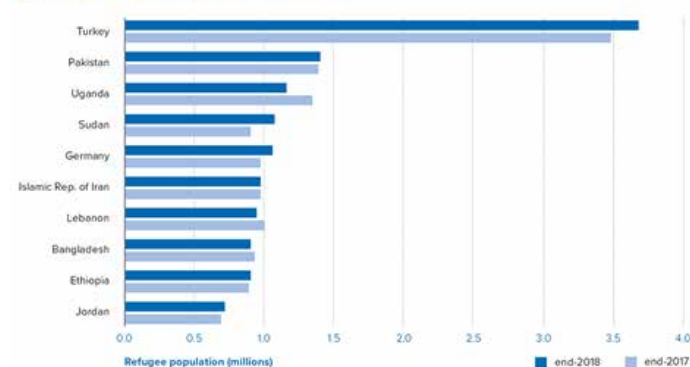

Source: UNHCR, Global trends 2018

Major host of refugees
At the end of 2018, 3 countries in Africa were in the top 10 of hosting countries: Uganda hosted 1.2 million, the largest being from South Sudan (with 788,800). Ethiopia hosted of 903,200 refugees, with over half from South Sudan (422,100). Most displaced people remained close to home.

Source: UNHCR, Global trends 2018

Ratio and demographics
At the end of 2018, in terms of ratio High income countries 2,7 refugees per 1000 inhabitants while middle and low income host 5,8 refugees per 1000 inhabitants. The highest ration in Africa are Chad (29), Uganda (26), Sudan (26) South Sudan (23) and Djibouti (19). In terms of demographics 52% of the population of refugees were woman while 57% were children.

Reasons for displacements
There are several reason for forcibly displacement among which the mains are:
- Conflict, armed conflict, war
- Violence, persecution, fear of reprisals, political uncertainty
- Bad governance, social injustice, human rights violations, lack of opportunities
- Natural disasters, climate change,
- Health emergencies such as the Ebola outbreak,
- Food insecurity and extreme poverty

The Linkages between Migration, Agriculture, Food Security and Rural Development
Kafkas Caprazli, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), Subregional Office for Eastern Africa

"Agriculture cannot be an afterthought when addressing the immediate and longer term needs of the forcibly displaced and of the community hosting them"

With stronger data and evidence, African governments and partners are better equipped to understand and plan for future risk and to monitor progress toward targets under development frameworks such as the 2030 Agenda for sustainable development and the African Union's Agenda 2063.
Mr. Caprazli said strong data and evidence was also crucial for monitoring the progress of the Sendai Framework as well as the Paris 21 Climate Agreement.

The Sendai Framework is a 15-year, voluntary, non-binding agreement which recognizes that the State has the primary role to reduce disaster risk but that responsibility should be shared with other stakeholders including local government, the private sector and other stakeholders.

"Importantly they will also be in a better position to address displaced people's needs," said Mr. Caprazli, whose presentation was on linkages between migration, agriculture, food security and rural development.

He continued: "The challenges of data on forced migration are interlinked. A systemic approach that involves international standards and improves cooperation, coordination and data interoperability is vital if African governments and partners are to fully understand, prevent and address forced migration when policymaking, planning and risk reduction for achieving aspirations of the 2030 Agenda and 2063.

He said appropriate tools allow States to develop sustainable approaches to ending displacement. "African Statistics Day is an opportunity to remind us that the priority for now is providing national and local authorities with the financial and technical capacity building support they need to apply them," added Mr. Caprazli.

Fifth Plenary Meeting of UN-GGIM Africa, and AfricaGIS 2019

Kigali (Rwanda), 18-22 November 2019

Photo credit: UNSD

The Fifth Plenary Meeting of UN-GGIM Africa held, back-to-back with the AfricaGIS 2019 Conference, in Kigali (Rwanda) from 18-22 November 2019, was attended by over 80 participants, including delegates from 27 African countries, as well as observers from international organizations including the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA), the African Union Commission (AUC), the UN-GGIM Secretariat, academia, industry organisations and the private sector. UNSD convened a 1.5-day regional workshop on 18-19 November on the implementation of the Integrated Geospatial Information Framework (IGIF). Facilitated by interactive discussions, participants learnt how the IGIF is the next frontier for global, regional, and national geospatial information management efforts, and a new paradigm that is complementary to Africa's National Spatial Data Infrastructure (NSDI) initiatives. Member States also discussed in detail the need to move towards the implementation of the Global Statistical Geospatial Framework as a strategy to better integrate geospatial information with statistics in Africa. The meeting also provided the opportunity for participants to gain an in-depth understanding of the Digital Earth Africa project – a unique platform that aims to democratize the capacity to process and analyse satellite and other Earth observation data for the African continent.

Atelier de présentation des résultats de l'étude sur l'état des lieux analytique des statistiques sensible au genre au Maroc

Programme de coopération HCP - ONU Femme «prendre en considération chaque femme et chaque fille»

Le Maroc a lancé, au cours des dernières décennies, plusieurs chantiers de réformes juridiques, politiques et institutionnelles visant le renforcement des principes de l'égalité entre les sexes et l'autonomisation des femmes. Il a également intégré l'approche genre, devenue un véritable enjeu de développement, dans ses différentes politiques et stratégies au niveau national, régional et local et ce, sur le plan économique, social et environnemental.

Les statistiques sensibles au genre ont un double intérêt. Elles permettent, d'une part, la mesure du niveau de réalisation, par notre pays, des objectifs de développement durables conformément à ses engagements en la matière et, d'autre part, l'élaboration, le suivi et l'évaluation des politiques et programmes publics visant à assurer l'égalité entre les sexes et l'autonomisation des femmes.

Source : hcp.ma

Retreat of ECA Senior Leadership Team

9 December 2019

The objective of the retreat was to foster trust, deepen teamwork and sharpen the shared focus on ECA's mission, especially following the adoption of the organization's new strategic directions in order to effectively deliver ideas and actions for an empowered, inclusive and transformed Africa that is informed by the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and Africa's Agenda 2063.

Photo credit: ECA

The ECA leadership is already pushing ahead to ensure results that can help transform the continent are generated across the board.

L'INS de la Cote d'Ivoire deviendra l'Agence Nationale de la Statistique

Par aip.ci

Le gouvernement entend modifier le statut juridique de l'Institut National de la Statistique (INS) pour en faire une agence d'exécution, sous la dénomination d'Agence Nationale de la Statistique (ANStat).

Un projet de loi a été adopté par le conseil des ministres, ce mercredi 11 décembre à Abidjan, pour ajuster l'organisation du Système Statistique National en vue de le mettre en cohérence avec les standards internationaux tels que recommandés par la Charte Africaine de la Statistique et la Stratégie d'Harmonisation des Statistiques en Afrique en janvier 2018.

Cette nouvelle disposition juridique prévoit en outre, la mise en place d'une Autorité Nationale de la Statistique Publique (ANSP) et d'un fonds de développement de la statistique

Photo credit: aip.ci, conseil de Ministres ce 11 décembre 2019

afin de prendre en compte respectivement les activités statistiques stratégiques de contrôle de l'activité statistique. Elle permettra également de mobiliser conséquemment des ressources nécessaires au financement durable de la production et de la diffusion des statistiques officielles, a déclaré le porte-parole du gouvernement, Sidi Touré, à la conférence de presse consécutive au conseil des ministres, au Palais présidentiel.

Réseau de professionnels de medias au Togo

Par Stat-togo.org

Photo credit: INSEED

Du 26 au 27 novembre 2019, à Tsévié, (Préfecture de Zio), l'Institut National de la Statistique et des Etudes Economiques et Démographiques (INSEED) a organisé à l'attention des journalistes une rencontre dénommée : « Journée d'orientation et de réflexion sur la mise en place d'un réseau de professionnels de médias acquis à la manipulation et à la diffusion de l'information statistique ». A l'ouverture des travaux, le Directeur général de l'INSEED M. Koame KOUASSI, a indiqué que l'INSEED dans son évolution actuelle, éprouve un réel besoin de communication pour renforcer sa visibilité. Il a également précisé que cette rencontre n'est qu'une première et que dans l'avenir d'autres rencontres du genre seront organisées pour faciliter le relais de l'information statistique sur les médias. Six (6) thématiques ont été développées au cours des 2 jours de travaux.

La présentation de ces modules a permis aux participants d'actualiser leur connaissance sur le Système statistique national (SSN), sur les concepts et définitions de base en statistique, sur l'importance des statistiques en journalisme, sur les indicateurs, leurs définitions, méthodes, mode de calcul et leur interprétation ainsi que sur les outils ou canaux de communication. Concernant la mise sur pied d'un réseau de journalistes qui traitent les informations statistiques, cette rencontre a permis de dépasser la phase des idées. Très bientôt, les contours, les mécanismes de mise en place et les responsabilités de chaque partie prenante seront définis. Les recommandations consignées à l'occasion de cette journée de réflexion sont entre autres : organiser périodiquement des sessions de formation à l'attention des Journalistes pour le renforcement de leur capacité sur les thématiques liées au domaine de la statistique, promouvoir la diffusion des résultats statistiques sur les médias partenaires et opérationnaliser le réseau de professionnels de médias pour la diffusion des informations.

Photo credit: INSEED

Statistical measurement of IDPs

Léandre Ngogang Wandji, Statistician, African Centre for Statistics

The Global Report on Internal Displacement (GRID) estimates that 41.3 million people were internally displaced as a result of conflict and violence in 2018. Around 28 million new displacements across 148 countries and territories were recorded from which 10.8 million were due to conflicts and 17.2 to disasters. These statistics give an overview of the global situation and are based on the definition of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) from the Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement. It is frequent, when it comes to national figures, to see divergences between numbers provided by governments and those published by non-governmental sources. These differences may be due to the definitions of IDPs as countries and organizations may use different definitions and translate then differently into a statistical concept. The other reasons are lack of international guidance on measurement of stock of IDPs at a given time and subsequent changes in the stock over time, and conditions that ends the IDP status. Therefore, it came clear that a global guidance is required for the production of IDP statistics.

The Expert Group on Refugee and IDP Statistics (EGRIS) was established by the United Nations Statistical Commission in 2016 to develop international recommendations, standards and guidance with the aim of improving the quality of official statistics on forcibly displaced populations. Following this mandate, EGRIS has developed the International Recommendations on IDP Statistics (IRIS) which was submitted to the 51st United Nations Statistical Commission in 2020 after a global consultation with countries.

This article, written in the context of the celebration of the African Statistics Day on 18th November 2019 under the theme **Everyone counts: quality statistics for better management of forced displacement in Africa,** aims to describe how IDPs are statistical measured in the IRIS document.

1. Definition of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs)

The Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement define IDPs as *"Persons or groups of persons who have been forced or obliged to flee or to leave their homes or places of habitual residence, in particular as a result of or in order to avoid the effects of armed conflict, situations of generalised violence, violations of human rights, or natural or human-made disasters,* *and who have not crossed an internationally recognised state border."* This definition highlights five key elements to consider before classifying a person as IDP.

a. **Forced or obliged to flee or leave.** This criterion requires to distinguish coercive movements from voluntary ones. A person who moves from one place to another for economic reasons, for instance, cannot be counted as IDP.

b. **Homes or places of habitual residence.** The habitual residence implies that and IDP needs no to be a citizen of the country concerned. This means that non-citizens, foreigners, displaced stateless persons who have their habitual residence in the country concerned and pastoral and nomads may also qualify as IDPs.

c. **As a result of or in order to avoid.** This element recognizes that the displaced can be the result of an event or in anticipation of coercive factors, hazardous events, or life-threatening circumstances compelling to move.

d. **Causes of displacement.** The Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement lists the following potential causes of internal displacement: armed conflict, situations of generalised violence, human rights violations, natural or human-made disasters. This list is not exhaustive and countries can review and contextualize it.

e. **Internationally recognized borders not crossed.** This element entails that the person should not have cross the border of his country of habitual residence. Although this component of the definition of IDPs highlight the difference between IDP and refugees, it should be understood in a broader sense; a displaced person can transit through a neighboring country in order to gain access to a safer part of his country of habitual residence.

This international accepted definition of IDPs does not provide guidance on issues such as duration and timing of displacement, children from IDPs parents born during displacement, distance from home or habitual residence to be recognised as an IDP location[1]. However, it provides enough information to differentiate IDPs, refugees and migrants.

---

[1] *More details are provided in the International Recommendations on IDP Statistics.*

Figure 1: Distinction between IDPs, Refugees and Migrants

2. Statistical measurement of IDPs

2.1 Statistical definition of IDPs

Statistically, an IDP is a person who meets all the following conditions:

- The person was usually resident at the place where a causing event occurred and at the time of the event;

- The person was forcibly displaced, including preventative movements, by Armed conflict, Generalised violence, Violations of human rights, Natural or man-made disasters, or other forced displacements or evictions;

- The person was, following this, physically living away from his (her) dwelling in which his (her) was living at the time of the causing event;

- The person is found within the internationally recognised borders of the country where he (she) was displaced (even if he (she) temporarily went abroad for a period of fewer than 12 months since the causing event); and

- Whose displacement-related vulnerabilities have not been assessed or upon assessment it is established that they have not been overcome.

This statistical definition allows estimation of the stock of IDPs at a given moment which is the total number of internally displaced persons in a specified location, at a defined moment in time. This number can be divided into three categories. Namely:

- IDPs who remain in locations of displacement (IDPs in locations of displacement)

- IDPs who have returned to their place of habitual residence (IDPs in locations of return)

- IDPs who have settled elsewhere in the country (IDPs in other settlement locations)

Next to these categories, there is IDP-related population that is composed of children of at least one IDP parent born during displacement. They should be counted as a separate group.

2.2. Stock and flows

The stock of IDPs changes over time due to inflows and outflows. These movements are linked to a specific period of reporting. The inflows in a specific time refer to the number of persons who become IDPs and who were not before. These persons should then meet the first four conditions of the statistical definition of IDPs provide above.

Bridging data science and statistics for development

By Tuli Amutenya,
Data Processing Manager,
Namibia Statistics Agency

Identifying the challenges;

I worked at the Namibia Statistics Agency (NSA) for three years leading the data processing team responsible for application development, database and data processing for all national Surveys and Censuses. During this time, I was always motivated to keep abreast of the trending techniques, methods and tools in data analytics environment, such as the use of machine learning and natural processing language. Therefore, I decided to pursue a Master's degree in Data Science.

With Data Science being such an emerging global discipline, the idea of studying overseas excited me, I was awarded the Chevening Scholarship, funded by the Foreign and Commonwealth Office (FCO) of the British Government. This afforded me the opportunity to complete an MSc in Data Science at the University of Salford, and I proudly graduated in September 2019.

Taking actions

A key requirement in fulfilment of the master's in data science at the University of Salford, each student completes a data science project by tackling a real data challenge. Through a mutual relationship with Namibia Statistics Office (NSA) and the International Development team of the Office for National Statistics (ONS) of the UK, I was fortunate to receive a three months mentorship on my dissertation at the Data Science Campus based in Newport.

Namibia, like other developing countries are often faced with various constraints to undertake frequent data collection Surveys and Census, leading to data gaps crucial for reporting progress on Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). These data shortages present major challenges for African nations in responding to current issues and tackling African problems.

Agriculture Statistics is one mostly affected due to the heavily human labour and cost involved in data collection. In Namibia, as with the rest of the Sub-Saharan Africa, the people most affected are the smallholder farmers, who depend on crop production for nutrition and as the main source of household income. Few statistics are available to policy makers to account for their land use and crop production. It is crucial that African statistical institutions, find more data-driven innovative methods to tackle African challenges.

Therefore, the objective of my study was to explore the potential use of earth observation data as a complementary statistic for official Agriculture Statistics. The study integrated the use of earth observation data, data science tools and techniques to extract statistics such as land use, estimate plot areas and build a machine learning model for crop yields estimates on small holder farmers.

I used the Sentinel 2 satellite imagery from European Space Agency and Google Earth Engine platform, to calculate vegetation indices, time-series and ratios to detect crop or non-crop land. The findings of this study show a promising start toward building crop yield model. However, the main constraint in achieving these objectives was the lack of ground truth data. Hence, the presence of cropland in the area of study was estimated by comparing the signature profiles from Mali with the closest in Namibia.

The statistics extracted from such models are aimed to address indicators on SGDs mainly on Goal 2, Zero hunger, which are; 2.3.1Volume of production per labour unit by classes of farming/pastoral/forestry enterprise size; 2.4.1 Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture.

The journey and take on home (solutions)

During my time at the ONS, I have been exposed to many opportunities, such as attending data science conferences, inhouse trainings, mentorship and paid visits to different offices of the ONS. In all these instances, I learnt a lot and if I was to sum up it to five take away for African statistics offices, they would be;

- Process automation for better analytics and integrating data science into statistical environment, continuous skills development & mentorship, collaborations and research.

- Introducing skills development schemes; training programs such as mentorship, graduate schemes and other short-term coaching allowing integration of the academic environment with the industry, especially with the statistics offices. Avail opportunities for the academic to have access to data for research and to give student an opportunity to work on real life problems.

- Investing on enhancing statistical process automation; by developing automated statistical production pipelines, free up more room for value-added data product deliverables, shorten lead times, create re-usable algorithms and a better documentation. For instance, statistical office can move toward using free tools in their pipelines such as Python and R, by doing so, can divert the funds onto skills and training development on new techniques and methods for analytical roles and data science.

Continued: from page 12

- Integrating data science into the statistical environment will not happen overnight, and because this is a new field, constant research on identifying, comparing and adopting techniques to fit the local context is necessary. Making use of big data from various sources to create insights and solve African specific challenges.

- Creating a collaborative environment; close working relationship with fellow national statistics offices, local universities and private sectors is crucial in creating robust data-driven solutions. Collaborating with other offices means that resources and skills can be shared; best practices, collaborate on projects.

- Importantly, maintain the relationship with the existing international relations with other developed statistical agencies to avoid reinventing the wheel, sharing resources, experiences and complement skills in specialised areas, can enhance African statistical offices to excel forward in this era of data revolution

What's next

I am excited for the future of data science in Africa and to be part of a community that brings change in a statistical environment. My plans moving forward are to focus on interventions that promote innovations to bridge the gaps in data availability by integrating data science into the statistical environment.

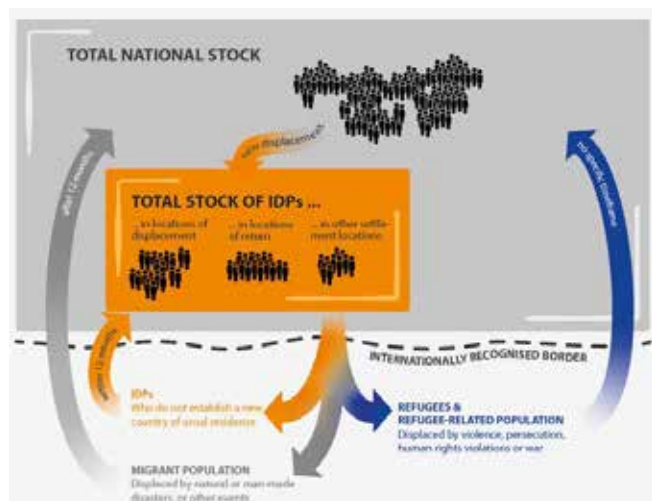Upon my return to Namibia, I will to continue working toward establishing research collaborations with the academic institutions. One of these initiatives is the work related to my master dissertation, which will be a collaborative effort between the academic, line Ministries, Namibia Statistics Agency and international partners.

Although the office of Statistics in Namibia is fairly new, a lot of work has been done to ensure quality statistics and that we are operating within international statistical framework, policies and guidelines. Recently, the office has completed the assessment of the statistical business processing mapping with the aim to align the statistical value chain.

Moving forward, I would like to see us moving more into adopting robust and coherent, automated reproducible pipelines. To reduce the amount of manual work, this will promote enhanced quality statistics, improve efficiency and free up the production time from the statisticians, allowing for more value -added data products produced and crafted for various type of data users as oppose to standards tables.

Data science present statistical offices with the opportunity to tap into various data sources available, to bring insight and make more profound difference in tackling social, environment and challenges faced in the continent of Africa. I believe strengthened relations with academic institutions and collaborative work among NSOs to build a data scientist community and across the governmental institution, will place African countries in a better place to toward a data-driven nation and ensuring that no one is left behind.

Continued: from page 9

Source: *International Recommendations on IDP Statistics*
Figure 2: IDPs stock

The outflows from the stock of IDPs are those who have overcome key displacement-related vulnerabilities (corresponding to the fifth component of the statistical definition of IDPs)[2]. According to the IASC, this happens when "IDPs no longer have any specific assistance and protection needs that are linked to their displacement and can enjoy their human rights without discrimination on account of their displacement". Two measures are proposed to this end namely the durable solutions progress measure and the composite measure, both built on the IASC Framework's criteria.

The durable solution measure compares IDPs to a target group with regard to selected criteria of the IASC framework to assess progress made towards durable solutions. The target group can be the national population, regional population or other population groups depending on data availability. There is not yet an agreement on the

---

[2] *It is worth to notice that IDP who emigrates and establishes a new country of usual residence are among those who exist from the stock.*

[3] *Safety and security, adequate standard of living, access to livelihoods, restoration of housing land and property.*

SOME NOTABLE FACTS *by UNHCR, 2018*

DO YOU KNOW THAT ...?

AFRICA: In Africa, nearly 1 person is forcibly displaced every three seconds as a result of conflict, violence and disaster

CHILDREN: In 2018, every second refugee was a child, many (111,000) alone and without their families.

TODDLERS: Uganda reported 2,800 refugee children aged five or below alone or separated from their families.

URBAN PHENOMENON: As a refugee, you are more likely to live in a town or city (61 per cent) than in a rural area or camp.

RICH and POOR: High income countries on average host 2.7 refugees per 1000 of population; Middle and low-income countries on average host 5.8; Poorest countries host a third of all refugees worldwide.

WHEREABOUTS: About 80 per cent of refugees live in countries neighboring their countries of origin.

DURATION: Nearly 4 in every 5 refugees are in displacement situations that have lasted for at least five years. One in 5 have been in displacement situations that have lasted 20 years or more.

NEW ASYLUM SEEKERS: The greatest number of new asylum applications in 2018 was from Venezuelans (341,800).

LIKELIHOOD: The proportion of humanity who are refugees, asylum seekers, or internally displaced is now 1 in 108; Ten years ago it was 1 in 160.

QUELQUES FAITS NOTABLES *par le HCR, 2018*

SAVIEZ-VOUS QUE ... ?

AFRIQUE: En Afrique, toutes les 3 secondes, près d'une personne devient déplacé forcé à cause d'un conflit, de la violence ou d'une catastrophe.

ENFANTS: En 2018, un réfugié sur deux était un enfant, des milliers sont seuls (111 000) sans leur famille.

LES TOUT-PETITS: L'Ouganda a reporté 2 800 enfants réfugiés âgés de moins de cinq ans seuls ou séparés de leur famille.

PHÉNOMÈNE URBAIN: En tant que réfugié, vous êtes plus susceptible de vivre dans une ville (61%) que dans une zone rurale ou un camp.

RICHE ET PAUVRE: Les pays à revenu élevé accueillent en moyenne 2,7 réfugiés pour 1 000 habitants ; Les pays à revenu faible et intermédiaire accueillent en moyenne 5,8 ; Les pays les plus pauvres accueillent un tiers des réfugiés dans le monde.

LOCALISATION: environ 80% des réfugiés vivent dans des pays voisins de leur pays d'origine.

DURÉE: Près de 4 réfugiés sur 5 sont dans des situations de déplacement forcé qui durent depuis au moins cinq ans. Un sur cinq est dans des situations de déplacement forcé qui ont duré 20 ans ou plus.

NOUVEAUX DEMANDEURS D'ASILE: Le plus grand nombre de nouvelles demandes d'asile en 2018 provenaient de Vénézuéliens (341 800).

PROBABILITÉ: La proportion de l'humanité qui sont des réfugiés, des demandeurs d'asile ou des déplacés internes est maintenant de 1 sur 108 ; Il y a dix ans, c'était 1 sur 160.

Do you know the subcategories of the displaced population?

By UNHCR

REFUGEES include individuals recognised under the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees; its 1967 Protocol; the 1969 OAU Convention Governing the Specific Aspects of Refugee Problems in Africa; those recognised in accordance with the UNHCR Statute; individuals granted complementary forms of protection; or those enjoying temporary protection. Since 2007, the refugee population also includes people in a refugee-like situation.

ASYLUM-SEEKERS are individuals who have sought international protection and whose claims for refugee status have not yet been determined, irrespective of when they may have been lodged.

INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS (IDPS) are people or groups of individuals who have been forced to leave their homes or places of habitual residence, in particular as a result of, or in order to avoid the effects of armed conflict, situations of generalised violence, violations of human rights, or natural or man-made disasters, and

who have not crossed an international border. For global IDP estimates, see www.internal-displacement.org.

RETURNED REFUGEES are former refugees who have returned to their country of origin spontaneously or in an organised fashion but are yet to be fully integrated. Such return would normally only take place in conditions of safety and dignity.

RETURNED IDPS refer to those IDPs who were beneficiaries of UNHCR's protection and assistance activities and who returned to their areas of origin or habitual residence during the year.

STATELESS PERSONS are defined under international law as persons who are not considered as nationals by any State under the operation of its law. In other words, they do not possess the nationality of any State. UNHCR statistics refer to persons who fall under the agency's statelessness mandate because they are stateless according to this international definition, but data from some countries may also include persons with undetermined nationality.

Others of concern refers to individuals who do not necessarily fall directly into any of the groups above, but to whom UNHCR extends its protection and/or assistance services, based on humanitarian or other special grounds.

final list of indicators for each sub-criterion of the IASC framework. However, it is recommended to systematically include the first four criteria[3] of the IASC Framework in the composite measure and to consider to include the last four; if deemed relevant for the specific displacement context.

The composite measure assesses whether key displacement-related vulnerabilities have been overcome. It is based on the first four criteria of the IASC criteria and an additional one (access to documentation). This measure is applied at the household level and a given IDP household has overcome key displacement-related vulnerabilities when all the five selected criteria have been overcome.

2.3 Data sources

Population and Housing Census seems to be the adequate data source to produce statistics on IDPs as it covers the entire population of the country. But it is not straight forward to identify IDPs in censuses dues to several constraints, including the limitation in the number of questions that can be integrated into census questionnaire. Indeed, identification of IDP requires several questions as well as the assessment of whether key displacement-related vulnerabilities have been overcome that are difficult to integrate into a census questionnaire. However, integration of few questions can make censuses data help provide a relatively good overview of IDP population and be used to update sampling frames for household surveys

Sample surveys can potentially provide more accurate figures on IDP as they can accommodate detailed questions to estimate stock, inflows and outflows. However, appropriate measures should be taken to ensure the representativeness of IDPs in the sample. This requires to revise the sampling to include IDPs living outside standard households such as the camps and informal settlement; minimization of time between updating of household listings and selection and the conduct of the survey due to high mobility of IDPs and, integration of screening questions to accurately identify IDPs and questions to assess whether key displacement-related vulnerabilities have been overcome.

The potential for utilising administrative data and registers as one source for official statistics on IDPs is big. However, there are several challenges that arise both when it comes to identifying IDPs and to record who has overcome key displacement-related vulnerabilities.

Actually, several methodological works are carried out on the use of non-traditional data sources for the production of official statistics on IDPs. There are still several limitations for the use of these data in the production of official statistics but they have the potential for application in providing information or complementing official statistics and also in providing operational data on IDPs.

6. Conclusion

The EGRIS has proposed a statistical measure of IDPs based on the internationally agreed legal definition provided by the Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement. This definition facilitates the estimation of the IDPs stock at a given time as well as the changes in the number of IDPs over time. These changes are driven by the inflows and outflows. The inflows in a specific time refer to the number of persons who become IDPs and who were not before. The outflows correspond to IDPs who have overcome key displacement-related vulnerabilities monitored by two proposed measures namely the durable solution measure that assesses progress made towards durable solutions and the composite measure which evaluates whether key displacement-related vulnerabilities have been overcome.

EGRIS recommends IDP statistics to be integrated in the National Strategy for the Development of Statistics to help mainstream the production of official IDP statistics and improve their quality and the availability. The National Statistical Offices should start to include IDPs as a population group in statistical survey to increase the general information about displaced persons. Coordination should be reinforced at the national and international levels for the production of IDPs statistics.

References

OCHA (1998), "Guiding principles on internal displacement" http://www.internal-displacement.org/publications/ocha-guiding-principles-on-internal-displacement

OCHA (1998), « Principes directeurs relatifs au déplacement de personnes à l'intérieur de leur propre pays », http://www.internal-displacement.org/sites/default/files/inline-files/199808-training-OCHA-guiding-principles-Fr.pdf

The Brookings Institution (2010), "IASC Framework on Durable Solutions for Internally Displaced Persons", https://www.unhcr.org/50f94cd49.pdf

UNHCR (2020), "International Recommendations on IDP Statistics (IRIS)", draft document

Highlights of SDGs data availability on African countries

By Negussie Gorfe, Statistician, African Centre for Statistics

Introduction

The data on the Global SDGs indicators are mainly available in the United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD) Database. The data, after being compiled by the custodian organizations are uploaded in the UNSD Database. In order to know the status of SDG data availability on African countries, data were downloaded from the Global SDGs Database. This brief note highlights data availability on African countries by goal. The period for which the data have been compiled was from 2000 to 2019.

Data availability by SDGs indicators

There are 244 global SDG indicators, of which 12 are repeated, that are used to monitor progress on the implementation of the sustainable development goals. In order to know the status of data availability on African countries, access to the Global SDGs Database was conducted on 6 August 2019. Accordingly, Table 1 provides summarized information on data availability on ECA member States by goal and by tier levels of indicators.

Table: Global SDGs indicators with data on African countries (2000 - 19)

Goal	Total Global SDGs indicators*	SDG indicators with data by tiers**				Share of indicators with data (%)
		Tier I	Tier II	Multi-Tier	Total	
Goal 1	14	3	6	0	9	64.3
Goal 2	13	7	4	0	11	84.6
Goal 3	27	25	0	0	25	92.6
Goal 4	11	3	4	2	9	81.8
Goal 5	14	4	6	0	10	71.4
Goal 6	11	7	4	0	11	100.0
Goal 7	6	5	0	0	5	83.3
Goal 8	17	8	3	0	11	64.7
Goal 9	12	10	0	0	10	83.3
Goal 10	11	4	2	1	7	63.6
Goal 11	15	2	5	0	7	46.7
Goal 12	13	3	1	0	4	30.8
Goal 13	8	0	3	0	3	37.5
Goal 14	10	3	1	0	4	40.0
Goal 15	14	8	0	2	10	71.4
Goal 16	23	7	8	0	15	65.2
Goal 17	25	13	2	0	15	60.0
Total	244	112	49	5	166	68.0

*: Indicators in the global indicator framework that repeat are the following: 8.4.1/12.2.1; 8.4.2/12.2.2; 10.3.1/16.b.1; 10.6.1/16.8.1; 15.7.1/15.c.1; 15.a.1/15.b.1; 1.5.1/11.5.1/13.1.1; 1.5.3/11.b.1/13.1.2; 1.5.4/11.b.2/13.1.3

**: Tier classifications as at 20 November 2019

As it could be observed from Table there are 166 indicators with data on African countries equivalent to 68.0% of the total Global SDGs indicators. At goal level data availability varies from 37.5% in Goal 13 to 100% in Goal 6. In general, about one-third of the goals have data for at least 75% of the indicators. These include Goal 2, Goal 3, Goal 4, Goal 6, Goal 7, and Goal 9.

With regards to the tier classifications of the indicators with data on African countries, out of the 166 indicators that have got data 112 (67.5%) are tier I indicators and 49 (29.5%) are tier II indicators., which means that tier I and tier II indicators account for 97% of all the indicators with data. The remaining 5 indicators, which account for 3% of

the total, are multi-tiers. Moreover, all the indicators under goals 3, 7 and 9 are tier I.

Data availability by country

All African countries have data in the Global SDGs Database. The share of data availability of Global SDGs indicators on African countries ranges from 33% to 62%. There are 33 African countries which have got data for at least 50% of the Global SDGs indicators. The countries with the highest data availability are Uganda, Tanzania, Egypt and Togo which have data for 61.9%, 61.1%, 58.6%, and 58.6% of the SDG indicators, respectively. On the other hand, the lowest data availability are for Somalia (39.8%), South Sudan (38.5%), Eritrea (36.9%) and Libya (33.6%).

Data origin by indicators and country

In the Global SDGs Database, the main sources of data for the indicators are country data, country adjusted data, estimated data, global monitoring data, modelled data as well as data whose sources are not specified. For the data compiled from 2000 to 2019, the share of the sources were country data (29.0%), country adjusted data (1.9%), estimated data (52.7%), global monitoring data and modelled data (4.6%) each and the data sources are not specified for 7.1% of the indicators.

There are 62 indicators, 37.3% of the indicators with data on African countries, where all their data are obtained from country sources. The tier levels of these indicators are 37 tier I, 21 tier II and 4 multi-tiers. Besides, all the data for 31 other indicators, (26 of them tier I and 5 tier II), have been estimates compiled by custodian organizations.

At country level, the share of SDGs data obtained from countries was below 44% in all African countries. The countries with the highest share of country data are Uganda (43.6%), Seychelles (42.0%), Mauritius (41.8%) and Mozambique (40.1%). On the other hand, the lowest shares of country data are observed in Libya (16.7%), Gabon (18.9%) and South Sudan (19.5%).

Conclusions

Some data on SDGs indicators of African countries are available in the Global Database. The data available are mostly for tier I and tier II indicators and 61.1% of African countries have data for at least half of the Global SDG indicators. Furthermore, the data in the Global Database are mainly obtained from country sources and estimations made by custodian organizations which account for about 81.7% of the total. There is therefore a need to strengthen the capacities of the national statistical system in order to provide quality and timely data in order to monitor progress of implementation of the SDGs.

Activities of STATAFRIC launched

By au.int

Tunis 20 November 2019 – The activities of the African Union Institute for Statics (STATAFRIC) has been launched on 18 November 2019 by the Department of Economic Affairs of the AUC in the sidelines of the 13th Session of the Committee of Directors General of the National Statistics Offices (CoDGs) holding in Tunis, Republic of Tunisia.
The mandate of STATAFRIC is to lead in the provision and promotion of harmonised quality statistical information and good practice in support and monitoring of the implementation of the African Integration and Development Agenda.

The objectives of STATAFRIC are to:
Provide the statistical information needed to design, implement, monitor and evaluate African policies;
Develop and promote standards, methods and procedures that allow the cost effective production and dissemination of harmonized, comparable and reliable statistics throughout the AU and beyond;

Promote the production of official statistics of the African Union mainly by collecting, gathering, harmonizing and aggregating data published by the NSO/NSI of AU Member States for a better knowledge of Africa's social, financial, economic and demographic situation;
Steer the African Statistics System, develop standards and procedures, strengthen cooperation among its partners, build capacity and ensure its leading role in official statistics world-wide.

STATAFRIC's structure is composed of four technical divisions. They are: Economic Statistics Division; Population and Social Statistics Division; Statistics System Coordination and Innovation Division; and Information, Communication, Publication and Technology Division.

Migrations Statistics Issues in Africa

Ali Yedan,
African Centre for Statistics

Migration refers to people changing their residence to or from a given area (usually a country) during a given time period (usually one year). Migration Statistics refer to all statistics on migrations and migrants. They include, not only the total and percentage of emigrants, immigrants and migrants, but also their socio economic, demographic and politic characteristics. They also include the causes and consequences of their movement.

Migrations can be classified according to types, the departure or arrival of migrants from one place, the place of migration, the duration of migration and the cause of the movement:

- Immigration and Emigration
- In-Migration and out Migration
- Rural-Urban Migration
- Internal and external Migration
- Intercontinental and intracontinental migration
- Seasonal Migration
- Return Migration
- Forced or involuntary Migration
- Impelled Migration (also called reluctant or imposed migration)
- Refugees
- Pull and Push factors of migration
- Illegal Migration
- Long and short-term migration

Trends in migration in Africa

DDuring these previous years, there have been many movements of migrants in Africa. The United Nations Division Population 2015 data show that from 2010 to 2015, the African population living outside their country of origin is passed from 27.9 million, representing 2.67% to 32.5 million of African, representing 2.74%. In the same time, the number of African immigrants is passed from 16.6 million, representing 1.60% of the African population to 20.4 million, representing 1.73%.

While the emigration of African to North America is increasing in the last few years, the majority of African emigrants stay in Africa. For example, from HDR (2009), in 2009, 52.6% of African emigrants stayed in Africa, 29.9% went to Europe and 12.5% in Asia. However, these percentages differ following the sub regions of Africa. Almost the two thirds of West African and East African emigrants stayed in Africa. While respectively 41.8% and 37% of Middle African and Southern African emigrants stayed in Africa; only 8.8% of North African emigrants stayed in Africa according to the

results of a Working Paper of Shimeles on Migration Patterns, Trends and Policy Issues in Africa in 2010 published in AfDB web site.

Importance of the Migration Statistics

The use of Migration Statistics makes it possible to understand how migrants contribute effectively to the development and the expectation of the different development objectives. The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development has even included several migration-related targets and also has encouraged countries to disaggregate targets by, inter alia, migratory status. According to International Migration Report 2015, the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development further recognizes that international migration is a multi-dimensional reality of major relevance for the development of countries of origin, transit and destination, which requires coherent and comprehensive responses. International cooperation is critical to ensure safe, orderly and regular migration involving full respect for human rights and the humane treatment of migrants and refugees.

According to a report in 2011 of UNECE and UNPFS on International Migration, it is not possible to make population projections without good quality statistics on migration, especially mass migration whereas accurate measurement of population size and structure is necessary for more efficient allocation of resources of national and regional budgets.

Challenge on the Migration Statistics in Africa

HTo effectively benefit from the contribution of migrants to development, quality migrations statistics are required. However, migration statistics in Africa need to be improved. Indeed, statistics of International Migration Report 2015 show that 81% of the African countries had at least one data source on the total migrant stock since 1995 to 2015, so during these 20 years from 1995 to 2015, 19% of African countries have no data source on the total migrant stock.

In addition, the percentage is even lower for the data on the age of international migrants and on their origin in Africa. In fact, less than half of the countries in Africa (43%) did not have recent data on the age or origin of international migrants while it is a quarter (25%) of countries in World that did not have it in 2015. More than a third of African countries (36%) did not have recent data on the origin of international migrants in 2015. This percentage is 19% for the World. While, the travelers fill formularies in some African airports, this information is not often treated by statisticians.

To overcome the problems of migration data, African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) Programme proposed recommendations to African States among which they

should define national priorities in relation to data and research on migration in identifying clear and targeted capacity building needs and assess national gaps in migration management. The African Common Position on Migration and Development add that they should also establish a Diaspora expert database, create data banks on the nature, scope and techniques of illegal migration and establish a data bank on the scope of the brain drain phenomenon and qualified human resources.

Needs to improve the availability and timeliness of migration data

To achieve these migration data goals, the African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) Programme asks to the African Countries and National Statistical Offices to align and streamline the migration policy, legal and institutional framework through compliance/alignment with international and regional standards. Then, they should collection and exchange of labor market and migration data utilizing standardized templates and protocols. The African Union's Strategic Framework on International Migration have added that the African Countries and National Statistical Offices need to invest in technology and related capacities for analysis and dissemination of migration data. Also, they need compatible definitions of migrant categories to enact laws for collection and dissemination of data on Migration.

The countries need a good collaboration between all actors related to migration issues. For this purpose, African Union's Strategic Framework on International Migration suggests a greater co-ordination between ministries and research

institutions gathering migration data. It also suggests a systematized registration mechanism at embassies or consulates to record the number of nationals living abroad. It proposes a formulation and implementation of a common regional data standard and other initiatives to strengthen regional efforts to collect, analyze and share accurate basic information and data on the characteristics of migration in each country and a facilitation of exchanges of information between responsible authorities in charge of management of migration.

Role of NSOs to facilitate better and more appropriate uses of migration data

Migration data are often not used or analyzed for an easily accessible to relevant stakeholders and policymakers. To facilitate better and more appropriate uses of migration data, according to African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) Programme, the National Statistical Offices should create a network of researchers and research centres at the observatory on migration to gather reliable, harmonized data on migration. According to the ACP program, they should extend the network to other relevant partners as needed in order to have the most holistic understanding of migration issues nationally under a National Migration Network. The ACP program thinks that the input from universities and research centers can be highlighted, as these institutions often have the knowledge and capacity to produce relevant evidence for informed policymaking and provide policy recommendations based on targeted research on migrations and develop projects fort implementation of said policy recommendations.

Statistics Mauritius sponsoring its officers for training

In line with the Scheme of Service of Senior Statistical Officers, Statistics Mauritius has mounted a training course in Advanced Statistics with the collaboration of the University of Mauritius (UoM). The training is being run through an agreement under the Memorandum of Understanding signed in 2016 between the two institutions. The training started in September 2019 and covers six modules to be run for two semesters, each of 15 weeks. At the end of the training, a certificate of successful completion will be awarded by UoM and SM.

Forty-eight statistical officers are taking advantage of SM sponsorship to follow the course. Upon invitation, the Rodrigues Regional Assembly has sent one Statistical Officer from Rodrigues Statistics Unit to follow the training course. A temporary posting at SM has been given to the Officer to facilitate his participation. The Officer is hence benefiting from 'hands on' training in units relevant to the RSU.

Source: SM Newsletter, October 2019

Problématiques des statistiques migratoires en Afrique

Ali Yedan,
African Centre for Statistics

La migration fait référence aux changements de résidence des personnes vers ou depuis une région donnée (généralement un pays) pendant une période donnée (généralement un an). Les statistiques de migration font référence à toutes les statistiques sur les migrations et les migrants. Ils comprennent non seulement le total et le pourcentage d'émigrants, d'immigrants et de migrants, mais également leurs caractéristiques socio-économiques, démographiques et politiques. Ils comprennent également les causes et les conséquences de leur mouvement.

Les migrations peuvent être classées selon les types, le départ ou l'arrivée des migrants d'un même lieu, le lieu de migration, la durée de la migration et selon la cause du mouvement :

- Immigration et émigration,
- Migration entrante et sortante,
- Migration rurale-urbaine,
- Migration interne et externe,
- Migration intercontinentale et intracontinentale,
- Migration saisonnière,
- Migration de retour,
- Migration forcée ou involontaire,
- Migration impulsée (également appelée migration réticente ou imposée),
- Réfugiés,
- Facteurs de migration « Pull and Push »,
- Migration illégale,
- Migration à court et à long terme.

Tendances des migrations en Afrique

Au cours de ces dernières années, il y a eu de nombreux mouvements de migrants en Afrique. Les données de la Division de la Population des Nations Unies de 2015 montrent que de 2010 à 2015, la population africaine vivant en dehors de leur pays d'origine est passée de 27,9 millions, soit 2,67% à 32,5 millions, soit 2,74%. Dans le même temps, le nombre d'immigrants africains est passé de 16,6 millions, représentant 1,60% de la population africaine à 20,4 millions, représentant 1,73%.

Alors que l'émigration des Africains vers l'Amérique du Nord augmente ces dernières années, la majorité des émigrants africains restent en Afrique. Par exemple, d'après HDR (2009), en 2009, 52,6% des émigrants africains sont restés en Afrique, 29,9% sont allés en Europe et 12,5% en Asie. Cependant, ces pourcentages diffèrent selon les sous-régions de l'Afrique. En effet, selon les résultats d'une recherche de Shimeles publié par la BAD sur les modèles de migration, les tendances et les problèmes politiques en Afrique en 2010, près des deux tiers des émigrants ouest-africains et est-africains sont restés en Afrique. Selon ses résultats, respectivement 41,8% et 37% des émigrants venant d'Afrique Centrale et Australe sont restés en Afrique et seulement 8,8% des émigrants nord-africains sont restés en Afrique.

Importance des statistiques migratoires

L'utilisation des statistiques de migration permet de comprendre comment les migrants contribuent efficacement au développement et à l'attente des différents objectifs de développement. Le Programme de développement durable à l'horizon 2030 a même inclus plusieurs objectifs liés à la migration et a également encouragé les pays à désagréger les objectifs en fonction, entre autres, du statut migratoire. Selon le Rapport sur les migrations internationales 2015, le Programme de développement durable à l'horizon 2030 reconnaît en outre que les migrations internationales sont une réalité multidimensionnelle d'une grande importance pour le développement des pays d'origine, de transit et de destination, qui nécessite des réponses cohérentes et complètes. La coopération internationale est essentielle pour assurer une migration sûre, ordonnée et régulière impliquant le plein respect des droits de l'homme et le traitement humain des migrants et des réfugiés.

Selon un rapport de 2011 de la CEE-ONU et de l'UNPFS sur les migrations internationales, il n'est pas possible de faire des projections démographiques sans des statistiques de bonne qualité sur les migrations, en particulier les migrations de masse, alors qu'une mesure précise de la taille et de la structure de la population est nécessaire pour une allocation plus efficace des ressources et budgets régionaux.

Défi sur les statistiques de migration en Afrique

Pour bénéficier efficacement de la contribution des migrants au développement, des statistiques de migration de qualité sont nécessaires. Cependant, la qualité des statistiques migratoires en Afrique peut encore être améliorée. En effet, les statistiques du Rapport sur les migrations internationales 2015 montrent que 81% des pays africains disposaient d'au moins une source de données sur le stock total de migrants entre 1995 et 2015. Ainsi, au cours de ces 20 années de

1995 à 2015, 19% des pays africains ne disposent d'aucune donnée sur le stock total de migrants.

De plus, le pourcentage est encore plus faible pour les données sur l'âge des migrants internationaux et sur leur origine en Afrique. En fait, moins de la moitié des pays africains (43%) ne disposaient pas de données récentes sur l'âge ou l'origine des migrants internationaux alors que c'est le quart (25%) des pays du monde qui n'en disposaient pas en 2015. Plus d'un tiers des pays africains (36%) ne disposaient pas de données récentes sur l'origine des migrants internationaux en 2015. Ce pourcentage est de 19% au niveau mondial. Tandis que les voyageurs remplissent des formulaires dans certains aéroports africains , ces informations ne sont pas souvent traitées par les statisticiens.

Pour surmonter les problèmes des données sur les migrations, le Programme pour l'Afrique, les Caraïbes et le Pacifique (ACP) a proposé aux États africains des recommandations parmi lesquelles ils devraient définir des priorités nationales en matière de données et de recherche sur les migrations pour identifier les besoins clairs et ciblés de renforcement des capacités et évaluer les lacunes nationales dans la gestion des migrations. La position commune africaine sur la migration et le développement ajoute qu'ils devraient également créer une base de données d'experts de la diaspora, créer des banques de données sur la nature, la portée et les techniques de la migration illégale et créer une banque de données sur l'ampleur du phénomène de fuite des cerveaux et des ressources humaines qualifiées.

Besoin d'améliorer la disponibilité et l'actualité des données de migration

Pour atteindre ces objectifs de données sur les migrations, le programme pour l'Afrique, les Caraïbes et le Pacifique (ACP) demande aux pays africains et aux instituts nationaux de statistique d'aligner et de rationaliser la politique migratoire, le cadre juridique et institutionnel par le biais de la conformité / alignement avec les normes internationales et régionales. Ensuite, ils devraient collecter et échanger des données sur le marché du travail et la migration en utilisant des modèles et des protocoles standardisés. Le cadre stratégique de l'Union africaine sur les migrations internationales ajoute que les pays africains et les instituts nationaux de statistique doivent investir dans la technologie et les capacités connexes d'analyse et de diffusion des données de la migration. En outre, ils ont besoin de définitions compatibles des catégories de migrants pour adopter des lois sur la collecte et la diffusion de données sur les migrations.

Les pays ont besoin d'une bonne collaboration entre tous les acteurs liés aux questions de migration. À cette fin, le Cadre stratégique de l'Union africaine sur les migrations internationales suggère une plus grande coordination entre les ministères et les instituts de recherche collectant les données sur les migrations. Il suggère également un mécanisme d'enregistrement systématique dans les ambassades ou les consulats pour collecter le nombre de ressortissants vivant à l'étranger. Il propose une formulation et une mise en œuvre d'une norme de données régionale commune et d'autres initiatives pour renforcer les efforts régionaux de collecte, d'analyse et de partage d'informations et de données de base précises sur les caractéristiques de la migration dans chaque pays et une facilitation des échanges d'informations entre les aut**orités responsables en charge de la gestion de la migration.**

Rôle des INS pour faciliter une utilisation meilleure et plus appropriée des données de migration

Les données sur la migration ne sont pas souvent utilisées ou analysées pour être facilement accessibles aux parties prenantes et aux décideurs concernés. Pour faciliter une utilisation meilleure et plus adéquate des données sur les migrations, selon le programme pour l'Afrique, les Caraïbes et le Pacifique (ACP), les instituts nationaux de statistique devraient créer un réseau de chercheurs et de centres de recherche à l'observatoire des migrations afin de collecter les données fiables et harmonisées sur les migrations. Selon le programme ACP, ils devraient étendre le réseau à d'autres partenaires concernés selon les besoins afin d'avoir la compréhension la plus globale des problèmes de migration au niveau national dans le cadre d'un réseau national de migration. Le programme ACP pense que l'apport des universités et des centres de recherche peut être mis en évidence, car ces institutions ont souvent les connaissances et la capacité de produire des preuves pertinentes pour une politique éclairée et de fournir des recommandations politiques basées sur des recherches ciblées sur les migrations et de développer des projets pour la mise en œuvre de ladite politique recommandations.

The Africa Gender Data Network

Progress made and what to expect in 2020

Meriem Ait Ouyahia, Consultant, African Centre for Statistics

The Africa Gender Data Network (AGDN) is an initiative launched in March 2019 by ECA and Data2X in partnership with Open Data Watch (ODW), to raise the profile of gender data production within African national statistics systems. The Network aims to improve the effectiveness of communication of and about gender data, and encourage its use across participating countries by:

1. Connecting its members to the wider global community focused on gender data;

2. Ctrengthening members' capacity through fostering gender data expertise, facilitating cross-country learning, enabling capacity building and training, and providing a platform for members to raise and solve issues they face;

3. Focusing on common gender data gaps and accelerating the uptake of new methodologies to close them.

In early 2019, Data2X and ODW launched *Bridging the Gap: Mapping Gender Data Availability in Africa*[1]. This report examines the gender data ecosystem of each of the 15 countries chosen as initial network members. Individual country profiles for each of the AGDN members highlighting challenges and opportunities for each country were also prepared and online meetings to get input from the countries were organised. These profiles give a picture of the current gender data availability and quality in each of the countries, identify cross-country trends, and begin to uncover solutions.

The profiles show that countries have common areas of challenge and success, for example, most countries do not produce sex-disaggregated environmental indicators but perform well in producing key health and education indicators. But there is also variance across countries, signaling that there is much that countries can learn from each other in closing their particular gender data gaps.

In November 2019, the first in-person meeting of the Africa Gender Data Network (AGDN) took place in Accra, Ghana. The meeting, hosted by Ghana Statistical Service, was combined with other regional meetings that were organised in collaboration with AfDB, UN-Women and PARIS21 to provide opportunities for members to connect with a wider audience and ensure that every African region was represented.

In 2020, based on the issues identified during this first in-person meeting, the AGDN will support members with the challenges to stay connected to the wider community, to produce more and better disaggregated data and to be aware of all the new methodological advancements in statistics. First, Closing gender data gaps is a challenging task that requires effort across multiple areas and with the involvement of many actors. There is a number of stakeholders involved in gender data and AGDN members should be able to benefit from the network to connect to a wider community, and build collaborative relationships and feedback loops.

Second, the challenges posed by the demand for more and better disaggregated data and to fill the gender data gaps often falls on gender data focal points in national statistical offices. While technical skills are needed to meet the many challenges, soft skills such as strategic planning, teamwork and communication skills are increasingly recognized as equally important across statistical organisations.

Finally, many innovative solutions and methodological advancements in statistics are being developed by the international and research community. The Network aims to ensure that members are aware of these new developments and can build their technical skills to serve their country specific circumstances.

Therefore, in 2020, a series of webinars will be organised on internal issues and methodological issues, the growth of resources available on *the African Statistical Knowledge Network*[2] will expend, and there will be continued identification of opportunities for coordination and cross-country learning, as well as another in-person gathering of members.

---

[1] https://data2x.org/resource-center/bridging-the-gap-mapping-gender-data-availability-in-africa/
[2] https://ecastats.uneca.org/acsweb/askn/Subnetworks/GenderDataNetwork.aspx

Le Réseau des données de genre en Afrique

Progrès accomplis et prévisions pour 2020

Le Réseau des données de genre en Afrique est une initiative lancée en mars 2019 par la CEA et Data2X, en partenariat avec Open Data Watch (ODW), pour rehausser le profil de la production de données sur le genre dans les systèmes statistiques nationaux africains. Le réseau vise à améliorer l'efficacité de la communication des données sur le genre, et à encourager leur utilisation dans les pays participants en :

Meriem Ait Ouyahia, Consultant, African Centre for Statistics

1. Connectant ses membres à la communauté mondiale élargie axée sur les données de genre ;

2. Renforçant les capacités des membres en favorisant l'expertise en matière de données de genre, en facilitant l'apprentissage transnational, en permettant le renforcement des capacités et la formation, et en fournissant une plate-forme aux membres pour soulever et résoudre les problèmes auxquels ils sont confrontés ;

3. Se concentrant sur les lacunes communes des données sur le genre et en accélérant l'adoption de nouvelles méthodologies pour les combler.

Début 2019, Data2X et ODW ont lancé *Bridging the Gap: Mapping Gender Data Availability in Africa*. Ce rapport examine l'écosystème de données sur le genre de chacun des 15 pays choisis comme membres initiaux du Réseau. Des profils de pays individuels pour chacun des membres du Réseau soulignant les défis et les opportunités pour chaque pays ont également été préparés et des réunions en ligne pour obtenir les contributions des pays ont été organisées. Ces profils donnent une image de la disponibilité et de la qualité actuelles des données sur le genre dans chacun des pays, identifient les tendances transnationales et commencent à découvrir des solutions.

Les profils montrent que les pays ont des domaines communs de défi et de réussite, par exemple, la plupart des pays ne produisent pas d'indicateurs environnementaux ventilés par sexe mais réussissent bien à produire des indicateurs clés de la santé et de l'éducation. Mais il existe également des écarts d'un pays à l'autre, ce qui indique que les pays peuvent apprendre les uns des autres pour combler leurs lacunes en matière de données sur le genre.

En novembre 2019, la première réunion en personne du Réseau a eu lieu à Accra, au Ghana. La réunion, organisée par Ghana Statistical Service, a été combinée avec d'autres réunions régionales qui ont été organisées en collaboration avec la BAD, ONU-Femmes et PARIS21 pour donner aux membres la possibilité de se connecter avec un public plus large et de s'assurer que chaque région africaine était représentée.

En 2020, sur la base des enjeux identifiés lors de cette première rencontre en personne, le Réseau accompagnera ses membres dans les défis de rester connecté à la communauté internationale, de produire plus de données qui sont mieux désagrégées et d'être au courant de toutes les nouvelles avancées méthodologiques en statistique. Premièrement, combler les écarts de données de genre est une tâche difficile qui nécessite des efforts dans plusieurs domaines et avec la participation de nombreux acteurs. Il existe un certain nombre de parties prenantes impliquées dans les données sur le genre et les membres du Réseau devraient pouvoir en bénéficier pour se connecter à une communauté plus large et établir des relations de collaboration.

Deuxièmement, les défis posés par la demande de données ventilées plus nombreuses et de meilleure qualité et pour combler les lacunes en matière de données de genre incombent souvent aux points focaux dans les bureaux nationaux de statistique. Bien que les compétences techniques soient nécessaires pour relever ces nombreux défis, les compétences générales telles que la planification stratégique, le travail d'équipe et les compétences en communication sont de plus en plus reconnues comme tout aussi importantes dans les organisations statistiques.

Enfin, de nombreuses solutions innovantes et avancées méthodologiques en matière de statistiques sont développées par la communauté internationale et la recherche. Le Réseau vise à s'assurer que les membres soient au courant de ces nouveaux développements et peuvent développer leurs compétences techniques pour répondre aux circonstances spécifiques de leur pays.

Par conséquent en 2020, une série de webinaires sera organisée sur les questions internes et les problèmes méthodologiques, la croissance des ressources disponibles sur *le Réseau africain de connaissances statistiques* continuera, et il y aura une identification continue des opportunités de coordination et d'apprentissage transnational, ainsi qu'une autre réunion en personne des membres.

Empowering statistics in Ethiopia

Best Practices and Lessons Extracted from "Statistics for Results" Project

By CSA Ethiopia

It was on the 20th of April 2005 that the current Central Statistics Agency (CSA) was re-established under the Proclamation No 442/2005 as an autonomous Federal agency reporting to Ministry of Finance and Economic Development (MoFED) and introduced the concept of the National Statistics System (NSS) to promote national statistical development in Ethiopia. The NSS is comprised of approximately forty sectors and institutions that produce and use data as per the national statistics policies. The CSA is a recognized authority in statistics in Ethiopia and endowed a worldwide recognition for its agriculture statistical programs. The Ethiopian government has demonstrated its commitment to strengthening the capacity of the CSA and other NSS members by approving the National Strategies for the Development of Statistics NSDS I and NSDS II in 2010 and 2015 respectively, for improvement of statistics capacity in the country.

Statistics for Results (SFR) Project is financed by the World Bank through the Development Economics Data Group (DECDG) Statistics for Results Catalytic Fund Grant in the total amount of USD 15.5 million. The project is a five years project that has been implemented to enhance the capacity of the CSA at the organizational, human, and physical levels in order to produce and disseminate reliable, accessible, and timely statistics. It is also part of the Ethiopian government's commitment and attention given to strengthen the NSS. The project implementation agreement was signed between the World Bank and the Ethiopian government in May 2014. The objectives of the SFR project were to establish the biggest statistics institution in Africa, to modernize working process of the agency and improve information accessibility.

Accordingly, the project has supported various capacity building activities over the last five year and achieved remarkable results in the four major components of its priority areas. Among the components, in which the project registered success, is the Organizational and Infrastructure Capacity Development in the NSS both at the head-quarter and six branch offices. The other three components are Statistics Data Development and Management, Statistics Methodology, Standards and Data Quality Assurance and Information Dissemination as well as Project Implementation Monitoring and Evaluation.

Major Achievements of the Project

1. Organizational Capacity Building through Physical and ICT Infrastructure

- Design, construction and operationalization of six branch offices in Mekele, Hawassa, Bahir Dar, Ambo, Adama and Dessie

- Design, construction, renovation and operationalization of conference and training facilities, including upgrading of the library on CSA headquarter premises

- Modernization of the CSA IT capacity including through the setup of a data center that meets international standards and the establishment of a video conferencing system

- Installation of the state of the art IT equipment

- Creation of an IT training room to enhance staff's IT skills

2. Organizational Strengthening through Training and Experience Sharing

- 4,326 staff (of which 1265, 29% are female) from CSA headquarter and branch offices, National Planning Commission and NSS members trained in basic computer skills, sampling techniques, survey methodology, financial software, procurement, statistical software, finance and auditing.

- 171 staff participated in overseas experience sharing (e.g. Mexico, Thailand, Cabo Verde) on GIS, data quality and management, poverty analysis

- CSA has modernized the entire process through availing all the necessary materials, training employees and implementing technology-based procedures with the help of the project. As a result, Ethiopia ranked first from all African nations in Agriculture Statistics Evaluation by the African Development Bank

3. Data Production and Dissemination

- Quality assurance standards introduced to NSS members

- National Strategy for the Development of Statistics (NSDS II) prepared, published and disseminated and under implementation

- Statistical business register system developed, tested and made ready for use

- Data production assistance to modernize data collection via Physical Digital Assistant and IT tools – tablets use for the pilot population and housing census;

- Licenses for different Microsoft products secured and under use

- Supports were provided for the carryout of selected

survey user satisfaction survey; agriculture sample survey, household expenditure and consumption survey; business enterprise pilot survey and in-depth analysis of gender time use survey

• Support of dissemination through media, publishing of survey reports, meetings and workshops

• New CSA branding including new logo and new CSA web portal including e-learning platform and consumer price database are developed and launched by the project fund support

• Over 41 staffs from CSA head and branch offices received support to obtain higher education degrees from which 7 participants are female graduates

• Setting up of an e-learning platform through the new CSA web portal and e-training courses offered via video links through Woreda Net infrastructure

The Ethiopian government also have demonstrated its commitment to strengthening the capacity of the CSA and other NSS entities through a continued increase in CSA's budget allocation over the last years, including for capital expenditure allocated for the constructions of new CSA

headquarter offices, two new buildings (operational since 2015). The Government funded the construction of a new office complex for a sizeable number of head quarter's staff so as to ensure conducive working environment.

The allocated budget was effectively utilized for the intended purpose which was confirmed by the World Bank's subsequent Implementation Support Mission. Some challenges, however, were encountered in the course of the project implementation. Major challenges include market price escalation of construction materials that resulted in additional cost, Shortage of foreign currency to import goods resulted in delay for project implementation completion.

The demand for such project intervention is still remains huge. The CSA has 25 branch offices across the country. Problems related to infrastructure that were prevailed in the six branch offices and were treated under the SFR project still exist at the remaining 19 branch offices.

Finally CSA would like to thank the world bank and other partners for their continuous financial and technical support and we hope the support will continue to address the financial, technical and infrastructure gaps.

Réunion d'experts sur les données ouvertes par défaut

Le Centre Africain pour la Statistique de la CEA a organisé du 4 au 6 Novembre 2019, une réunion d'experts sur les données ouvertes par défaut pour les pays africains francophones. Cette réunion qui a eu lieu au Centre des Conférences de la CEA a été organisée en collaboration avec la CAFDO – Communauté d'Afrique Francophone des Données Ouvertes (www.cafdo.africa) et la Web Foundation (webfoundation. org). Elle a connu la participation des experts de la CEA, des INS et de la société civile venus de 10 pays francophones d'Afrique. Elle avait pour objectif d'examiner, de discuter et de mieux se familiariser au concept des statistiques officielles ouvertes ainsi qu'aux nouveaux développements dans le domaine afin d'identifier les défis majeurs et les opportunités stratégiques puis définir les mesures concrètes que les INS peuvent prendre à court terme pour faire progresser les statistiques officielles ouvertes par défaut au niveau national.

Le principal resultat de cet atelier est une feuille de route pour « ouvrir » les statistiques officielles en Afrique.

EGM on Open data by default

The African Centre for Statistics of ECA organized from 4 to 6 November 2019, Experts Group Meeting on Open data by default for French-speaking African countries. This meeting, which took place at the ECA Conference Centre, was organized in collaboration with CAFDO - Francophone Community of Open Data (www.cafdo.africa) and the Web Foundation (webfoundation.org). It was attended by experts from ECA, NSOs and civil society from 10 French-speaking countries in Africa. Its purpose was to discuss and share experience on the concept of open official statistics as well as on the new developments in the field in order to identify major challenges and strategic opportunities and then define concrete steps that NSOs can take in short-term to advance official statistics opened by default at the national level.

The main deliverable of this workshop is a roadmap for to open official statistical data in Africa.

Policy implementation key for Kenya and Africa's inclusive development

By ECA

A week-long workshop that seeks to strengthen the capacity of national planning institutions in Kenya to develop, adopt and implement a national strategy for the integration of accountability frameworks and evidence-based policy-making approach in development planning, opened in Nairobi today with a clarion call on Africa to implement agreed plans and protocols for the betterment of her people.

The training workshop, being held under the theme; Strengthening the Capacities of African Governments for Integrating Accountability in Development Planning, also seeks to fortify capacities of national statistical institutions to collect, compile, produce and use data to monitor and assess the integration of accountability frameworks and evidence-based policy-making in planning processes.

This week focus is on Kenya with similar workshops having been held in Benin, Cameroon, Egypt and Zambia under an Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) pilot project aiming to address impediments to synergies required to enhance evidence-based policy-making.

In his remarks, Mr. Saitoti Torome, Principal Secretary in Kenya's State Department for Planning, said planning in Kenya was well-integrated, like some African countries. But the problem was with implementation.

"Kenya has come from far in terms of development planning. Its development strategies have been focused and target oriented," he said, adding the country's development planning was cemented by integrating planning and budget systems in the constitution.

To entrench accountability in the country's planning and implementation of Government projects and programmes, Mr. Torome said, President Uhuru Kenyatta this year put in place different development implementation committees from national to county levels. This was meant to foster greater coordination and harmonization in the implementation of national development programmes and projects.

He said the ECA initiative to strengthen the capacity of African national planning institutions and statistics institutions came at the right time when countries are implementing Africa's Agenda 2063 and the Sustainable Development Goals.

"Sustainable economic growth and development requires a proper framework for planning based on evidence. This must be accompanied by frequent monitoring and evaluation during implementation and continuous assessment to establish whether the intended purpose of the projects or programmes and the benefits to the citizens are being realized," said Mr. Torome.

"The wide sphere of inclusive and sustainable development can only be achieved if there is synergy between planners, researchers, data analysts and policy makers. We will

Modernization of statistical legislation

Addis Ababa (Ethiopia), 11-13 December 2019

Credit photo: Central Statistical Agency (CSA) of Ethiopia

The ECA and the UNSD Inter-regional Adviser on Organization and Management of National Statistical Systems conducted an advisory and advocacy mission on 11-13 December to Ethiopia to advance the modernization of the national statistical legislation. This revision is intended to provide a better coordination of the national statistical system of Ethiopia in support of monitoring of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and other national development strategies. The mission included a one-day disambiguation workshop with members of the Parliament, high-level experts from ministries and agencies and other relevant stakeholders at national and regional levels. The mission concluded with a wrap-up meeting with the top management of the Central Statistical Agency (CSA) of Ethiopia, where it was agreed that the UNSD Inter-regional Adviser would submit early January a zero draft of the revised statistics law as a starting point of a wide and all-inclusive consultation in the country.

Regional Seminar on Forest and Energy Accounts in Africa

By un.org

Credit photo: un.org

The African Centre for Statistics of the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) held a regional seminar on the compilation and application of the SEEA energy and forest accounts from 3-6 September 2019 in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. The seminar gathered over 35 participants from countries that are developing energy, forest and other SEEA accounts, including Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Ghana, Morocco, Nigeria, Senegal and Zimbabwe. Experts from the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO), the United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD) and other technical experts also participated in the seminar.

The seminar was part of ECA's capacity building programme on the compilation and application of physical supply and use tables in Africa. Under this programme, Burundi, Ghana and Nigeria are developing physical supply and use tables for energy while Cameroon, Morocco and Senegal are developing forest accounts. Since December 2018, the ECA has conducted several in-country missions under the programme to help build capacity within the national

statistical offices, environmental protection agencies and involved line ministries, and the countries are expected to finish their first set of accounts by the end of 2019. Thus, the event provided a timely opportunity for participants to share experiences, difficulties and challenges, and lessons learned. Countries discussed technical issues, such as data estimation and conversion into common units. In addition, Jukka Muukkonen presented Finland's experience in compiling forest accounts, including best practices. In addition to technical issues, participants also discussed inter-institutional collaboration, communication with stakeholders and dissemination, which are equally important to the success of the accounts. The compilation of the accounts has brought together national statistical offices, environmental protection agencies, national energy commissions and line ministries, initiating inter-institutional collaboration and formalized data-sharing agreements. In addition, multiple countries conducted a stakeholder analysis, categorizing stakeholders by both influence and interest. The stakeholder analysis and resulting communications strategy will help drive targeted dissemination and ensure demand for the accounts.

Lastly, participants discussed how the accounts could support measuring, monitoring and evaluating the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), particularly Goals 7 and 15. The SEEA provides information to inform 40 SDG indicators, and both energy and forest accounts provide valuable information to inform the SDGs. Countries were eager for the accounts to be used for the SDGs and better policy. In her presentation, Ms. Oyateide Narebor of the National Bureau of Statistics of Nigeria explained, "The bottom line of our energy accounts is to bring about economic development. With proper energy statistics, we will be able to do proper energy planning and to bring about detailed analysis."

realize this if the disconnect in institutional framework across countries in terms of insufficient coordination and communication between the institutions in charge of planning, data and policy analysis are well addressed."

For his part, Mr. Julius Chokerah, a Development Coordination Officer representing the United Nations Resident Coordinator, said strengthening capacities of national statistical institutions to collect, compile, produce and use data to monitor and assess the integration of accountability

frameworks and evidence-based policymaking in planning purposes was key to gauging progress on Agendas 2030

and 2063.

"Accountable and inclusive institutions should be in place to ensure participatory decision-making and responsive policies that leave no-one behind, whereby citizens have unfettered access to justice and the rule of law without which there can be no sustainable development," he said.

The training seeks to enhance the technical capacity of planning and statistics officers of member States in implementing national strategies for integrating accountability in national planning. It is specifically geared towards meeting capacity gaps unearthed during case studies for each pilot country.

EGM on GDP Rebasing based on Supply-Use Tables

ECA successfully organised an Expert Group Meeting on GDP Rebasing based on Supply-Use Tables from 12 to 15, November, 2019 in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. Following an e-training module carried out earlier, this is the second phase of ECA's capacity building programme on GDP Rebasing. This event gathered up 34 participants from 17 member States, and experts from UNSD and Office for National Statistics of the United Kingdom. All parties discussed the purpose, preparation, steps, procedures, data sources, and planning of a rebasing exercise, as well as the analysis and communication of the results. More importantly, participants carried out hands-on exercises with models for estimating GDP for the new base year using an SUT framework and back-casting of GDP series, so that participants can have better understanding on the approach and techniques recommended for rebasing. All participants also shared the status and plans of GDP rebasing in their countries at the roundtable sessions during the event.

5th Regional Committee Meeting of the UN-GGIM: Africa

18-22 November 2019, Kigali, Rwanda

The United Nations Global Geospatial Information Management (UN-GGIM): Africa Regional Committee meeting and all related-events were organized and fully serviced by ECA. The meeting recommended that ECA as the Secretariat should continue to coordinate and provide the necessary support to the African participation in global initiative through the UN-GGIM: Africa caucus. The meeting further requested ECA and the AUC to work together to ensure that an overarching policy for geospatial information management in Africa is adopted by the Heads of State; and raise their awareness, sensitize them to be a champion of geospatial information management and technology in the continent. Lastly, the meeting supported the initiative from ECA to host and provide a convening mechanism for Digital Earth Africa, an operational and user-driven service that will provide regular information and data from satellites to support Member States' decision making and the development of national and continental geospatial infrastructures. The meeting was attended by over 80 participants, including delegates from 27 African countries, as well as observers from international organizations including the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA), the African Union Commission (AUC), the UN-GGIM Secretariat, academia, industry organizations and the private sector.

Joint AfDB-UNSD mission to Zimbabwe:
to support the country on a national SDGs reporting platform

An AfDB and UNSD joint mission was conducted in Zimbabwe from 28 October to 1 November 2019. The main objectives of the mission were to: (i) Train Zimstat staff on the use of their Open Data Platform and how to maintain up to date SDGs data on the platform, (ii) Provide capacity building on the use of SDMX, which is a key element for SDGs data management and SDGs data exchange, and (iii) work with Zimstat staff on other important issues related to data sharing agreements.

The mission also discussed with Zimstat management the different Governance models that could be used to better coordinate activities related to the Zimbabwe Open Data Platform. Additional activities for this joint technical assistance were then integrated into the proposed road

map developed by the two institutions and agreed upon with the Zimstat management.

The Bank is currently collaborating with regional and international organizations such as UNSD to better assist countries to achieve all SDGs, monitor them and disseminate the relevant data more efficiently through their SDGs Data Hub, as witnessed in the case of Zimbabwe. Similar joint activities are also scheduled to be conducted for more countries in 2020.

Joint AfDB and IMF Team in Gabon and Guinea
to support the authorities on the implementation of the e-GDDS

AfDB and IMF joint missions visited Gabon and Guinea from 3 - 11 October and 18 – 26 November 2019 respectively. The primary aim of these missions was to assist the two countries with the implementation of the Enhanced General Data Dissemination System (e-GDDS).

e-GDDS is an IMF initiative designed to encourage statistical development and dissemination, as well as data transparency in Africa and elsewhere. In partnership with the AfDB, the IMF implements e-GDDS in Africa through the Bank's Africa Information Highway (AIH) initiative.

Under the program, African countries can publish essential macroeconomic data through the national summary data pages (NSDPs) hosted on the AfDB's AIH. The AIH provides African policy makers and a broad range of domestic and international stakeholders, including investors, ready access to this information, which is critical for monitoring economic policies and conditions on the continent as well as promoting investment.

Participation in the e-GDDS is voluntary, but commits countries to the development of their national statistical systems to ensure they are able to produce and disseminate quality macroeconomic, financial, and socio-demographic data. The joint AfDB-IMF missions also supported the government of Gabon and Guinea in the development of its National Summary Data Pages (NSDPs), which can be accessed on the country's Open Data Platform.
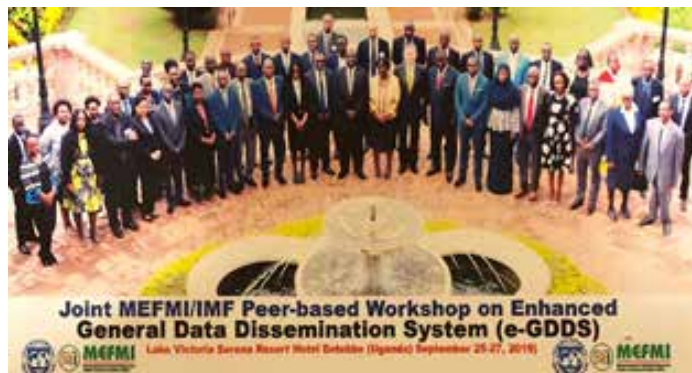

e-GDDS Peer-based Training of High-Level Officials

Africa Information Highway (AIH) team participated in a peer-based learning event on the Enhanced General Data Dissemination System (e-GDDS) from September 25-27, 2019 in Kampala, Uganda. This event is one of MEFMI's yearly courses that target high-level officials to promote the use of the e-GDDS. The event was attended by more than 50 participants from 20 countries and was facilitated by representatives from the IMF and the AIH. However, as a peer-learning event, emphasis was also placed on experience sharing both through presentations by countries during the open discussion sessions, as well as through breakout sessions of group work. The main objectives of the workshop were to encourage countries that do not yet have an NSDP to implement the e-GDDS, and to encourage countries already participating in the e-GDDS to improve timeliness of data published through the NSDP.

Finally, the AIH team took advantage of this opportunity to showcase the AIH as a tool for disseminating SDGs through its dedicated SDGs Hub, which is based on the same

principles as the national summary data page (NSDP) and fully compliant with the requirements for SDGs reporting, including the use of SDMX. The Bank encouraged the participating countries to capitalize on existing tools such as the AIH and avoid multiplicity of platforms, which often implicate an unnecessary use of both human and financial resources to maintain.

Modernizing Time Use Surveys Learning from Morocco's Experience Rabat

11-13 December 2019

UNSD with support of the Expert Group on Innovative and Effective Ways to Collect Time-Use Statistics (EG-TUS) and in collaboration with the High Commission for Planning of Morocco (HCP) organized the second country mission under the project "Modernization of Time Use data collection and use" in Rabat on 11-13 December 2019. The mission was funded by Data2x. The objective of the country mission was to understand the national context, learn about the past experiences in implementing time-use surveys and producing time-use statistics, learn about the plans for the upcoming time-use survey in 2022, and discuss continued collaboration for the development of methods to improve time-use surveys at the global level (as requested by the UN Statistical Commission at its 48th session).

The outcomes of this mission will inform the work of UNSD and EG-TUS towards the operationalization of the International Classification of Activities for Time Use Statistics (ICATUS 2016) and the modernization of time-use surveys.

Regional thematic conference on Managing a statistical organization in times of change

For English-speaking countries
7-9 October 2019, Pretoria, South Africa

The main purpose of this conference was to support the drafting, raise awareness and share information on the new Global Handbook of Statistical Organisation. The Handbook's purpose is to guide chief statisticians and senior managers in developing, adapting and maintaining statistical organisations that are fit for purpose. Participants made substantive recommendations that take into consideration Africa realities and context. This conference was organised jointly with ECA, UNSD and Statistics South Africa for African English-speaking countries and was attended by: Angola, Botswana, Egypt, Eswatini, Ethiopia, Gambia, Ghana, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, Nigeria, Rwanda, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Somalia, South Africa, South Sudan, Sudan, Zambia, Zimbabwe, SADC, AfDB and UNSD. The same conference for French-speaking countries is scheduled for mid 2020.

Fifth Conference of African Ministers Responsible for Civil Registration

14-18 October 2019, Lusaka, Zambia

The three Pan-African institutions, AfDB, AUC and ECA organized the Fifth Conference of African Ministers Responsible for Civil Registration on 17-18 October 2019 in Lusaka, Zambia, under the theme "Innovative Civil Registration and Vital Statistics system: Foundation for Legal Identity management". The scope of the Fifth Conference has broadened beyond CRVS, to cover legal identity management and uses of modern ICT for integrated and innovative approach to improve civil registration, vital Statistics and ID management in Africa. The Conference is a standing regional forum of African Union which was set up to provide policy directions for transformation and accelerated improvement of civil registration and vital statistics in Africa.

The Conference of Ministers was preceded by a three-day experts meeting held from 14-16 October 2019. Several technical issues papers were presented and discussed in the experts meeting on various aspects of CRVS systems in Africa, resulted in draft resolutions and recommendations that were discussed and endorsed by the Ministerial forum. This Conference had a big attendance with over 750 experts representing 53 African countries, 18 development partners and 22 media houses. The conference was not only the biggest in numbers, but also had the highest number of parallel sessions covering civil registration, vital statistics, ID management and health related issues.

Cameroon Minister urges experts to render big data profitable for Africa

By ECA

"By 2030, revenues generated by big data in Africa will reach 10 billion dollars, but how much of this will stay in Africa, how many of our youths will play a leading role in the creation of this wealth as a function of their skills and to what extent will the big data economy transform our private sectors and productivity" quizzed Cameroon's Minister of Posts and Telecommunications Minette Libom Li Likeng as she opened a two-day continental meeting on these issues, convened in Yaounde on bigdata.

The Minister's reference to that statistic from BearingPoint (itself a non-African multinational management and technology consulting firm) brought into focus the pertinence of the Expert Group Meeting on Fostering African Private Sector in the Big Data Era which is being attended by Africa's big and small players in the game. They include: policymakers, ICT and private sector experts and start-ups, representatives of regional economic communities and intergovernmental organizations, representatives of regional and international organizations; telecommunications practitioners, civil society actors, academics and researchers.

Based on their recognized expertise, participants were tasked with reviewing an issue paper on the place and future of big data within Africa's private sector in view of:

a) Exploring the potential of big data in accelerating innovation for the socio-economic development of the continent

b) Assessing the current status and challenges in the development of Big Data in Africa

c) Providing policy recommendations for consideration by African policy, and decision-makers for the development of the private sector in realizing the big data opportunities for Africa's transformation and meeting the 2030 UN Agenda for Sustainable Development Goals and the African Union's Agenda 2063.

Noting that the data revolution which is linked to the 4th industrial revolution has given rise to a highly transformational global digital economy, Minister Li Likeng regretted that Africa, especially its private sector, faces three major challenges with regard to big data which she considers "indispensable infrastructure for our economies."

First, is the challenge of access to ICT infrastructure; second is inadequate capacity to analyze the huge amounts of data being churned out; third is the issue of trust in the digital ecosystem. These, she said, make it difficult for African firms to take advantage of data which reveals information on potential risks and makes it easy to conquer various client segments.

"However the more worrying issue is not lateness in the rhythm of adoption but lack of preparedness" the Minister observed, citing a study which reveals that only 24% of Small and Medium Sized Enterprises (SMEs) on the continent are preparing big data strategies as against 43% of Very Small Business (VSB).

One of the experts, Dr. Jimson Olufuye, CEO of Kontemporary Konsulting Ltd and Founder of Africa ICT Alliance, opined that Africa has to "focus on the low hanging fruits – things that we can easily do to transform our governing structures and guide the private sector on the production and appropriation of Big Data".

To Mr. Kennedy F. Tumenta, CEO of the African Business Information Bank, "we must create an African structure to collect, mine and transform big data as well as a pan-African structure to pose as a global big data giant."

This is what Mr. Blaise Azitem Ina, Adviser to the Minister of ICTs and Digital Economy of the Democratic Republic of Congo, termed "appropriating our very own big data infrastructure as a matter of sovereignty."

While some experts insisted on revolutionary training of Africa's youth in data science, others raised the primacy of integrating pieces of physical infrastructure for data transmission between African countries, notably by linking up optical fiber networks.

Mr. Adama Coulibaly, Head of the Subregional Initiatives Section of ECA's Subregional Office for Central Africa, who said "it is necessary for African countries to master the stakes of Big Data in order to tame and profit from it while guaranteeing the quality of information produced, by optimizing data processing, linking all the information-based trades and ensuring the data security" on the continent.

On his part, Mr. Mactar Seck of the Green Economy and Technology Section within the Technology, Climate Change

Meeting of the African Statistical Coordination Committee (ASCC)

21 November 2019, Tunis, Tunisia

The meeting that was organized in the margins of the Committee of Directors General of National Statistical Offices, recommended more synergies of statistical programmes of Pan-African Institutions for a better coordination of supports to members States. The meeting was attended by representatives of AUC, AfDB, ECA, ACBF, RECs and the Bureau of the Committee of Directors General of Statistical Offices of AU.

Capacity buildings on forest accounts

ECA implemented a capacity building programme on Environmental-Extended Supply Use Table (EE-SUT) on forestry account and organized national workshops for 14 participants in Senegal (17-19 December 2019), 13 participants in Morocco (9-13 December 2019) and 16 participants in Cameroon (23-24 and 27 December 2019). The Goal of these technical assistances is to follow-up and finalize the compilation of the Environmental-Extended Supply Use Table (EE-SUT) on forestry account both in physical and monetary terms, for forestry products and forest area as well. All three countries have finalized the compilation of EE-SUTs on forest accounts and the team of Senegal has already drafted their compilation manual.

During the same period, to exchange country experiences on the best practices and lessons learned from countries around the world, of this capacity building programme, ECA has organized a session and closed meeting to be held in India during the International Conference on Agriculture Statistics (ICAS VIII) from 18 to 21 November 2019.

Technical advisory supports for CRVS

ECA offered three technical advisory supports from September to December 2019 to the government of Ethiopia in the preparation of a roadmap for the planned national CRVS comprehensive assessment and developing strategic plan early this year.

From 11 to 15 November 2019, ECA has also provided technical advisory support to the government of Senegal on adapting the newly developed CRVS improvement framework using Business Process Improvement (BPI) approach in the national comprehensive assessment and strategic planning. ECA undertook a technical advisory mission to Kenya from 16 to 20 December 2019 to conduct a needs assessment on developing the holistic and integrated civil registry, vital statistics, identity management system.

AFRISTAT

Cérémonie de passation de service ce vendredi 20 décembre 2019 entre M. Cosme VODOUNOU, Directeur Général Sortant et M. Paul-Henri NGUEMA MEYE Directeur Général entrant. Elle a été présidée par M. Nguessan Gabriel DOFFOU, Président du Comité Directeur.

and Natural resources Division (TCND) of ECA highlighted the importance of the role of African private sector in big data era. He gave context to the activity of the ECA Digital Center for Excellence on Digital ID, Digital Trade and Digital Economy and promised participants a very engaging session as he praised the leadership of Cameroon for being resolutely engaged in a digital transition plan, with the technical assistance of the Commission.

The Expert Group Meeting on Fostering African Private Sector in the Big Data Era precedes the 2019 Annual Africa Regional Review of the implementation of priorities of the World Summit of the Information Society (WSIS) ahead of the 2020 Forum of the Summit known as WSIS + 15 next April in Geneva.

ECA assisting member States integrate accountability in development planning

By ECA

In a bid to help improve the effectiveness of national planning systems in Africa, the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) is working with partners and governments in five pilot countries to strengthen their capacities for integrating accountability in development planning.

Case studies and workshops have been conducted in these countries; which are part of the pilot project on Strengthening the Capacity of African Governments for Integrating Accountability in National Development. The project aims, to address capacity challenges in national planning institutions and national statistics offices in Benin, Cameroon, Egypt, Kenya and Zambia.

During the week of December 16, the ECA is in Nairobi for a six-day training workshop targeting high level planning and statistical officers as part of the project.

In his opening remarks ECA's Principal Regional Advisor, Sylvain Boko, said States that decide to put into practice an approach to policy-making which is inclusive and based on good governance are likely to earn the legitimacy needed to mobilize all stakeholders around nationally-owned development agendas.

However, he said, governments often face challenges in measuring progress in achieving their national development goals, and monitoring and evaluating achievements.

"The effectiveness of national planning systems hinges largely upon the availability of quality and relevant data, including essential statistics related to important developmental benchmarks such as economic growth, poverty, taxes, trade, births, deaths, which in the end, remain fundamental to the design and implementation of development planning processes that are economically transformative and sustainable,".

Mr Boko also underscored that achieving national development goals in an inclusive and transparent manner requires strong mechanisms for accountability.

This is the underpinning reason and essence of this project which seeks to establish and strengthen the interlinkages between statistics and national planning as a means of enhancing transparency and accountability within the context of national development policy framework," Mr. Boko added.

He said the evidence-based and data-driven policy-making approach was important if development planning is to deliver on governments' promises to citizens. "This requires a strong system for the generation, processing, analysis and dissemination of information in a transparent and enabling manner,". "Our expectation at the end of this project, is that Kenya, as one of only five pilot countries, will be able to contribute to elevating and strengthening accountability in African countries through showcasing its own national best practices."

For his part, NEPAD/APRM Kenya's Acting CEO, Mr. Daniel Osiemo, hailed the ECA for working with partners to strengthen the capacities of Kenya's planning and statistical officials.

"Our economy is facing serious challenges and the space of planning becomes critical in sorting out these challenges as we push to get the economy to being competitive again. We need to think out of the box so we can continue on an upward trajectory in terms of economic performance," said Mr. Osiemo. He said the successful implementation of Agendas 2030, 2063 & Kenya's Vision 2030 lay in strengthened planning and statistics systems that promote accountability and sustainable development.

The training workshop, which was being attended by 50 senior planners and statisticians as well representatives from partner organisations and civil society, sought to enhance their technical capacity in implementing national strategies for integrating accountability in national planning.

COUNTRY CELEBRATION OF THE AFRICAN STATISTICS DAY 2019

CÉLÉBRATION DE LA JOURNÉE AFRICAINE DE LA STATISTIQUE 2019 DANS QUELQUES PAYS

ALGÉRIE

Portes ouvertes au siège de l'ONS

ALGER- L'Office National des Statistiques (ONS) a organisé à Alger une journée "Portes ouvertes" à l'occasion de la célébration de la Journée africaine de la statistique.

Cette manifestation, qui se tiendra au siège de l'Office, vise à sensibiliser l'opinion publique sur l'importance de la statistique dans tous les aspects de la vie sociale, politique et économique, a expliqué la même source.

More information at http://www.aps.dz/

BURUNDI

Plusieurs pays du continent africain partagent en commun le défi d'abriter beaucoup de réfugiés.

(Xinhua) -- Plusieurs pays du continent africain partagent en commun le défi "d'abriter beaucoup de réfugiés", a déclaré vendredi soir à Bujumbura M. Nicolas Ndayishimiye, directeur général de l'Institut de statistiques et d'études économiques du Burundi (ISTEEBU).

M. Ndayishimiye s'exprimait au cours d'une interview accordée à Xinhua en marge d'une cérémonie solennelle de clôture d'un atelier de deux journées dédiées au huitième mois de la statistique au Burundi (20 octobre-20 novembre de chaque année) et de la 27ème Journée africaine de la statistique (JAS) célébrée le 18 novembre.

Des assises se sont tenues sous un thème central intitulé : "Tout le monde compte pour des statistiques de bonne qualité, pour la prise en compte des réfugiés, des déplacés internes et des rapatriés forcés en Afrique".

Par rapport à la thématique qui nous réunissait, a-t-il précisé, force est de relever en effet que l'Afrique est le continent abritant le maximum de réfugiés et de déplacés internes à cause de divers facteurs dont des guerres civiles et des catastrophes naturelles.

"En effet, au moment où le débat sur l'intégration africaine est plus que d'actualité, la question de ces populations réfugiées ou déplacées devient de facto une problématique africaine dans la mesure où ces populations vulnérables doivent avoir une identité juridique. Cela montre que la véritable politique d'intégration africaine tant souhaitée dans le cadre du débat actuel sur l'union africaine, n'est pas encore acquise à ce jour", a-t-il souligné.

Pour M. Ndayishimiye, les dirigeants des pays africains abritant ces populations vulnérables (réfugiés et déplacés internes) devraient attacher une attention particulière pour pouvoir relever les défis y relatifs.

"Là où le bât blesse en Afrique à l'heure actuelle ; c'est l'amer constat qu'on n'a pas des données statistiques exhaustives sur la base desquelles les pays d'accueil de ces populations réfugiées ou déplacées, peuvent élaborer des politiques et des programmes visant à améliorer les conditions de ces catégories de personnes", a-t-il précisé.

A ce jour, a-t-il ajouté, cette problématique constitue une "entrave majeure" pour la prise de décision au niveau de bon nombre de pays africains "parce qu'il manque cruellement" en amont les données statistiques pour ces populations ; ce qui provoque en aval les difficultés de planification y relative.

Sur les 54 pays composant le continent africain, a-t-il poursuivi, certains pays africains caractérisés par des conflits récurrents au plan spatio-temporel tels que le Soudan du Sud, le Mali, la République centrafricaine (RCA) et la Somalie sont beaucoup frappés par ce phénomène de "déplacements forcés" du fait des facteurs de terrorisme notamment.

D'autres pays africains ayant connu dans le passé des crises internes comme le Burundi, a-t-il explicité, disposent des réfugiés vivant dans des pays étrangers ; quand bien même leurs effectifs numériquement parlant, ne sont pas élevés en comparaison avec la situation sous d'autres cieux africains. "De toute manière en y regardant de près ; on relève que la région d'Afrique de l'Est abrite actuellement le maximum de déplacés forcés internes si on se refère à l'état des lieux en la matière au Soudan du Sud et en Somalie", a-t-il affirmé par ailleurs.

Interrogé sur les solutions aux défis cités ci-dessus sur la problématique des déplacements forcés dans certains pays africains, M. Ndayishimiye a recommandé la "révision du cadre légal" à l'interne des pays concernés.

"En effet, ces pays ont intérêt à beaucoup innover en la matière notamment en veillant à ce que ces populations vulnérables (réfugiées ou déplacées) soient enregistrées en bonne forme dans les registres d'état-civil ; ce qui les permettraient d'accéder à d'autres prérogatives comme les autres citoyens. De toute manière, la première vitrine d'entrée pour casser tout le goulot d'étranglement y relatif, c'est l'amélioration du cadre légal dans les pays africains en conformité avec le rêve d'une Afrique prospère à l'horizon 2063 où toutes les frontières seraient brisées pour favoriser la libre circulation des personnes et des biens", a-t-il recommandé en substance.

CONGO

Les cadres échangent sur l'importance des données fiables

Dans le cadre de la célébration de la vingt-neuvième journée africaine de la statistique, le 18 novembre, l'Institut national de la statistique a organisé, à Brazzaville, une série de conférences-débats. Accompagnée d'une journée portes-ouvertes, la rencontre a également mis au centre des débats la situation des réfugiés et personnes déplacées au Congo. Ouvrant les travaux, le directeur général de l'Institut national de la statistique (INS), Gabriel Batsanga, a souligné que la célébration de cette journée est l'occasion de rappeler l'existence et le travail abattu par le système statistique national.
« Face à une demande sans cesse croissante en données statistiques multisectorielles, liées par exemple à la mise en œuvre

la production des données statistiques de qualité permettant l'élaboration et la mise en œuvre des projets et programmes de développement », a évoqué Gabriel Batsanga. Il a poursuivi qu'en analysant le thème de l'année dernière et celle en cours, il est impératif de disposer d'un système statistique de qualité afin d'améliorer la transparence et la responsabilité en matière politique d'élaboration des programmes de développement. S'agissant du troisième thème, intimement lié à cette vingt-neuvième journée, il a permis de rappeler l'invite de l'Union africaine envers ses pays membres à mettre en œuvre des politiques sociales et économiques visant à promouvoir le bien-être des personnes réfugiées et déplacées car ce fléau

et au suivi et évaluation du Plan national de développement 2018-2022, il est nécessaire de doter l'ensemble du système statistique national des moyens essentiels (humains, financiers et matériels) afin de répondre efficacement à cette demande », a indiqué le Directeur général de l'INS.
La conférence-débat à l'occasion de cette journée s'est articulée autour de trois thématiques : « La statistique : outil d'aide à la prise de décision » ; « Responsabilité du système statistique national dans la gestion des politiques socio-économiques en République du Congo » ; « Situations des réfugiés et déplacés en République du Congo ».
Les deux premières thématiques ont été l'occasion de rappeler le rôle majeur des statistiques comme base de toute décision rationnelle de développement. « Tout développement implique

impacte tous les secteurs, à savoir économique, environnemental, politique, social.
Selon une étude menée par le Haut-commissariat des Nations unies aux réfugiés, le Congo accueille actuellement près de soixante mille réfugiés, principalement originaires de la République centrafricaine, de la République démocratique du Congo et du Rwanda; et plus de cent mille personnes en déplacement forcé au Congo suite à différents événements produits entre avril 216 et décembre 2017. Pour Jovial Koua Oba, l'un des panélistes, avoir toutes les statistiques sur les réfugiés et personnes déplacées permettra d'améliorer l'aide qui leur est fournie et de régler au plus vite les difficultés auxquelles ils font face.
More information at http://www.adiac-congo.com/

MALI
Des statistiques de qualité pour une meilleure gestion des déplacements forcés en Afrique

L'Hôtel Salam de Bamako a servi de cadre le lundi 18 novembre 2019, à la célébration de la vingt et neuvième Journée Africaine (JA) de la statistique au Mali. Organisée par l'Institut nationale de la Statistique (Instat), elle a été présidée par le Ministre de l'aménagement du territoire et de la population, Adama Tiémoko Diarra. Cette 29ème édition de la JA de la statistique est placée sous le thème : « tout le monde compte : des statistiques de qualité pour une meilleure gestion des déplacements forcés en Afrique ». Le thème de l'édition 2019, dit le ministre, s'inspire de celui du sommet de l'Union africaine de 2019 qui était : « année de réfugiés, des rapatriés et des déplacés internes : vers des solutions durables au déplacement forcé en Afrique ». Selon Adama Tiémoko Diarra, c'est l'occasion pour nous de sensibiliser sur l'importance cruciale des statistiques désagrégées répondant au défi de la gestion des déplacements forcés en Afrique, un enjeu majeur contenu dans les objectifs de développement durable (ODD) horizon 2030. Selon le ministre, le nombre de déplacés forcés a atteint en 2018, 70,8 millions de personnes, dont près du quart en Afrique. Parmi les 70, 8 millions de déplacés forcés, dit-il, au moins 17, 8 millions sont des déplacés internes ; 7,4 millions sont des réfugiés et demandeurs d'asile ; un million représente des rapatriés. Les principaux facteurs qui amènent les déplacements forcés sont entre autres : les conflits et violence armée, les catastrophes naturelles et le changement climatique ; les urgences sanitaires ; l'insécurité alimentaire et l'extrême pauvreté ; l'injustice sociale et la mauvaise gouvernance. Pour Adama Tiémoko Diarra, le premier défi pour chaque pays est la production des données statistiques fiables, complètes et à jour, sur le phénomène, de même que la tenue d'une registre de traçabilité des personnes concernées, avec à l'esprit, l'instauration d'un environnement pacifique et sûr pour tous les citoyens ans leurs zones de résidence. Pour terminer il a remercié les partenaires techniques et financiers dont la plupart sont représentés au sein du sous-groupe statistique des PTF.

Avant, le Directeur général de l'Instat, Dr Arouna Sougané, a situé l'évènement dans son contexte. Instituée en 1990 par la commission économiques des Nations Unies pour l'Afrique (CEA) et la conférence africaine conjointe des planificateurs, des statisticiens et des démographes, dit le Directeur général de l'Instat, la JA de la statistique occupe une place importante dans l'agenda du Système statistique national (SSN) du Mali. Selon lui, la JA de la statistique est devenue un moment de rencontre et d'échanges entre les acteurs du Ssn (producteurs et utilisateurs compris). Cette édition, dit Arouna Sougané, est célébrée dans notre pays au moment où l'ensemble des acteurs du Ssn a achevé l'élaboration du Schéma directeur de la statistique (SDS), troisième génération. La mise en œuvre de ce schéma, dit-il permis au SSN du Mali de faire un bond qualitatif assez remarquable. Il s'est réjoui du fait que problème récurent des ressources dans le domaine de la statistique est en passe d'être résolu grâce à la création du Centre de formation et de perfectionnement en statistique (CFPS). « En moins de cinq ans d'existence, il a pu former plus d'une centaine de cadres moyens, techniciens supérieurs et techniciens de la statistique, dont un grand nombre se trouve déjà en activité dans les structures du SSN. Sur le plan de la production, Dr Arouna Sougané a indiqué que le SSN a réalisé et est entrain de réaliser plusieurs opérations d'envergure comme le Recensement général de la population et de l'habitat (RGPH), le Recensement général des unités économiques (RGUE), le Recensement général agricole (RGA), l'Enquête démographique et de santé (EDS), l'Enquête modulaire et permanente auprès des ménages, l'Enquête harmonisée sur les conditions de vie des ménages, etc. Des réformes institutionnelles importantes par les autorités dans le domaine de la statistique n'ont pas été omises par le DG de l'Instat. Parmi elles, la mise en place du fond national de développement de la statistique. « Tous ces progrès ont été faits grâce à l'engagement des plus hautes autorités du pays qui ont bien compris que les statistiques constituent un outil indispensable de prise de décision », s'est réjouit le Directeur général de l'Instat, Dr Arouna Sougané.

More information at http://news.abamako.com/

NIGER
Discussions et échanges sur les produits et résultats des activités de l'INS

Le Niger a célébré, à l'instar des autres pays africains, la 29e édition de la Journée Africaine de la Statistique. Les activités entrant dans le cadre de la célébration de cette importante journée ont été lancées, le lundi 18 novembre à Niamey, dans les locaux de l'Institut National de la Statistique (INS), sous la présidence du ministre de la Santé publique, Dr Illiassou Mainassara, qui assurait l'intérim de son homologue du Plan, en présence du Directeur général ainsi que des cadres de l'INS, des autorités régionales et communales ; des représentants de plusieurs institutions nationales et organisations internationales, ainsi qu'un public venu massivement assisté à l'évènement, et au sein duquel on comptait une forte communauté des professionnels de la statistique.

La cérémonie a été également rehaussée par la présence des membres du Réseau Parlementaire pour le Développement de la Statistique au Niger (REPSTAT), du Réseau des Journalistes pour le Développement de la Statistique au Niger (RJDSN), et de l'Association des chefs traditionnels du Niger (ACTN). Des statistiques de qualité pour des données fiables et crédibles
Cette année, la Journée Africaine de la Statistique a été placée sous le thème : «Tout le monde compte des statistiques de

les motivations qui ont conduit au choix du thème de cette édition, par la Commission économique des Nations Unies pour l'Afrique (CEA). Il s'agit, selon M. Alichina Kourgueni, de sensibiliser le public sur l'importance cruciale des statistiques désagrégées, pour répondre au concept fondamental des Objectifs de Développement Durable (ODD) : « ne pas laisser personne de coté ». « Ceci permet ainsi de montrer, une fois de plus, une des principales missions de la Statistique, qui est de couvrir tous les domaines de la vie, et de servir, surtout, d'outil d'aide à la prise de décisions, à nous tous, responsables politiques, responsables administratifs, autorités coutumières, Partenaires au Développement, managers et chefs des entreprises, chefs des ménages, personnes individuelles, élèves et étudiants ou simples citoyens », a poursuivi le Directeur général de l'INS.

«Cette Journée Africaine de la Statistique (JAS), que nous célébrons, tous les 18 novembre, et cela depuis 1990, est très importante pour nous, car elle nous permet de mieux partager, avec chacune et chacun, ce que nous sommes, et ce que nous faisons. Elle nous offre aussi l'opportunité, de mieux informer les principaux utilisateurs des données statistiques de notre pays, notamment les autorités politiques, administratives et coutumières, l'administration publique et

qualité pour une meilleure gestion des déplacements forcés en Afrique». Un thème pertinent au regard du contexte régional et international, a estimé M. Alichina Kourgueni, le Directeur national de l'INS, lors de son discours de bienvenue à la cérémonie de célébration de la JAS 2019. Après avoir remercié l'assistance pour la présence massive à cette célébration, le Directeur général de l'INS a expliqué

privée, les partenaires du développement, les entreprises, les commerçants, les étudiants, les élèves, les chercheurs, les simples citoyens, sur nos missions, sur nos activités » a poursuivi M. Alichina Kourgueni, Directeur général de l'Institut National de la Statistique (INS)
En procédant au lancement officielle des activités de la 29e

édition de la Journée Africaine de la Statistique, le ministre du Plan par intérim n'a pas manqué de rappelé les efforts du Niger pour promouvoir des statistiques de qualité en particulier pour une meilleure gestion des personnes déplacés. «Notre pays est en effet, le premier pays d'Afrique à avoir adopté, le 3 décembre 2018, une loi nationale sur la protection et l'assistance des personnes déplacées à l'intérieur de leur propre pays», a souligné Dr Idi Illiassou Mainassara, qui a ajouté que dans le contexte actuelle, « aucune action, aucune intervention allant dans ce sens ne pourra se faire sans des données statistiques de qualité ». C'est pourquoi, a poursuivi le ministre Mainassara, les autorités du pays accordent un intérêt particulier à l'amélioration du système national de production et de mise à disposition de statistiques, à travers un accent particulier sur la fiabilité et la qualité, ce qui permettra de disposer des données crédibles sur le plan national et international, afin de « satisfaire efficacement les besoins des utilisateurs nationaux et internationaux».

«Le Gouvernement est décidé et déterminé à assurer le financement de la statistique qu'il considère comme un secteur prioritaire et de souveraineté en lui allouant des ressources financières conséquentes pour la réalisation des activités du système Statistique National (SSN) et de l'INS».

Pour sa part, le Représentant de la Coordonnatrice du Système des Nations Unies au Niger, M. Ataher Maiga a, est revenu sur l'enjeu du thème qui a été choisi pour cette édition de la JAS. Il s'agit, selon M. Attaher Maiga, d'attirer l'attention des décideurs, des partenaires techniques et financiers, des producteurs et des utilisateurs de données statistiques, des chercheurs ainsi que du public en général, sur l'importance cruciale des statistiques désagrégées. « A l'évidence, il s'agit d'un thème dont la pertinence pour notre sous-région et la zone du Sahel ne fait pas l'objet d'un doute au regard du contexte d'insécurité, d'extrême violence, de terrorisme et de trafics divers qui malheureusement y sévit», a souligné

M. Ataher Maiga, qui a par ailleurs, estimé que le but est aussi de mieux répondre aux exigences fondamentales de suivi de la mise en œuvre des objectifs de développement durable (ODD), « de ne laisser personne de coté », et plus particulièrement aux défis de la gestion des déplacements forcés en Afrique, en l'occurrence les migrations internes et externes.

Pour cette 29e édition, plusieurs activités ont été organisées par l'INS afin de sensibiliser le public sur l'importance des statistiques de qualité sur tous les aspects de la vie socioéconomique. L'évènement marquant qui a suivie la cérémonie officielle de lancement de la JAS, c'est la Journée «portes ouvertes » à l'INS, au cours de laquelle le public a découvert, à travers différents stands d'exposition, des produits du système statistique national (SSN) notamment de nombreuses et importantes, publications statistiques, une conférence débats sur le thème de la journée et qui a été animée par les cadres de l'Institut, ceux de l'OIM et de la Direction generale de l'Etat civil, des migrations et des refugiés. A cette occasion, il a été officiellement installé, le Groupe des Partenaires Techniques et Financiers pour le Développement de la Statistique au Niger (GStat), qui a par ailleurs procédé au lancement de ses activités.

Il convient de noter qu'en marge de cette célébration, un match de football entre les statisticiens et les journalistes a été également organisé, dimanche 17 novembre, en plus d' une émission de questions réponses sur la statistique, afin de recueillir les suggestions, observations, et propositions pour que l'INS puissent améliorer ses prestations et ainsi répondre aux attentes du public et des utilisateurs, pour que, selon les mots du Direction generale de l'INS, « nous en améliorons la qualité, la fiabilité et le délai de disponibilité».

More information at Actuniger.com

TANZANIA
Need to develop proper mechanism of collecting and managing data on displaced persons

Guest of Honour Minister for Finance and Planning of the United Republic of Tanzania, Dr. Philip Mpango addresses the 2019 African Statistics Day

Every year, National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) joins other national statistical agencies in Africa to celebrate the African Statistical Day. In collaboration with other stakeholders, as a national coordinator of national statistical system, NBS coordinates ASD celebrations. In order to achieve ASD objectives, a week-long of awareness raising activities prior to the climax day was organized involving main stakeholders and the general public. The ASD organizing committee which comprised of NBS staff and representatives from producers and user of statistics, prepared a program that was approved by NBS management.

Main Activities
A week long awareness campaign prior to climax day involved the following activities:

Secondary Schools Visits.
Organizing Committee Members visited different secondary schools in the cities of Dodoma and Dar Es Salaam to raise awareness among secondary students on the importance and role which statistics play in social and economic development in our society. Apart from creating awareness on statistics, secondary school students were also enlightened about statistics profession and were encouraged to specialize in Mathematics, Geography and Economics subjects which could lead them to join statistics profession. During the visits, various statistics products were distributed to students and some set aside for school library.

Reaching out to the Public through Media Programs.
A couple of radio programs were organized where publicity team reached the public. Selected popular morning programs were availed which listeners were able to ask questions and others gave their opinions on various statistical issues ranging from production to dissemination of official statistics.

Secondary School Essay Competition
This is one of the popular events accompanying African Statistics Day celebrations in Tanzania as it is part of NBS strategy to educate the public on the importance of statistics and also encourage more young people to join the profession. This year's essay topic was "The Role of Statistics in Planning and Strengthen Secondary Education in Tanzania"

Journalism Excellency Award
This Award was introduced this year in a bid to encourage statistical story writing among media practitioners in the country. The award was the implementation of Statistician General's pledge when she was opening a capacity building workshop for editors and senior journalists which was organized by NBS. The main objective of this award is to encourage media personnel to learn more on how to write statistical stories so that they can professionally deal with numbers; question them, understand them and extract statistical message for their audiences and present in a simple language.

Newspapers Articles and Advertisements
Announcements about the African Statistics Day were published in English newspapers as well as articles particularly on celebrations theme were published on the same newspapers.

The National Forum
The main event was the national statistical forum which was addressed by Minister of Finance and Planning Honorable Dr. Philip Mpango (MP)
The national forum which marked the climax of the celebration brought together stakeholders in National Statistical System including producers and users of statistics, higher learning institutions and research institutions, private sector, secondary school students, local and international NGOs and development partners.
The opening of the forum was graced by Minister of Finance and Planning Hon Dr. Philip Mpango who was the guest of honour. Other speakers were Chief of Mission of The International Organisation for Migration (IOM) Dr. Qasim Sufi who represented United Nations System in Tanzania, Representative of Permanent Secretary of Ministry of Home Affairs Emmanuel Kayuni who is the director of Policy and Planning, NBS Board chairperson Dr. Amina Msengwa and Statistician General Dr. Albina Chuwa.
In his speech, Dr. Mpango underscored the importance of closer cooperation and collaboration between the government through Ministry of Home Affairs, Registration Insolvency and Trusteeship Agency (RITA), National Identification Authority (NIDA) and National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) on one hand and all organizations dealing with refugees especially (UNHCR) and (IOM), just to mention a few. He urged these institutions among other things to develop proper mechanism

of collecting and managing data on displaced persons in Tanzania. He insisted that it is only with quality data that the government can make informed decision in addressing challenges facing displaced persons as directed by African leaders during their February, 2019 meeting and informed by this year's African Statistics Day theme.

Dr. Mpango said he was encouraged to learn that IOM and UNHCR are working hand in hand with Tanzania to implement SDGs programs for the displaced persons in Tanzania which include poverty reduction, food security, health and social welfare, gender equality, clean and safe water, education, affordable and alternative energy, decent jobs and economic growth and security.

On current situation of displaced persons in Tanzania, the minister told the forum that until October, 2018 Tanzania was hosting a total of 330,755 refugees of which 245,964 were from Burundi, 84,170 from Democratic Republic of Congo and (DRC) and 621 from other countries.

He said in collaboration with UNHCR, the government has ensured 98 percent of children from DRC and 79 percent from Burundi were enrolled in primary education. He said it is in record that in 2014 Tanzania became the first country in the world to offer citizenship to 200,000 refugees at a time insisting that other measures taken by the government demonstrate Tanzania's commitment to assist displaced persons once they are in the country.

Besides, Minister Mpango told the forum that the government will continue to encourage refugees to voluntarily return to their home countries when security situation improves and join their fellow citizen in building their countries.

The minister acknowledged in special way the UNHCR and IOM for partnering with NBS in preparation of this year's African Statistics Day celebration which he described it as a very successful one.

He also commended NBS for the efforts it has been making to create awareness among secondary school students on the importance and use of statistics through essay competition as well as engaging media by introducing Media Excellence Award which motivates journalists to become more professional in statistical story writing.

IOM Chief of Mission

In his speech to the forum, IOM chief of Mission Dr. Qasim Sufi reiterated United Nations continued commitment to support Tanzania and National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) in particular, as it has an integral role to play in implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). He said,

Dr. Albina Chuwa, The Statistician General making a point during African Statistics Day forum held on 28th November, 2019 at Julius Nyerere International Convention Centre

achieving the SDGs would require an integrated approach to social, environmental and economic challenges with a focus on those who have been left furthest behind – and data is central to the integrated approach that is required. He emphasized that overall improvement of data on migration and other areas depends on partnership in which United Nations family value such partnership and believes that collaboration would be crucial to enhance the data landscape, deepen our knowledge on the data needed to accelerate implementation of the SDGs.

She emphasized the role of media in facilitating NBS activities and pledged to continue conducting capacity building training programs for media practitioners to ensure they convey intended statistical message to the public.

Representative from Ministry of Home Affairs

Representative of the Permanent Secretary of Ministry of Home Affairs Mr. Emmanuel Kayuni lauded a long established and good working relations between the ministry and the national statistics office particularly with Police force. He urged extending such relationship with NIDA which provides identity cards to nationals, refugees and immigrants. He said it was imperative that such data to be collected in a more professional manner so that can be used in decision making process.

TOGO
L'importance des statistiques pour la mise en œuvre du PND

Le 18 novembre 2019, le Togo a celebre à l'instar des autres pays africain, la Journée Africaine de la Statistique (JAS). Depuis une dizaine d'années, l'apothéose de la commémoration de cet évènement est délocalisée dans les chefs-lieux des Régions administratives. Ainsi, après Sokodé en 2017 et Dapaong en 2018, l'apothéose des manifestions de la JAS 2019 s'est déroulée en différée, cette année, à Atakpamé (Préfecture de l'Ogou) dans la région des Plateaux, le lundi 25 novembre 2019.

A cette occasion, le Directeur de Cabinet, représentant le Ministre de la Planification du Développement et de la Coopération a délivré un message solennel à tous les acteurs du Système statistique national (SSN) ainsi qu'aux populations de notre pays en les exhortant à plus d'engagement pour la cause de la statistique. Les participants aux différentes activités de cette célébration, ont également suivi des exposés sur le thème central retenu cette année, à savoir : «Tout le monde compte: des statistiques de qualité pour une meilleure gestion des déplacements forcés en Afrique» et sur d'autres thèmes connexe ainsi que des séances de sensibilisation sur l'importance des statistiques dans le processus de développement du Togo notamment à travers le Programme National de Développement (PND 2018-2022). Des attestations de reconnaissance ont été décernées à quatre meilleures structures pour leur disponibilité à accueillir et à fournir des informations recherchées aux agents de collecte de l'Institut National de la Statistique et des Etudes Economiques et Démographiques (INSSED). A l'issue d'un tirage au sort la Région de la Kara qui a ete retenue pour abriter les prochaines manifestations de la JAS en 2020.

Le Directeur général de l'INSEED, M. Koame Kouassi, a précisé que le but, en observant la journée africaine de la statistique, est de sensibiliser le public sur l'importance de la statistique dans l'élaboration, la mise en œuvre et l'évaluation de l'impact des politiques de développement durable sur les conditions de vie des populations de chaque pays. Rappelons que cette journée est instituée depuis mai 1990 par la 25ème session de la commission économique des Nations Unies pour l'Afrique et la 16ème conférence des ministres africaines de l'économie et du plan.

More information at http://www.stat-togo.org/

MAURITIUS
Quality of Life Statistics

Background

Every year, on 18 November 2019, the African Statistical Community celebrates the African Statistics Day (ASD) with the objective of raising public awareness about the importance of statistics in the economic and social development of the continent.

ASD 2019 workshop

For this year, Statistics Mauritius has chosen the theme 'Quality of Life Statistics' and has organised a workshop to present the first results of the Living Conditions Survey (LCS) conducted from October 2018 to September 2019, and to gather views of stakeholders on issues that matter most to Mauritians to help us finalise proposed dimensions and indicators of Quality of Life Statistics (QoL).

The workshop discussed:

• Development of Quality of Life statistics at international level

  At international level, there is a lot of ongoing discussions about the 'Beyond GDP initiative' which is about developing indicators that are as clear and appealing as GDP, but more inclusive of environmental and social aspects of progress. Economic indicators such as GDP were never designed to be comprehensive measures of prosperity and well-being. There is need for adequate indicators to address global challenges of the 21st century such as climate change, poverty, resource depletion, health and quality of life.

• Quality of Life statistics in Mauritius

  At the national level, the Government Programme 2012-2015, presented in April 2012, recognised that "economic success is meaningful only if it leads to improvements in the quality of life for all in a sustainable way".

  In that context, the Statistics Board (SB) recommended the setting up of a Committee with main objective to come up with recommendations on improving quality of life statistics in Mauritius. Work of the committee were based on the report of the Stiglitz-Sen-Fitoussi Commission entitled "Measurement of Economic Performance and Social Progress".

  In October 2012, the Committee came up with a list of indicators pertaining to Quality of Life and Sustainable Development to be disseminated by SM. A first data base, using available information, has since then been posted on SM's website and is updated as and when new data become available.

The Committee also recommended that a Time Use Study be conducted at least once every 5 years to gather more data on time use/leisure/social connectedness/etc. for supplementing QoL indicators.

• Main results of the 2018/19 Living Conditions Survey

  A Living Conditions Survey (LCS) was first conducted in 2018/19. The data from the LCS, together with information from other surveys conducted by the office, namely the Household Budget Survey (HBS) and the Continuous Multi-Purpose Household Survey (CMPHS) will allow SM to come up with some new QoL indicators and to compile some SDG indicators for which data is missing.

Some results of the LCS:

Life satisfaction: 23% of Mauritians were somewhat satisfied with their life; 53% were satisfied and 12% were very satisfied.

Material living standards: 51% of households had difficulties to meet expenses with their income. Social connections and relationships: 75% of households stated that they can rely on their relatives, friends or neighbours if they need material help such as money or food.

Care of household members: Sick, disabled and elderly persons who need assistance for their daily activities were mainly looked after by other household members – this was the case for 72% of households.

Health status of household members: Two thirds of Mauritians found themselves to be in good or very good health.

Engagement in sports, recreational and cultural activities: Only 36% of Mauritians usually practice some sports or physical activity.

Subjective well being: 31% of Mauritians were not at all stressed with their daily activities and responsibilities, by contrast 4% were very stressed. 16% of Mauritians stated that they were never nervous/worried during the 4 weeks preceding the interview; by contrast 8% felt nervous/worried most of the time. 43% of Mauritians felt calm and peaceful most of the time during the 4 weeks preceding the interview; by contrast 1% was never calm and peaceful. 45% of Mauritians felt happy most of the time during the 4 weeks preceding the interview; by contrast 1% never felt so. 44% of Mauritians never felt lonely during the 4 weeks preceding the interview; by contrast 7% never felt so most of the time.

- Participants' views on proposed dimensions and indicators of Quality of Life Statistics (QoL)

The second part of the workshop featured a group discussion group discussions on the dimensions and indicators that would help to measure quality of life in Mauritius and how is life changing over time.

Participants of the workshop

Representatives of Ministries/Departments and the private sector as well as those of regional and international organisations.

http://statsmauritius.govmu.org/English/Documents/Workshop%202019/Brief%20on%20Workshop.pdf

ZAMBIA

Quality statistics, key in informing policies

DISPLACED people usually end up in destinations where there are no opportunities for them to make a decent living, says Ministry of National Development Planning permanent secretary Danies Chisenda.

During the commemoration of the African Statistics Day, Chisenda said since 1990 the Day was celebrated every year to increase public awareness on the important role statistics plays in all aspects of social and economic life in Africa. Displaced people experience suffering and are mostly helpless.

He said the day provided the opportunity for each country to evaluate its achievements in measuring the improvement of the wellbeing of its people, as well as monitoring the national, regional and global development goals. The theme of this year's African Statistics Day commemoration, "Everyone counts: quality statistics for better management of forced displacement in Africa", in literal terms portrayed the realisation that every human being can contribute positively to all areas of development and that quality statistics were key in informing policies for managing issues affecting people who were forcibly displaced.

"As most of us are aware, displaced people experience suffering and are mostly helpless. They usually end up in destinations where there are no opportunities for them to make a decent living. These are people that would have contributed positively to national development in their home countries or could contribute to development in host countries," he said. "With the help of quality statistics, the impact on development of forced migration can be assessed in affected countries. In addition, evidence-based

policies that are sensitive to the needs of forcibly displaced people in respective host countries can be formulated and enhance human rights."

Chisenda said quick advances of developments in the area of statistical reforms that the government had recorded over the past year included transformation of Central Statistical Office. The government in 2014 committed to the need to transform or restructure CSO in line with the National Strategy for the Development of Statistics (NSDS) (2014-2018) in order to strengthen the CSO's capacity to manage a well-coordinated National Statistical System (NSS). The government had also approved the statistics Act No. 13 of 2018.

Chisenda said to enhance the Central Statistical Office's ability to produce timely and quality statistics, the government approved the statistics legal framework in December 2018. This development would lead to a well-coordinated national statistical system that ensured comprehensive data availability, consistency, quality and effective use for enhanced evidence-based decision making. A well-coordinated national statistical system would lead to non-duplication of efforts, harmonised synergies, cost-effectiveness and support the integration of accountability in national development planning. The operationalisation of the new Statistics Act had commenced.

The Central Statistical Office (CSO) had been renamed to the Zambia Statistics Agency (ZAMSTATS), as part of the transformation process. It was currently headed by an interim statistician general. Chisenda said the new statistics Act stipulated the formulation of a 5-year national strategy for the development of statistics. Formulation of the second generation NSDS for the 2020-2024 was underway and focused on development of sector statistics.

"The NSDS will provide a long-term vision, mission, core values and strategic goals and actions for developing national statistics, addressing institutional, organisational and technical constraints and processes, including resources."

Chisenda said the Zambia Statistics Agency (ZAMSTATS) was expected to play a crucial role in coordinating and harmonizing the NSS, especially with regard to bridging data gaps due to weak administrative data systems".

Zambia African Statistics Week 2019 exhibtion

Past events Oct - Dec 2019

	Date	Event	Organiser	Location	For more information
1	2 - 6 Sept	Expert Group Meeting on CRVS System Improvement Framework	ECA	Nairobi, Kenya	
2	3 - 6 Sept	Expert Group Meeting on Energy and Forest Accounts	ECA	Addis Ababa, Ethiopia	
3	16 - 19 Sept	7th SDMX Global Conference	SDMX Sponsors/ Hungarian Central Statistical Office	Budapest, Hungary	https://sdmx.org/?sdmx_events=7th-sdmx-global-conference-detailed-agenda-and-conference-venue-now-available
4	17 - 19 Sept	West Africa Regional Capacity Building Workshop to raise Awareness and Improve Countries Capacity in the Production of Geospatial Information	ECA	Namey, Niger	
5	24 - 26 Sept	East Africa Regional Capacity Building Workshop to raise Awareness and Improve Countries Capacity in the Production of Geospatial Information	ECA	Nairobi, Kenya	
6	30 Sept - 02 Oct	Second International Workshop on Operationalizing the Integrated Geospatial Information Framework	ECA	Addis Ababa, Ethiopia	
7	7 - 9 October	Regional thematic conference on "Managing a statistical organization in times of change	UNSD/ECA	Pretoria, South Africa	
8	14 - 18 Oct	Expert Group Meeting on National Quality Assurance Frameworks	UNSD/ECA	Addis Ababa, Ethiopia	
9	14 - 18 Oct	5th Conference of Ministers responsible for Civil Registration	ECA/AfDFB/AUC	Lusaka, Zambia	https://www.uneca.org/camrcr5
10	21 - 24 Oct	Inter-Agency and Expert Group on Sustainable Development Goal Indicators (IAEG-SDGs) meeting	UNSD/ECA	Addis Ababa, Ethiopia	https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/meetings/iaeg-sdgs-meeting-10/
11	24 – 25 Oct	World Congress On Artificial Intelligence And Machine Learning	ConferenceEra	Valencia, Spain	artificialintelligence.conferenceera.com
12	4 - 6 Nov	Experts Group Meeting on making official statistics open by default	ECA/ACS	Addis-Ababa	https://ecastats.uneca.org/acsweb/Home/EGMopendata2019.aspx
13	12-15 Nov	Expert Group Meeting on GDP Rebasing based on SUTs	ECA	Addis Ababa, Ethiopia	

	Date	Event	Organiser	Location	For more information
14	14-15 Nov	7th IMF Statistical Forum: Measuring the Informal Economy	IMF	Washington D.C., USA	https://www.imf.org/en/News/Seminars/Conferences/2019/03/25/7th-statistical-forum
15	18-22 Nov	Regional Committee Meeting of the United Nations Global Geospatial Information Management in Africa (UN-GGIM: Africa)	ECA/UN-GGIM	Kigali, Rwanda	http://www.uneca.org/un-ggim-africa
16	18 – 23 Nov	Eighth International Conference On Agricultural Statistics (ICAS)	ISI	New Delhi, India	https://icas2019.icar.gov.in
17	19 - 21 Nov	13th Committee of Directors Generals of National Statistics Office (CoDGs)	AUC	Tunis, Tunisia	https://au.int/en/ea/keyevents/codg
18	21-Nov	African Statistical Coordination Committee (ASCC)	AUC/ECA/AfDB	Tunis, Tunisia	
19	25 - 26 Nov	National training workshop on gender statistics	ECA/Ghana Statistical Service	Accra, Ghana	
20	25 - 29 Nov	Séminaire sur la conjoncture économique au second Semestre 2019 et les prévisions 2019-2022 dans les états Membres de l'UEMOA, en Guinée et en Mauritanie	UEMOA/AFRISTAT/AFRITAC	Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso	http://www.afristat.org/activites/seminaires.html
21	2 - 4 Dec	African Economic Conference 2019	ECA/AfDFB/UNDP	Sharm el-Sheikh, Egypt	https://www.uneca.org/aec2019

Upcoming events Jan - Mar 2020

	Date	Event	Organiser	Location	For more information
1	19 - 21 Jan	International Forum on Migration Statistics	IOM/OECD/DESA	Cairo, Egypt	https://unstats.un.org/unsd/events/?Id=485
2	4 - 6 Feb	6th RSEP International Conference on Economics & Social Sciences	RSEP	Phuket, Thailand	
3	11-Feb	3rd Africa Business Forum	ECA	Addis Ababa, Ethiopia	https://www.uneca.org/3rd-africa-business-forum
4	11 - 12 Feb	International conference on Applied Science Mathematics and Statistics (ICASMS-2020)	SCIENCE PLUS	Alexrndria, Egypt	http://scienceplus.us/Conference2020/2/Egypt/2/ICASMS/
5	24 - 27 Feb	6th session of the Africa Regional Forum on Sustainable Development	ECA/AUC/AfDB	Victoria Falls, Zimbabwe	https://www.uneca.org/arfsd2020
6	3 - 6 Mar	The 51th Session of the United Nations Statistical Commission	UNSC	New York, US	https://unstats.un.org/unsd/statcom/51st-session/

International Forum on Migration Statistics
19-01-2020 – 21-01-2020 in Cairo

The International Forum on Migration Statistics (IFMS) is a unique, global platform devoted to improving data on migration in all its dimensions. Organised by the International Organization for Migration (IOM), Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) and the UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UN DESA), the IFMS offers space for dialogue for a broad range of actors, from national and regional authorities, NGOs, international agencies and the private sector. More information about the event is available at: https://gmdac.iom.int/iom-oecd-undesa-organise-second-international-forum-migration-statistics.

The IFMS 2020 will explore innovative ways to measure population mobility and to generate timely statistics, by bringing together a broad range of participants to share and to discuss new data initiatives and examples of success in the field of migration data. The Forum will also provide a unique opportunity for policy-makers to have direct contact with migration data experts and to use their expertise to feed policy evaluations and to identify best policy options.

The focus on data capacity building comes from the recognition that implementing the commitments of international processes comes with significant challenges for National Statistical Offices, which often have limited capacities to collect, analyse and manage data relevant to migration.

2020 International Conference for Official Statistics
19 to 21 May 2020 in Livingstone

Zambia will be hosting the 2020 IAOS-ISI Conference in Livingstone from 19 to 21 May 2020. This is the first time an African Country will host this event.

The 2020 Zambia Conference is the 17th International Association for Official Statistics Conference and 3rd International Statistical Institute Regional Statistics Conference and jointly organised with the Zambia Statistics Agency (ZamStats)- formerly the Central Statistical Office under the theme: *Better Lives 2030: mobilising the power of data for Africa and the world* and will bring together statisticians and all those in government, universities, international organisations who care about the value of statistics to society. The theme was chosen to reflect that statistics have the power to transform lives.

For more information, please visit https://2020-iaos-isi.zamstats.gov.zm/ or contact zambiastats2020@gmail.com

UN WORLD DATA FORUM 2020
18 to 21 October 2020 in BERN, SWITZERLAND

The third UN World Data Forum will be hosted by Federal Statistical Office, of Switzerland from 18 to 21 October 2020, with support from the Statistics Division of the UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs, under the guidance of the United Nations Statistical Commission and the High-level Group for Partnership, Coordination and Capacity-Building for Statistics for the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

It will be an opportunity for data and statistics experts from around the world to:

- **JOIN** together in this unique event with governments, businesses, civil society and the scientific and academic communities.

- **EXPLORE** innovative ways to apply data and statistics to measure global progress and inform evidence-based policy decisions on the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

- **CONTRIBUTE** to important discussions, data labs and interactive platforms aimed at improving the use of data for sustainable development.

- **LAUNCH** new initiatives and solutions that will deliver better data for all.

The call for session proposals for the UN World Data Forum 2020 is open. Please submit your proposals from 2 December 2019 through 31 January 2020.

For more information: https://unstats.un.org/unsd/undataforum/index.html

Heads of National Statistical Offices in Africa / Les Directeurs des Instituts Nationaux de Statistique (INS) en Afrique [1]

Country/Pays	Name of the institution / Nom de l'institution	Head/DG	Title/Titre	Website /Site web
Algeria	Office National des Statistiques d'Algérie	Dr. Mounir Khaled BERRAH	Directeur Général	http://www.ons.dz/
Angola	Instituto national de Estatistica	Mr. Camilo Cieta	Director General	https://www.ine.gov.ao/
Benin	Institut National de la Statistique et de l'Analyse Economique	Mr. Hounsa Laurent Mahounou	Directeur Général	http://www.insae-bj.org/
Botswana	Central Statistics Office	Dr. Burton Mguni	Government Statistician	http://www.cso.gov.bw/
Burkina Faso	Institut National de la Statistique et de la Démographie	Mr. Ouedraogo Boureima	Directeur Général	http://www.insd.bf
Burundi	Institut de Statistiques et d'Études Économiques du Burundi	M. Nicolas NDAYISHIMIYE	Directeur Général	httP://www.isteebu.bi
Cameroon	Institut National de la Statistique	M. Joseph TEDOU	Directeur Général	http://www.statistics-cameroon.org/
Cabo Verde	Inststituto Nacional de Estatistica	Dr. Osvaldo Borges	Président	http://www.ine.cv/
République Centrafricaine	Institut Centrafricaine des Statistiques et des Etudes Economiques et Sociales	Mr. Blaise Bienvenu ALI	Directeur Général	http://www.stat-centrafrique.com/
Comores	Direction de la Statistique	Mr. AHMED DJOUMOI	Directeur National de la Statistique	
Congo	Centre National de la Statistique et des Etudes Economiques	M. Gabriel Batsang	Directeur Général	http://www.cnsee.org/
Côte d'Ivoire	Institut National de la Statistique	M. Nguessan Gabriel DOFFOU	Directeur Général	http://www.ins.ci/
DRC / RDC	Institut National de la Statistique	M. Roger Shulungu Runika	Directeur Général	
Djibouti	Direction Nationale de la Statistique	Mr. Idriss Ali Sultan	Directeur Général	http://www.ministere-finances.dj/statist.htm
Egypt	Central Agency for Public Mobilisation and Statistics	General Khairat Mohamed Barakat	President	http://www.capmas.gov.eg/
Eswatini	Central Statistical Office	Mr. Amos Zwane	Director	http://www.gov.sz/

ACS will appreciate to be kept updated about any changes in the leadership of NSOs / Le CAS apprécierait d'être tenue informé de tout changement à la tête des INS

[1] As per information received before January 2020 / Selon les informations recues avant le Janvier 2020

Country/Pays	Name of the institution / Nom de l'institution	Head/DG	Title/Titre	Website /Site web
Guinée Equatoriale	Direction générale de la statistique	M. Ricardo Nsue Ndemesogo Onono	Directeur Général	http://www.dgecnstat-ge.org/
Eritrea	Central Statistical Office	Mr. Ainom Berhane	Head	
Ethiopia	Central Statistical Agency	Mr. Biratu Yigezu	Director General	http://www.csa.gov.et/
Gabon	Direction Générale de la Statistique et des Etudes Economiques	M. Francis Thierry Tiwinot	Directeur Général	http://www.stat-gabon.ga
Gambia	Gambia Bureau of Statistics	Mr. Nyakassi M.B.Sanyang	Statistician General	http://www.gbos.gov.gm
Ghana	Ghana Statistical Service	Prof. Samuel Annim	Government Statistician	http://www.statsghana.gov.gh/
Guinée	Institut National de la Statistique	M. Aboubacar Ibrahima KABA	Directeur Général	http://www.stat-guinee.org/
Guinée-Bissau	Institut national de la statistique et des recensements	M. Carlos Mendes da Costa	Directeur Général	http://www.stat-guinebissau.com/
Kenya	Kenya National Bureau of Statistics	Mr. Zachary Mwangi	Director General	http://www.knbs.or.ke/
Lesotho	Bureau of Statistics	Ms. Malehloa Celina MOLATO	Director	http://www.bos.gov.ls/
Liberia	Liberia Institute for Statistics and Geo-information System (LISGIS)	Mr. Francis Fonanyeneh Wreh	Director General	http://www.lisgis.org/
Libya	National Board for Information and Documentation	Prof. Dr. Abdella Zidan Amhemad	Director General	http://www.bsc.ly/
Madagascar	Institut National de la Statistique	M. Isaora Zefania ROMALAHY	Directeur Général	http://www.instat.mg/
Malawi	National Statistical Office	Mrs. Mercy Kanyuka	Commissioner for Census and Statistics	http://www.nsomalawi.mw/
Mali	Institut National De la Statistique	Dr. Arouna SOUGAN	Directeur Général	http://www.dnsi.gov.ml/
Mauritania	Office National de la Statistique	M. Mohamed El Moctar Ould Ahmed Sidi	Directeur Général	http://www.ons.mr/
Mauritius	Central Statistical Office	Ms. Li Fa Cheung Kai Suet	Director of Statistics	http://statsmauritius.gov.mu
Maroc	Direction de la Statistique et de la Comptabilité Nationale	M. Mohammed Bircharef	Directeur Général de la Statistique et de la Comptabilité Nationale	http://www.hcp.ma/
Mozambique	National Statistical Institute	Ms. Eliza Mónica Ana Magaua	President	http://www.ine.gov.mz/

ACS will appreciate to be kept updated about any changes in the leadership of NSOs / Le CAS apprécierait d'être tenue informé de tout changement à la tête des INS

Country/Pays	Name of the institution / Nom de l'institution	Head/DG	Title/Titre	Website /Site web
Namibia	Central Statistics Office	Mr. Alex Shimuafeni	Statistician General	http://www.npc.gov.na/cbs/index.htm
Niger	Institut National de la Statistique	M. Idrissa Alichina Kourgueni	Directeur Général	http://www.stat-niger.org/
Nigeria	National Bureau of Statistics	Dr. Yemi Kale	Statistician General	http://www.nigerianstat.gov.ng/index.php
Rwanda	National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda	Mr. Yusuf Murangwa	Director General	http://www.statistics.gov.rw/
Sao Tomé-et-Principe	Instituto Nacional de Estatística	Madame Elsa Maria da Costa CARDOSO CASSANDRA	Directeur Général	http://www.ine.st/index.html
Senegal	Agence Nationale de la Statistique et de la démographie	M. Babacar NDIR	Directeur Général	http://www.ansd.sn/
Seychelles	National Bureau of Statistics	Ms. Laura Marie-Therese Ahtime	Chief Executive Officer	http://www.nsb.gov.sc
Sierra Leone	Statistics Sierra Leone	Prof. Osman Sankoh	Statistician General	http://www.statistics.sl/
Somalia	Ministry of National Planning and Statistics	Mr. Abdirahman Omar Dahir	Director General of Statistics and Planning	
South Sudan	National Bureau of Statistics	Mr. Isaiah Chol Aruai	Chair Person	http://ssnbs.org/
South Africa	Statistics South Africa	Mr. Risenga Buttler Maluleke	Statistician General	http://www.statssa.gov.za/
Sudan	Central Bureau of Statistics	Dr. Karamallah Ali Abdelrahman Salih	Director General	http://cbs.gov.sd/
United Republic of Tanzania	National Bureau of Statistics	Ms. Albina Andrew CHUWA	Director General	http://www.nbs.go.tz/
Tchad	Institut National de la Statistique, des Etudes Economiques et Démographiques	M. Baradine Zakaria Moursal	Directeur Général	http://www.inseed-td.net/
Togo	Direction Générale de la Statistique et de la Comptabilité Nationale	M. Koame KOUASSI	Directeur Général	http://www.stat-togo.org/
Tunisie	Institut National de la Statistique	Mr. Adnen LASSOUED	Directeur Général	http://www.ins.nat.tn/
Uganda	Uganda Bureau of Statistics	Dr. Chris Ndatira Mukiza	Executive Director	http://www.ubos.org/
Zambia	Central Statistical Office	Mr. Mulenga J.J. Musepa	Interim Statistician General	http://www.zamstats.gov.zm/
Zimbabwe	Zimbabwe National Statistics Agency	Mr. Taguma Mahonde	Director General	http://www.zimstat.co.zw/html/about.html

ACS will appreciate to be kept updated about any changes in the leadership of NSOs / Le CAS apprécierait d'être tenue informé de tout changement à la tête des INS

Disclaimer

Designations employed in this publication do not imply the expression of any opinion on the part the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) concerning the legal status of any country or territory, or the delimitation of its frontiers. While every effort has been made to present reliable information, ECA accepts no responsibility whatsoever for any consequences of its use.

Les dénominations employées dans cette publication n'impliquent, de la part de la Commission économique pour l'Afrique des Nations Unies (CEA) aucune prise de position sur le statut juridique ou le tracé des frontières des pays. Tout en s'étant efforcées de présenter des informations aussi fiables que possible, l'institution décline toute responsabilité quant à l'usage qui pourrait être fait de ces données.

For further information, please contact the African Centre for Statistics at: ecastats@un.org

Pour plus d'informations, contactez le Centre Africain pour la Statistique à : ecastats@un.org.

Designed and layout by ECA, African Centre for Statistics.

Printed in Addis Ababa, by the ECA Printing and Publishing Unit. ISO 14001:2004 certified.

You can download the newsletter at: *https://www.uneca.org/acs/pages/newsletters*

Email: ecastats@un.org