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2-5 OCTOBER 2017
ECA CONFERENCE CENTRE (ECACC)

6TH SDMX GLOBAL CONFERENCE

SDMX FOR THE
DATA REVOLUTION



Participants for the Sixth SDMX Global Conference

NOTES FROM THE DIRECTOR ON THE SIXTH SDMX GLOBAL CONFERENCE

By Oliver Chinganya, Director of African Centre for Statistics

The conference is the first ever in Africa. The decision by the Sponsor Organizations to bring the conference to Africa is recognition that it cannot be left out of the SDMX initiative as a primal informer of a connected world. As ECA we are therefore delighted to host this important event which brings over 300 statisticians and data enthusiasts from 92 countries from all corners of the world. SDMX is a tool which all countries should embrace because of its potential uses and benefits. As someone said, "unlike the traditional way of preaching where only the priest has a bible and yet not a single member of congregation has a bible; SDMX

allows both the priest and the congregation to have access to a bible and all of them reading the same verse". This means the data can no longer be a preserve of one institution and its principals. It is therefore my hope that the conference will make a case of its benefits in improving consistency, quality and timeliness as well as discuss mechanisms of developing capacity in developing countries in order to adopt and use SDMX. I expect the SDMX to be a game changer as part of the data revolution that will contribute to the acceleration of Africa's economic transformation agenda and "true" integration to the global initiative.

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Participants of the Regional Seminar on the Framework for the Development of Environment Statistics



Mr. Risenga Maluleke
Statistician-General, Statistics South Africa



Introducing the Electronic Population Register (e-PRS) in Tanzania

What do the participants say about SDMX Global Conference?



Oliver Chinganya, left, Director of African Centre for Statistics, and Stefan Schweinfest, Director of the United Nations Statistics Division attending the SDMX Global Conference in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, October 2017.

The Sixth SDMX Global Conference was successfully held on 2 to 5 October 2017 in the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) Conference Centre in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. This marked the first time in history that the SDMX Global Conference was hosted in Africa. With joint hosts of the African Development

Bank (AfDB) and ECA, theme for this Conference is “SDMX for the Data Revolution”. There were five major topics for the discussion:

- Global data sharing
- Data validation
- Applying SDMX to improve statistical business processes
- SDMX infrastructure and tools
- SDMX and global standardization



Marta Nagy-Rothengass

Head of Data and Metadata Services and Standards Unit, Eurostat; Chair of SDMX Sponsors Secretariat

“It is heartening that we managed to bring together more than 90 countries to attend this conference and if we harmonize or standardize our data, formats, architecture and data exchange, we can deliver better statistics for less money. It’s important that we are more effective and more efficient as statistics support decision-making processes across the board. This conference will help us all a lot.”



Louis Marc Ducharme

Director, Statistics Department, International Monetary Fund

“What we are seeing is that Africa is thirsty for having more transparent and timely information and I think that at the end of the day this conference would have brought together African countries that have made some advances in using the technology and can share with other countries that are at the beginning of the journey.

I was very impressed by the statement from the ECA challenging the sponsors on working together with African Member States on SDMX. Hopefully we will be able to work together on this. ECA can bring something new to this process.”



Alessandro Bonara

Head of Statistical Information Services Division, European Central Bank

“Our world is more and more interconnected now, our organization works well if we are part of the world organizations. This web is facilitated by the users of SDMX and by the ability to fluidly transmit and process data. More and more data is required to measure the reality and understand risks etc., and one institution cannot do it alone – SMDX is the glue. We want to see SDMX becoming the glue worldwide.”



David Barraclough

IT Unit Head, Statistics Directorate, OECD; Chair of the SDMX Statistics Working Group

“What is great also about this conference is that many African countries are represented here. There are many, many disparate systems on the continent and many different data portals focused on single statistical domain or just very closely related. Through SDMX we will have a single system which will handle different statistical domains. African countries won’t have to develop those systems themselves because they already exist. It’s a great learning process for us all here, thanks to the conference.”

Continuer la lecture à la page 3

REGIONAL SEMINAR ON THE FRAMEWORK FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF ENVIRONMENT STATISTICS (FDES 2013), HELD IN NAIROBI, KENYA, 4-8 SEPTEMBER 2017

Environmental sustainability is at the heart of the global sustainable development agenda and goals. Almost half of the SDG targets require environment statistics and more than 100 SDG indicators are related to the environment statistics domain. The demand is high, while the development of environment statistics is still in a very early stage and the related capacity is still at a low level on the continent. The gap between information need and supply is striking.

The Framework for Development of Environment Statistics (FDES 2013) was endorsed at the 44th session of the Statistical Commission as

seminar follows up with the first phase, i.e. e-training on FDES, in which more than 200 people from nearly 40 African countries registered and more than 60 participants took part in the final written assessment. The seminar deepens the technical knowledge and skills of the participants in producing, processing, compiling, and disseminating of environment statistics based on the FDES; and equips them with the capability of design and implementation of a national action plan on environment statistics. The capacity building programme on environment statistics in Africa is partially funded

1. A better understanding of the concepts, definitions, and classifications of statistics and indicators in the FDES;
2. A good discussion of the data sources, collection, processing, and compilation of statistics and indicators in the FDES;
3. Review and exchange of the best practice on how to develop and implement a national action plan on the compilation of a compendium of environment statistics and ensure sustainability in the regular production of environment statistics to be used for various purposes such as the SDGs, etc.



Participants of the Regional Seminar on the Framework for the Development of Environment Statistics

the framework for strengthening environment statistics programmes in countries and recognized it as a useful tool in the context of sustainable development goals' agenda. It is a multi-purpose conceptual and statistical framework which sets out the scope of environment statistics, and is an organizing structure to guide the data collection and compilation at the national level.

This face-to-face regional

by the 10th tranche United Nations Development Accounts Project.

The participants of the seminar came from: Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Equatorial Guinea, Gambia, Ghana, Malawi, Namibia, and Senegal. Each country's delegation, composed of one representative of the National Statistics Office and one representative of the ministry in charge of environment.

Objectives of this regional seminar are:

To achieve the above objectives, the activities of the Seminar were structured around the following areas:

1. Through review of issues raised in the questions and answers sessions of the e-training, and active participation of the participants by providing feedback, the seminar discusses and resolves conceptual issues which remain unclear after the first phase e-training module.
2. Subject specialists and experts were invited to introduce to the seminar on various data sources, collection, processing and compilation methodologies in order to produce the related statistics and indicators in the FDES.
3. Country experience, practice, and cases on how to design and implement a national action plan for developing and mainstreaming environment statistics were shared, including the use of the Environment Statistics Self-Assessment Tool (ESSAT).

Continued: What do the participants say about SDMX Global Conference?



Sheila S. Mudenda

Assistant Director, Information, Research and Dissemination Division, Zambia Central Statistical Office

“Today I have learnt that SDMX can be used throughout the different processes of producing official statistics. I’m finding that worth listening to and would like to hear and learn more about that since we have been using it mainly for dissemination. We are rolling out our national strategy for the development statistics in 2014-2018 and I have no doubt that our team here will learn a lot that will help us reorganize our office and enhance our office to produce quality data and disseminate using SDMX.”



Grant Cameron

Data Group Manager, World Bank

“We need to convince those who still haven’t adopted SDMX to start taking it on board because there’s no doubt that it is successful. A lot of those statistical offices have adopted that micro-data sort-of management tool so I would encourage them to take on SDMX.

From the sponsors side we have already seen something that is very positive which is the high level of interest from Africa in SDMX. There are a lot of people from different African countries which is really great to see. We have to think about how we can support and foster an SDMX community in Africa – that’s something we would want to see happen. There’s enough activity here and enough interest for us to figure out how we can do that.”



Heinrich Ehrmann

Head of SIS, Bank for International Settlements (BIS)

We would like to see further capacity building after this global conference that will ensure that more countries are able to use the standard because once you have the capacity, once you know how to do it, you can use it for any sector - you can use it for social statistics, financial statistics, economic statistics. We should also keep an eye on the tools as they become freely available and they are known to the community so at least they don’t have to invest anything in license or software costs.



Abdulla Gozalov

Chief, Global Data Services Union, United Nations Statistics Division

“It is safe to say that adoption of SDMX is growing, there’s increasing interest and willingness to invest in SDMX and standardize and modernize the mechanisms and processes for the exchange of statistical data and metadata. We have also heard a lot about the Africa Information Highway which is being used by the IMF and the African Development Bank in several African countries. Also the fact that SDMX is being held in Africa for the first time is an indication that SDMX has gone truly globally and it’s also important for this technology because it has to go global to be successful.”

STATISTICS SOUTH AFRICA WELCOMES NEW STATISTICIAN-GENERAL



Mr. Risenga Maluleke
Statistician-General, Statistics South Africa



Statistics South Africa's (Stats SA) new Statistician-General, Mr. Risenga Maluleke, took over the helm of the organisation on 01 November 2017. Mr. Maluleke has 20 years of experience in the organisation, having been appointed as head of the Limpopo office in 1997, before moving to Head Office in 2000 to drive the transformation agenda of the organisation as it found its feet as a post-apartheid National Statistical Office. Mr. Maluleke was appointed as Deputy Director-General for Statistical Collection and Outreach in 2008, a position that saw him being responsible for the coordination of provincial activities, as well as communication, marketing, stakeholder relations and international relations. His portfolio was responsible for Provincial Offices (responsible data collection for censuses and sample surveys), International Statistical Development as well as Communications, Marketing and Stakeholder Relations.

Mr. Maluleke's appointment was announced by the Minister in the Presidency, Mr. Jeff Radebe, responsible for Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation at a press conference on 20 October 2017.

Mr. Maluleke's extensive experience in the organisation is backed by his qualifications, which include a BSc: Mathematical Statistics from the University of Limpopo, and an MPhil: Urban and Regional Science from Stellenbosch University. He has also completed Senior Executive Programmes with Wits and Harvard Business Schools.

In his first day at Statistician-General, Mr. Maluleke visited a school in Khayelitsha as part of the International Population Conference's outreach programme, to encourage learners to study the sciences.

On learning of the appointment of his successor, his outgoing predecessor, Dr. Pali Lehohla, had this to say:

"In Risenga Maluleke I had a trusted and enduring partner with whom over a quarter of a century we engaged in the most daring of leadership missions to construct what has become the most iconic institution of the state. Whilst matters of appointment of a Statistician-General are prescribed in law and are not for an outgoing Statistician-General, I am distinctly pleased by the choice the leadership has made. I can now safely disclose what I said to Dr. Benny Mokaba twenty-one years ago after the panel interviewed and decided to appoint Risenga Maluleke in October 1996 to the Statistics Office in Limpopo. I called Benny and said to him 'today we have appointed a new head for the Central Statistics Service in the making.' In Risenga we have a well-grounded leader with balance, instilling fairness and justice in all his dealings, he has enduring strength, he imbues humility, he is a servant leader, a village boy who with agility adapts to metropolises of the world, and who is ready to take on any adversity with a singularly determined mind for finding solutions. My success in leading and building this mighty organisation would not have been possible if Risenga was not leading with me in the most treacherous of waters. My relay is done I am passing the baton to a well-tested professional and leader."

Stats SA wishes to thank Dr. Pali Lehohla for his dedicated leadership over the years, his immense contribution to Stats SA, the statistics fraternity in the region and the world over. Congratulations and well wishes to Mr. Risenga Maluleke on his appointment as Statistician-General and Head of Stats SA.

THE FIRST INTERNATIONAL STATISTICAL CONFERENCE AND THE MAKING OF HISTORY IN NIGERIA



*Olusanya Elisa OLUBUSOYE (PhD)
2nd Vice President and Chair, National
Organizing Committee (NOC)*

To the participants, it was a record-breaking event, whereas to the organizers, a feeling of mission fulfilled when the Nigerian Statistical Association (NSA) successfully held its first international statistical conference in Lagos, Nigeria, from 6 – 8 September 2017. It was the most significant statistical event in the history of Nigeria for two major reasons. Firstly, it was fully funded and massively supported by a sub-national government thus demonstrating the gradual appreciation of the importance of statistics at policy and political level. The Lagos State Government gave a grant of N25,000,000 (twenty-five million naira) or about USD70,000 to the Association to organize the conference in collaboration with its Bureau of Statistics in the State Ministry of Economic Planning and Budget. Such kind of support to statistical activities was unparalleled and

highly recognized. Secondly, it was the first major gathering of eminent professional statisticians, academics, early career statisticians and statistical stakeholders across the continent of Africa and even beyond in the over forty years of statistical meetings in Nigeria. Nearly 400 registered participants from Nigeria, Ethiopia, Tunisia, Ghana, Cameroon, Botswana, Togo, South Africa, Uganda, Cote d'Ivoire and United States of America attended the conference.

The conference was officially opened by His Excellency, the Governor of Lagos State, Mr. Akinwumi Ambode, who was represented by Mr. Obafela Bank-Olemo (MON), the Special Adviser to the Governor on Education. Other dignitaries present at the opening ceremony were the Vice-Chancellor, University of Lagos who was represented by the Deputy Vice-Chancellor (Academics), Professor Toyin Ogundipe; Chief O.O. Ajayi, Former Director General, Federal Office of Statistics (FOS), now National Bureau of Statistics (NBS); Representative of the African Centre for Statistics (ACS), Mr. Hunegnaw Asamare Molla; Former Presidents of the NSA- Professor Biyi Afonja and Mr. C. M. Okafor; Senior Professors of Statistics, Fellows of the Nigerian Statistical Association (NSA), representatives of statistical agencies and international

participants. Notable among them were Dr. M. M. Tumala, Director of Statistics, Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN), Dr. (Mrs) Eunice Ngozi Egbuna, Director General, West African Monetary Institute (WAMI) based in Accra and Prof. Eric Vance, Director of Laboratory for Interdisciplinary Statistical Analysis (LISA), LISA2020 Global Network, University of Colorado Boulder, USA.

The theme of the epoch-making conference was: Positioning the National Statistical Systems for Data Revolution and Inclusive Development. Eminent plenary speakers were Prof. Ben Kiregyera who spoke on “The role of NSDS in accomplishing Data Revolution and Inclusive National development”; Prof. Eric Vance who spoke on “The Extraordinary Impact of Statistical Collaboration”; and Mr. Michel Mouyelo-Katoula who gave the keynote lecture on “How useful are our Statistics to Governments at all levels and the ordinary citizen”. Other plenary lecturers were Prof. Akin Iwayemi who spoke on the “Recent Developments in Big Data Predictive Analytics”; Prof. T. A. Bamiduro who addressed the early career statisticians on the “Specialization Areas in Statistics: Prospects and Relevance to Nation Building”; Prof. O. Abass who spoke on “Machine Learning and Statistical Estimations”; and finally, the President of the

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INTRODUCING THE ELECTRONIC POPULATION REGISTER (e- PRS) IN TANZANIA



The Government of the United Republic of Tanzania has introduced the electronic Population Register System (e-PRS) in 2016 with the aim of creating and maintaining a single source of consolidated population database. Before this system, Tanzania was using the paper based population register since 2002.

The paper based village registers were introduced by the PMORALG in 2002 to facilitate registration of all members of the household. The introduction of such a register was in accordance with the requirements of Section 56 of the Local Government Act (Urban Authorities) of 1982, together with Regulations No.

2 and No. 5 of the Procedures of the Duties of the Village Chairman, 1993; as published in Government Notice No. 3 of 7th January, 1994: that every village/ local government should have a register of its residents which help to get the correct data of population at each village.

The paper based population register faces a lot of challenges which contribute to poor performance. The challenges include the lack of enough registers, update and low use the data from the registers as it is difficult to compile the data manually. The well-intended initiative failed to survive. However, the paper based registers are still available in some of the areas but not in use and are not updated. That is why the government has decided to introduce the e-PRS.

The main objective of e-PRS is to replace the paper based registers with more functionalities. This new system will form the national population database whereby there will be no multiple registrations, as the case is now.

Moreover, this e-PRS will transform existing paper based village register into electronic version by using mobilephones. The advantages of using this technology are many but the most important is that it provides real time data for planning and decision making from the grassroots to the national level. It is easy to update and compile the information in relation to the events that occurred in the community.

It will provide correct population data for planning and monitoring of the economic and social development of the people. Also to provide the correct denominators for most of the sector indicators.

This e-PRS has updating mechanism that allows bringing up to date information from time to time as the event occurs such as births, deaths and migration (in and out). It is also designed to be a working tool for ward and village executive officers as data collection of specific data and working tool for sustainability of the e-PRS. Also, it links with other services including vital events, civil and voter's registers, education, health, agriculture, other social services and improve good governance.

This system has been developed by data scientists from Eastern Africa Statistical Training Centre (EASTC) in collaboration with the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) under the supervision of the President's Office (Regional Administration and Local Government Authorities).

The e-PRS is supported by the Government of Tanzania, UNICEF, UNFPA and the development partners have expressed their determination to continue cooperating with such efforts especially in the sectors of education, health and open (aggregated) data.

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Continued: The First International Statistical Conference and the Making of History in Nigeria

African Statistical Association (AfSA), Prof. D. K. Shangodoyin who spoke on “Statistics for Good Governance: Desideratum for Minimum Basic Needs Indicators and Evidence Based Decision Making in Africa”.

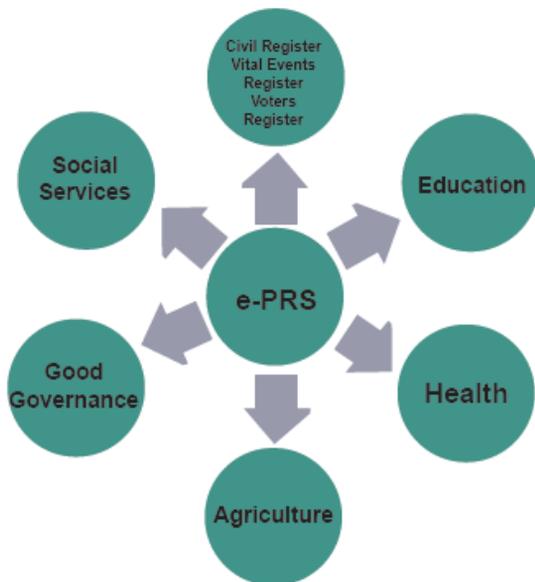
The conference provided an opportunity for the meeting of the representatives of the national statistical associations. The AfSA President, Prof. Dahud Kehinde Shangodoyin coordinated the meeting. The representatives in attendance were Dr. Bessa Mohammed from Tunisia National Statistical Association, Dr. Nzemen Moïse from Cameroon National Statistical Association, Dr. Zeytu Gashaw from the Ethiopian Statistical Association (ESA), Prof. ‘Maseka Lesaoana from South African National Statistical Association, Prof. Ntonghanwah Forchen from Botswana Statistical Association, Dr. Komi Agbokou from Togo Statistical Association and Prof. Onyeagu Iheanyi Sidney and Dr. Olusanya Elisa Olubusoye, the President and 2nd Vice President of the Nigerian Statistical Association (NSA) respectively. The meeting was also attended by Prof. Ben

Kiregyera, Mr. Micheal Mouyelo-Katoula and Mr. Hunegnaw Asamare Molla from African Centre for Statistics (ACS). The meeting deliberated on the 2018 AfSA Conference in Tunisia and other issues relating to the progress of the AfSA and statistical development in Africa.

One of the most captivating side attractions during the conference was the rendering of the NSA Anthem composed several years back by Mr. Christopher Okafor, a past president of NSA. The anthem brought huge excitement to many new members of the association and the foreign participants. The lyrics for the two stanzas and the refrain are in the box. The other attraction was the superb gala night organized by the Lagos State Government to welcome and showcase the rich culture of the people of the state. The cultural troupe and dancers treated the participants to great amusement and complete relaxation. The gala night revealed how difficult it could be to statistically describe the dancing steps of a statistician even by a fellow statistician.

Continued: Introducing the electronic population register (e- PRS) in Tanzania

e-PRS linkages with other Sectors



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EVIDENCE FROM MEMBER STATES' CELEBRATION OF AFRICAN STATISTICS DAY 2017



United Nations
Economic Commission for Africa

African Statistics Day 2017

18 NOVEMBER

Σ

Better lives
with better
economic
statistics





The Director of Economic Research and Policy of Bank of Tanzania, Johnson Nyila (centre) who was the Guest of Honour for the celebration of African Statistics Day 2017, on his right is the Director General of NBS Dr. Albina Chuwa during the celebration for African Statistics Day which was marked on 20 November, 2017 in Dar es Salaam at the Mwalimu Julius Nyerere International Convention Centre.



Participants listening for discussion of the theme 'Better Lives with better Economic Statistics' as part of the celebration for commemoration of African Statistics Day at Mwalimu Julius Nyerere International Convention Centre in Dar es Salaam. In the front seat is Joy Sawe, Director of Economic Statistics (NBS).

Remarks by the Director General of the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS), Dr. Albina Chuwa during the celebration of African Statistics Day, held on 20 November 2017 at Mwalimu Nyerere International Conference Hall, Dar es salaam, Tanzania.

Honorary Guest of Honour; Chairperson - Board of the National Bureau of Statistics; Management of the National Bureau of Statistics; Statisticians and Economists from Ministries, Departments and Public Institutions and the Private sector; Representatives of Universities and Research Institutions in Tanzania; Representatives of Secondary schools in Tanzania; Development Partners; Distinguished Guests; Journalists; Ladies and gentlemen;

Honorable Guest of Honour, I would like to join with all Statisticians gathered here today for the celebration of African Statistics Day, 2017. Also, I would like to take this opportunity to give my sincere thanks to you, Hon. Guest of Honour and all invited guests for joining us in this celebration. God bless you all.

Honorable Guest of Honour, every year on 18th of November each year Tanzania in collaboration with other Africa countries, celebrates Africa Statistics Day. The main objective of this day is to raise public awareness of the importance of statistics in all areas of social and economic life. The theme for this year is "Better Lives with Better Economic Statistics" which focuses on the important role economic statistics plays in sustainable development, hence improving lives for all citizens of Africa.

Honorable Guest of Honour, since 1990 Africa Statistics Day was celebrated according to different themes, which related to the importance of statistics on development planning and policy making in Africa. Some themes which have been discussed were gender equality, environmental condition, open data for accountability and inclusiveness, disability and data production by using modern technology.

Honorable Guest of Honour; African countries through the United Nations, Economic Commission for Africa in collaboration with the National Statistical Offices in Africa, proposed the theme of this year celebrations, "Better



Students from Kisutu Girls Secondary School and other participants listening to the speech delivered by Director of Economic Research and Policy of Bank of Tanzania Johnson Nyila who was Guest of Honour during celebration for commemoration of African Statistics Day in Dar es Salaam.

Lives with Better Economic Statistics”, due to the fact that collection, analysis and dissemination of data in the economy, needs up to-date skills particularly in this era of implementing the Africa Agenda for 2063 and the Sustainable Development Goals of the year 2030. In Tanzania, this theme goes hand in hand with the national development plan of 2025 and implementing of the Second Five Year National Development Plan (2016/17 to 2020/21). All these programs focus on economic development and poverty reduction in Tanzania.

Honorable Guest of Honour; in order to improve lives for people, better statistics is inevitable. Better statistics should be correct, timely, comparable, comprehensive and regularly produced. All these characteristics agreed with the United National fundamental of official statistics and Africa Charter on statistics. Better statistics should be easily available to all users in a wide range, suitable for policy makers and society as a whole.

Honorable Guest of Honour; better economic statistics is crucial for Regional integration and structural transformation especially now when the Government of Tanzania is striving to build an industrial economy which will transform Tanzania into a middle-income country by 2025, hence improvement of people’s lives. Economic statistics includes agriculture, industry, construction, transportation, mining, business, environment, inflation and investment statistics.

Honorable Guest of Honour; using statistics, is possible to know the sectoral composition of and trends in the economy and therefore policies for growth and transformation can

be designed or renewed. For example, agriculture makes up a large portion of economic activity in most developing economies and creates jobs and hence improves livelihoods of citizens. In 2016, Agriculture sector in Tanzania contributed 29.1 percent of the Gross Domestic Product. Agriculture statistics provides agricultural inputs information, income from agriculture, crop production, livestock products, forestry and fishery products. Others are land use, agricultural equipment, irrigation, fertilizers and pesticides. Development of agriculture statistics is very important for poverty reduction monitoring, food security, environment conservation and improvement of people’s lives.

Honorable Guest of Honour; energy statistics help to understand the composition of energy supply in Tanzania, percentage of renewable energy such as solar, biogas, and other sources of sustainable energy used in Tanzania. Also, these statistics help to understand how and where energy distributed, how much energy lost during distribution to the national grid and its effects on the accessibility and reliability of energy supply in Tanzania. Sustainable supply of energy and an efficient distribution ensures that the government can supply enough energy to its citizens. In 2016 energy supply activity in Tanzania rose to 8.5 percent compared to 5.8 percent in 2015.

Honorable Guest of Honour; industrialization development is the priority agenda of the Tanzania to transform the economy into a middle income and semi-industrialized state by 2025. In the period of 2007 to 2016, growth of this sector was 7.5 percent which contributed to 6.5 percent of the total GDP.



Participants listening to panelists during the celebration. The participants were from Ministries, Government Agencies, students and other stakeholders from private and development partners.

Industrial sector employs an average of 3.1 percent of manpower and still provides more chance for employments, poverty reduction, income from export and economic growth.

Honorable Guest of Honour; Tourism activity is an important stimulus to businesses, providing employment and a source of earning foreign currencies. Also, it provides an additional demand outside of the domestic economy. Tourism statistics help to understand where tourists originate from and where they intend to go within Tanzania; to identify if there is “over-tourism” which needs to be sustainably managed; and what areas are underserved by tourism requiring interventions; and which areas reserved for tourism. In 2016, 991,593 tourists visited Tanzania national parks compared to 930,205 tourists in 2015, which is 6.6 percent. Among them 551,083 tourists were foreigners and 440,510 tourists were Tanzania citizens.

Honorable Guest of Honour, I would like to conclude my remarks by thanking Development Partners including, the World Bank, Department of International Cooperation (DFID), European Union, Government of Canada, United Nations organizations and all other Development Partners for continued financial and technical support on official statistics production.

Thank you for your attention!

Speech of the Guest of Honor, Bank of Tanzania Governor, During Celebration of the African Statistics Day on 20

November 2017 at Mwalimu Nyerere International Conference Hall, Dar es salaam, Tanzania.

Chairman of the Board of the National Bureau of Statistics; Director General National Bureau of Statistics; Management of the National Bureau of Statistics; Statisticians and Economists from the Ministries, Departments and Institutions of Public and Private Sectors; Representatives of Universities and Research Institutes in Tanzania; Representatives of Secondary schools; Development Partners; Distinguished guests; Members of Press; Ladies and Gentlemen;

Honorable Chairperson, first of all I would like to thank God for giving us good health and enabled us to meet today to commemorate 2017 African Statistics Day. I would like to extend my sincere thanks to you and the National Bureau of Statistics for giving me this opportunity to officiate the celebrations of this important African Statistics Day.

Honorable Chairperson, I would like to use this opportunity to remind my fellow economists and statisticians that African Statistics Day is celebrated every year on 18th November. This day provides an opportunity for countries to evaluate and monitor implementation of national and international development agendas. As the Director General said early, African Statistics day has been celebrated by discussions on various themes since 1990, where the theme for this year states “Better Lives with Better Economic Statistics”.

Honorable Chairperson, before explanation about this



The student winners: Edda Pius Magesa (centre), first place winner, Fellister Fredson Mande, the second place winner, and Fred Komba, the third place winner, for the essay competition organized by Tanzania National Bureau of Statistics as part of the events to mark the commemoration for African Statistics Day 2017. The girls were from Kisutu Girls Secondary School, while the boy was from Azania Boys Secondary School.

theme, I would like to give out some of the economic statistics produced in Tanzania in recent years. Economic statistics including, Gross Domestic Product, inflation rate, industry, construction, agriculture, tourism etc. Tanzania is among of the African countries with high economic growth rate in the past decade (2007 - 2016). In this period an average economic growth rate was 6.7 percent. In 2016, GDP growth rate was 7.0, which was the same rate as in 2015 and 2014. In four consecutive years' inflation rate in the country has continued to go down to one figure. 2016 inflation rate decreased to an average of 5.2 percent compared to 5.6 percent in 2015 and 6.1 percent in 2014.

Honorable Chairperson, on the same period, industrial sector grew to an average of 7.5 percent which contributed 6.5 percent of the GDP. Growth of agricultural economic activities in 2016 decreased to 2.1 percent compared to growth rate of 2.3 in 2015. Year 2014 growth rate of agricultural economic activities was 3.4. These activities contributed 29.0 percent of GDP in 2015 and 2016. Income from tourism business raised to 2,073 million US from 1,901.9 million US dollars in 2015, which was an increase of 9.0 percent. An increase influenced by increasing number of tourists in Tanzania by 12.9 percent from 1,137,182 tourists in 2015 to 1,284,279 tourists in 2016.

To the greater extent economic growth is in line with poverty reduction rate. Poverty decreased from 34.4 in 2007 to 28.2 in 2012. In 15 years poverty decreased by 4.6 percent; while in recently five years' poverty decreased by 6.2.

Honorable Chairperson, I would like to reaffirm that the existence of high quality economic statistics facilitates planning and policy formulation and therefore contribute in promoting welfare of the general public. While various countries in the world including Tanzania have started to implement Sustainable Development Goals of 2030, better economic statistics are very much needed. Big challenges are expected during evaluation of implementation of these goals especially to the developing countries, due to the large number of better statistics required. To overcome these challenges, partnership with other stakeholders involved in statistics (producers and users) is of paramount important.

Honorable Chairperson, better economic statistics help to increase efficiency in the Government in development planning and in overcoming the challenges



Johnson Nyila, The Director of Economic Research and Policy of Bank of Tanzania (centre in red suit) with other officials and other representatives in group photo with students who participated Essay Competition during the celebration for African Statistics Day.



The Director of Economic Research and Policy of Bank of Tanzania, Johnson Nyila, handing over the prize amounting 300,000 Tanzania Shillings to Edda Pius Magesa from Kisutu Secondary School for being the overall winner of the Essay Competition. The Competition was organized by NBS as part for celebration of African Statistics Day and was open for all secondary schools in Tanzania mainland.

accordingly. Either, better statistics assists policy makers and implementers of different programs and planning new strategies in order to improve lives of people.

Honorable Chairperson, The Government through National Bureau of Statistics is strengthen the National Statistical System in the country, for the aim of attaining better socio-economic statistics; in order to strengthen policy making and evaluation of development planning, as an example of National Development Plan Phase II of 2016/17 to 2020/21.

Honorable Chairperson. All of us know the importance of macro-economic indicators in attracting investors in Tanzania, especially in our industries; taking into account of the National Development Vision 2025 of transforming the economy into a middle income and semi-industrialized state by 2025. Hence, the Government needs timely availability of high quality economic statistics that adhered to principles set by United Nations Statistical Division.

Honorable Chairperson, allow me to emphasize more on Statistical Act No. 9 of 2015 so as to clarify some misunderstandings. The aim of this Act is not to put barrier to any institution or private institution to do their surveys in Tanzania, but to set principles which everybody will required to adhered to if he/she produce official statistics. Establishment of this Statistical Act aim to provide guidelines to the government agencies, co-operations and private sectors that produce official statistics, collecting, analysis and dissemination activities professionally according to the methods and standards set.

Honorable Chairperson, I appeal to statisticians to ensure usage of modern technology of data access to replace the use of papers due to the vast need for statistics for different purposes. Use of modern technology will minimize Government expenditure on photocopying, printing questionnaires and transportation of paper questionnaires and other documents. Also, the use of technology will minimize human errors significantly; hence improve the quality statistics for planning. Second; to ensure partnership with other stakeholders involved in statistics (producers and users) in order to minimize data inconsistencies and duplications effort. Third; continued efforts should be made in educating the public on the use of quality economic statistics for planning, monitoring and evaluation of development programs in Africa and Tanzania in general. Create more awareness to member of media as they assist us in providing better knowledge of the use of statistics for all stakeholders inside and outside the country.

Honorable Chairperson, distinguished Guests, Ladies and Gentlemen, before I conclude my remarks I would like to recognize the contributions by all stakeholders involved in improving Statistics in the country, the World Bank, Department of International Cooperation (DFID), European Union, Government of Canada, JICA, IMF, USAID, SIDA, UN agencies - UNICEF, UNFPA, UNDP, FAO, Irish Embassy and all other Development Partners.

Last, I would like also to recognize the contributions by media members for their continued efforts in educating the public on the use of quality economic statistics for planning, monitoring and evaluation of development programs in Tanzania. I urge all stakeholders involved in statistics, especially citizens, to continue in supporting different surveys undertaken by National Bureau of Statistics by providing reliable information. The information is enabling the Government to assess itself and prepare planning for improving welfare for the general public.

Having said this, I wish to take this opportunity to declare that, celebration of African Statistics Day 2017 in Tanzania has been officially opened!

God bless you!

Thank you for your attention!

African Statistics Day 2017: 4 Facts About Our Economy

By Statistics South Africa

<http://www.statssa.gov.za/?p=10718>

“Better lives with better economic statistics.” This is the theme for African Statistics Day 2017, taking place on 18 November. In celebration of this prestigious day, Stats SA explores the archives to find four facts on the South African economy that you might have missed.

African Statistics Day was initiated by the United Nations to raise awareness about the critical role that statistics play in social and economic development on the continent. The theme for 2017 focuses on “the critical role economic statistics plays in underpinning economic governance that leads to durable growth”.¹

These four facts cover aspects of the South African economy that have an influence on issues around employment, poverty and the natural environment.

Fact #1: South Africa has had 8 recessions since 1961

Using the widely accepted measure of ‘recession’ as two (or more) consecutive quarters of negative growth (real GDP quarter-on-quarter), South Africa has experienced eight economic recessions since 1961. The longest recession occurred over 1991 and 1992, mainly as result of a global economic downturn.²

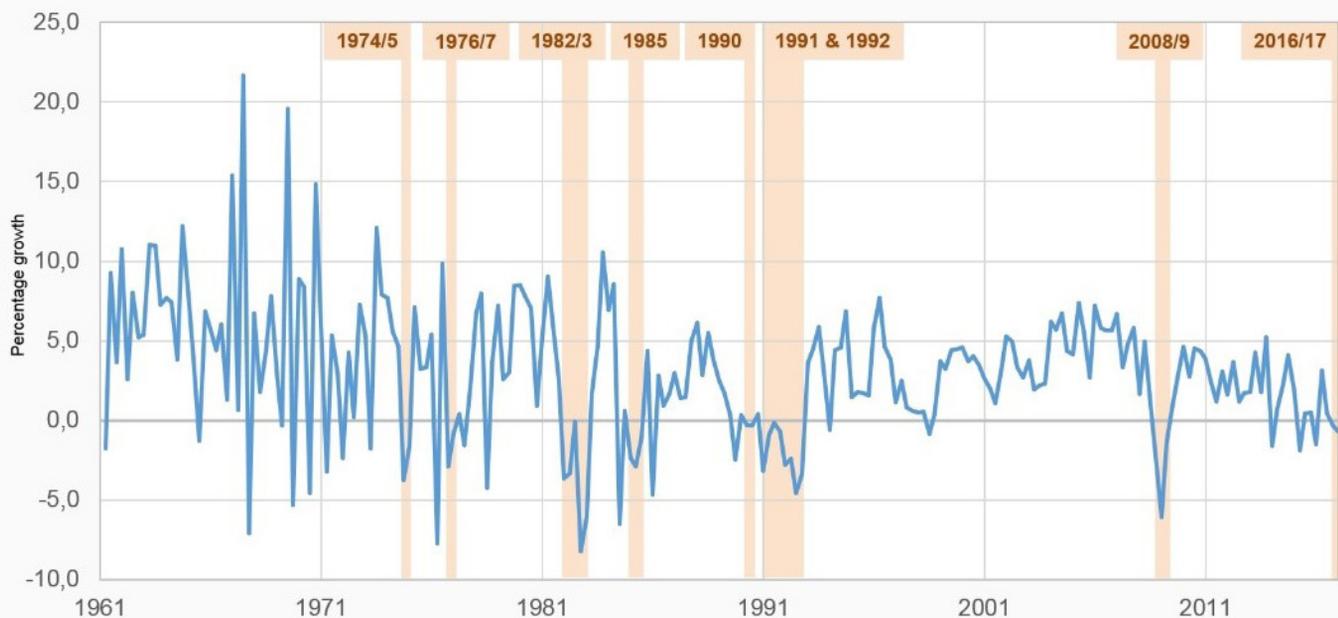
There have been two recessions since 1994. The first, in 2008–2009, spanned three quarters as the country became caught up in the global financial crisis.

The most recent occurred over the last quarter of 2016 and the first quarter of 2017. By the second quarter the South African economy was out of recession, with agriculture being the prominent industry aiding recovery, spurred on by increased crop production after the drought.³

The Crop Estimates Committee (CEC) is estimating a record crop for 2017. The CEC expects the country to produce 16,7 million tonnes of commercial maize in 2017, more than double than last year’s harvest, and higher than the current record of 14,7 million tonnes produced in 1981.⁴

South Africa has experienced eight recessions since 1961

The longest ran over two years: 1991 and 1992



GDP year-on-year quarterly percentage growth: seasonally adjusted and annualised

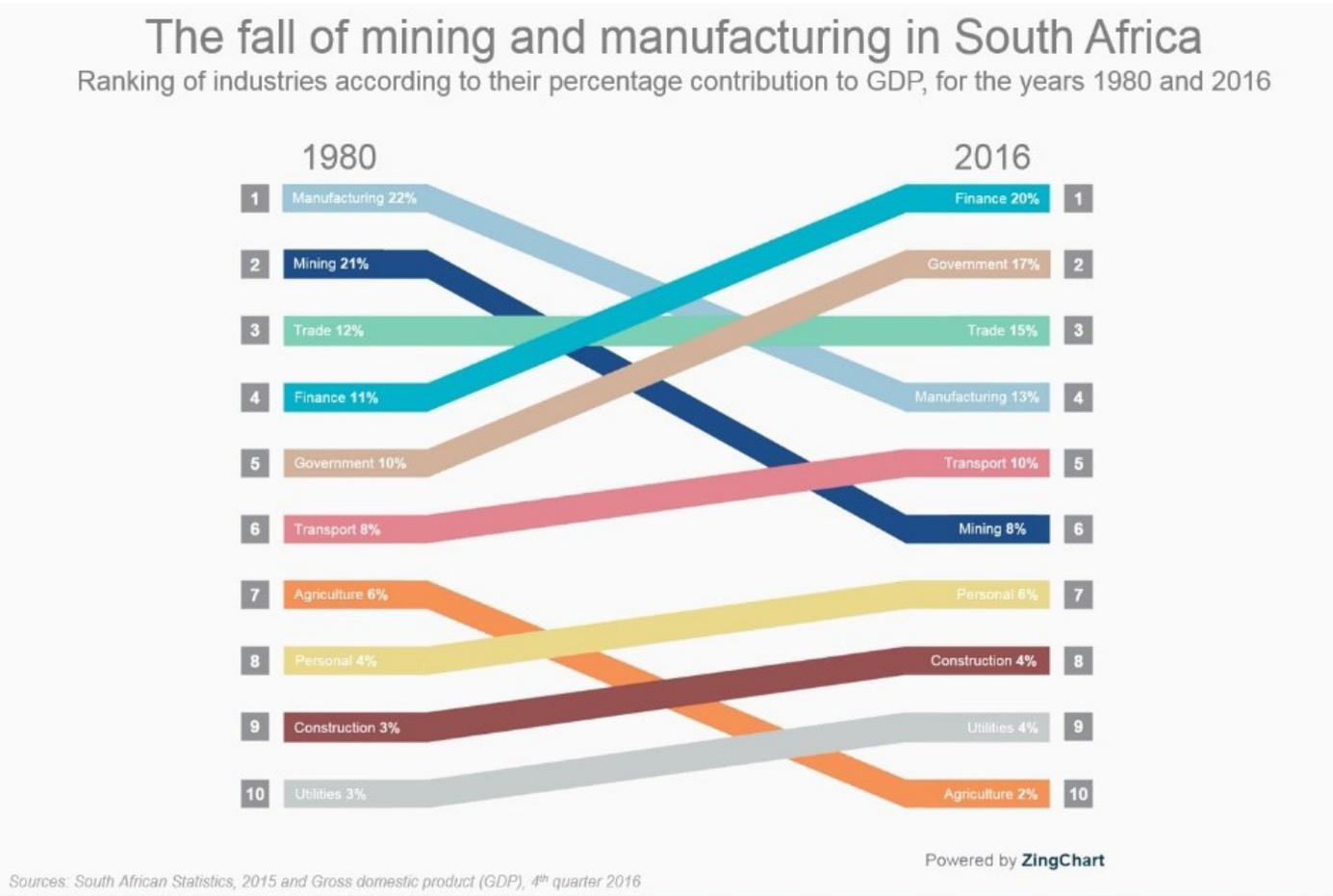


Stats SA will publish updated GDP figures for the third quarter of 2017 on 5 December 2017 at 11h30. So watch this space to see how the economy is doing.

Fact #2: We have 39 years of gold left

African economy produced that year, R22 was due to manufacturing. By 2016, its contribution had fallen to 13%.

Mining's contribution increased during the 1970s and peaked at 21% in 1980. Contributing to the upward surge in 1980 was a relatively high gold price. In 1987, mining



THE SOUTH AFRICA I KNOW. THE HOME I UNDERSTAND

At current production levels, South Africa has only 39 years of accessible gold reserves remaining, whereas the country still has 335 years of platinum group metal reserves and 256 years of coal reserves. This is according to Stats SA's latest Environmental Economic Accounts Compendium.⁵

Once the world's top producer of gold, dwindling gold reserves have implications for future policies related to the economy, mining and employment.

The influence of mining, as well as manufacturing, on the economy has waned over the decades. Manufacturing was the largest industry in 1980, contributing 22% to GDP. In other words, for every R100 of value add that the South

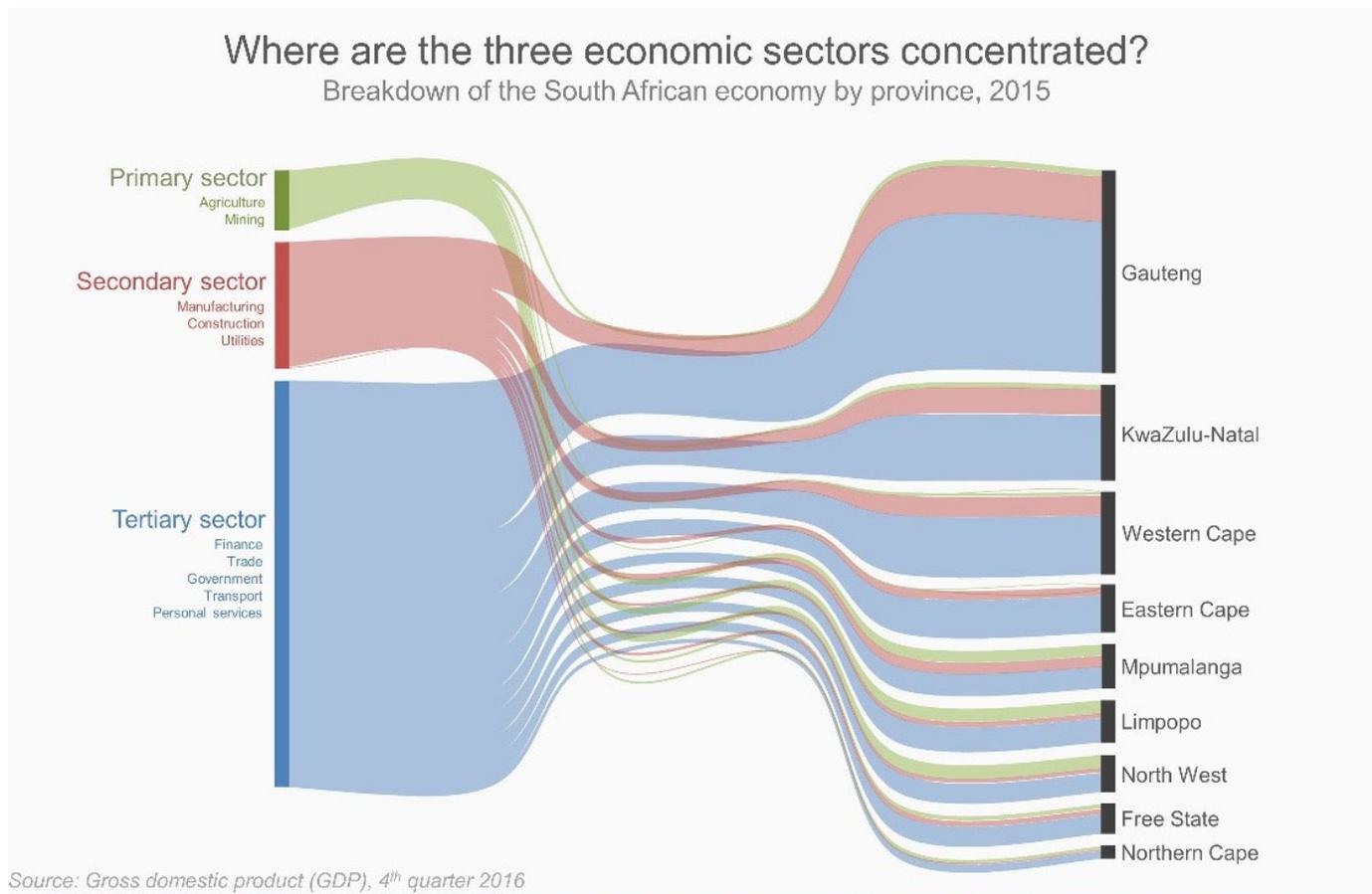
employed just over 760 000 individuals. In 2016, the industry contributed only 8% to GDP, employing 438 000 individuals in the third quarter of that year.⁶

Agriculture also slipped in economic ranking to fall from seventh to tenth place, contributing 2% to GDP in 2016.

Fact #3: Once king, mining has lost ground

As the primary and secondary sectors of the economy have waned, tertiary industries have taken centre stage. The most notable climber in the graphic above is finance and business services, rising from fourth place in 1980 to become the largest industry in 2016. Government is not far behind, rising in the ranks to take second spot.

The tertiary sector, which includes finance, business, trade, agriculture. No agriculture, no food. Yet the expansion



THE SOUTH AFRICA I KNOW, THE HOME I UNDERSTAND

government, transport and personal services, currently contributes the bulk of South African economic production.⁷

The cosmograph above (click on the image to enlarge) provides a perspective on the size of the country’s three sectors as well as the provincial economies. Tertiary sector activities are concentrated in Gauteng, KwaZulu-Natal and Western Cape. The same three provinces host the bulk of secondary sector activities, which include manufacturing, construction and utilities. The primary sector is the smallest, concentrated in provinces such as Mpumalanga, Limpopo and North West.

Gauteng is the largest economy, having contributed R34 for every R100 of national economic production in 2015. KwaZulu-Natal comes in second (R16), followed by Western Cape (R14).

of agriculture, as well as other industries, which are often harmful to rivers, presents us with trade-offs that need to be carefully weighed. Feeding our dams with precious water, our river ecosystems carry life into our fields, homes and factories.

The National River Ecosystem Accounts for South Africa discussion document shows that our rivers were worse off in 2011 than they were in 1999.⁸ The Ecological Condition Index (ECI), introduced for the first time as a pilot index in this document, provides an indication of overall ecological health on a scale from 0 to 100, where 100 is the reference condition prior to human modification, and 0 is where natural ecosystem function has become totally lost.

River health declined overall, with the ECI falling from 83 in 1999 to 72 in 2011. The graph shows that lowland rivers have borne the brunt of the decline, exhibiting the largest drop in the ecological index compared with other river types.

Fact #4: River quality has dropped

Water is a vital resource for the economy. No water, no

The Limpopo Water Management area experienced the most dramatic fall, with its ECI dropping by 21 points, from 83 in 1999 to 62 in 2011. The evidence suggests that

increased pressure from mining activities and agriculture in that region, as well as poor waste water management, contributed to the decline.

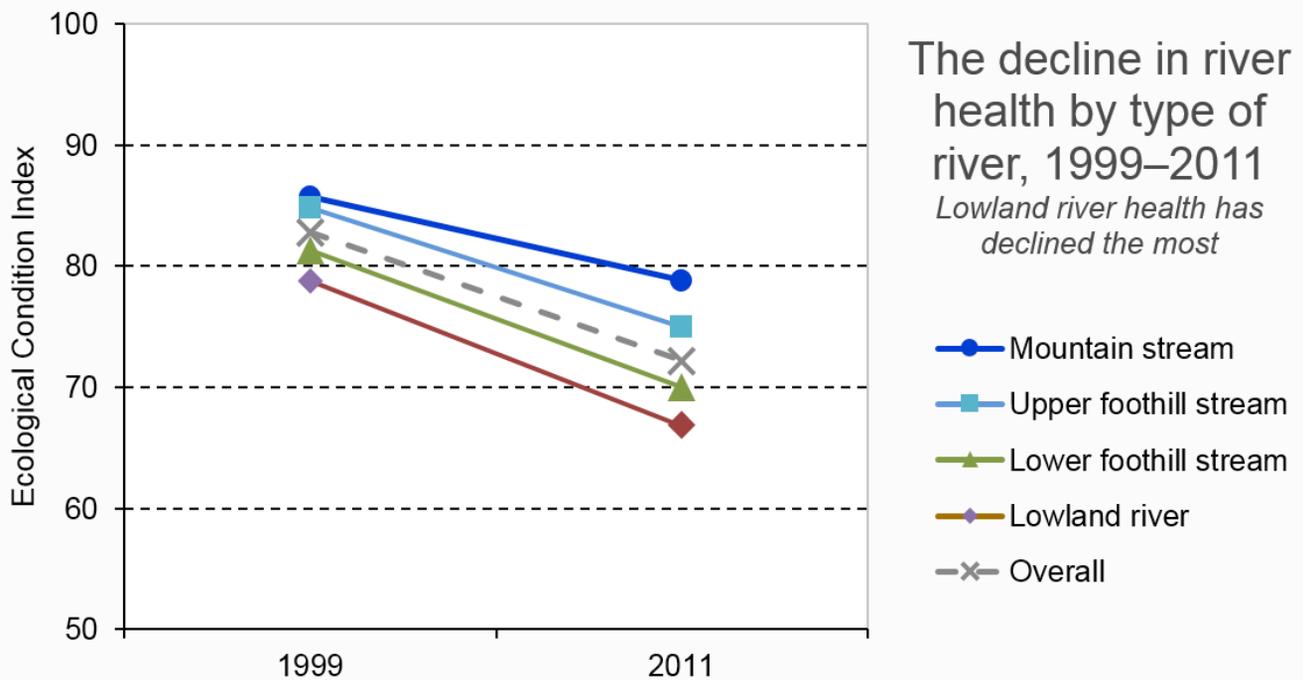
The state of the economy has an impact on your life, as well as on the lives of others living in your home and in your community. Stats SA will continue to provide a wide range of economic statistics. As the United Nations has stated for African Statistics Day 2017: “Availability and appropriate use of good economic statistics can translate into better lives for people through providing evidence as a base for policy and decision-making by the nation or by firms, households, and citizens.”

³ Agriculture and finance help lift SA out of recession (<http://www.statssa.gov.za/?p=10426>).

⁴ Current Crop Estimates Committee (CEC) data are available at http://www.sagis.org.za/cec_reports_2017.html. Historical data are available at <http://www.sagis.org.za/historicalhectares&production.html>.

⁵ Mining: a brief history (<http://www.statssa.gov.za/?p=9720>).

⁶ Quarterly Labour Force Survey (QLFS), 3rd quarter 2016 (http://www.statssa.gov.za/?page_id=1854&PPN=P0211&SCH=6711).



The decline in river health by type of river, 1999–2011
Lowland river health has declined the most

Source: National River Ecosystem Accounts for South Africa South African National Biodiversity Institute

References:

¹ For more information on African Statistics Day, visit <https://www.uneca.org/stories/african-statistics-day-2017>

² The South African economy shrinks by 0,7% (<http://www.statssa.gov.za/?p=9989>).

⁷ Your job, your economy, your province (<http://www.tatssa.gov.za/?p=9794>).

⁸ Four facts about our rivers you probably didn't know (<http://www.statssa.gov.za/?p=9490>)

Similar thematic stories are available on the Stats SA website and can be accessed at http://www.statssa.gov.za/?page_id=624.

Statistics Botswana commemorates Africa Statistics Day 2017 in Francistown

By Mr. Temba Sibanda,

Senior Corporate Communication Officer, Statistics Botswana

<http://www.weekendpost.co.bw/wp-news-details.php?nid=4546>

African Statistics Day 2017 is being celebrated across the continent on 18 November. Each year Africa celebrates this day to raise public awareness about the importance of statistics in all aspects of socio-economic life.

The theme of the day this year, "Better lives with better economic statistics" focuses on the critical role economic statistics play in underpinning economic governance that leads to durable growth, and linking economic growth with better lives and better economic status for all citizens of Africa. Availability and appropriate use of good economic statistics can translate into better lives for people by providing evidence as a base for policy and decision-making by the nation or by businesses, households, and citizens.

Economic statistics on the continent at large needs to be strengthened in order for it to provide information for monitoring, evaluation and reporting on progress in meeting the goals and targets of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), and a basis for effective economic governance to promote the welfare of the nation.

The power of economic statistics equates that of the information at hand to guide suitable decisions. The more complete the statistics, the more powerful they are. The development of good quality economic statistics is a matter of public choice and forms part of the investments that lead to fast and inclusive prosperity for countries and their citizens.

Statistics plays an important role in formulation of economic policies that in turn lead to better lives for people. Economic statistics such as Financial and Trade statistics boosts the economy, which in turn benefits the market, households and individuals. The use of sectoral statistics which comprises agricultural, energy, industrialization, transportation and tourism provides opportunities and foster growth.

The good news is that every country can endeavor to generate a critical bulk of economic statistics and leverage on these to wisely shape the path of its prosperity. This comes at a cost, but is nevertheless a worthwhile investment.

A statistics awareness march and a community outreach activity at Galo Mall are planned. Like other national statistics offices in Africa, Statistics Botswana will spend the day raising awareness about statistics and its importance. We invite you to participate in the celebration of African Statistics Day, and champion the strengthening of economic statistics for regional integration, structural economic transformation and sustainable development.





L'ONS célèbre la Journée africaine de la statistique

Publié le : samedi, 18 novembre 2017 14:52

ALGER - L'Office national des statistiques (ONS) célébrera dimanche la Journée Africaine de la Statistique et organisera ainsi une journée portes ouvertes, a indiqué cet organisme public dans un communiqué.

La Journée africaine de la statistique, célébrée le 18 novembre de chaque année depuis 1993, est placée cette année sous le thème «Améliorer les vies en améliorant les statistiques économiques».

A travers cette Journée africaine de la statistique, il s'agit d'un rendez-vous annuel que saisit l'ONS pour sensibiliser l'opinion publique quant à l'importance de la statistique officielle, et contribuer, de ce fait, à la propagation la plus large possible de la culture statistique.

Son principal objectif est de sensibiliser le public sur le rôle central que jouent les statistiques dans tous les aspects de la vie sociale et économique.

Des statistiques économiques de haute qualité sont indispensables pour réaliser l'intégration régionale, la transformation économique de l'Afrique et atteindre les buts fixés par les Nations Unies dans le cadre des objectifs de développement durable (2015-2030) et par l'Union Africaine avec l'Agenda 2063, note l'ONS.

Pour rappel, l'ONS est un établissement public à caractère administratif chargé de la collecte, du traitement et de la diffusion de l'information statistique socio-économique tels que le recensement de la population et de l'habitat, la situation de l'emploi et du chômage, l'inflation, les activités industrielles et commerciales...

Cet établissement a été créé en 1964 sous l'appellation de Commissariat National pour le Recensement de la Population (CNRP), et ce, afin de réaliser le premier recensement de la

population de l'Algérie indépendante en 1966. En 1971, il change de dénomination et devient Commissariat National aux Recensements et Enquêtes Statistiques (CNRES).

De grands travaux ont été réalisés pendant cette période tels que le deuxième recensement de la population et de l'habitat en 1977, l'enquête démographique en 1972-1973, l'enquête cartographique en 1972-1975 et l'enquête sur la consommation des ménages en 1979-1980.

Par la suite, une réorganisation de l'appareil statistique a donné naissance à l'actuel Office National des Statistiques par le biais du décret législatif de 1982 complété et modifié par le décret de 1985.

L'ONS est alors chargé de l'organisation et de la coordination des travaux statistiques.

Des enquêtes ont ainsi été réalisées tels que le recensement de la population et de l'habitat de 1987, les enquêtes annuelles auprès des ménages de 1982 à 1992, les enquêtes annuelles auprès des entreprises...

Aux termes du décret législatif de 1994, les prérogatives de l'ONS ont été reconduites et élargies. C'est ainsi que l'Office veille à l'élaboration, la disponibilité et à la diffusion d'informations fiables, régulières et adaptées aux besoins des agents économiques et sociaux.

Il assure la disponibilité régulière des données, analyses statistiques et études économiques nécessaires à l'élaboration et au suivi de la politique économique et sociale des pouvoirs publics.

Il élabore et diffuse régulièrement, en application du programme national statistique, les indices et les indicateurs de l'économie nationale ainsi que les comptes de la nation.

Il gère les enregistrements statistiques des enquêtes et travaux statistiques, tient et met à jour un répertoire des agents économiques et sociaux auxquels est attribué le

Numéro d'Identification Statistique (NIS).

L'ONS célèbre ce dimanche la Journée africaine de la statistique

19 novembre 2017 / 9 :31

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De grands travaux ont été réalisés pendant ces périodes



Office National des Statistiques Algérie

L'Office national des statistiques (ONS) célèbre ce dimanche la Journée Africaine de la Statistique et organisera ainsi une journée portes ouvertes, a indiqué cet organisme public dans un communiqué.

La Journée africaine de la statistique, célébrée le 18 novembre de chaque année depuis 1993, est placée cette année sous le thème « Améliorer les vies en améliorant les statistiques économiques ».

A travers cette Journée africaine de la statistique, il s'agit d'un rendez-vous annuel que saisit l'ONS pour sensibiliser l'opinion publique quant à l'importance de la statistique officielle, et contribuer, de ce fait, à la propagation la plus large possible de la culture statistique.

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Pour rappel, l'ONS est un établissement public à caractère administratif chargé de la collecte, du traitement et de la diffusion de l'information statistique socio-économique tels que le recensement de la population et de l'habitat, la situation de l'emploi et du chômage, l'inflation, les activités industrielles et commerciales...

Cet établissement a été créé en 1964 sous l'appellation de

telles que, le deuxième recensement de la population et de l'habitat en 1977, l'enquête démographique en 1972-1973,

l'enquête cartographique en 1972-1975 et l'enquête sur la consommation des ménages en 1979-1980.

Par la suite, une réorganisation de l'appareil statistique a donné naissance à l'actuel Office National des Statistiques par le biais du décret législatif de 1982 complété et modifié par le décret de 1985. L'ONS est alors chargé de l'organisation et de la coordination des travaux statistiques.

Des enquêtes ont ainsi été réalisées tels que le recensement de la population et de l'habitat de 1987, les enquêtes annuelles auprès des ménages de 1982 à 1992, les enquêtes annuelles auprès des entreprises...

Aux termes du décret législatif de 1994, les prérogatives de l'ONS ont été reconduites et élargies. C'est ainsi que l'Office veille à l'élaboration, la disponibilité et à la diffusion d'informations fiables, régulières et adaptées aux besoins des agents économiques et sociaux.

Il assure la disponibilité régulière des données, analyses statistiques et études économiques nécessaires à l'élaboration et au suivi de la politique économique et sociale des pouvoirs publics.

Il élabore et diffuse régulièrement, en application du programme national statistique, les indices et les indicateurs de l'économie nationale ainsi que les comptes de la nation.

Il gère les enregistrements statistiques des enquêtes et travaux statistiques, tient et met à jour un répertoire des agents économiques et sociaux auxquels est attribué le Numéro d'Identification Statistique (NIS).



Célébration de la Journée africaine de la statistique: L'ONS organise une journée «Portes ouvertes»

Par Amel Driss - 20 novembre 2017

A l'occasion de la célébration de la Journée africaine de la statistique (JAS), l'Office national des statistiques a organisé, ce dimanche, une journée «Portes ouvertes».

Ce rendez-vous permettra aussi de propager le plus large possible, la culture statistique. L'évènement qui a été placé cette année sous le thème «Améliorer les vies en améliorant les statistiques économiques», est une occasion pour l'Office pour «sensibiliser l'opinion publique sur l'importance de la statistique officielle et leur rôle central dans tous les aspects de la vie sociale et économique», informe un communiqué de cet office.

Depuis sa création en 1964, l'Office élabore et diffuse régulièrement, en application du programme national statistique, les indices et les indicateurs de l'économie nationale ainsi que les comptes de la nation. Il collecte et traite l'information «statistique socio-économique tels que le recensement de la population et de l'habitat, la situation de l'emploi et du chômage, l'inflation, les activités industrielles et commerciales...».

Il livre aussi des statistiques économiques «indispensables pour réaliser l'intégration régionale, la transformation économique de l'Afrique et atteindre les buts fixés par les Nations unies dans le cadre des objectifs de développement durable (2015- 2030) et par l'Union africaine avec l'Agenda 2063», note encore la même source.

L'Office veille, indique-t-on, à ce que les informations qu'il diffuse soient «fiables, régulières et adaptées aux besoins des agents économiques et sociaux». Il veille aussi à assurer la «disponibilité régulière des données, analyses statistiques et études économiques nécessaires à l'élaboration et au suivi de la politique économique et sociale des pouvoirs publics». Le site web de l'ONS

<http://www.ons.dz> est accessible au grand public aussi. Il livre une large catégorie de données statistiques.

dimanche, 19 novembre 2017 06:00

L'ONS célèbre aujourd'hui la Journée africaine de la statistique

L'Office national des statistiques (ONS) célèbrera aujourd'hui la Journée africaine de la statistique et

organisera ainsi une journée portes ouvertes, indique un communiqué publié hier. La Journée africaine de la statistique, célébrée le 18 novembre de chaque année depuis 1993, est placée cette année sous le thème « Améliorer les vies en améliorant les statistiques économiques ». Un objectif également ! Car il n'est un secret pour personne que les statistiques dans notre pays sont l'objet d'un débat qui, souvent, ne rend pas justice à l'ONS, accusé de faillir dans sa mission de fournir des données chiffrées fiables, notamment sur l'activité économique dans le pays. Une accusation souvent exagérée, doit-on le rappeler, car ce n'est pas l'Office qui est émetteur des statistiques, mais les entreprises et les opérateurs, souvent avares d'information... Pour cette Journée africaine de la statistique, il s'agit d'un rendez-vous annuel que saisit l'ONS pour sensibiliser l'opinion publique quant à l'importance de la statistique officielle, et contribuer, de ce fait, à la propagation la plus large possible de la culture statistique. Pour rappel, l'ONS est un établissement public à caractère administratif chargé de la collecte, du traitement et de la diffusion de l'information statistique socio-économique tels que le recensement de la population et de l'habitat, la situation de l'emploi et du chômage, l'inflation, les activités industrielles et commerciales. Cet établissement a été créé en 1964 sous l'appellation de Commissariat national pour le recensement de la population (CNRP), afin de réaliser le premier recensement de la population de l'Algérie indépendante en 1966. En 1971, il change de dénomination et devient Commissariat national aux recensements et enquêtes statistiques (CNRES). Il prend en charge le deuxième recensement de la population et de l'habitat en 1977, l'enquête démographique en 1972-1973, l'enquête cartographique en 1972-1975 et l'enquête sur la consommation des ménages en 1979-1980. Par la suite, une réorganisation de l'appareil statistique a donné naissance à l'actuel Office national des statistiques (ONS) par le biais du décret législatif de 1982, complété et modifié par le décret de 1985. Chargé alors de l'organisation et de la coordination des travaux statistiques, l'ONS réalise nombre d'enquêtes, telles le recensement de la population et de l'habitat de 1987, les enquêtes annuelles auprès des ménages de 1982 à 1992, les enquêtes annuelles auprès des entreprises... Aux termes du décret législatif de 1994, les prérogatives de l'ONS ont été reconduites et élargies. L'Office veille désormais à l'élaboration, la disponibilité et à la diffusion d'informations fiables, régulières et adaptées aux besoins des agents économiques et sociaux. Il assure la disponibilité régulière des données, analyses statistiques et études économiques nécessaires à l'élaboration et au suivi de la politique économique et sociale des pouvoirs publics. Il élabore et diffuse régulièrement, en application du programme national statistique, les indices et les indicateurs de l'économie nationale ainsi que les comptes de la nation. Il gère, enfin, les enregistrements statistiques des enquêtes et travaux statistiques, tient et met à jour un répertoire des agents économiques et sociaux auxquels est attribué le Numéro d'identification statistique (NIS).

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

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