



SPECIAL FOCUS:

**Third Conference of African
Ministers Responsible for Civil
Registration**

ATTENTION PARTICULIERE:

**Troisième Conférence des ministres
africains chargés de l'état civil**



African Statistical Newsletter

Bulletin d'Information Statistique

Volume 8 Issue **1**
Numéro

March
Mars

2016

INSIDE THIS ISSUE / DANS CE NUMÉRO:

Announcement of African Statistics Day 2015	2	Annonce de la Journée Africaine de la Statistique 2015
Africa -India:Facts and figures	10	Afrique-Inde:Faits et Chiffres
Research articles	25	Articles de recherche.
News and Events	37	Informations et événements

CONTENTS / SOMMAIRE

<p>AFRICAN CENTRE FOR STATISTICS CENTRE AFRICAIN POUR LA STATISTIQUE</p> <p>CONTACT O.I.C, ACS / CONTACTER LE DIRECTEUR PAR INTÉRIM DU CAS:</p> <p>P.O.Box 3005, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia Tel.: +251-11-54434569 Fax: 251-11-5510389 ezigbalike.uneca@un.org http://uneca.org/acs</p> <p>EDITORIAL TEAM / EQUIPE DE RÉDACTION:</p> <p>Joseph Tinfissi Ilboudo Xuan Che Haile Muluaem Thomas Sinmegn</p>	<hr/> <p>Announcement: African Statistics Day 2015 2</p> <hr/> <p>Annonce: Journée africaine de la statistique 2015 3</p> <hr/> <p>Africa-India: Facts & Figures 6</p> <hr/> <p>Afrique-Inde: Faits et chiffres 7</p> <hr/> <p>3rd Conference of African Ministers responsible for Civil Registration 12</p> <hr/> <p>Governance progress in Africa 14 La progression de la gouvernance en Afrique 15</p> <hr/> <p>Announcement for the new dean for the School of Statistics and Planning, College of Business and Management Sciences, Makerere University 17</p> <hr/> <p>Open Working Group proposal for Sustainable Development Goals 18</p> <hr/> <p>Rapport du Groupe de travail ouvert de l'Assemblée générale sur les objectifs de développement durable 19</p> <hr/> <p>Are African Statistics a tragedy? 24</p> <hr/> <p>View and evaluate the results of the comprehensive health survey with the results of the fifth population census in the indicators of the MDG's using geographic information systems 26</p> <hr/> <p>Editorial Policy 36</p> <hr/> <p>Politique éditoriale 37</p> <hr/>
--	---

ANNOUNCEMENT OF AFRICAN STATISTICS DAY 2015

ANNONCE DE LA JOURNÉE AFRICAINE DE LA STATISTIQUE 2015

AFRICAN STATISTICAL NEWSLETTER
BULLETTIN D'INFORMATION STATISTIQUE AFRICAINE

AFRICAN STATISTICAL NEWSLETTER
BULLETTIN D'INFORMATION STATISTIQUE AFRICAINE



United Nations
Economic Commission for Africa



African Statistics Day

18 November 2015

Journée africaine de la statistique

18 Novembre 2015

Better data for better lives:
Harnessing modern technology
to enhance national statistical systems

**Des données meilleures pour
une vie meilleure:**
Tirer parti des technologies modernes pour
améliorer les systèmes statistiques nationaux



MEDIA ADVISORY

Avis aux médias

ANNOUNCEMENT OF AFRICAN STATISTICS DAY 2015

ANNONCE DE LA JOURNÉE AFRICAINE DE LA STATISTIQUE 2015

November 18 is African Statistics Day. It is celebrated every year to increase public awareness of the important role that statistics play in all aspects of social and economic life in Africa and in preserving the environment in which people live. The theme for this year's event is "Better data for better lives: Harnessing modern technology to enhance national statistical systems" and is aligned with the theme of World Statistics Day, which will be held on 20 October 2015. This year's African Statistics Day focuses on data quality and enhancing the capacity-building of national statistical systems in Africa.

High-quality data for better lives

Policymakers rely on high-quality data for the formulation, monitoring and evaluation of policies in order to raise the living standards of peoples. National statistical systems are playing a critical role in generating statistics needed for decision-making. New technologies and strengthened national statistical systems enable the development of informed policies and allow decision makers to take better, evidence-based decisions that positively impact people's welfare and eventually result in better lives. In developing countries, the invaluable role of modern technology in supporting national statistical systems is evident, as documented in most of the pilot studies carried out, both in terms of more effective and efficient practices in statistical data production and in terms of disseminating statistical products.

Bridging the global digital divide to help Africa to meet the proposed sustainable development goals

Given that information and communications technology (ICT) is evolving remarkably quickly in Africa, sometimes even on a daily basis, the digital divide – a concept which describes the technological gap between developing and developed countries – is gradually decreasing. However, the developing world in general is still lags behind in ICT adoption. According to the 2014 ICT Development Index published by the International Telecommunication Union, the top 30 countries in the rankings are mostly high-income countries. It is imperative, therefore, for African countries to adopt widely and harness modern technology to accelerate the bridging of both the global digital divide and at the same time the digital divide that exists between urban and rural areas in the African region, to ensure that the proposed sustainable development goals are met.

Modern technology to improve data collection, processing, analysis and dissemination

Most African statistical systems rely primarily on manual collection of data using paper-based survey forms. However, this traditional method of data collection is costly, time-consuming, and prone to errors. The timely

deliverance of high-quality data is one of the major challenges facing statistical development in Africa. The

usage of mobile devices and the Internet is beginning to replace traditional methods of data collection and dissemination, and national statistical systems should take advantage of modern technology to improve production and dissemination of timely and high-quality data.

Geospatial technology is an efficient and effective tool for conducting censuses and surveys, because it has desirable features with regard to data collection, storing, processing, timeliness, coverage and dissemination. In Africa usage of geospatial technology has increased significantly. Owing to the geographic nature of most census data, satellite imagery and maps are enhancing the methodology for conducting censuses and surveys in data collection and data dissemination. For instance, maps enhance data collection by capturing and visualizing the locations. Geospatial technology also plays a critical role in the collection of different thematic data, such as agricultural, demographic, forestry, urban and rural planning statistics.

Enhancing national statistical systems through modern technology to ensure better data

Developing and maintaining appropriate human and ICT infrastructure assets will certainly enhance national statistical systems in Africa. In this respect, national, regional and international investment will certainly accelerate the overall development process in Africa. While there is still some way to go before Africa as a whole can produce useful statistics that are relevant, of high quality and consistent across the continent and across time, this goal is well on its way to being achieved thanks to the considerable efforts that continue to be made in terms of strengthening both statistical production capacity and the dissemination infrastructure of statistical institutions. In addition, it is vital to continue to promote the role of national statistical offices in national planning, including their basic function as national statistical coordinating institutions.

Le 18 novembre est la Journée africaine de la statistique. Elle est célébrée chaque année pour mieux faire connaître au public le rôle important que jouent les statistiques dans tous les aspects de la vie sociale et économique en Afrique et dans la préservation de l'environnement dans lequel vivent les populations. Le thème de cette année est: « Des données meilleures pour une vie meilleure: tirer parti des technologies modernes pour améliorer les systèmes statistiques nationaux »; il renvoie au thème de la Journée mondiale de la statistique, qui sera organisée le 20 octobre 2015. Cette année, la Journée africaine de la statistique sera axée sur la qualité des données et l'intensification du renforcement des capacités des systèmes statistiques nationaux en Afrique.

Des données de qualité pour une vie meilleure

Les décideurs ont besoin de données de qualité pour formuler, suivre et évaluer les politiques visant à élever le niveau de vie des populations. Les systèmes statistiques nationaux jouent un rôle crucial de production de statistiques nécessaires à la prise de décisions. De nouvelles technologies et des systèmes statistiques nationaux renforcés facilitent l'élaboration de politiques éclairées et permettent aux décideurs de prendre de meilleures décisions, fondées sur l'observation des faits et qui ont des incidences positives sur le bien-être des populations et, en fin de compte, améliorent leur vie. Dans les pays en développement, l'apport précieux des technologies modernes aux systèmes statistiques nationaux est évident, comme en témoignent la plupart des études pilotes menées à bien, en termes à la fois de pratiques plus efficaces et rationnelles de production de données statistiques et de diffusion des produits statistiques.

Comblant le fossé numérique mondial pour aider l'Afrique à atteindre les objectifs de développement durable envisagés

Étant donné l'évolution incroyablement rapide, parfois même d'un jour à l'autre, des technologies de l'information et des communications (TIC) en Afrique, le fossé numérique – un concept décrivant le retard technologique dont souffrent les pays en développement par rapport aux pays développés – s'amenuise progressivement. Cependant, le monde en développement dans son ensemble reste à la traîne en ce qui concerne l'adoption des TIC. Selon l'Indice d'accès au numérique pour 2014 publié par l'Union internationale des télécommunications, les 30 pays figurant en tête du classement sont principalement des pays à revenu élevé. Il est par conséquent impératif que les pays africains adoptent largement et exploitent les technologies modernes afin d'accélérer la réduction du fossé numérique mondial, ainsi que, dans le même temps, celle du fossé existant entre les villes et les campagnes en Afrique, afin de garantir la réalisation des objectifs de développement durable proposés.

Les technologies modernes amélioreront la collecte, le traitement, l'analyse et la diffusion des données

La plupart des systèmes statistiques africains reposent en premier lieu sur la collecte manuelle de données grâce à des formulaires d'enquête sur papier. Cepen-

dant, cette méthode traditionnelle de collecte des données est coûteuse, prend du temps et est sujette aux erreurs. La fourniture en temps voulu de données de qualité est l'une des difficultés majeures auxquelles se heurte le développement statistique en Afrique. L'utilisation d'appareils mobiles et d'Internet commence à remplacer les méthodes traditionnelles de collecte et de diffusion, et les systèmes statistiques nationaux devraient tirer parti des technologies modernes pour améliorer la production et la diffusion de données actualisées et de qualité.

La technologie géospatiale est un outil efficace et rationnel pour effectuer des recensements et des sondages car elle présente des caractéristiques souhaitables pour la collecte, le stockage, le traitement, le degré d'actualité, la couverture et la diffusion des données. En Afrique, l'utilisation de la technologie géospatiale s'est nettement accrue. En raison de la nature géographique de la plupart des données de recensement, les images satellites et les cartes perfectionnent la méthode de réalisation des recensements et enquêtes s'agissant de la collecte et la diffusion des données. Par exemple, les cartes améliorent la collecte des données en recueillant les lieux et en permettant de les visualiser. La technologie géospatiale joue également un rôle essentiel dans la collecte de différentes données thématiques, telles que les statistiques agricoles, démographiques, les statistiques sur la foresterie et l'aménagement urbain et rural.

Perfectionner les systèmes statistiques nationaux grâce aux technologies modernes pour garantir l'obtention de données de meilleure qualité

Le renforcement et le maintien d'un capital humain et d'installations infrastructurelles relatives aux TIC adaptés permettra assurément de perfectionner les systèmes statistiques nationaux en Afrique. À cet égard, des investissements nationaux, régionaux et internationaux accéléreront sans aucun doute le processus général de développement de l'Afrique. Même s'il reste du chemin à parcourir avant que l'Afrique dans son ensemble ne puisse produire des statistiques utiles, pertinentes, de qualité et uniformes d'un bout à l'autre du continent et dans le temps, le continent est en bonne voie pour atteindre cet objectif grâce aux efforts considérables qu'il continue à déployer pour renforcer à la fois les capacités de production statistique et l'infrastructure de diffusion des institutions statistiques. En outre, il est essentiel de continuer à promouvoir le rôle des bureaux statistiques nationaux dans la planification nationale, notamment leur fonction élémentaire d'institutions de coordination statistique au niveau national.

United Nations Economic Commission for Africa and Confederation of Indian Industry publish Africa-India: Facts & Figures.

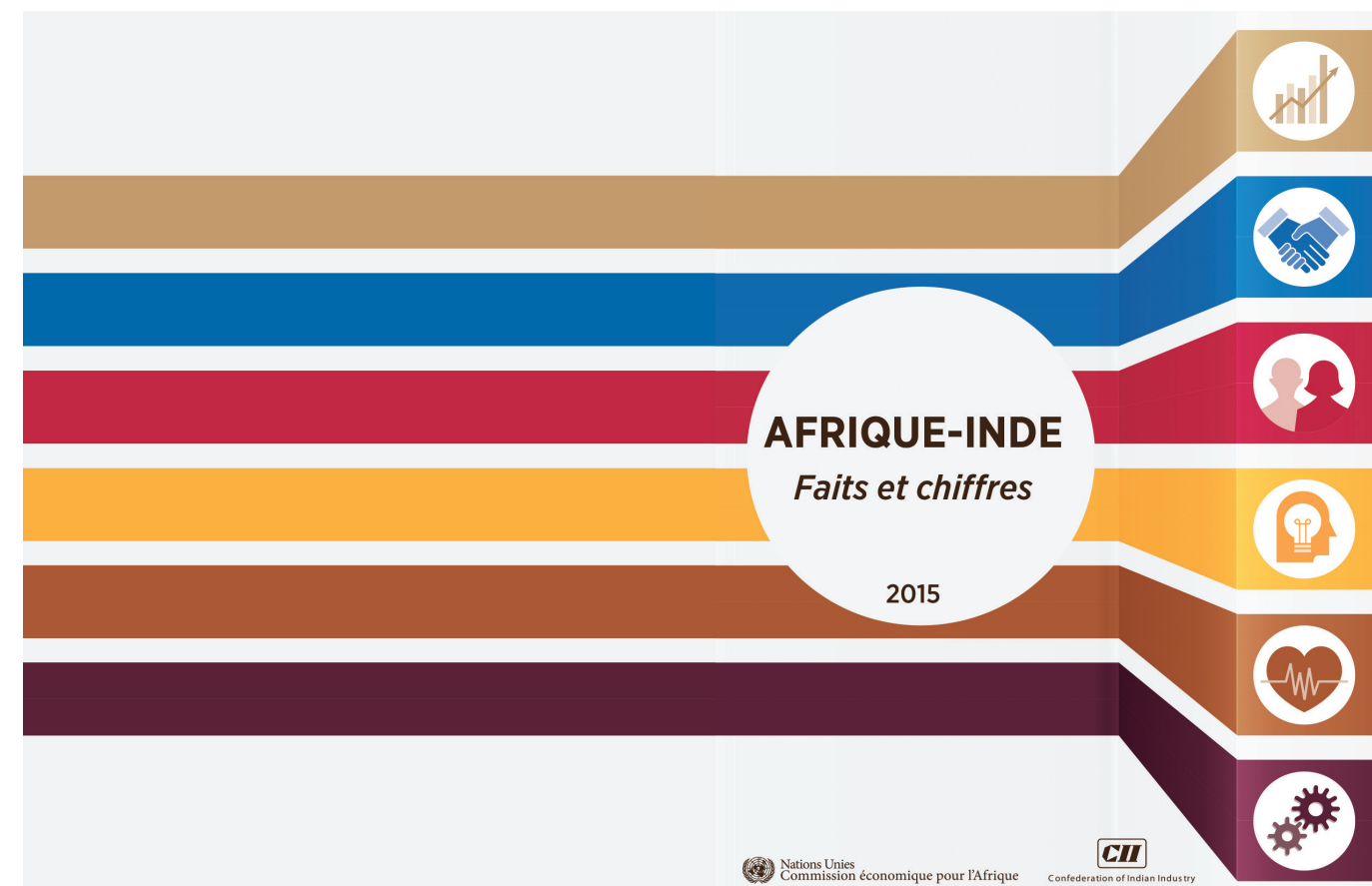
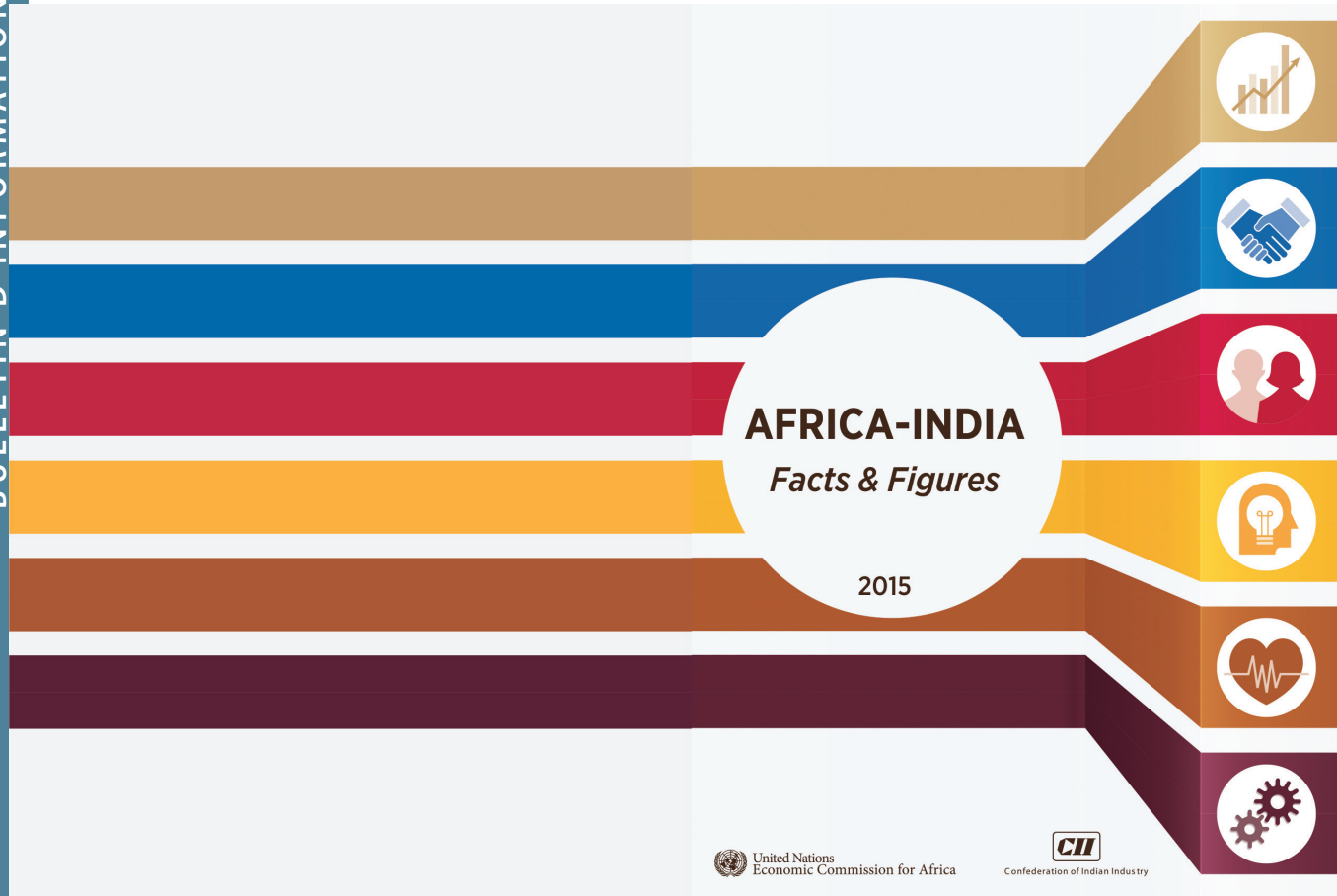
Africa and India have had a rich distinguished history, first ushered by Indian traders led by the seasonal monsoon winds before they upscale their presence in the 17th century due to the abundance of spices on the East African coast. The colonial period brought with it a new demand for Indian Labour. Today, the relationship is vibrant and multilayered. It is one of equal partners focused on prosperity and a quest for mutually beneficial economic development. The result is that annual trade between India and Africa stands at US\$ 75 billion making India the third largest trading partner of Africa.

The data in this publication bears testimony to the depth and breadth of the sectors that Africa and India place the greatest levels of engagement. Both entities recognize that the development of micro, small and medium-scale enterprises is a necessary first step towards industrialization. The importance of a robust financial sector for economic development has been acknowledged in the cooperation policy, leading to the development and growth of regulatory frameworks that have spawned new ways of doing business. In addition, regional cooperation and economic integration have generated financial support to mutually agreed integration programmes and projects. Ultimately, the data, which cuts across a remarkable breadth of sectors tells the story of two parties working towards achieving common prosperity and progress.

Commission Économique pour l'Afrique et Confédération des Industries Indiennes publier Afrique-Inde: Faits et chiffres

L'Afrique et l'Inde ont une histoire commune riche et particulière, amorcée à la faveur des vents de mousson qui ont amené les marchands indiens, lesquels ont ensuite intensifié leur présence au XVIIe siècle en raison de l'abondance d'épices sur la côte est-africaine. La période coloniale a entraîné une nouvelle demande de main-d'œuvre indienne. Aujourd'hui, les relations entre l'Inde et l'Afrique sont dynamiques et présentent de nombreuses facettes. Elles lient deux partenaires égaux et ont pour priorité la prospérité et la quête d'un développement économique mutuellement bénéfique. Il en résulte un commerce annuel entre l'Inde et l'Afrique d'une valeur de 75 milliards de dollars des États-Unis, ce qui fait de l'Inde le troisième partenaire commercial de l'Afrique.

Les données présentées ici montrent l'étendue et la profondeur des liens étroits entre l'Afrique et l'Inde dans différents secteurs. Toutes deux s'accordent à dire que le développement des petites, moyennes et micro-entreprises constitue une première étape nécessaire en vue de l'industrialisation. L'importance de la solidité du secteur financier pour le développement économique a été soulignée dans la politique de coopération, débouchant ainsi sur l'élaboration et la multiplication de cadres réglementaires qui ont donné naissance à de nouvelles manières de conduire les affaires. De plus, la coopération régionale et l'intégration économique ont permis d'obtenir un appui financier à des programmes et projets décidés en commun. En dernière analyse, les données, qui portent sur un éventail très large de secteurs, donnent à voir l'histoire de deux parties œuvrant ensemble pour un avenir commun fait de prospérité et de progrès.



3RD CONFERENCE OF AFRICAN MINISTERS RESPONSIBLE FOR CIVIL REGISTRATION

3RD CONFERENCE OF AFRICAN MINISTERS RESPONSIBLE FOR CIVIL REGISTRATION

Third Conference of African Ministers Responsible for Civil Registration

The Third Conference of African Ministers responsible for Civil Registration was held on 12th to 13th February 2015 in Abidjan, Côte d'Ivoire. The theme of the conference is "Promoting the use of Civil Registration and Vital Statistics in Support of Good Governance in Africa." The

and Vital Statistics (APAI-CRVS). The other member-organizations of the CRVS Regional Core Group are: United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), World Health Organization (WHO), United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), Plan International, INDEPTH network,



Conference was preceded by a three-day Expert Group Meeting (on 9th to 11th February 2015), which focused on technical matters arising from the theme of the conference and engaged in the preparation of draft resolutions and recommendations and other technical materials to be presented to the Ministerial forum.

The Conference was held under the auspices of African Union Commission (AUC) with the support of the African Development Bank (AfDB) and the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (ECA), which functions as the Secretariat of the African Programme on Accelerated Improvement of Civil Registration

and the Secretariat of the African Symposium on Statistical development represented by Statistics South Africa.

The Conference convened African Ministers responsible for Civil Registration, as well as Ministers of Health, Heads of Civil Registration Offices, Heads of National Statistics Offices (NSO), representatives of regional and international organizations, representatives of non-governmental organizations and civil society organizations, among others.

The overall objective of the conference was to mobilize member States to generate authentic

civil registration records in realization of human and civil rights, identity management and efficient service delivery, and production of vital statistics for planning and monitoring development in the context of good governance. The conference also reviewed the progress made by the APAI-CRVS in the implementation of the regional Medium Term Plan and the resolutions of the previous two Conferences of Ministers Responsible for Civil Registration.

The highlight of the Conference was the implementation and progress made under Africa Programme on Accelerated Improvement of Civil Registration and Vital Statistics (APAI-CRVS). The Conference recognized that, in the past two years, APAI-CRVS has made these key achievements:

1. In 2012 the Conference of African Ministers responsible for Civil Registration was institutionalized as a standing forum of the African Union Commission. In line with the recommendations of these high-level gatherings, the third session of the Conference of Ministers responsible for Civil Registration will be the first to be held under the auspices of the African Union Commission.

2. The regional CRVS programme is supported by a group of pan-African institutions, United Nations agencies and non-governmental organizations, which together form the regional CRVS core group. The objective of this partnership is to bring together all of the key CRVS actors on the continent to work within a common framework. A sub-regional core group, made up of the same institutions and based in the Sub-regional Office for West Africa, in Niamey, was created in 2013 to serve the specific needs of French-speaking African countries.

3. The core group continued to implement its mandate of building the capacities of African countries in the management and operation of CRVS systems. Two sets of guidelines are being developed, namely, "Operational guidelines on civil registration" and "Operational guidelines on vital statistics systems".

4. The Conference made specific recommendations requesting all African countries to urgently undertake comprehensive assessments of their CRVS systems and to develop national action plans to strengthen

the systems, based on the findings of the assessments. The ministers also called upon the regional CRVS core group to provide the necessary technical and financial support to countries. In response to this call, the core group developed a set of resource documents to guide countries in conducting the assessments and developing the plans of action.

5. The core group has initiated efforts to build the technical capacity of personnel engaged in CRVS operations in African countries. The session gave the experts the methodologies and tools needed to undertake successful CRVS assessments, and also provided them with orientation on management and operation. The core group, in collaboration with the United Nations Statistics Division, also facilitated a workshop for 37 country experts on the newly revised Principles and Recommendations for a Vital Statistics System publication. The core group has also initiated plans to develop a sustainable CRVS capacity development programme for African countries.

6. A total of 22 African countries have already conducted CRVS assessments and developed (or are in the process of developing) national plans of action based on the assessments. The core group has contributed immensely to this process by supporting the development of the required resource materials and helping Governments to find funding for the various components of the assessment and planning processes.

7. The regional CRVS initiative has continuously and successfully promoted the collaboration of CRVS actors at the country level (mainly statistics offices and civil registration authorities). The seventh edition of the African Symposium on Statistical Development (ASSD) was the first ever continent-wide meeting between civil registration authorities and heads of national statistics offices. The third session of the Conference aims to strengthen these partnerships further, particularly through the participation of health ministers.

8. The core group has established a regional CRVS web-based knowledge management platform that will provide the basis for knowledge and information-sharing and, just as importantly, monitoring and evaluation of the regional CRVS programme.



Governance progress in Africa stalling, reports Mo Ibrahim Foundation

Twenty-one countries record weakening performance in the 2015 IIAG

London, 5 October 2015 – The Ibrahim Index of African Governance (IIAG), launched today, indicates that over the last four years, governance progress in Africa has stalled, and reveals a shifting landscape. During the period 2011-14, the African average overall governance score in the IIAG increased only slightly by +0.2 points to 50.1 (out of 100.0), with considerable changes in performance during the last four years at all levels of the Index, both at country and at category level.

Published annually, the IIAG provides a comprehensive assessment of governance performance for each of the 54 African countries. The 2015 IIAG consists of 93 indicators which fall into four categories: Safety & Rule of Law, Participation & Human Rights, Sustainable Economic Opportunity and Human Development.

Twenty-one countries, including five of the top ten, have deteriorated in overall governance performance since 2011. Only six countries register an improvement across each of the four categories of the IIAG: Côte d'Ivoire, Morocco, Rwanda, Senegal, Somalia and Zimbabwe.

At the regional level, the continental trend in overall governance masks varying performances and a widening range between the regions. Southern Africa remains the best performing region, with an average score of 58.9, followed by West Africa (52.4), North Africa (51.2) and East Africa (44.3). Central Africa is the lowest ranking region with an average score of 40.9, and is the only region to have deteriorated since 2011.

The marginal improvement in overall governance at the continental level is underpinned by positive performances in only two categories, Human Development (+1.2) and Participation & Human Rights (+0.7). Both Sustainable Economic Opportunity (-0.7) and Safety & Rule of Law (-0.3) have deteriorated.

Mo Ibrahim, Chair of the Mo Ibrahim Foundation, says: "While Africans overall are certainly healthier and live in more democratic societies than 15 years ago, the 2015 IIAG shows that recent progress in other key areas on the continent has either stalled or reversed, and that some key countries seem to be faltering. This is a warning sign for all of us. Only shared and sustained improvements across all areas of governance will deliver the future that Africans deserve and demand."



La progression de la gouvernance en Afrique faiblit, selon la Fondation Mo Ibrahim

Vingt-et-un pays enregistrent une baisse de performance dans l'IIAG 2015

Londres, le 5 octobre 2015 – L'Indice Ibrahim de la gouvernance en Afrique (IIAG), publié aujourd'hui, indique qu'au cours des quatre dernières années la progression de la gouvernance en Afrique s'est essouffée, et révèle un paysage en transition. Pendant la période 2011-14, le score global moyen de gouvernance en Afrique a très faiblement augmenté de 0,2 point pour atteindre 50,1 (sur 100), avec de sensibles variations de performances, tant au niveau des pays que des catégories.

Publié chaque année, l'IIAG fournit une évaluation approfondie de l'état de la gouvernance dans chacun des 54 pays africains. L'IIAG 2015 comprend 93 indicateurs regroupés sous quatre catégories: Sécurité et État de Droit, Participation et Droits de l'Homme, Développement Économique Durable et Développement Humain.

Dans 21 pays, dont 5 figurent parmi les dix pays en tête du classement, le résultat global s'est détérioré depuis 2011. Six pays seulement ont enregistré une amélioration dans chacune des quatre catégories de l'IIAG : la Côte d'Ivoire, le Maroc, le Rwanda, le Sénégal, la Somalie et le Zimbabwe.

La tendance générale au niveau du continent masque des performances contrastées au niveau régional, amenant à un écart croissant entre les différentes régions. L'Afrique australe demeure la région la plus performante, avec un score moyen de 58,9, suivie par l'Afrique de l'Ouest (52,4), l'Afrique du Nord (51,2) et l'Afrique de l'Est (44,3). L'Afrique centrale est à la fois la région qui enregistre le score le plus faible (40,9) et la seule région dont le niveau s'est détérioré depuis 2011.

L'amélioration marginale du niveau global de gouvernance du continent est tirée par les progrès enregistrés dans deux catégories seulement : Développement Humain et Participation et Droits de l'Homme (respectivement +1,2 et +0,7). Les deux autres catégories Développement Économique Durable et Sécurité et État de Droit enregistrent pour leur part une détérioration (respectivement -0,7 et -0,3).

Mo Ibrahim, président de la Fondation Mo Ibrahim, déclare : « Bien que, dans l'ensemble, nos concitoyens africains sont certainement en meilleure santé et vivent dans des sociétés plus démocratiques qu'il y a 15 ans, l'IIAG 2015 montre que l'évolution récente sur le continent dans d'autres domaines clés est, soit au point mort, soit en déclin, et que certains pays majeurs semblent marquer le pas. C'est un signal d'alarme pour chacun d'entre nous. Seules des améliorations partagées et durables dans chacun des domaines de gouvernance assureront aux Africains l'avenir qu'ils méritent et exigent. »

Open Working Group proposal for Sustainable Development Goals

Introduction

1. The Rio+20 outcome document, The future we want, inter alia, set out a mandate to establish an Open Working Group to develop a set of sustainable development goals for consideration and appropriate action by the General Assembly at its 68th session. It also provided the basis for their conceptualization. The Rio outcome gave the mandate that the SDGs should be coherent with and integrated

promised to strive for a world that is just, equitable and inclusive, and committed to work together to promote sustained and inclusive economic growth, social development and environmental protection and thereby to benefit all, in particular the children of the world, youth and future generations of the world without distinction of any kind such as age, sex, disability, culture, race, ethnicity, origin, migratory status, religion, economic or other status.



into the UN development agenda beyond 2015.

2. Poverty eradication is the greatest global challenge facing the world today and an indispensable requirement for sustainable development. The Rio+20 outcome reiterated the commitment to freeing humanity from poverty and hunger as a matter of urgency.

3. Poverty eradication, changing unsustainable and promoting sustainable patterns of consumption and production and protecting and managing the natural resource base of economic and social development are the overarching objectives of and essential requirements for sustainable development.

4. People are at the centre of sustainable development and, in this regard, Rio+20

5. Rio+20 also reaffirmed all the principles of the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development, including, inter alia, the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities, as set out in principle 7 thereof.

6. It also reaffirmed the commitment to fully implement the Rio Declaration, Agenda 21, the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21, the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development (Johannesburg Plan of Implementation) and the Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development, the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States (Barbados Programme of Action) and the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of

Rapport du Groupe de travail ouvert de l'Assemblée générale sur les objectifs de développement durable

Introduction

1. La constitution d'un groupe de travail ouvert chargé de formuler une proposition d'objectifs de développement durable pour examen et suite à donner par l'Assemblée générale à sa soixante-huitième session, est prévue, entre autres mesures, dans le document final de la Conférence des Nations Unies sur le

3. L'éradication de la pauvreté, le renoncement aux modes de consommation et de production non durables et la promotion de ceux qui sont durables ainsi que la protection et la gestion de la base de ressources naturelles nécessaire au développement économique et social sont les principaux objectifs et les conditions



développement durable, intitulé « L'avenir que nous voulons », qui pose aussi des jalons en vue de la définition de cet ensemble d'objectifs, en stipulant qu'il doit être conforme et intégré au programme de développement des Nations Unies pour l'après-2015.

2. L'élimination de la pauvreté est le plus grand défi auquel l'humanité doit faire face actuellement et un préalable indispensable au développement durable. Dans le document final, les gouvernements ont réaffirmé leur détermination à affranchir d'urgence l'homme de la faim et de la pauvreté.

essentielles d'un développement durable.

4. Les peuples sont au centre du développement durable et, dans le document final, les participants à la Conférence des Nations Unies sur le développement durable se sont engagés à œuvrer en faveur d'un monde juste et équitable pour tous et à travailler ensemble en faveur d'une croissance économique durable qui profite à tous, du développement social et de la protection de l'environnement dans l'intérêt de tous, et en particulier des enfants de par le monde, des jeunes et des générations futures, sans distinction d'âge, de sexe, de handicap, de culture, de race, d'appartenance

OPEN WORKING GROUP PROPOSAL FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

RAPPORT DU GROUPE DE TRAVAIL OUVERT DE L'ASSEMBLÉE GÉNÉRALE SUR LES OBJECTIFS DE DÉVELOPPEMENT DURABLE

Small Island Developing States. It also reaffirmed the commitment to the full implementation of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2011-2020 (Istanbul Programme of Action), the Almaty Programme of Action: Addressing the Special Needs of Landlocked Developing Countries within a New Global Framework for Transit Transport Cooperation for Landlocked and Transit Developing Countries, the political declaration on Africa's development needs and the New Partnership for Africa's Development. It reaffirmed the commitments in the outcomes of all the major United Nations conferences and summits in the economic, social and environmental fields, including the United Nations Millennium Declaration, the 2005 World Summit Outcome, the Monterrey Consensus of the International Conference on Financing for Development, the Doha Declaration on Financing for Development, the outcome document of the High-level Plenary Meeting of the General Assembly on the Millennium Development Goals, the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development, the key actions for the further implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action, and the outcome documents of their review conferences. The Outcome document of the September 2013 special event to follow up efforts made towards achieving the Millennium Development Goals reaffirmed, inter alia, the determination to craft a strong post-2015 development agenda. The commitment to migration and development was reaffirmed in the Declaration of the High-Level Dialogue on International Migration and Development.

7. Rio+20 outcome reaffirmed the need to be guided by the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, with full respect for international law and its principles. It reaffirmed the importance of freedom, peace and security, respect for all human rights, including the right to development and the right to an adequate standard of living, including the right to food and water, the rule of law, good governance, gender equality, women's empowerment and the overall commitment to just and democratic societies for development. It also reaffirmed the importance of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, as well as other international instruments relating to human rights and international law.

8. The OWG underscored that the global nature of climate change calls for the widest

possible cooperation by all countries and their participation in an effective and appropriate international response, with a view to accelerating the reduction of global greenhouse gas emissions. It recalled that the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change provides that parties should protect the climate system for the benefit of present and future generations of humankind on the basis of equity and in accordance with their common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities. It noted with grave concern the significant gap between the aggregate effect of mitigation pledges by parties in terms of global annual emissions of greenhouse gases by 2020 and aggregate emission pathways consistent with having a likely chance of holding the increase in global average temperature below 2°C, or 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels and it reaffirmed that the ultimate objective under the UNFCCC is to stabilize greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere at a level that would prevent dangerous anthropogenic interference with the climate system.

9. Planet Earth and its ecosystems are our home and that "Mother Earth" is a common expression in a number of countries and regions, and Rio+20 noted that some countries recognize the rights of nature in the context of the promotion of sustainable development. Rio+20 affirmed the conviction that in order to achieve a just balance among the economic, social and environmental needs of present and future generations, it is necessary to promote harmony with nature. It acknowledged the natural and cultural diversity of the world, and recognized that all cultures and civilizations can contribute to sustainable development.

10. Rio+20 recognized that each country faces specific challenges to achieve sustainable development. It underscored the special challenges facing the most vulnerable countries and, in particular, African countries, least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small islands developing States, as well as the specific challenges facing the middle-income countries. Countries in situations of conflict also need special attention.

11. Rio+20 reaffirmed the commitment to strengthen international cooperation to address the persistent challenges related to sustainable development for all, in particular in developing countries. In this regard, it reaffirmed the need to achieve economic stability, sustained economic

ethnic, d'origine, de statut migratoire, de religion et de statut économique ou autre.

5. Tous les principes énoncés dans la Déclaration de Rio sur l'environnement et le développement, y compris le principe 7 de responsabilité commune mais différenciée, ont aussi été réaffirmés dans le document final.

6. L'engagement y a également été pris de nouveau d'appliquer pleinement la Déclaration de Rio, Action 21, le Programme relatif à la poursuite de la mise en œuvre d'Action 21, le Plan de mise en œuvre du Sommet mondial pour le développement durable (Plan de mise en œuvre de Johannesburg) et la Déclaration de Johannesburg sur le développement durable, le Programme d'action pour le développement durable des petits États insulaires en développement (Programme d'action de la Barbade) et la Stratégie de Maurice pour la poursuite de la mise en œuvre du Programme d'action pour le développement durable des petits États insulaires en développement. Les gouvernements ont également réaffirmé leur volonté de mettre en œuvre intégralement le Programme d'action en faveur des pays les moins avancés pour la décennie 2011-2020 (Programme d'action d'Istanbul), le Programme d'action d'Almaty : répondre aux besoins particuliers des pays en développement sans littoral et créer un nouveau cadre mondial pour la coopération en matière de transport en transit entre les pays en développement sans littoral et de transit, la déclaration politique sur les besoins de développement de l'Afrique et le Nouveau Partenariat pour le développement de l'Afrique. Ils ont rappelé par ailleurs les engagements résultant des documents issus des grandes conférences et réunions au sommet des Nations Unies dans les domaines économique, social et environnemental, y compris la Déclaration du Millénaire et le Document final du Sommet mondial de 2005, le Consensus de Monterrey issu de la Conférence internationale sur le financement du développement, la Déclaration de Doha sur le financement du développement, le document final de la Réunion plénière de haut niveau de l'Assemblée

générale sur les objectifs du Millénaire pour le développement, le Programme d'action de la Conférence internationale sur la population et le développement ainsi que les principales mesures pour la poursuite de l'application du Programme d'action de la Conférence internationale sur la population et le développement et la Déclaration et le Programme d'action de Beijing, et les documents finals des conférences d'examen. Dans le document final de la manifestation spéciale consacrée au bilan de l'action entreprise pour atteindre les objectifs du Millénaire pour le développement, qui s'est tenue en septembre 2013, la volonté de formuler un programme de développement ambitieux pour l'après-2015 a notamment été réaffirmée. L'importance des questions de migration et de développement a aussi été rappelée dans la Déclaration de haut niveau sur les migrations internationales et le développement.

7. Les participants à la Conférence des Nations Unies sur le développement durable ont réaffirmé dans le document final qu'ils étaient guidés par les buts et principes de la Charte des Nations Unies, dans le plein respect du droit international et de ses principes. Ils ont aussi réaffirmé l'importance de la liberté, de la paix et de la sécurité, du respect de tous les droits humains, y compris le droit au développement et le droit à un niveau de vie approprié, notamment le droit à l'alimentation et à l'eau, de l'état de droit, de la bonne gouvernance, de l'égalité des sexes, de l'autonomisation des femmes et d'un engagement général en faveur de sociétés justes et démocratiques aux fins du développement. Ils ont en outre rappelé l'importance de la Déclaration universelle des droits de l'homme ainsi que d'autres instruments internationaux relatifs aux droits humains et au droit international.

8. Le Groupe de travail ouvert a insisté sur le fait que le caractère planétaire des changements climatiques requerrait de tous les pays qu'ils coopèrent le plus largement possible et qu'ils participent à une action internationale

OPEN WORKING GROUP PROPOSAL FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

RAPPORT DU GROUPE DE TRAVAIL OUVERT DE L'ASSEMBLÉE GÉNÉRALE SUR LES OBJECTIFS DE DÉVELOPPEMENT DURABLE

growth, the promotion of social equity and the protection of the environment, while enhancing gender equality, women's empowerment and equal employment for all, and the protection, survival and development of children to their full potential, including through education.

12. Each country has primary responsibility for its own economic and social development and the role of national policies, domestic resources and development strategies cannot be overemphasized. Developing countries need additional resources for sustainable development. There is a need for significant mobilization of resources from a variety of sources and the effective use of financing, in order to promote sustainable development. Rio+20 affirms the commitment to reinvigorating the global partnership for sustainable development and to mobilizing the necessary resources for its implementation. The report of the Intergovernmental Committee of Experts on Sustainable Development Financing will propose options for a sustainable development financing strategy. The substantive outcome of the third International Conference on Financing for Development in July 2015 will assess the progress made in the implementation of the Monterrey Consensus and the Doha Declaration. Good governance and the rule of law at the national and international levels are essential for sustained, inclusive and equitable economic growth, sustainable development and the eradication of poverty and hunger.

13. Rio+20 reaffirmed that there are different approaches, visions, models and tools available to each country, in accordance with its national circumstances and priorities, to achieve sustainable development in its three dimensions which is our overarching goal.

14. The implementation of sustainable development goals will depend on a global partnership for sustainable development with the active engagement of governments, as well as civil society, the private sector, and the United Nations system. A robust mechanism of implementation review will be essential for the success of the SDGs. The General Assembly, the ECOSOC system and the High Level Political Forum will play a key role in this regard.

15. Rio+20 reiterated the commitment to take further effective measures and actions, in

conformity with international law, to remove the obstacles to the full realization of the right of self-determination of peoples living under colonial and foreign occupation, which continue to adversely affect their economic and social development as well as their environment, are incompatible with the dignity and worth of the human person and must be combated and eliminated.

16. Rio+20 reaffirmed that, in accordance with the Charter, this shall not be construed as authorizing or encouraging any action against the territorial integrity or political independence of any State. It resolved to take further effective measures and actions, in conformity with international law, to remove obstacles and constraints, strengthen support and meet the special needs of people living in areas affected by complex humanitarian emergencies and in areas affected by terrorism.

17. In order to monitor the implementation of the SDGs, it will be important to improve the availability of and access to data and statistics disaggregated by income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, geographic location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts to support the support the monitoring of the implementation of the SDGs. There is a need to take urgent steps to improve the quality, coverage and availability of disaggregated data to ensure that no one is left behind.

18. Sustainable Development Goals are accompanied by targets and will be further elaborated through indicators focused on measurable outcomes. They are action oriented, global in nature and universally applicable. They take into account different national realities, capacities and levels of development and respect national policies and priorities. They build on the foundation laid by the MDGs, seek to complete the unfinished business of the MDGs, and respond to new challenges. These goals constitute an integrated, indivisible set of global priorities for sustainable development. Targets are defined as aspirational global targets, with each government setting its own national targets guided by the global level of ambition but taking into account national circumstances. The goals and targets integrate economic, social and environmental aspects and recognize their interlink ages in achieving sustainable development in all its dimensions.

efficace et appropriée en vue d'accélérer la réduction des émissions mondiales de gaz à effet de serre. Il a rappelé que la Convention-cadre dispose qu'il incombe aux parties de préserver le système climatique dans l'intérêt des générations présentes et futures, sur la base de l'équité et en fonction de leurs responsabilités communes mais différenciées et de leurs capacités respectives. Il a relevé avec une vive préoccupation l'écart important entre l'effet combiné des engagements pris par les parties en matière de réduction des émissions annuelles mondiales de gaz à effet de serre d'ici à 2020 et les tendances cumulées des émissions qui permettraient de limiter la hausse de la température mondiale moyenne à 2 °C ou à 1,5 °C par rapport aux niveaux préindustriels. Il a aussi réaffirmé que l'objectif ultime de la Convention était de stabiliser les concentrations de gaz à effet de serre dans l'atmosphère à un niveau excluant toute perturbation anthropique dangereuse du régime climatique.

9. Dans le document final de la Conférence des Nations Unies sur le développement durable, les participants ont réaffirmé que la Terre et son écosystème constituent notre demeure et que l'expression Terre Mère a cours dans de nombreux pays et régions. Ils ont noté que certains pays reconnaissent les droits de la nature dans le cadre de la promotion du développement durable. Ils se sont dits convaincus que, pour parvenir à un juste équilibre entre besoins économiques, sociaux et environnementaux des générations actuelles et futures, il était nécessaire de promouvoir l'harmonie avec la nature. Ils ont reconnu la diversité naturelle et culturelle de par le monde et reconnu que toutes les cultures et civilisations pouvaient contribuer au développement durable.

10. Les participants ont reconnu que, pour réaliser le développement durable, chaque pays fait face à des problèmes qui lui sont propres, en insistant sur les défis particuliers que doivent relever les pays les plus vulnérables, en particulier les pays d'Afrique, les pays les moins avancés, les pays en développement sans littoral

et les petits États insulaires en développement ainsi que les défis auxquels sont confrontés les pays à revenu intermédiaire. Les pays en état de conflit ont également besoin de recevoir une attention spéciale.

11. Les participants ont réaffirmé leur volonté de renforcer la coopération internationale face aux problèmes qui continuent d'entraver l'avènement d'un développement durable pour tous, en particulier dans les pays en développement. À cet égard, ils ont réaffirmé la nécessité de parvenir à la stabilité économique et à une croissance économique durable et de promouvoir l'équité sociale et la protection de l'environnement tout en renforçant l'égalité des sexes et l'autonomisation des femmes et en offrant les mêmes possibilités à tous ainsi que de protéger et d'assurer la survie et l'épanouissement de l'enfant pour lui permettre de réaliser pleinement son potentiel, notamment grâce à l'éducation.

12. Chaque pays est au premier chef responsable de son développement économique et social et on ne saurait trop insister sur l'importance des politiques nationales, de la mobilisation des ressources intérieures et des stratégies nationales de développement. Les pays en développement ont besoin de ressources supplémentaires pour assurer le développement durable. Il faut mobiliser des ressources considérables de diverses sources et utiliser efficacement les ressources financières en vue de promouvoir le développement durable. Dans le document final de la Conférence des Nations Unies sur le développement durable, les participants ont affirmé leur détermination à revigorer le partenariat mondial pour le développement durable et à mobiliser les ressources nécessaires à cette fin. Le Comité intergouvernemental d'experts sur le financement du développement durable proposera diverses options stratégiques dans son rapport. Le document final de la troisième Conférence internationale sur le financement du développement, en juillet 2015, sera l'occasion d'évaluer les progrès accomplis dans la mise en œuvre du Consensus de Monterrey

Are African statistics a tragedy?

BY STEVE KAYIZZI-MUGERWA

African Development Bank Acting Chief Economist and Vice-President

There is a powerful debate, mostly in the West, about the quality of African data

Africa's growth resurgence during the past decade and its persistence have taken many watchers of the continent by surprise. The international media have been busy coining labels to match this unexpected turn of fortune – "Africa rising" being the commonest and most misleading label to date. Interestingly, Africa's recent high growth has also revived general interest in its administrative and planning processes, with national development plans and visions, all but abandoned in past decades, coming back into vogue. Equally important has been the revived interest in the collection of national statistics – which is of course key not only for national planning but also for investment decisions by the private sector. The recent rebasing of the GDPs of a number of African countries, including famously the doubling of Nigeria's economy to half a trillion USD in 2014, has also raised interest globally in Africa's data.

During the late 1990s, and in the midst of Africa's "darkest hour", when everything that African governments were trying to do to generate growth and bring economies back on track, including structural adjustment policies, seemed to be failing, researchers in Western academia/development agencies began to refer frequently to Africa's "growth tragedy." As usual there was a proliferation of reasons for why Africa was failing to jump onto the growth and development bandwagon, blamed variously on geography, and the closely related disease burden, wrong policies, paucity of social capital, aid dependence, poor neighbourhoods, etc. More thoughtful explanations alluded to "unequal exchange," to illicit financial flows, and to adverse international political economy, but these were few and far between.

This then brings us to "Africa's statistical tragedy" as seen by pretty much the same set of eyes today as the earlier "growth tragedy". Here the argument is that given Africa's atrocious data quality we cannot know for sure whether Africa is indeed "rising" nor by how much. Moreover, that even if Africa was rising, we are not able to tell how this is impacting the general welfare of its population. The use of the word "tragedy" is of course partly meant to awe the reader. However, these are important charges and there is a powerful debate, mostly in the West, about the quality of African data.

A recent book by Ben Kiregyera, *The Emerging Data Revolution in Africa – Strengthening the Statistics, Policy and Decision-making Chain*, argues that it is only those not exposed to the wide-ranging efforts by African governments and institutions, including the African Development Bank, to herald a "data revolution" in Africa that would use the word "tragedy." In the following paragraphs let me present a brief overview of the book and its contribution to Africa's statistics debate.

Prof. Kiregyera argues that for a very long time the development of Africa's statistics was left in the "hands of others", and was not thought of as a strategic component for national development. It was thus poorly resourced in many countries, given low priority, and small budgets. Typically data were collected in censuses but took years to analyze and publish. The increasing demand for data from all sections of the economy, in reaction to the recent results agenda pursued by countries, has overwhelmed the national capacities to generate data in timely fashion. He argues, however, that the challenges vary across countries, with the most severe constraints to be seen in the transition economies. He notes that with respect to establishing national and regional statistical frameworks, much progress is being made and cites the new emphasis on civil registration systems as potential game changers. He also underlines that the peer reviewed national statistical systems that African countries have been setting up in the last ten years, with the African Development Bank playing a key role, will hold the continent in good stead in years to come, and require increased attention and support.

On data quality, Prof. Kiregyera argues that African data might not be all-encompassing but that what is available is of good and comparable quality with that in other developing regions of the world. That above all African data are far from being a tragedy. He believes, however, that the data revolution in Africa will be brought about by African countries themselves through dedicated capacity and institutional building. In his view the data revolution in Africa has taken root, but its sustainability will require a robust domestic debate.

et l'application de la Déclaration de Doha et il est essentiel de faire régner l'état de droit à l'échelle nationale et internationale pour assurer une croissance économique soutenue, ouverte à tous et équitable, le développement durable et l'éradication de la pauvreté et de la faim.

13. Dans le document final, les participants ont réaffirmé que, pour atteindre l'objectif primordial de la réalisation du développement durable dans ses trois dimensions, il s'offrait à chaque pays, selon sa situation et ses priorités nationales, un éventail d'approches, d'optiques, de modèles et d'outils différents.

14. La réalisation des objectifs de développement durable exige la conclusion d'un partenariat mondial aux fins du développement durable avec la participation active des gouvernements, ainsi que celle de la société civile, du secteur privé et des organismes des Nations Unies. Il sera indispensable de mettre en place un dispositif solide de suivi des objectifs pour garantir le succès de l'entreprise. L'Assemblée générale, le Conseil économique et social et le forum politique de haut niveau joueront à cet égard un rôle important.

15. Les participants à la Conférence des Nations Unies sur le développement durable ont réaffirmé leur engagement d'adopter de nouvelles mesures et de lancer de nouvelles initiatives concrètes, dans le respect du droit international, pour éliminer les obstacles à la pleine réalisation du droit à l'autodétermination des peuples sous domination coloniale ou sous occupation étrangère, lesquels obstacles continuaient de nuire au développement économique et social ainsi qu'à l'environnement de ces peuples, étaient incompatibles avec la dignité et la valeur de la personne humaine et devaient être combattus et éliminés.

16. Les participants ont réaffirmé par ailleurs que, conformément à la Charte, il ne fallait pas interpréter cela comme autorisant ou encourageant toute action de nature à porter atteinte à l'intégrité territoriale ou à

l'indépendance politique de tout État. Ils se sont engagés en outre à prendre de nouvelles mesures et à lancer de nouvelles initiatives concrètes, dans le respect du droit international, afin d'éliminer les obstacles auxquels sont confrontées les personnes qui vivent dans des régions en proie à des urgences humanitaires complexes et dans des régions touchées par le terrorisme, ainsi qu'à renforcer leur appui en leur faveur et à répondre à leurs besoins particuliers.

17. Pour suivre les progrès accomplis sur la voie des objectifs de développement durable, il serait important d'avoir meilleur accès à des données et statistiques ventilées selon le revenu, le sexe, l'âge, la race, l'appartenance ethnique, le statut migratoire, le handicap, la situation géographique et d'autres caractéristiques pertinentes dans les contextes nationaux. Il faut prendre d'urgence des mesures pour améliorer la qualité, la couverture et la disponibilité des données ventilées pour être sûr qu'il n'y ait pas de laissés-pour-compte.

18. Les objectifs de développement durable sont assortis de cibles et seront encore affinés au moyen d'indicateurs axés sur des résultats mesurables. Ils sont axés sur l'action, par essence globaux et valables universellement. Ils tiennent compte des réalités, capacités et niveaux de développement des différents pays et respectent leurs priorités et politiques nationales. Ils font fond sur les bases jetées par les objectifs du Millénaire, pour terminer ce qui doit l'être et relever les nouveaux défis. Ils constituent un ensemble intégré, indivisible de priorités mondiales en vue du développement durable. Si des cibles idéales sont définies à l'échelle mondiale, c'est à chaque gouvernement qu'il revient de fixer ses propres cibles nationales pour répondre aux ambitions mondiales tout en tenant compte des spécificités nationales. Ces objectifs et cibles intègrent les dimensions économiques, sociales et environnementales, en reconnaissant leur interdépendance pour atteindre le développement durable sous tous ses aspects.

Comparison Between Census population and Health Survey In Sudan

View and evaluate the results of the comprehensive health survey with the results of the fifth population census in the indicators of the MDG's using geographic information systems

By:

Elkhatim Abuelysar Elmobarak

Al-Neelain University

Sudan-Khartoum

(i) ABSTRACTION :

Information derived from statistical systems are deemed essential for knowledge-based decisions. They are important for policy, planning, projects management, resource development, service distribution and improvement, etc. Many indices and reports can be generated from statistic data; such extracted information can be synthesized in a useful manner to establish what so called decision support systems (DSS). In addition, the emerging technology such as remote sensing and Global Positioning System (GPS) are contributed effectively in data collection in general and in statistical data gathering in particular. For example, GPS was used in the Sudan 5th population and housing census (PHC) which was carried-out by the Sudan Central Bureau of Statistics (SCBS) in 2008. On the other hand, Geographical Information Systems (GIS) making geo-referencing of these data to its geographical location by means of linking coordinates (x,y,z) with attribute tables in a common database is so easy and practical. In the present research GIS software such as ArcGIS 9.3 and SPSS were used to compare result of the 5th PHC with the output of the comprehensive Sudan Household Health Survey (SHHS) that took place in the year of 2006 by Federal Ministry of Health. The purpose of this comparison is to test the effectiveness of sample's selection method used in the SHHS. Moreover, the 5th PHC data was compared with some ministries' data such as ministry of education, health and interior affairs.

As expected, strong correlation between the results of the Sudan health survey and those of the 5th population census and ministries' data was found. The result shows satisfactory accuracy of the sample's selection method that were used in data gathering for the SHHS when compared with the 5th population census result as well as of the ministries' data which were recorded manually.

To achieve this research work and to develop a GIS system based on geo-spatial database software for database management system (DBMS) i.e. Oracle 10g and ESRI ArcGIS 9.2 package were used. As a result of this project a web-based application was developed which can be used by decision-maker to achieve some spatial analysis functions such as site-selection and distribution of services (school, dispensary, security unit, etc.) as well as evaluation of services efficiency. Another web-based application for Ministry of Education was accomplished to be used for student's data entry and management.

(ii) INTRODUCTION :

The Sudan Household Health Survey (SHHS) was carried by the Federal Ministry of Health (FMOH) and the Central Bureau of Statistics (CBS) representing the Government of National Unity (GONU), and the Ministry of Health (MOH) together with the Southern Sudan Commission for Census, Statistics and Evaluation (SSCCSE), both representing the Government of Southern Sudan (GOSS). The survey was carried out in collaboration with ... Financial and technical support was provided by the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), Pan Arab Project for Family Health (PAPFAM), the

World Food Programme (WFP), the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), the World Health Organization (WHO), the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) and the League of Arab States (AL).

The Sudan Household Health Survey provides valuable information on the situation of children and women in Sudan, and was based, in large part, on the need to monitor progress towards goals and targets emanating from the national plans and international agreements: the Millennium Declaration and the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), adopted by all 191 United Nations Member States in September 2000, and the Plan of Action of A

World Fit For Children (WFFC), adopted by 189 Member States at the United Nations Special Session on Children in May 2002, the Arab World

Fit for Children, the Arab charter for child rights, the second Arab childhood strategy and plan of action, and the programme of action adopted IN 2004 at the International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD). All of these commitments build upon promises made by the international community at the 1990 World Summit for Children and at the ICPD in 1994.

The Sudan Millennium Development Goals Interim Report released in December 2004 indicated that rapid acceleration of development efforts was needed, particularly in war-affected and disadvantaged regions, to make progress towards achievement of the MDGs.

(iii) SURVEY OBJECTIVES:

The primary objectives of the 2006 Sudan Household Health Survey were:

- To compare the sampling procedures used in the Sudan Family Health Survey (SFHS) using the field results of the Sudan 5th Population Census.
- To compare the relationship for the survey results between the rural and urban areas in the states based on indicator of education, health and ICT.
- To provide up-to-date information for assessing the situation of children and women in Sudan
- To furnish data needed for monitoring progress toward goals established by the Millennium Development Goals, the goals of A World Fit For Children, programme of Action adopted at the International Conference

- on Population and Development (ICPD), and other internationally agreed upon goals, as a basis for action ;
- To contribute to the improvement of data and monitoring systems in Sudan and to strengthen technical expertise in the design, implementation, and analysis of such systems.
- To strengthen and build the institutional capacity of government partners for the upcoming 2007 Census and large scale surveys.

(iv) SAMPLE DESIGN AND COVERAGE:

The sample for the Sudan Household Health Survey (SHHS) was designed to provide estimates in regard to some key indicators at the national level and for 25 states. It was judged that a minimum sample of about 900 households in each state would be necessary to make survey estimates with precision at the state level. Allowing for some non-response in the survey, it was decided to take a sample of 1,000 households in each state. In each state, a two-stage cluster sampling design was employed to draw the sample. The villages or quarters (in the case of urban areas) constituted the Primary Sampling Units

(PSUs). It was decided to draw 40 clusters from each state and 25 households from each cluster. Accordingly, the survey aimed at a total sample of 25,000 households in 25 states of Sudan. The sampling frame for 12 states (Northern, River Nile, Red Sea, Kassala, Gedarif, Khartoum, Gezira, Sinnar, Blue Nile, White Nile, North Kordofan and South Kordofan) was compiled using the list of villages/quarters and estimated population updated by the Central Bureau of Statistics on the basis of the 1993 census.

In the case of these 12 states, the clusters were distributed to urban and rural areas, according to the population size. The urban and rural clusters were selected randomly with probability of selection proportional to size. The sampling frames for three Darfur states and for all the ten states in Southern Sudan were compiled using the list of villages and estimated population developed by the Expanded Programme of Immunization (EPI) for the National Immunization Days (NIDs) campaign. In the case of these states, stratification on urban and rural levels was not done. All selected clusters (villages/quarters) were fully covered with the exception of only 14 clusters in three states (seven clusters in Upper Nile , five in Western Bahr Al Ghazal states and two in south Kordofan State) due to insecurity influencing accessibility during the fieldwork period. From each selected cluster, 25 households were chosen using the method of simple random sampling.

Of the 24,527 households selected for the sample, 24, 507 households were found to be occupied. Of these, 24,046 households were successfully interviewed for a household response rate of 98.1 per-cent. Of the 32,599 women (age 15-49 years) identified in the selected households, 26,923 were successfully interviewed, yielding a response rate of 82.6 per-cent. Of the 22,512 children under age five listed in the households, questionnaires were completed for 19,870 children, which correspond to a response rate of 88.3 per cent. Overall response rates of 81.0 per cent and 86.6 per cent are calculated for the women's and under-5 children's interviews respectively.

(v) METHODOLOGY:

After the data being collected from the sample survey of the Sudan Family Health Survey (SFHS) and the 5th population census, it is important to know whether where is a

Correlation between the results of the sample survey and the census field work results. Moreover it is also important to know if the sample represents the population or not. To

find answers to these questions, the statistical analysis system was used to carry out necessary experiments on the data.

After using the Education results as a model by means of SPSS software, the following correlation has been done:

1- The Correlation between the total of primary school in the state divided by the number of EAs (enumeration areas) of the state equal Percentage of primary schools in the state, and the total of primary school in the Sample divided by 40(the number of villages sampling) equal Percentage of Primary Schools in the sample.

Also the Correlation Between the total of primary school in the state divided by the number of EAs (enumeration areas) equal Percentage of Primary Schools in the state, and the Net attendance rate (Percentage of children of primary school) in the sample:

Furthermore, a similar correlation has been done to the secondary schools.

The health correlated to the total of health services divided by the number of EAs (enumeration areas) of the state equal percentage of health services in the state, and percentage of children to be tested in to the health center or public government hospital,...etc.

(vi) THE CENSUS DATA COLLECTED:

The census data have been collected in two forms. A short form which is used for 90% of EAs with a minimum number of questions (11 questions) and to satisfy the basic population data needed for the election and other basic demographic needs. A long form which was administered in 10% of the enumeration areas (EAS) and will provide all other standard social and economic information.

Here we are concerned about how to collect service data such as (education, health, water,etc.).

A GPS (global position system) equipment was used to achieve these services coordinates, and was downloaded in the map using Map source software.

State: Locality: Administrative Unit/Town/City: Popular administrative: EA: City

Quarter/ block/ village. GIS (geographical information system) software was used to show services data on the map.

The Results:

Table (1): Education Data of Primary schools:

StateID	State	T.of psch(state)	No of Eas	T.of state/No of EAS=percentage of.PSCH in state	Net attendance of PSCH Sample	T.ofPSCH. sample	T.of sample/40= percentage of sample	T.of psch sample/ T.of psch state Percent of psch
1	Northern	474	810	0.59	87	41	1.03	0.09
3	River Nile	551	1295	0.43	91.1	36	0.9	0.07
2	Red Sea	325	1395	0.23	69.5	24	0.6	0.07
4	Kassala	468	1690	0.28	50.7	39	0.98	0.08
6	Gadarif	486	1870	0.26	58.1	33	0.83	0.07
5	Khartoum	2790	5550	0.5	86.3	63	1.58	0.02
7	Gezira	1782	4800	0.37	83.9	51	1.28	0.03
8	Sinnar	451	1915	0.24	66.6	26	0.65	0.06
15	Blue Nile	208	1055	0.2	52.9	19	0.48	0.09
9	White Nile	762	2460	0.31	73.8	41	1.03	0.05
10	North kordofan	1187	4910	0.24	67.6	35	0.88	0.03
11	South kordofan	294	2970	0.1	53.3	21	0.53	0.07
12	North Darfur	646	2570	0.25	67.1	28	0.7	0.04
13	West Darfur	433	1760	0.25	46.4	24	0.6	0.06
14	South Darfur	796	4720	0.17	56.3	20	0.5	0.03

Table (2): T-Test of Primary School: T.of PSCH.sample

T.value = Total of ____ T.of psch(state)/total*T.of PSCH.sample

One-Sample Statistics

	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
T.of PSCH.sample	15		12.3739	3.1949

One-Sample Test

	Test Value = 41.79618982					
	t	df	Sig. (2-tailed)	Mean Difference	95% Confidence Interval of the Diff	
					Lower	Upper
T.of PSCH.sample	-2.628	14	.020	-8.3962	-15.2486	-1.5437

Table (3): Correlation between the total of PSCH in the state/No of EAs=P.of PSCH in the state and the Total of PSCH in the sample/40=P.of PSCH in the sample:

Correlations

		T.of psch(state)/no of EAs=P.of .PSCH.in state	T.of PSCH.sample/40=P.of . PSCH in the sample
T.of psch(state)/no of EAs=P.of .PSCH.in state	Pearson Correlation	1.000	.765**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.	.001
	N	15	15
T.of PSCH.sample/40=P. of . PSCH in the sample	Pearson Correlation	.765**	1.000
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.001	.
	N	15	15

** . Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

Table (4): Correlation between the total of PSCH in the state/No of EAs=P.of PSCH in the state and the Net attendance rate (Percentage of children of primary school) in the sample:

Correlations

		T.of PSCH .in state/ No of EAs=P.of .PSCH in the state	Net attendance rate of PSCH in the sample
T.of PSCH .in state/No of EAs=P.of . PSCH in the state	Pearson Correlation	1.000	.807**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.	.000
	N	15	15
Net attendance rate of PSCH in the sample	Pearson Correlation	.807**	1.000
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.
	N	15	15

** . Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

Table (5): Education Data of secondary schools:

StateID	State	Tof SCH(state)	No of Eas	T.of SSch State/NO.of Eas=P.of sschool	Net attendance of SSCH Sample	Total of SSCH Sample	T.sample /T.state= Per-cent of Ssch
1	Northern	78	810	0.1	38.7	21	0.27
3	River Nile	141	1295	0.11	41.6	9	0.06
2	Red Sea	51	1395	0.04	29.2	6	0.12
4	Kassala	78	1690	0.05	17.2	8	0.1
6	Gadarif	101	1870	0.05	12.3	15	0.15
5	Khartoum	1498	5550	0.27	37.9	36	0.02
7	Gezira	722	4800	0.15	35.4	25	0.03
8	Sinnar	110	1915	0.06	17.7	15	0.14
15	Blue Nile	34	1055	0.03	6.7	7	0.21
9	White Nile	147	2460	0.06	19.1	19	0.13
10	North kordofan	121	4910	0.02	18.3	14	0.12
11	South kordofan	48	2970	0.02	8	9	0.19
12	North Darfur	105	2570	0.04	18.2	10	0.1
13	West Darfur	26	1760	0.01	10.2	12	0.46
14	South Darfur	68	4720	0.01	13	13	0.19

Comparison Between Census population and Health Survey In Sudan

Table (6): T-Test of Secondary School: T.of SSCH.sample

$T.value = Total\ of \ T.of\ Ssch(state)/total * T.of\ SSCH.sample$
One-Sample Statistics

	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
Total of SSCH Sample	15	14.6000	7.9982	2.0651

One-Sample Test

	Test Value = 25.82				
	t	df	Sig. (2-tailed)	Mean Difference	95% Confidence Interval of the Difference
Total of SSCH Sample	-5.433	14	.000	-11.2200	Lower: -15.6493 Upper: -6.7907

Table (7): Correlation between the total of Secondary school in the state/No of EAs=P.of SSCH and the (Percentage of children of secondary school) Net attendance ratio:

Correlations

		Net attendance of SSCH Sample	T.of SSch State/NO.of Eas=P.of school
Net attendance of SSCH Sample	Pearson Correlation	1.000	.752**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.	.001
	N	15	15
T.of SSch State/NO.of Eas=P.of sschool	Pearson Correlation	.752**	1.000
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.001	.
	N	15	15

** . Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

Comparison Between Census population and Health Survey In Sudan

Table (8): The Health Services results:

StateID	State	Total of health services in state	No of Eas	P.of health services in the state	Total of health services sample	Total of health services sample/40
1	Northern	251	810	0.31	30	0.75
3	River Nile	286	1295	0.22	21	0.53
2	Red Sea	212	1395	0.15	12	0.3
4	Kassala	302	1690	0.18	8	0.2
6	Gadarif	197	1870	0.11	13	0.33
5	Khartoum	325	5550	0.06	46	1.15
7	Gezira	765	4800	0.16	17	0.43
8	Sinnar	159	1915	0.08	13	0.33
15	Blue Nile	61	1055	0.06	7	0.18
9	White Nile	289	2460	0.12	17	0.43
10	North kordofan	393	4910	0.08	19	0.48
11	South kordofan	321	2970	0.11	16	0.4
12	North Darfur	286	2570	0.11	24	0.6
13	West Darfur	191	1760	0.11	12	0.3
14	South Darfur	278	4720	0.06	18	0.45

Table (9):

Correlations		P.children infected Had		P.health diarrhoea(S HHS)		svices(c encus)	
P.children infected Had diarrhoea(SHHS)				Pearson Correlation		1.000	-.582*
				Sig. (2-tailed)		.023	
N	15	15					
P.health svices(cencus)				Pearson Correlation		-.582*	1.000
				Sig. (2-tailed)		.023	
N	15	15					

*. Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed).

Table (10): Number of EAs and HHs for different states, (North)

State / capital	EAs	HHs
Northern	810	132900
River Nile	1295	217585
Red Sea	1395	271000
Kassala	1690	282000
Gadarif	1870	324000
Khartoum	5550	1029000
Gezira	4800	725000
White Nile	2460	372000
Sinnar	1915	341000
Blue Nile	1055	175500
North kordofan	4910	966000
South kordofan	2970	557000
North Darfur	2570	563000
West Darfur	1760	423000
South Darfur	4720	840000
Total	39770	7218985

(vii) Conclusion and recommendations:

There is strong (**) correlate between Principles and Recommendations , for population and housing censuses ,series M,No 67/ Rev2, UN Statistics Division <http://unstats.un.org/> age of primary schools in the village collected from the census and the percentage of Children attending primary school collected from the survey. Also there is strong (**) correlate in the Secondary Schools results.

We see similar result when we compare percentage of schools collected from the census with the number of schools collected from the sample of the survey. When we relate the sample results of each state to the census results we found that they are really equals.

Correlation between Percentage of health services (census) and per-cent of children who is infected by diarrhea (survey). 4- We see in table (9) that there is negative correlation (*),-, between Percentage of health services in the village collected from the census and per-cent of children who is infected by diarrhea in the village collected from the survey.

(viii) Reference:

1. A. H. Ahmed, the Fifth population census in Sudan: A census with a full coverage and a high accuracy.
2. CBS web site address: <http://www.cbs.gov.sd>
3. <http://www.un.org-arabic/esa/hdr/2005/pdf/hdr05-ar-complete.pdf>
4. <http://www.moh.gov.sd>
5. Principles and Recommendations , for population and housing censuses ,series M,No 67/ Rev2, UN Statistics Division <http://unstats.un.org/>
6. The 2010 Round Population and Housing Censuses in Africa, Economic Commission ForAfrica, ECA/STATCOM/3/9,June2011,[http://www.uneca.org/statcom/2010,Round Population and Housing Censuses in Africa.pdf](http://www.uneca.org/statcom/2010,Round%20Population%20and%20Housing%20Censuses%20in%20Africa.pdf)

African Statistical Newsletter Editorial Policy

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

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

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

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

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

Accessibility: The African Statistical Newsletter is posted on the Internet and is also published in hard copies for limited distribution. An electronic version in PDF format is also emailed to all contacts maintained by the African Centre for Statistics - to be added to this database send your contact details to statistics@uneca.org.

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

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

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

Bulletin d'information statistique Africain Politique éditoriale

Le Bulletin : Le Bulletin d'information statistique africain vise à compléter les efforts du Journal statistique africain en fournissant une plateforme pour partager les connaissances et les informations sur les méthodologies statistiques et leurs applications pratiques en Afrique. Il couvre toutes les activités et nouvelles d'intérêt pour la communauté statistique africaine, depuis le plaidoyer statistique pour le développement institutionnel en passant par le renforcement des capacités et l'assistance technique, jusqu'aux activités statistiques spécifiques comme les recensements et les enquêtes.

Clientèle ciblée : Le bulletin est orienté vers la communauté statistique à travers toute l'Afrique ainsi que vers les praticiens du développement marquant un intérêt pour le développement de l'Afrique.

Fréquence de parution : Le Bulletin statistique africain est un périodique trimestriel édité quatre fois par an. Les parutions s'effectuent en général dans un délai de deux semaines suivant la fin du trimestre. Les contributions doivent être soumises au Centre africain pour la statistique par email (statistics@uneca.org) le 15ème jour du dernier mois pour une publication dans le bulletin du trimestre.

Source des articles et des photos : Les articles et photographies publiés sont écrits et soumis par des experts pratiquant la statistique en Afrique et dans le reste du monde, intéressés par le développement statistique en Afrique. Tous les articles doivent être conformes aux normes et aux conditions techniques d'édition. Généralement, les articles ne doivent pas excéder 4 pages et représenter un intérêt pour la communauté statistique. Le comité de rédaction effectue des corrections mineures mais se réserve le droit de déterminer la teneur du bulletin.

Langue : Le bulletin est bilingue, anglais - français. Les articles sont publiés dans la langue dans laquelle ils sont soumis. Si un article est considéré comme étant d'un intérêt particulier pour le continent, nous cherchons à l'éditer dans les deux langues du bulletin.

Accessibilité : Le bulletin d'information statistique africain est posté sur Internet et édité en copie papier pour une distribution limitée. Une version électronique en format PDF est envoyée par e-mail à tous les contacts du Centre africain pour la statistique. Pour être ajouté à cette base de données, envoyez vos coordonnées à statistics@uneca.org.

Souscription : Le bulletin d'information statistique africain est gratuit.

Avertissement : Ce bulletin n'est pas un document officiel des Nations Unies ; il n'exprime pas la position officielle des Nations Unies.

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