

Notes Draft on Economic Statistics organization in Senegal

**Regional Workshop for African Countries on Compilation of Basic
Economic Statistics**

Pretoria, 23-26 July 2007

Contents

Notes Draft on Economic Statistics organization in Senegal.....	1
Regional Workshop for African Countries on Compilation of Basic Economic Statistics.....	1
Pretoria, 23-26 July 2007Organization.....	1
Organization.....	3
Texts and laws	3
Users / satisfaction.....	3
Reform and objectives	5
Overview of the new organization of economic statistics	5
Objectives	6
Diagnosis of economic statistics offer.....	7
Data sources.....	7
Problems and difficulties	7
Processing and dissemination of data	8
Annex 1	9

Organization

The National Statistical System of Senegal is composed of a set of statistical production structures decentralized to the level of a certain number of ministerial departments, with different statutes varying from national direction scale in the one of division, service or office. (A list is enclosed, annex 1)

Texts and laws

Until 2004, different laws and decrees used to be the rare texts fixing the contours of the institutional development framework of the official statistics in Senegal:

- The law n° 66-59 (June 1966) on the obligation, the coordination and the statistical secret;
- the decree N° 69-406 (March 1969) fixing the composition and the modes of working of the committee of coordination of the statistical investigations (COCOES) and
- the decree n° 005321 (May 1997) on the creation, organization and working of the committee of statistics

These texts don't deal with the composition, the organization or the working of the National Statistical System. The National Statistical System is like a juxtaposition of statistical production structures without functional hierarchical tie, evolving in an inadequate institutional environment. The limitation of its expertise field to the only public statistical investigations, that are prompt and often very occasional activities in the time, constitute a blockage for its working and efficiency.

Indeed, the statistical system grew up in an empiric manner with the progressive setting up of production units at the level of ministerial departments to handle needs of conception, follow-ups and assessments of policies, programs and sector projects.

Users / satisfaction

The main users of economic statistics are:

- the Economy and Finance Ministry
- the Direction of Forecasting and Economical Studies
- Research Institutes
- Academic people
- Development sponsors
- Private sector
- NGOs
- Embassies

The main units of production concerned are the following:

- Direction of Economic Statistics and National Accounts (DSECN) at the new National Agency
- the Division of Economic and Statistics Studies and Forecasting (DEESP)
- the Office of Statistics at the General Direction of Customs
- the Office of Statistical studies and Strategy at the General Direction for Taxes and Domains.

Other official users of economic statistics: (can also be statistics producers)

- the Centre of Applied Economic Research, university of Dakar
- the Resident Representation of the World Bank in Senegal
- the Direction of Economic and Financial Cooperation at the Economy and Finance Ministry
- the Direction of External Trade at the Trade and the Consumption Ministry
- Statistics and Research office at the Central Bank of West African States (BCEAO)
- Statistics office at the Insurance direction
- the Centre of political studies for the Development
- the Resident Representation of the UNDP.

In spite of the lack of support and financial resources, the statistical activities have been maintained. Besides, the quality of data is regarded as acceptable by the international experts, in particular those of the International Monetary Fund.

Senegal signed up, since January 2001, to the frameworks of IMF: the General Data Dissemination System (GDDS) and Special Data Dissemination Standard (SDDS). Experts rose that Senegal follows the recommendations of these systems in terms of:

- Field of application,
- Periodicity and delays of dissemination for all categories of data.

For their part, while deploring the lack of resources of the NSS according to its ambitions, the national users (private sector and civil society, notably) rise:

- Often late publication of the data;
- The inadequate periodicity between publications and households surveys, that they would like to be closer;
- Problems of comparability and rupture of series in some domains.

Beyond this obvious divergence between the financial backers and the national users on the data produced by the NSS of Senegal, the evaluation of the data offer underlined the following constraints and challenges:

- weakness of resources put at the disposal of the NSS and a lack of continuity in their affectation ;

- a weak, or even an absence of coordination of the different components of the NSS ;
- a lack of engagement of the authorities towards the development of statistics ;
- the multiple statistical programs often proposed by the partners to the development were not centered on the national priorities ;
- lack of guidelines for the development of statistics ;
- staff in insufficient number, lacking of technical expertise and badly paid (departure of the staff most competent to other public structures (Central Bank) or private where the treatments are better) ;
- lack of coordination ;

Reform and objectives

It is in the worry to find a solution to these different problems that a reform has been initiated. The Law 2004-21 on the organization of the National Statistical System was adopted in July 2004. This reform resulted in the creation of the National Agency for Statistics and Demography (ANSD) as central organism of the NSS.

The general objectives of the reform are the setting up in Senegal of a National Statistical System answering the new needs in statistical information and focusing on the Millennium Development Goals (MDG_s) on the Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP) and on the Senegal's Strategy of Fast Economic Growth.

As for the specific objectives, they carry mainly on:

- The renovation of the legislation and rules setting up the statistical activities in Senegal ;
- The creation of a central organism of statistics capable to drive the reform ;
- The setting up of a coherent device of coordination and statistical activities programming ;
- A better control of the education and the management of the National Statistical System staff.

Overview of the new organization of economic statistics

The new conception of the NSS has three components: the National Council of Statistics, the ANSD (Agency placed under the tutelage of the Minister of economy and Finance) with management autonomy and other statistical production structures, under the tutelage of ministerial departments.

The structures charged of the production of the data are notably the National Agency of Statistics and Demography, the Direction of Forecast and Economic Studies, the sector Ministries, the national Direction of the Central Bank of West African States (BCEAO) for Senegal, the private institutions like chambers of trade and industry, the institutions of research and education, and the non governmental Organizations.

The National agency of the Statistics and Demography (ANSD) is an autonomous structure placed under the tutelage of the minister and managed by a Council of orientation. It is composed of central services and subdivisions to the regional level. The whole is organized in Cells, Directions, Divisions and Offices and Services.

At the central level, the ANSD consists of five main units:

- Direction of Economic Statistics and National Accounts (DSECN)
- Direction of Demographic and Social Statistics (DSDS)
- Direction of Management of the Statistical information (DMIS)
- Direction of Financial Administration (DAF)
- The Director charged of the Setting up of the National school of Statistics and Economic analysis (ENSAE-Senegal)

To the regional level, the ANSD consists of 11 Regional Services of Statistics and Demography.

The DSECN is assigned to establish the global economic statistics and the national accounts. It is structured in three Divisions that are:

- The Division of Economic Statistics (DSE)
- The Division of Conjunctural Statistics
- The Division of National Accounts and Analytical Studies

The DSE is composed of two offices: the office of companies' statistics and registers (BE) and the office of sectoral Statistics (BSS).

The BE has in charge:

- the management of the companies national registers
- the follow-up of the demography of the enterprises
- the conception and the realization of structural investigations by the enterprises
- ...

The BSS has in charge:

- the collection of economic statistics
- the collection and the analysis of sectoral statistics
- the production coordination of economic statistics.

Objectives

To achieve these objectives, a National Strategy for the Development of Statistics (NSDS) was designed based on the principles recommended by the consortium PARIS21.

These principles can be summarized like follows:

- coverage of the whole National Statistical System ;
- shared participation and transparency of the process ;
- integration to the national processes of decision making ;

- implication of development sponsors from the beginning of the process ;
- stages process: each stage has to be validated by the concerned authority.

The different foreseen stages of the NSDS are the following:

- Stage 1: Exploratory activities
- Stage 2: Diagnosis of the National Statistical System
- Stage 3: Vision and Strategies
- Stage 4: Development of the Actions Plan.
- Stage 5: implementation of the NSDS

The expected key outcome will be a Road Map for the NSDS adopted by the board of ministers. This NSDS will include a strategy of financing, which should facilitate its implementation. The products delivered at the end of the different stages of the process will be studies and reports duly validated by the concerned authorities as reports on the diagnosis of the National Statistical System, the strategies and the plan of actions.

Diagnosis of economic statistics offer

Data sources

For the Office of Sectoral Statistics at the new National Agency of Statistics and Demography the main sources are:

- Financial states brought by companies
- National Registry of Companies and Association (NINEA)
- Scarce surveys (realized on demand not on a regularly basis)
- The Central Bank of West Africans Countries

There is no really collaboration with other administrative data sources. The Office collects data on companies through a unique data collecting center. Afterwards it feeds its own database: the economic and finances database (BDEF).

Problems and difficulties

Different working problems occur:

- The companies are more like sending there information to the tax and domain Office (it is compulsory for them)
- No collaboration between these two offices
- Neither between the Central Bank and the two offices

Nonetheless, the database (BDEF) is hosted at the Agency and opened for public consultation.

Improvement of the data collecting and collaboration are strongly recommended, in order to have a better database on economic statistics.

The insufficiencies of the global offer are notably:

- the weak level of disintegration (spatial and intra branch refinement) ;
- the non consideration of the approach by path ;
- the non consideration of the private transfers of fund ;
- the absence of satellites accounts and meta-data ;
- the lack of users / producers dialogue spaces
- request dissatisfaction on fine statistics on enterprises: small and medium companies and industries, informal sector, banking and insurances, etc. ;
- the long delays of data availability

To the level of some sectors, problems that are generally encountered are:

- the quality of the primary data,
- the delay in the transmission of the data,
- the change of publication delays
- the consistency of statistics.

These sectors are those of agriculture, breeding, fishing, hunting, forestry, informal sector and the branches that retrace the activities the construction sector, telecommunications, tourism and oil.

The data inconsistency resides in the fact that generally for the same product, one observes very important gaps according to the sources. It is the case of oil products, tourism, taxes on import, imports and exports of goods and services.

For instance in the case of tourism, the Ministry of Tourism, the BCEAO and the Agency don't agree on the figures, considering the different methodologies.

Processing and dissemination of data

- Too long delays, periodicity not respected
- Too scarce developed data bases
- Lack of data centralization
- Insufficiency of communication with the users / customers (decision-makers, researchers, private sector, etc.)
- Lack of document standardization
- Non-existence or non professional Management of documentation centers
- Absence of a statistical portal

The current National Strategy for the Development of Statistics is expected to give guidelines and solutions to improve the global quality and efficiency of the Senegalese NSS.

Annex 1

Secteur	Unités responsables de la production statistique	Statut de l'unité
Education	Bureau des Statistiques de l'Education et de la Formation (BSEF)	Bureau
Santé	Service National de l'Information Sanitaire du ministère de la Santé et de la Prévention Médicale	Service national
Sécurité sociale	Subdivision des Statistiques (CSS)	Subdivision
Travail	Service des Statistiques du Travail	Service
Emploi	Système d'Informations sur le Marché de l'Emploi (SIME)	Observatoire
Administration pénitentiaire	Division de la Législation, des Statistiques et de l'Instruction	Division
Agriculture	Division des statistiques de la documentation et de l'information agricole	Division
Horticulture	Agent préposé aux statistiques horticoles	Pas de statut
Elevage	Division Production Animale	Division
	CAPSEL	cellule
Pêche	Bureau statistique de la Division Aménagement et Gestion des Pêches	Bureau
	Bureau de contrôle des productions halieutiques (BCPH)	Bureau
Ressources en eaux	Division Planification et Système d'Information (DPSI)	Division
Eaux et Forêts et des Parcs nationaux	Pas de services de statistiques	néant
Commerce extérieur	Cellule des Statistiques (CS)	Cellule
Artisanat	Division de la Formation	Division
Industrie	Cellule des Informations Industrielles	Cellule
Energie	Projet SIE (Système d'Information Energétique)	Projet
Environnement urbain	Pas de services de statistiques	néant
Finances publiques	Division des Etudes Economiques des Statistiques et de la Prévision (DEESP) de la DGCP	Division
Douane	Bureau Statistique (BS)	Bureau
Impôts	Bureau d'Etudes des Statistiques et de la Stratégie (BESS)	Bureau
Monnaie	Service des Etudes et des Statistiques ;	Service
	Service du crédit	Service