

Global preparatory seminar for the UN world data forum

7 - 9 September, Gulin, China

Panel 6: National Capacity

Enshuring that all countries can produce
the necessary data

-CAMEROON-



By Christophe TATSINKOU, NIS, Cameroon

Contents

- Institutional organization of the National Statistical System
- Statistical programming experience
- Challenges and constraints
- Which strategy for the challenge?

1. Institutional organization of the National Statistical System (NSS)

- ***Composition of the NSS***

- National Statistics Council: Organ of coordination of the National Statistical System activities
- The National Institute of Statistics (NIS)
- The Central Bureau of the Census and Population Studies (BUCREP)
- The structures in charge of the statistical production of the sectorial administrations
- Users: State, civil society, private sector, researchers and so on

Human resources

The study on the capacity building of the human resources in 2014 raises a need important of statistician/demographer for the NSS.

Because, on 1.376 people,

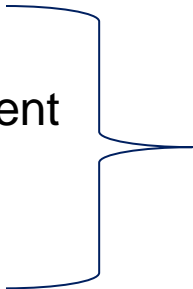
- Statisticians/demographers (*trained in a school of statistics*) 475 (35%)
- Other not trained staffs (65%)

✓ The exits of the trained staff are not completely compensated with the number of the newcomers ;

✓ The leaders's interest for the statistics in the decision-making led to the staff training not statistician in the statistical basic notions

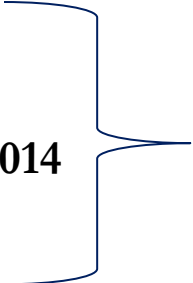
Material resources

Ratio, computer equipment
per employee



01 computer for **03** people

Needs in Computer
hardware of NSS in 2014



Computers 705

Multifunction printers 756

Financial resources

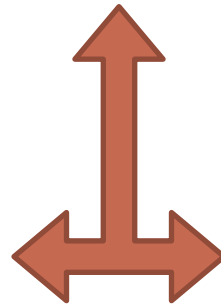
Funding sources

National Resources

*All parties constituting
the NSS*

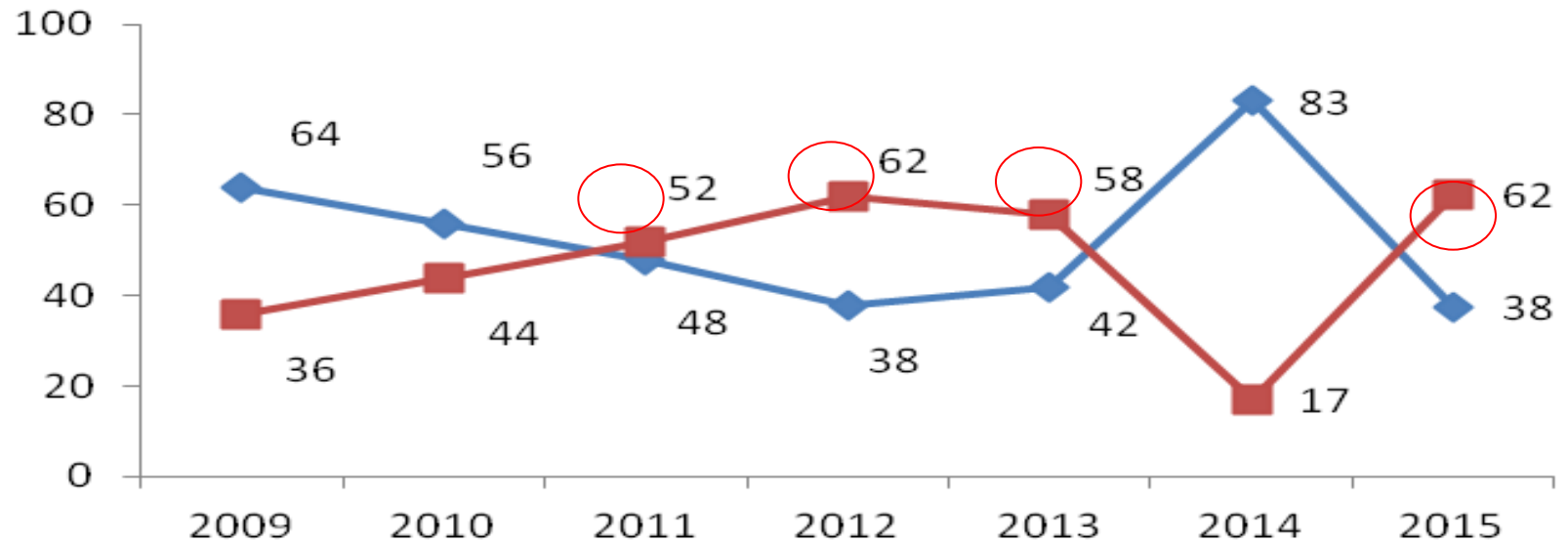
External Resources

*Technical and Financial
Partners (TFP)*



Financial resources

Evolution by source, investment expenditure of the NIS in percentage




■ PTF's contributions

◆ Subsidy at the investment (except subsidy for the construction of the NIS's building)

The sources of funding of the statistical activities mostly dependent of Partners



2. Statistical programming experience

- 
- The adoption in 2003 of the minimum statistical program developed to produce indicators for monitoring / evaluation of the Strategy Document for Poverty Reduction (PRSP 1) and MDGs
 - Production of monitoring reports of progress towards the MDGs (2001, 2002, 2004, 2009, 2010, 2012, 2014, 2015)
 - The adoption in 2009 of the first National Strategy for Development of Statistics covering 5 years (NSDS , 2009-2013)



3. Challenge to be confronted

How to implement the NSDS?

- **Cover the demographic and social statistics:** population, poverty, health, education, training, employment and labor?
- **Cover the economic statistics:** activities of companies; monitoring of the economic situation; monitoring of the exchanges with the external, the agropastorales activities?
- **To support for sectoral administrations and monitoring of national programs and policies:** health map, school map, etc.?
- **Timely mobilization of resources** (human, financial and material) **necessary for the implementation of planned activities?**

Overcome challenges

Strength

- Improved advocacy of Statistics and therefore a greater commitment of the Government and donors;
- Improved visibility of Statistics
- Improvement of statistical production (quality and quantity)
- Existence of statistical policy framework and donors's concentration of aid;
- Holding regular sessions of the NSC;
- Annual and regular evaluation of the implementation of the NSDS;
- Gradual improvement of working conditions for NSS staff

Strength

- Establishment and adoption of classifications and standards, follow-up an international recommendations (SCN2008 and external trade, quarterly and interim accounts),
- Starting up the initiatives in the emergent domains (Climate Change and the Environment, Statistics on the criminality, etc).
- The mainstreaming of new tools for dissemination of statistical data (Data Portal, SDMX /NADA), etc.
- Extension of the field and watch on the sectorial statistics in the interest of the NSS, beyond the NIS only ... (ART, FEICOM, PNDP)
- NSDS 2009-2013 evaluated and NSDS2015-2020 elaborated



CONSTRAINTS

CONSTRAINTS

- **Institutional framework:** lack of a unit dedicated to the production of statistics in some sectoral administrations
- **Production and dissemination:**
 - The still insufficient level in coordinating the production and the dissemination of statistical data of the NSS;
 - Insufficient knowledge of users needs.
 - The absence of regular and reliable statistical production in some sectorial administrations. (Eg the General Census of Agriculture and Livestock, which is struggling to start for 30 years)

CONSTRAINTS

- ***Resources:***
 - Conditions and working environment still unsuitable. Inadequate computer equipment, lack or insufficiency of Appropriate software;
 - Insufficiency of the trained human resources, especially at the sectorial levels ;

CONSTRAINTS

- ***Funding*** :
 - The statistics funding level still insufficient, although increase ;
 - Still highly dependent of Partners.
- ***Quality approach***
 - Low use of standardization tools by statistic's producers;
 - Low production of metadata in the administrations;
 - Absence of a permanent evaluation of data quality according to the Framework of Assessment Data Quality ;
 - Lack of an integrated monitoring and evaluation system in the NSDS.



4. Which strategy to ensure quality of statistics?



- **Statistical coordination**

- Proceed to institutional strengthening of the National Statistical System and NIS
- Having the texts governing the activity statistics
- Apply the statistics's fundamental principles of the United Nations
- Implementation of the African Charter on Statistics
- Create and operationnalise in every sectorial administration, a unit responsible for coordinating statistics activities;
- Align the national development plan to SDG

4. Which strategy to ensure quality of statistics?

Statistical normalization

- Use the various documents of standardization (CITI, CITP, COICOP, CPC, etc.)
- Harmonize data collection instruments (exemple DHS-MICS) ;

4. Which strategy to ensure quality of statistics?

Ways of production / Capacity Building

- Build the capacity of human resources for statistical production;
- Trained the eStatisticians for exploiting new data sources including the Big Dada;
- Strengthen the technology park and migrate to electronic data collection;
- Allocate substantial financial resources for data production

4. Which strategy to ensure quality of statistics?

Monitoring and evaluation,

- Systematize the regular monitoring and evaluation of statistical program;
- Use the national quality assurance framework

4. Which strategy to ensure quality of statistics?

Dissemination and communication

- Have a national broadcast and communication policy,
- Enjoy devinfo platforms, Open Data, General Data Dissemination System ameliorate (GDDS-a) (IMF) for the dissemination of statistical data;
- Participate in the production of the Regional Statistical Yearbook (diffusion framework harmonized data), which will help increase the availability of comparable data for measuring development progress;



Statistical Operations underway for the follow-up of the
SDGs

*On the 17 SDGs, most indicators of 10 of them, will be
appreciated with the statistical operations underway*

No	Sustainable Development Goal	Survey / census	Years
1	End poverty in all its forms everywhere	ECAM4	2016
2	End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture	ECAM4	2016
3	Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages	ECAM4, EDS5, MICS6	2017
4	Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all	ECAM 4	2016
5	Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls	ECAM 4	2016
6	Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all	ECAM 4	2016
7	Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all	Consommation d'énergie M/ES ECAM 4-c (2016)	2017

Statistical Operations underway for the follow-up of the SDG

No	Sustainable Development Goal	Statistics operations	Years
8	Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all		
9	Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation	RGE	2016
10	Reduce inequality within and among countries		
11	Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and Sustainable	Etude sur l'habitat	2016
12	Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns		
13	Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts		
14	Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development		
15	Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss		
16	Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development. provide access to justice for all and build	ECAM4	2016



THANKS FOR YOUR KIND ATTENTION