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Session 3:

Securing foundations to modernization and integrated statistical systems

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Presentation outline

Introduction

- Results of the National Statistical Systems transformation process of AFRISTAT member states
- 2. Integrated strategic planning to improve results based management (RBM)
- 3. Strategy for mobilizing financial resources: Experiences of a few Member States
- 4. Conclusion and opportunities



Introduction

- AFRISTAT: 22 Member States, including
 - 8 WAEMU and ECOWAS
 - 2 ECOWAS
 - 6 CEMAC and ECCAS
 - 2 ECCAS
 - 4 others: Comoro Islands, Djibouti, Madagascar and Mauritania
- 41% of African countries





- ☐ Statistics legislation for AFRISTAT member states
- All AFRISTAT member states have a statistics law;
- Most of these statistics laws were enacted during the 2000s, except in <u>Cameroon (1991)</u>, <u>Guinea (1995)</u>, Guinea-Bissau (1991) and Chad (1999).



- ☐ Statistics legislation for AFRISTAT member states
- Several variants of funding sources for National Statistical Systems or National Statistical Institutes.
 - Explicit mention in the statistics law: Burundi, Comoro Islands, Ivory Coast, Djibouti, Mali, Niger and Togo;
 - ✓ Establishment of a statistical development fund in accordance with the African Charter on Statistics: Benin, Mali, Niger.



- ☐ Statistics legislation for AFRISTAT member states
- Reforming statistics legislation has enabled several countries to:
 - improve and strengthen statistical governance (best practices code of rules, creation of statistics coordination structures);
 - ✓ improve the living and working conditions of statisticians by changing their status (Niger, Benin, Senegal, Burkina Faso).



Statistical coordination

- Statistics laws define a general coordination framework, the National Statistics Council (NSC), or any other framework in lieu thereof.
- NSCs are most often placed under the authority of a government figure, in general the minister in charge of statistics.
- Example: In Senegal, the NSC is under the authority of the Prime Minister and in Burundi, the CNIS is under the guardianship of the Vice-President of the Republic.



- □ Statistical coordination
- Over the last few years, several countries have organized "user-producer" meetings to strengthen communication on NSS products (Benin, Madagascar, Niger, etc.).
- Many countries have made significant efforts to archive data (Senegal, Cameroon, Niger and Ivory Coast, which have sufficient available surveys – an average of 50).



☐ Governance of statistical services

- Peer reviews conducted to reinforce the managerial capacities of NSOs (Burkina Faso, Niger, Benin, Congo, Senegal and Mauritania).
- Support from Statistics Canada to reinforce the NSS governance of AFRISTAT member states through the ISFP (International Statistical Fellowship Program).
- PARIS21 is assisting AFRISTAT in familiarizing NSOs with techniques in the field of advocacy.



- ☐ Elements of progress in the process of modernizing AFRISTAT member state NSSs
 - The progressive affirmation of national political will with regard to financial matters and human resources.
 - The mobilization of partners around NSDS objectives.



- ☐ Elements of progress in the process of modernizing AFRISTAT Member State NSSs
 - Use of new technologies to improve the data production and dissemination process in certain countries (Cameroon, Cabo Verde, Ivory Coast, Djibouti and Senegal).
 - Development of methodologies adapted to the specific features of its member states while complying with the latest international standards.



- Point on NSDSs in reference to strategic planning and results-based management
- Almost all AFRISTAT member states
 - ✓ have at least one NSDS or a Statistics Master Plan (SDS) that plays the same role as an NSDS;
 - ✓ develop annual work programs deriving from the NSDS/SDS;
 - ✓ prepare annual activity reports on the implementation of annual work programs.



- ☐ Training actions to elaborate NSDSs
- Capacity building of member state frameworks with NSDS methodological and steering tools through training seminars/workshops.
- □ Direct support in establishing and monitoring the implementation of NSDSs
- ➤ Direct support was provided to at least two-thirds of AFRISTAT member states: Benin, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Comoro Islands, Congo, Ivory Coast, Gabon, Guinea-Bissau, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritania, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal and Togo.



- Improvement of the strategic planning process with the integrated approach by taking into account human resource management and cost accounting
 - Organization in September 2014 of a workshop on integrated strategic planning for NSO directors general of AFRISTAT member states;
 - Sharing Statistics Canada's experience in integrated strategic planning with NSO directors general.



- □ Other actions to promote integrated strategic planning
 - AFRISTAT, PARIS21 and Statistics Canada organize integrated strategic planning workshops at the subregional level:
 - the first in Abidjan (Ivory Coast), in June 2015 for the managers of West African national statistical systems;
 - ✓ and the second in Yaoundé in October 2015 for the managers of Central African national statistical systems.



- ☐ Teachings on the strategic planning process with the integrated approach
- Following the various training sessions
 - ✓ Acquisition of a minimal methodological basis in strategic planning;
 - ✓ Better understanding of the specific features of integrated strategic planning (ISP);
 - ✓ Improved knowledge of the various steps of the process for establishing development strategies;
 - ✓ Information on the new PARIS21 guidelines for establishing NSDSs as well as the various NSDS monitoring and evaluation tools.



Strategy for mobilizing financial resources: Examples from a few member states

☐ Efforts made

- The AFRISTAT Member States have made efforts to improve the financing of their NSDS action programs. Some highlights include:
- the availability and assistance of development partners to support the achievement of statistical activities (e.g., statistics group of the Technical and Financial Partners in Mali);
- increased resources from national budgets for statistics even if the level of mobilization is still insufficient (Burundi, Niger, Djibouti, Senegal, etc.).



Strategy for mobilizing financial resources: Examples from a few member states

☐ Improved visibility for funding statistics

- With the support of PARIS21, Benin and Cameroon conducted the CRESS (Country Report on Support to Statistics) exercise.
- Some AFRISTAT Member States (Burundi, the Union of the Comoros, Djibouti and Madagascar) assessed their NSDS with the support of partners (AFRISTAT, AfDB, ECA, AUC and PARIS21).
- This assessment helped make NSS actors (statistics producers and users, TFPs) aware of the necessity to improve statistics funding and to reflect on the future CRESS exercises.



Conclusion and opportunities

- The changes that the national statistical systems of AFRISTAT member states have undergone in the last 15 years, in a context marked by strategic planning and results-based management, have led to commendable progress in statistical infrastructure.
- However, many efforts still need to be made to meet the statistical information targets in the 2030 United Nations agenda and the 2063 Africa Union agenda.



Conclusion and opportunities

- □ AFRISTAT has already integrated into its 2016 action plan and its 2017–2021 Strategic Work Programme the major statistical challenges regarding employment, gender, sustainable development objectives, GPS (governance, peace and security), 2008 SNA, Price, etc.
- AFRISTAT is renewing its availability to offer permanent support in this regard to its member states and to all African countries, in collaboration with all the partners concerned with statistical development in Africa.



Thank you for your attention