



**Statistical Development in Africa:**  
**Progress Report on National Strategies for the Development of Statistics (NSDS)**  
**in Sub-Saharan Africa Countries**

**DRAFT**

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## List of Acronyms

ADB	African Development Bank
CSO	Central Statistics Office
DFID	Department for International Development (United Kingdom)
EMTA	Economic Management Technical Assistance (World Bank)
EU	European Union
FASDEV	Forum on African Statistical Development
GDDS	General Data Dissemination System (IMF)
IMF	International Monetary Fund
MAPS	Marrakech Action Plan for Statistics
MDG	Millennium Development Goal
NORAD	Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation
NSDS	National Strategy for the Development of Statistics
NSO	National Statistical Office
NSS	National Statistical System
PRS/P	Poverty Reduction Strategy / Paper
SADC	Southern African Development Community
SDDS	Special Data Dissemination Standard (IMF)
SDS	Schéma Directeur de la Statistique
TFSCB	Trust Fund for Statistical Capacity Building (World Bank)
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNECA	United Nations Economic Commission for Africa
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
WB	World Bank



## **I. Introduction**

1. With the increasing international focus on results-based management, national policy-makers and the international development community have become increasingly aware that good statistics are a necessary part of the enabling environment for development. Strengthening statistical capacity is essential to support the design, monitoring, and evaluation of national development plans, including poverty reduction strategies, sector strategies, and achieving the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).
2. In recognition of the development community's reliance on good, timely statistics to manage for results, the Second International Roundtable on Managing for Development Results, held in Marrakech, Morocco, in February 2004, issued the six-part Marrakech Action Plan for Statistics (MAPS). One of the action items encourages all developing countries to design and implement a National Strategy for the Development of Statistics (NSDS) to improve the evidence base by providing a strategic framework for developing relevant poverty-focused statistics.
3. In line with MAPS, PARIS21 focuses on assisting low-income countries to design a strategy by the end of 2006 and to start implementing it by the following year in order to have nationally owned and produced data for all relevant MDG indicators by 2010.
4. In Africa, this approach has been endorsed in the Reference Regional Strategic Framework (RRSF) for statistical capacity building. The objective of the RRSF is to improve development outcomes and good governance by strengthening national statistical systems. The overall strategy to achieve this objective is for countries to develop a national strategy for the development of statistics (NSDS) based on the principles developed by PARIS21 partnership. Statistical planning is not new in Africa. But the NSDS is a new benchmark in statistical planning.

## **II. What is an NSDS?**

5. An NSDS provides a country with a strategy for strengthening statistical capacity across the entire national statistical system (NSS). The NSDS will provide a vision for where the NSS should be in five to ten years and will set milestones for getting there. It will provide a robust framework and action plan for building the statistical capacity to meet both current and future data needs. In particular, the aim is to align statistical development with wider poverty-focused national development programmes and strategies. The NSDS approach has been developed in response to the constraints and issues that African countries have faced during the last years. It builds on the results of past experiences both in developing countries and in more advanced countries.
6. Many African countries already have some form of strategic plan in place and the NSDS approach reflects good practice in statistical planning, building upon country experiences. A good NSDS - as defined by PARIS21 in consultation with its bilateral, multilateral, and developing country partners - should:
  - Be nationally led and owned, with high level political support and champions
  - Be demand-focused and integrated within national development policy processes
  - Be developed in an inclusive and consultative way
  - Assess all statistical sectors and user needs and provide a vision and strategic plan for national statistics



- Set out an integrated statistical development programme to build capacity to deliver results, which is prioritised and timetabled, incorporating plans for implementation, monitoring and evaluation but is also flexible enough to cope with change
- Address institutional and organisational constraints and processes, including resources, for the sustainable development of statistical systems and outputs
- Build quality “fit for purpose”, drawing on best international practice and standards
- Build on what exists and is being developed and continue to satisfy immediate needs for statistics during the NSDS process
- Respond to user needs but be realistic about resources
- Serve as a coherent framework for international support for statistical development

7. Building on the above principles, the PARIS21 Secretariat has developed a check list (see Annex II) derived from the NSDS Essentials in the *Guide to Designing a National Strategy for the Development of Statistics*<sup>1</sup>. The purpose of the check list is to provide a common reference for the quality of an NSDS and its design and implementation processes. This can be used to assess the current status of strategic management of statistical development of a country in a more precise and organised way. The evaluation of NSDS status must remain the responsibility of countries and the intention is that the check list would be used primarily for self-assessment by countries and/or as part of peer reviews.

### III. Report Objectives and Information Sources

8. The present report aims to serve as a mechanism for monitoring (1) Sub-Saharan Africa<sup>2</sup> country progress in preparing NSDS and (2) partner support to these processes. The intention is to identify - for NSDS country teams, national policymakers, bilateral donors, regional and international institutions, and all other development partners - what progress has been made in strategic statistical planning and what remains to be done if the MAPS target is to be achieved. This report can serve as one input for the design of support programmes to countries. Additionally, the report is intended to inspire NSDS country teams themselves to report in greater depth on their own strategic planning efforts.

9. The tables at Annex I provide an overview of the situation in each Sub-Saharan African country with regard to their strategic statistical planning process. The tables are divided according to language grouping for easy reference: Anglophone, Francophone, and Lusophone countries.

10. The information has been gathered through discussions with countries and analysis of existing country documents. Regional workshops, including those organised by PARIS21, have been valuable in facilitating the exchange of information both with countries and other partners. Specific reviews have been undertaken with the AfDB, UNECA and the World Bank. More comprehensive information is available on country websites, as well as in IMF, World Bank, UNSD and PARIS21 databases.

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<sup>1</sup> See <http://www.paris21.org/documents/1401.pdf>

<sup>2</sup> The present paper reports on the 48 Sub-Saharan Africa countries and does not include the Northern Africa states, who will be covered in a separate report, as will other regions.



Countries are invited to provide feedback and updated information to inform a revised version of this paper, which is published here as a draft.

## IV. Report Results

11. From the information presented in the tables at Annex I, the forty-eight Sub-Saharan Africa countries can be divided into the following three roughly defined groups:

- Countries without a strategy in preparation or already in place (category A)
- Countries with a strategy in preparation (category B)
- Countries with a strategy designed or being implemented (category C)

12. Category A: Three countries (Seychelles, Somalia, and Sudan) do not have a strategy in preparation or in place, nor have they expressed their intention to design one. A further two countries (Eritrea and Liberia) do not have a strategy in preparation or in place; however, they have expressed their intention to design one. It should be noted that of these five countries currently without a strategy, all except one (Seychelles) have attended a PARIS21 NSDS workshop.

13. Category B: Twenty-nine countries<sup>3</sup> are currently preparing a statistical strategy. Some are at the early stages of designing their strategies (*e.g.*, Botswana, Ghana, Lesotho), whereas others are further along in the process and have already secured some donor support (*e.g.*, Gambia, Guinea, Mauritania, Niger, Sierra Leone, Tanzania, Uganda).

14. Category C: Fourteen countries<sup>4</sup> have completed the design of their strategy and/or are already implementing it. It should be noted that Mozambique, who are already implementing a strategy, have expressed their intention to apply NSDS principles to their next strategy.

15. It is recognised that a country's NSDS status is a point on a continuum and that some countries could be considered to be between the roughly defined categories outlined above. Countries are therefore requested to provide the PARIS21 Secretariat with feedback and comments on the relevance of the classification, as well as updates to the information provided.

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<sup>3</sup> Angola, Benin, Botswana, Burundi, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Comoros, Democratic Republic of Congo, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea Bissau, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritania, Niger, São Tome, Senegal, Sierra Leone, South Africa, Swaziland, Tanzania, Togo, Uganda, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

<sup>4</sup> Burkina Faso, Chad, Congo – Brazzaville, Côte d'Ivoire, Djibouti, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Mali, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, Nigeria, Rwanda.



## V. Highlights of Partner Support Programmes

16. This section and the tables at Annex 1 indicate the support that some development partners have lent to African countries' NSDS processes. It should be noted that this information presents an incomplete picture, by highlighting a limited number of partners. For more detailed information on partner programmes in support of statistical development, consult the report *Review of Support to Statistical Capacity Building in Sub-Saharan Africa: from Reporting to Collaboration*.<sup>5</sup>

- **PARIS21:** In collaboration with its regional and international partners, PARIS21 held nine regional workshops on NSDS at which Sub-Saharan Africa countries participated, organised three briefing sessions for potential NSDS consultants, conducted eight missions to assist countries with their NSDS design roadmap finalisation, and developed statistical advocacy and NSDS methodology materials (including a guide on NSDS design and implementation issues being prepared).
- **African Development Bank:** The ADB is providing financial support to the design of NSDSs, delivered through sub regional organisations (AFRISTAT, SADC, ECOWAS, COMESA) within the framework of the International Comparison Programme.
- **World Bank:** The World Bank's Trust Fund for Statistical Capacity Building (TFSCB) and STATCAP lending facility have both been accessed to support NSDS processes.
- **International Monetary Fund:** Most countries in Africa participate in the IMF's General Data Dissemination System (GDDS) programme, including its plans for improvement, which provide information on existing statistical capacity building activities and further needs for technical assistance – valuable inputs into NSDS processes.
- **Sub Regional Institutions:** support countries directly and in partnership with international support, e.g. from AfDB.
- **Bilateral donors:** Bilateral donors, in particular France, the Scandinavian countries and the United Kingdom are supporting strategic planning processes in a number of countries (e.g., DRC, Kenya, Mozambique, Tanzania, Uganda).
- **Multiple partners:** The UNECA, ADB, World Bank, and PARIS21 co-organised the first Forum on African Statistical Development (FASDEV) in May 2004 as well as the second FASDEV in February 2006. The objective of both FASDEV events is to share information and envision a real collaboration mechanism to support African countries' statistical development. These same partners also sponsored the "Reference Regional Strategy Framework for Statistical Development in Africa" and engage in regular videoconferences on NSDS follow-up. In addition, partners supporting statistical development in Africa contributed to the report *Review of Support to Statistical Capacity Building in Sub-Saharan Africa: From Reporting to Collaboration*.

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<sup>5</sup> The report will be presented at the second Forum on African Statistical Development, 9–10 February 2006 at Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. <http://www.uneca.org/fasdev/>.



## VI. Next Steps / Discussion Points

17. The present report raises a number of points that require discussion among development partners and beneficiary countries in order to agree upon possible actions and to improve collaboration in support of country NSDSs. This dialogue could consider the following questions:

- How to ensure that NSDSs are integrated into countries' overall development strategies?
- Should the policy dialogue between development partners and countries place more focus on advocacy to persuade African governments to increase national spending on statistical development?
- How will development partners support those countries moving from the NSDS design to implementation phase?
- How can development partners provide technical assistance to countries during the NSDS design and implementation phases?
- How can countries most effectively manage and coordinate donor support to NSDS design and implementation processes?
- How can development partners support countries whose political situation makes strategic statistical planning difficult?

PARIS21 Secretariat  
3 February 2005



## Annex I. NSDS Status in Sub-Saharan Africa Countries

### *Situation in Anglophone African Countries*

#	Country a	Existing Strategy b	NSDS Preparation	NSDS design		NSDS Implementation	Comments g
			c	Funding d	Status e	Status and Funding f	
1	Botswana	CSO Strategic Plan (2003/4 - 2004/5)*	>Attended May 2005 Livingstone meeting	No costings as yet	NSDS in early preparation		
2	Eritrea	None	>Attended July 2005 Accra meeting >Plan to develop an NSDS		Design process not yet started		
3	Ethiopia	CSA Strategic Plan (2005-2009)*. Also - Medium Term National Statistical Program for Ethiopia (2003/04 - 2007/08)*.	>Attended July 2005 Accra meeting		Strategy exists	Implementation underway	New Statistics Act adopted in 2005
4	Gambia	"Master Plan for the Statistics System of The Gambia". Strategy (for 2006 to 2011)*	>Attended July 2005 Accra meeting	No detailed costings as yet	CSD have prepared a strategic plan, with the support of the WB, which includes transforming CSD into a new, semi-autonomous agency, the Gambia Bureau of Statistics. The plan recognises the need to develop the national statistical system more broadly.		With the support of the WB, two studies were completed to review the capacity of the statistical system and to develop a strategy and master plan that sets out how the NSS should develop over 2006-11.



#	Country a	Existing Strategy b	NSDS Preparation	NSDS design		NSDS Implementation	Comments g
			c	Funding d	Status e	Status and Funding f	
5	Ghana	GSS National Statistics Development Plan	>Attended July 2005 Accra meeting.	TFSCB approved (\$173,500). DFID, UNDP, UNICEF also supporting	NSDS in early preparation		Peer reviewed in 2005
6	Kenya	Strategic plan for National Statistical System (2003/4 – 2007/8)*	>Attended July 2005 Accra meeting	TFSCB (\$0.05m) for design	NSDS completed and adopted	Implementation of strategy underway. Funding from WB, DFID (£6.5m) and the national budget	STATCAP loan set to be approved in March 2006. To be peer reviewed early 2006
7	Lesotho	CSO Plan (2002- )	>Attended May 2005 Livingstone meeting >Plan to develop NSDS	Requested support from ADB (through SADC) for design	Not yet underway		
8	Liberia	None	>Attended July 2005 Accra meeting >Plan to develop NSDS		Design process not yet started		
9	Malawi	NSO Strategic Plan (2002 – 2006)*	>Attended May 2005 Livingstone meeting	ACBF providing funding within broader support, ~\$2m	NSDS design process launch planned for early 2006		
10	Mauritius	Draft plan produced (for CSO only) Sep 2005*	>Attended May 2005 Livingstone meeting	ADB funding requested			
11	Namibia	Namibia Third National Statistical Plan* designed (2005)	>Attended May 2005 Livingstone meeting	WB supported design	Completed (draft)	Adoption of NSDS expected during 2006. Nationally funded	

#	Country a	Existing Strategy b	NSDS Preparation	NSDS design		NSDS Implementation	Comments g
			c	Funding d	Status e	Status and Funding f	
12	Nigeria	Statistical Master Plan for the Nigeria National Statistical System completed (2004/5 - 2008/9)*		TFSCB (\$0.19m) for design	Completed	Implementation of strategy underway. WB funding	WB STATCAP lending to implement the NSDS is part of a much larger loan for economic management.
13	Seychelles	None					
14	Sierra Leone	Strategic plan in preparation	>Attended July 2005 Accra meeting	TFSCB approved (\$100,000) for design	NSDS design underway		
15	Somalia	None	>Attended July 2005 Accra meeting >Attended 2005 Muscat meeting				
16	South Africa	StatsSA Strategic Plan completed (2004/5 - 2006/7)*. Nationally funded	>Attended May 2005 Livingstone meeting	WB support	Extension of StatsSA strategic plan to encompass sector ministries is underway		
17	Sudan	None	>Attended July 2005 Accra meeting >Attended 2005 Muscat meeting	ADB funding requested			Separate statistics offices for North and South Sudan. WB providing support to South Sudan, who have requested support for training.
18	Swaziland	Strategic Plan for CSO Swaziland (2004/05 – 2007/08)	>Attended May 2005 Livingstone meeting	UNDP funded design of strategic plan		Implementation of CSO strategic plan delayed due to organisational, constitutional and structural changes	



#	Country a	Existing Strategy b	NSDS Preparation	NSDS design		NSDS Implementation	Comments g
			c	Funding d	Status e	Status and Funding f	
19	Tanzania	Poverty Monitoring Master Plan* in existence. Design process for a Strategic Master Plan launched in Dec 2005	>Attended May 2005 Livingstone meeting	TFSCB approved (~\$150,000). ADB funding requested. PARIS21 also supporting design	NSDS design underway		
20	Uganda	UBOS Corporate Plan (2002-2007)*	>Attended July 2005 Accra meeting	TFSCB approved (\$138,550) for design phase. DFID also supporting. ADB funding requested	Plan for National Statistical Development (PNSD) in preparation	DFID and WB support available for implementation. GoU expected to allocate funds (using PRSC).	UBOS have undertaken a programme of sensitisation of sector ministries
21	Zambia	Zambia CSO Strategic Plan (2003-2007)*	>Attended May 2005 Livingstone meeting	DFID supported preparation of plan	Strategic plan being finalised	Adoption of NSDS expected by end 2006	Zambia CSO currently in discussions with Ministry of Finance regarding reorganisation & move to agency status. Will determine the direction of NSDS
22	Zimbabwe	Strategic Plan (1998-2003)	>Attended May 2005 Livingstone meeting	UNDP, WB (through SADC) supporting. ADB funding requested	NSDS being finalised	Adoption of NSDS expected by end 2006	



### Situation in Francophone African Countries

#	Country a	Existing Strategy b	NSDS Preparation	NSDS design		NSDS Implementation	Comments g
			c	Funding d	Status e	Status and Funding f	
1	<b>Benin</b>	10-year plan for only CSO (INSAE) designed (2005-2014) *	>Attended Bamako and Ouaga meetings >Baseline assessment * >Roadmap adopted * >Cost: \$191,000	Request to ADB (\$30,000) ?	Awaiting funding	NSDS implementation planned for January 2007	EU Delegation in Cotonou interested in supporting NSDS process.
2	<b>Burkina Faso</b>	SDS ("Schéma Directeur de la Statistique") 2004-2009 *	>Attended Bamako and Ouaga meetings >Baseline assessment *	Funded by TFSCB I (\$50,000) in 2003	Done in 2003	>Strategy under implementation >Cost: \$45.6m. National budget (\$9.5m) and STATCAP (\$10 m) *	>Donor roundtable in preparation by UNDP >Specific road map has been prepared for monitoring SDS implementation
3	<b>Burundi</b>	2004-2007 Statistics Action Plan	>Attended Addis and Ouaga meetings >Baseline assessment * >Roadmap being drafted	Request sent to UNDP ; no answer to ADB offer	Awaiting funding		A new UNDP programme including NSDS design support is being finalised.
4	<b>Cameroon</b>	Pluri-annual plans (2003 - 2005)	>Attended Bamako and Ouaga meetings >Baseline assessment * >Roadmap adopted* >Cost: <b>\$400,000</b>	>Request sent to ADB (...) >Request prepared to TFSCB ( <b>\$150,000</b> )	Awaiting funding	Adoption of NSDS expected by end 2006	no international consultants requested
5	<b>Central African Republic</b>	None	>Attended Ouaga meeting >Baseline assessment * >Roadmap draft	TFSCB request accepted (of which \$66,000 for NSDS) Gvt providing office space and transport worth 20,000\$	Awaiting funding		TF providing for one international consultant designing a statistical development master plan

#	Country a	Existing Strategy b	NSDS Preparation	NSDS design		NSDS Implementation	Comments g
			c	Funding d	Status e	Status and Funding f	
6	Chad	Programme ("PPAST-- Programme d'Activités Statistiques à Moyen- Terme") for 2002-2007 being reviewed	>Attended Bamako and Ouaga meetings >Baseline assessment * >Roadmap draft	No costing.	Review of PPAST for 2006-2008	Original PPAST largely not implemented as planned	
7	Comoros	Minimum Statistics programme 2001-2005	>Attended Addis and Ouaga meetings > Roadmap designed * >Cost \$135,000		Diagnosis done May 2005		Requested technical assistance
8	Congo (Brazzaville)	Strategy ("Programme pluriannuel de développement statistique") 2005-2009 has been designed with support of TFSCB (\$250,000) in 2003	>Attended Bamako and Ouaga meetings >Baseline assessment *		NSDS 2005-2009 pending government enactment of a statistics Act and adoption of the PPDS	> Cost estimated \$25 million	IMF strongly supports strategy implementation for 2006
9	Congo, Democratic Republic of	None	>Attended Addis and Ouaga meetings >Baseline assessment * >Roadmap designed pending Minister's comments >Cost \$300,000 excluding int'l expertise	France and UNDP ready to support. ADB was approached	Awaiting funding	Adoption of NSDS expected by end 2006	2006 is an election year
10	Côte d'Ivoire	> SDS ("Schéma Directeur de la Statistique") 2001-2005 has been prepared but never adopted by government	>Attended Bamako and Ouaga meetings >Baseline assessment * >Roadmap draft	Request to ADB	Awaiting funding		Political situation preventing any progress



#	Country a	Existing Strategy b	NSDS Preparation	NSDS design		NSDS Implementation	Comments g
			c	Funding d	Status e	Status and Funding f	
11	Djibouti	None	>Attended Dec. 2004 Addis Ababa meeting. >Baseline assessment * >Roadmap available (February 2005) >Cost: \$255,000	UNDP Project (\$200,000)	NSDS ("Schéma Directeur") adopted Dec. 2005.	> 18.75 million \$ > Round Table with Donors planned for Jan. 2006. >Population census planned Dec. 06 >Request to TFSCB: \$258,000 (population census, natl. accounts)	Support from UNDP (DJI/04/001), with a permanent expert (statistician) in place
12	Gabon	None	>Attended Bamako and Ouaga meetings >Baseline assessment * >Roadmap prepared* >Cost: <b>\$200,000</b>	TFSCB request prepared (\$140,000), not yet sent	Awaiting funding	Adoption of NSDS expected by end 2006	
13	Guinea	None	>Attended Bamako and Ouaga meetings >Baseline assessment * >Roadmap * prepared with WB, updated with PARIS21 in Dec 2005	TFSCB approved \$119,000 and UNDP support of \$123,0000	Awaiting funding	Adoption of NSDS expected by end 2006	
14	Madagascar	Plan 2003-2007 (\$26.2m)	>Attended Addis and Ouaga meetings >Baseline assessment * >Roadmap * designed >Cost \$234,000	National budget est. \$22,000 Request to ADB	Awaiting funding	Adoption of NSDS expected by end 2006	An approved WB project includes Updating of the Statistical Master Plan and Statistical Law and Training in developing data management program for surveys (Grant: 102,600\$)
15	Mali	SDS (2001-2005) never adopted.	A new SDS has been prepared and adopted Nov 2005.	Design funded by UNDP			



#	Country a	Existing Strategy b	NSDS Preparation	NSDS design		NSDS Implementation	Comments g
			c	Funding d	Status e	Status and Funding f	
16	Mauritania	A strategy ("Schéma directeur de la Statistique") has been adopted and implemented for 2000-2005	>Attended Bamako and Ouaga meetings >Baseline assessment * >Roadmap adopted * >Cost: \$265,000	>TFSCB approved \$105,930 >Request to ADB	Awaiting funding	Adoption of NSDS expected by end 2006	
17	Niger	None	>Attended Bamako and Ouaga meetings >Baseline assessment * >Roadmap designed and available >Cost: <b>\$270,000</b>	>Funded from TFSCB (\$116,000 out of \$240,000)	Awaiting funding	>Adoption of NSDS expected by April 2007	EU is funding a 3-year program to support statistics.
18	Rwanda	Strategy ("Plan Stratégique de Développement du Système Statistique National") 2002-2007 has been designed	>Baseline assessment *			Strategy being implemented and partially funded by DFID, EU	
19	Senegal	In April 2004 elements of a strategy ("Ébauche du schéma directeur pour le développement de la statistique au Sénégal") have been drafted.	>Attended Bamako and Ouaga meetings >Baseline assessment * >Roadmap designed with PARIS21 * >Estimated cost: <b>\$270,000</b>	> Funding has been requested through an existing 2002 ADB project in August 2005 >Request to ADB /ICP	Awaiting funding	Adoption of NSDS expected by end 2006	A new institutional body ("Agence Nationale de la Statistique et de la Démographie") will be established in 2006 to be in charge of the national statistical system.
20	Togo	None	>Attended Bamako and Ouaga meetings > Baseline assessment * >Roadmap designed with PARIS21 * >Cost: <b>\$180,000</b>	>Minister of Development to contact partners > ADB request for \$10,000 in preparation	Awaiting funding	NSDS Approval expected end of 2006	Disbursement suspension from the WB

### *Situation in Lusophone African Countries*

#	Country a	Existing Strategy b	NSDS Preparation	NSDS design		NSDS Implementation	Comments g
			c	Funding d	Status e	Status and Funding f	
1	<b>Angola</b>	Existing strategy ("Plano Estatístico Nacional de Medio Prazo") covers 2002-2006 period	>Attended May 2005 Bissau meeting. >Draft Roadmap available for the period after 2006.*		Expected for the period after 2006	Existing strategy (2002-2006) financed by WB EMTA project * (\$4.9m), EU, NORAD, and Portugal, and being implemented.	At the end of the current strategy, INE will use the NSDS approach to design the next one.
2	<b>Cape Verde</b>	Plano da actividade Estatística de Medio Prazo 1998-2001 *		TFSCB approved \$50,000	Statistical Master Plan under preparation		
3	<b>Equatorial Guinea</b>	Strategy for statistical development 2003-08 *	Draft Roadmap available				a diagnosis of NSS was made by two consultants (WB)
4	<b>Guinea Bissau</b>	None	>Attended May 2005 Bissau meeting. >Draft Roadmap available.* \$76,000 estimated cost. \$70,000 requested.	Demand for funding addressed to ADB in November 2005	Request to TFSCB in preparation		
5	<b>Mozambique</b>	Plano estrategico do sistema estatístico nacional (2003-2007)	>Attended May 2005 Bissau meeting.				Intend to apply NSDS approach at the end of actual strategy
6	<b>São Tome</b>	Projecto de Plano Estrategico do Desenvolvimento do Sistema Estatístico Nacional (2004-07)*	>Attended May 2005 Bissau meeting. >Draft Roadmap available.* \$70,000 estimated cost. \$70,000 requested.	Request for funding will be addressed to ADB in January 2006	Request to TFSCB in preparation		Plan from 2003 not funded



## ***Explanatory Notes for Annex Tables***

### **Existing Strategy** (‘b’ in table)

This column provides information on existing strategies or master plans. An asterisk after the name of a document indicates that the PARIS21 Secretariat has obtained a copy.

### **NSDS Preparation** (‘c’ in table)

This column provides information on the country’s preparatory work on NSDS, which can include participation in a PARIS21 workshop on NSDS (for example, those held in Accra, Addis Ababa, Bamako, Bissau, Livingstone, Muscat, and Ougadougou) or the drafting of an NSDS design roadmap. An asterisk after the name of a document indicates that the PARIS21 Secretariat has obtained a copy.

### **NSDS Design Funding** (‘d’ in table)

This column outlines what funding for the country’s NSDS design has been requested or secured.

### **NSDS Design Status** (‘e’ in table)

This column reports on the status of the country’s NSDS design, including when it is expected to be completed.

### **NSDS Implementation Status and Funding** (‘f’ in table)

This column reports on the status of the country’s NSDS implementation and what funding for implementation has been requested or secured. An asterisk after the name of a document indicates that the PARIS21 Secretariat has obtained a copy.



## Annex II. NSDS Essentials Check List

1. The NSDS should be integrated into national development policy processes and context, taking account of regional and international commitments. It should:	Possible indicators	Review
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• have <b>political support and commitment</b>, and be <b>championed</b> by high-level national official(s)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Statement by high level officials (president, ministers, parliament, etc.) on statistics development</li> <li>• National resources identified and request for donor assistance to develop statistics</li> </ul>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• be <b>demand-focused</b> and user-friendly, responding to needs and priorities for information to enable national governments to manage for results</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Existence of an assessment of user needs</li> <li>• Existence of a report on needs for PRS and/or MDG monitoring and evaluation</li> <li>• Existence of an evaluation report on how the needs of users have been met in the past</li> </ul>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• develop statistics as a public good, <b>funded</b> from government budgets, complemented (where appropriate) by international support</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Estimation of funding from national budget</li> <li>• Estimation of funding from donors</li> </ul>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• be <b>mainstreamed as part of national development policy</b>, including for the design, monitoring and evaluation of Poverty Reduction Strategies, sector strategies, and other national development plans, as well as assessing progress toward the MDGs</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Review of overall development policy statements, e.g. PRSP, MDG Report, sector strategies: (1) to assess if statistics have been used to develop, implement and monitor the policies; and (2) to assess if statistical development is addressed as a part of development policy</li> </ul>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• respect all relevant <b>legislation or regulation</b>, recommending changes where appropriate</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Review of the legislation related to statistics;</li> <li>• Proposal of a new or revised law on statistics</li> </ul>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>work within the national context</b>, both cultural and institutional</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Donor programmes set within the context of NSDS as a coherence framework for all national statistical activities</li> <li>• Donors comply with UN's "Some guiding principles for good practices in technical cooperation for statistics"</li> </ul>	



2. The NSDS should be developed in an inclusive way, incorporating results-based management principles and meet quality standards. It should:	Possible indicators	Review
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>be the output of a <b>consensus-building/advocacy process</b>, which helps build <b>commitment and partnerships, with clear processes for consultation throughout</b></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Clear processes for consultation throughout NSDS design and implementation</li> <li>Explicit advocacy program to build national and international support to statistical development</li> </ul>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>be the output of genuinely <b>nationally led, owned and inclusive participatory processes</b> including all stakeholder groups (e.g. users, analysts, producers; government, private sector, civil society; international and regional organisations, bilateral donors and specialised agencies)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>National leadership in design and implementation processes, typically by NSO</li> <li>Assessment of the role of external assistance in facilitating the design of NSDS</li> <li>Existence of a mechanism of consultation of all stakeholders</li> </ul>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>incorporate <b>results-based management</b> principles in the design of the NSDS and manage its implementation with performance indicators (e.g. for the supply of statistical information, value for money, user satisfaction, governance, support to national policies, confidentiality) and a performance reporting, monitoring and evaluation plan</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Existence of a monitoring and evaluation plan for NSDS implementation, incorporating performance indicators</li> <li>Existence of a reporting strategy on NSDS implementation</li> </ul>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>follow the <b>values and principles</b> portrayed by the UN Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics to produce useful high-quality data that will have the confidence of users of statistics</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>UN Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics cited as reference framework in design and implementation of the strategy</li> <li>Concerns of users about data integrity and quality addressed in the strategy</li> </ul>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>draw on <b>international standards, recommendations and experience</b> to capitalise on worldwide knowledge and for consistency between countries</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Subscriber to GDDS or SDDS</li> <li>Follows UN “Handbook of Statistical Organisation”</li> </ul>	



3. The NSDS should be comprehensive and coherent and provide the basis for the sustainable development of statistics with quality “fit for purpose”. It should:	Possible indicators	Review
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>cover the whole <b>National Statistical System (NSS)</b> including all data collection, analysis, dissemination and use from censuses, surveys and administrative systems, as well as the mechanisms for coordination and consultation (recognising that implementation might need to be sequenced)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Coverage of all statistical production units: NSO, Central Bank, and sectoral and line ministries (Education, Health, Agriculture, Infrastructure, Finance, etc.)</li> <li>Coverage of both census/ survey statistics and administrative statistics</li> <li>Coverage of analysis issues and inclusion of analysis units in the design process</li> <li>Description of coordination and consultation mechanisms</li> </ul>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>provide a platform for the long-term, <b>sustainable</b> development of statistics whilst also addressing immediate data needs for development progress</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Existence of a long-term vision for development of statistical capacity</li> <li>Detailed work program for the next years</li> <li>Adequacy between statistics planned and key user needs</li> </ul>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>provide a resource for evidence-based decision making, with <b>quality “fit for purpose”</b> (relevance, accuracy, timeliness, independence)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Assessment based e.g. on Data Quality Assessment Framework</li> <li>Follows UN Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics</li> </ul>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>serve as a <b>coherence framework</b> for international and bilateral assistance for statistics and to avoid parallel systems for monitoring and evaluation needs generally of donor programmes</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Donor programmes set within the context of NSDS as a coherence framework</li> <li>Description of donors’ coordination mechanisms</li> <li>Reporting of donors’ activities and complementarities;</li> </ul>	



4. The NSDS should show where the statistical system is now, how it needs to be developed and how to accomplish this. It should:	Possible indicators	Review
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>provide an <b>assessment of the current status</b> of the NSS (where we are), incorporating a <b>comprehensive appraisal of statistical outputs</b> measured against agreed criteria</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Existence of an assessment report, against the needs of users</li> <li>Assessment of statistical outputs based e.g. on Data Quality Assessment Framework</li> </ul>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>maintain statistical production and procedures, building on existing activities and on-going processes</b>, during the design and implementation of the NSDS</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Evidence of the merging of existing activities and those planned in the NSDS</li> </ul>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>provide a <b>vision for national statistics</b> (where we want to go), <b>strategies to deliver the vision</b> (how do we want to get there), which address institutional and organisational constraints and integrate all statistical planning frameworks, and <b>performance indicators</b> (how do we know we have arrived): <b>not just a work plan</b></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Existence of a vision;</li> <li>Existence of overall strategy with a clear assessment of the constraints and the risks;</li> <li>Existence of a monitoring and evaluation process</li> </ul>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>incorporate <b>sub-strategies</b> for leadership and management, financial management, human resources, communications, infrastructure (e.g. information technologies) and dissemination as well as the technical work areas (e.g. national accounts, poverty statistics, health statistics)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Existence of sub strategies for management and organisational aspects of statistical production</li> <li>Existence of sub strategies on production areas</li> <li>Existence of sub strategies on infrastructure and dissemination</li> </ul>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>set out an <b>integrated statistical capacity building programme</b>, which:</li> </ul>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– <b>builds capacity to implement and adapt the strategy</b></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Existence of a capacity building strategy including training needs assessment</li> </ul>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– <b>turns statistics into information</b> through analysis, dissemination, publicity and user education</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Existence of an analysis and dissemination policy;</li> <li>Existence of a data documentation policy</li> <li>Existence of a communication policy</li> </ul>	



4. The NSDS should show where the statistical system is now, how it needs to be developed and how to accomplish this. It should:	Possible indicators	Review
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- is <b>prioritised and timetabled</b> (not everything can be done at once)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Evidence of prioritisation of activities</li> <li>• Existence of timetable, including sequencing of data development</li> </ul>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- provides the framework for (annual) implementation <b>work plans</b></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Existence of annual work plan, and mechanism to update them;</li> </ul>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- is <b>realistic, pragmatic and flexible</b> enough to cope with changes in priorities, new information needs and lessons learnt and is as easy to accomplish as possible;</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Existence of a monitoring and evaluation plan for NSDS implementation, incorporating performance indicators</li> <li>• Mechanisms in place to monitor changing user needs and priorities</li> <li>• Flexibility in work programming mechanisms through e.g. annual updating</li> </ul>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• outline the <b>financing requirements</b>: responding to user needs but realistic about resources (implies prioritisation, sequencing, cost effectiveness: e.g. considers alternative ways of compiling data such as administrative sources and sample surveys).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Estimation of funding needs from national budget</li> <li>• Estimation of funding needed from donors</li> <li>• Evidence of prioritisation of activities</li> <li>• Existence of a mechanism to coordinate donors</li> <li>• Analysis of choices as far as methods of compiling data are concerned</li> </ul>	