

**Pan-African Statistics Programme II:
Developing social statistics in African national statistical offices
SOCSTAF
Grant contract number: 2021.0315**

**INCEPTION REPORT
July 2022**

Lead consortium partner: Statistics Denmark

Consortium members:

Statistics Finland

Insee France

INE Spain

Statistics Poland

The PAS2 programme is funded by the European Union.



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Introduction

Lack of timely data and poor data quality is recognized to affect the ability of decision-makers to make informed policy decisions, while also impeding all stakeholders including civil society from evaluating real progress. The interrelatedness of good statistics and good governance is such that the assessment score of Governmental Statistical Capacity is shown to have a strong positive relationship with a country’s Overall Governance Score, demonstrating that countries with well-functioning statistical systems also tend to perform better at delivering public goods and services.¹ The below graph taken from the Africa SDG Index and Dashboard report 2020² clearly illustrates this correlation:

Correlation between Government Statistical Capacity and Overall Governance

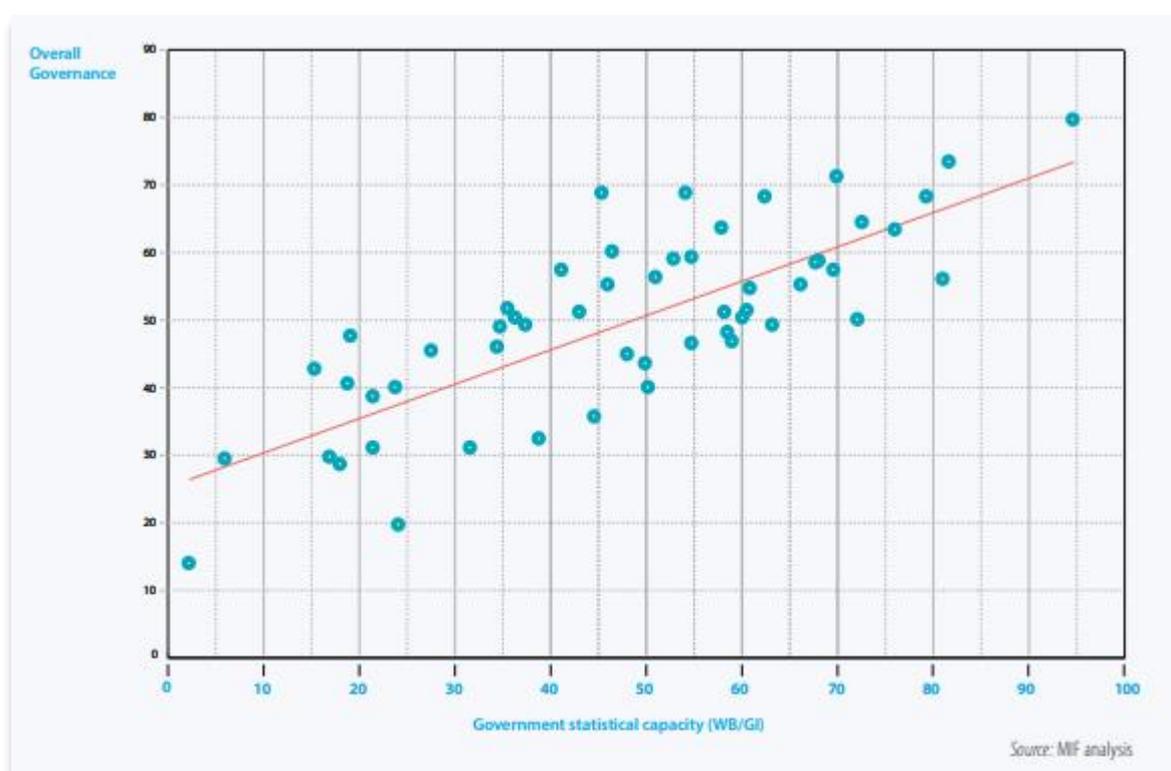


Figure 1 - Correlation between Government Statistical Capacity and Overall Governance, Africa SDG Index and Dashboards report 2020, p.28.

A core enabler of governments to ensure successful and inclusive delivery of public goods and services as well as to monitor environmental impact, is access to reliable administrative data for official statistics. No doubt, big data and other alternative sources of data are an increasing source of data for the production of official statistics; however, the use of administrative data for official statistics and the access to these statistics remain a core foundation for policymakers work.

¹ Africa SDG Index and Dashboards report 2020, Leave no one behind to achieve the SDGs, p.27, available online https://sdgcafrica.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/10/2020_africa_index_and_dashboards.pdf citing MIF (Mo Ibrahim Foundation), 2018, Ibrahim Index of African Governance, available online <https://mo-s3.ibrahim.foundation/u/2018/11/27173840/2018-Index-Report.pdf>

² Africa SDG Index and Dashboards report 2020 p.28, available online https://sdgcafrica.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/10/2020_africa_index_and_dashboards.pdf

When considering the global picture of statistical performance at a glance, it is beyond doubt that the African continent counts the countries that are most in need of improving performance. The World Bank’s Statistical Performance Indicators (SPI) tool offers this glance³:

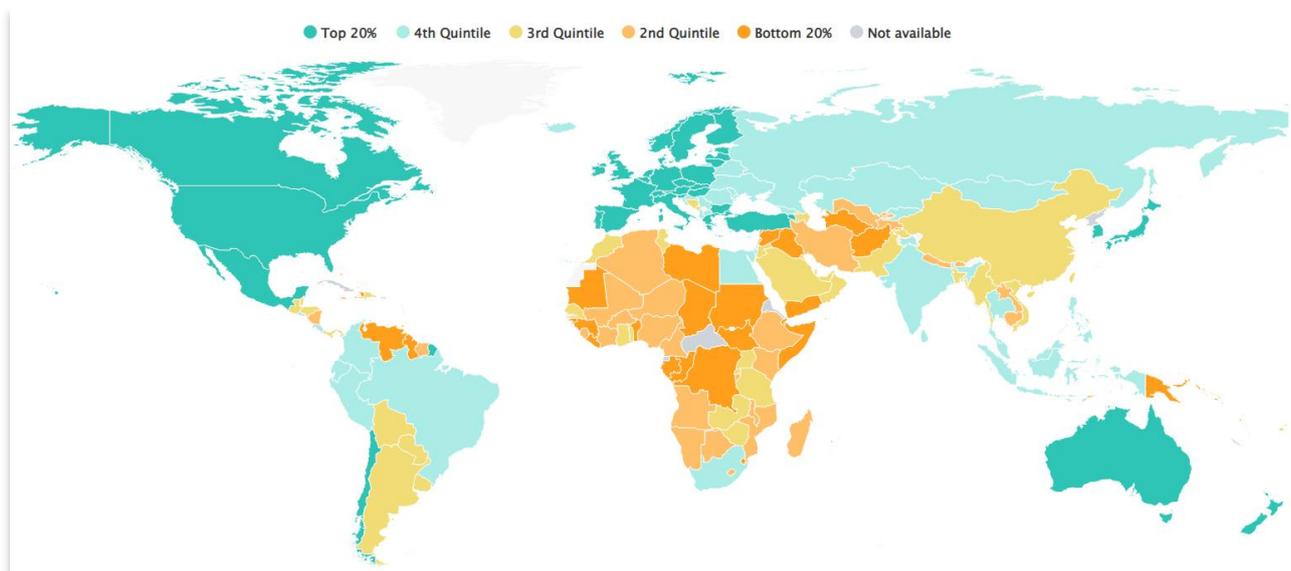


Figure 2 - Statistical Performance Indicator (SPI), Overall Score, The World Bank.

The SPI Overall Score incorporates five pillars of individual scores within data use, data services, data products, data sources, and data infrastructure. Mindful of the correlation between statistical performance and the quality of governance, this paints not only a picture of poor statistical performance.

Performance within social statistics specifically paint a similar picture, as illustrated by PARIS21 in their Statistical Capacity Monitor⁴ presenting the Open Data Inventory (ODIN) social data coverage score in 2020. Here, the countries of the African Continent count the most countries within the bottom 20% and 3rd quintile compared to other continents.

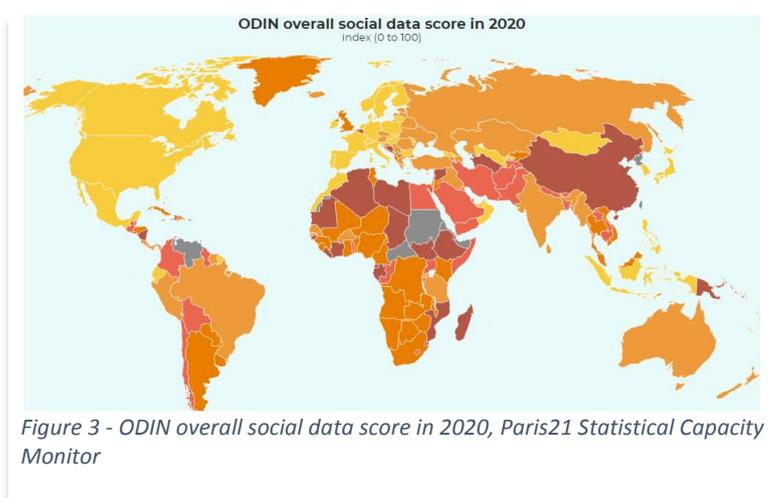


Figure 3 - ODIN overall social data score in 2020, Paris21 Statistical Capacity Monitor

Not only the production side lags behind: the World Bank’s SPI score on data use in 2019⁵ provides a picture of the demand side of statistical systems. Here, as visible in the below map, the African continent again depicts needs unmet.

³ The World Bank, Statistical Performance Indicator (SPI), SPI overall score, available online <https://datanalytics.worldbank.org/SPI/>

⁴ PARIS21 (Partnership in statistics for development in the 21st century), Statistical Capacity Monitor, available online <https://statisticalcapacitymonitor.org/indicator/89/>

⁵ The World Bank Statistical Performance Indicators as shared on PARIS21’s site, available online <https://statisticalcapacitymonitor.org/indicator/194>

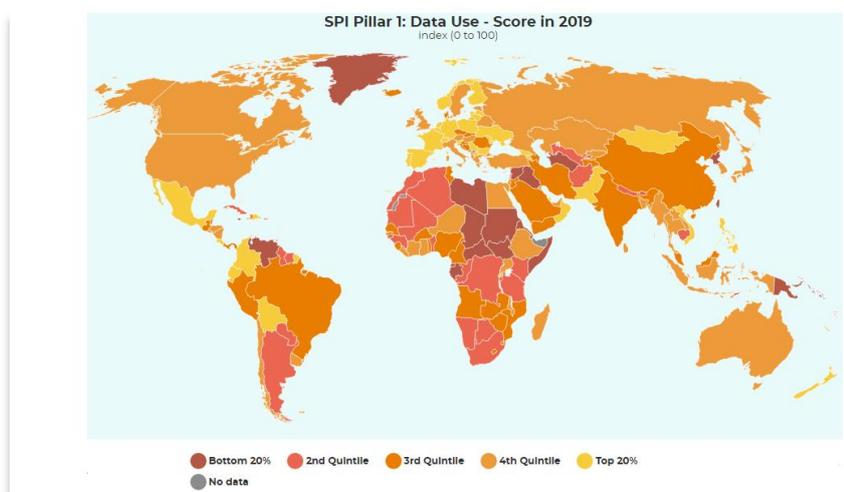


Figure 4 - SPI Data Use Score 2019, The World Bank, in PARIS21's Statistical Capacity Monitor.

As stated in the OECD Development Co-operation Report 2017⁶, many developing countries are caught in a vicious cycle of low interest in and demand for quality data for policymaking. Low interest and demand result in weak statistical institutions with poor governance, lack of investment in staff, infrastructure and tools, and low human capacity as well as a highly fragmented statistical system. These deficiencies translate into low quality data, which underpins the low demand for data – and the vicious cycle is in loop. External international actors often collect

and produce data through parallel channels, further weakening already declining national statistical systems.

The consortium partners under the SOCSTAF grant are focussed on doing our part to contribute towards turning the vicious cycle into a virtuous one. The OECD coined Virtuous Data Cycle⁷ describes the evolution of data from collection to analysis, dissemination, and the final use and thus impact of data on decision making. SOCSTAF includes activities across most of the phases of the Data Cycle, namely planning and production (including collection of data and exploring new data sources), dissemination, and literacy. SOCSTAF partners will leverage our means of impact through international, continental, regional and national partnerships.

The use and value of statistics for betterment of society is our ultimate goal, however, it will be beyond the scope of this grant to collect data on long-term impact of our interventions. Rather, anecdotal evidence of the use of statistics through targeted interviews or accounts of policy makers will be the aspiration.

During the African Union 50th anniversary celebration in 2013, Member States launched the Agenda 2063⁸, a blueprint and masterplan for Africa's transformation, which

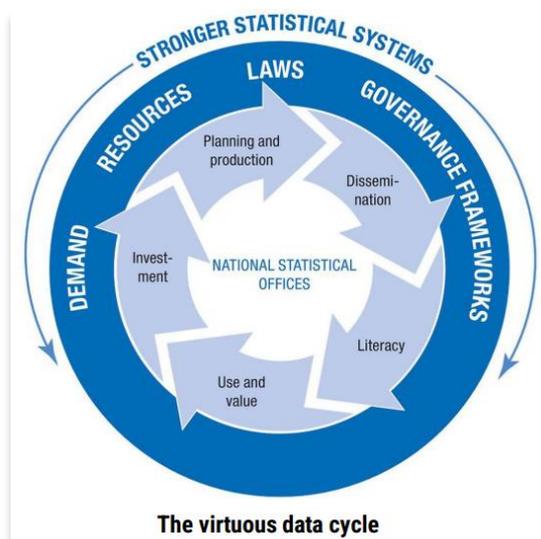


Figure 5 - The Virtuous Data Cycle, OECD.

⁶ OECD, Data for Development, Development Co-operation Report 2017, available online https://www.oecd-ilibrary.org/development/development-co-operation-report-2017_dcr-2017-en

⁷ The Virtuous Data Cycle, OECD, based on PARIS21 and Open Data Watch, available online <https://www.oecd-ilibrary.org/sites/dcr-2017-en/1/2/2/index.html?itemId=/content/publication/dcr-2017-en&csp=fbe5c4b8752a4197425bcc9e4401a633&itemIGO=oecd&itemContentType=book#ID56f1e126-b7a1-4716-9c39-7b10e9ec9293>

⁸ African Union, Agenda 2063, the Africa we want, available online <https://au.int/en/agenda2063/overview>

heralded a promising future for the continent. In September 2015, the international community adopted the Agenda 2030 for Sustainable Development. Both these initiatives had a significant impact on the National Statistical Systems of the continent to be able to deliver:

The need to closely monitor and evaluate the successful implementation of both these agendas places an onus of responsibility on all MemberStates. It requires them not only to produce in a timely manner quality disaggregated statistical data, accessible to all, but also to respect the harmonization of data and to ensure that no country is left behind.⁹

Under the unfolding of this SOCSTAF grant, and with a specific focus on social statistics, our ambition is to give our contribution towards bettering some of the systemic failures acknowledged in the SHaSA, hereunder addressing: lack of capacity, low level of available statistics, insufficient statistical coverage across the different sectors, inadequate coordination of statistical activities, and - pending relevance and feasibility - also assist in pointing to possible lacks of consideration given to African specificities during the definition of international norms.

This will primarily be done by introducing new methodologies and creating awareness of current best practices and innovative use of new data sources as is currently practiced within the European Statistical System.

The proposed actions of SOCSTAF stand on the shoulders of earlier initiatives to address existing challenges, among others the Strategy for Harmonisation of Statistics in Africa II (SHaSA II 2017-2026) and the Pan-African Statistics Programme I, PARIS21 and OECD DAC Data for Development. The unfolding will occur in optimal cooperation and synergy with partners under the PAS2 programme as well as with international and national partners who are active stakeholders of the selected countries' National Statistical Systems, and will through regional initiatives seek to ensure learning and experience sharing beyond the immediate scope of this grant.

The activities of this project continue to be designed according to the following principles:

- Contribution to the African integration process in the covered statistical areas
- Selection of a few African countries in order to ensure that the intervention is focused on relevant countries and that the project will have sufficient resources allocated to each beneficiary
- Selection of NSOs presenting various capacity levels
- Develop capacities of the least advanced NSOs in order to help them to catch up with the most advanced NSOs
- Stimulate innovation and synergies in the most advanced countries
- Harmonize methods implemented in order to provide more comparable results among countries
- Use the skills of the most advanced countries to promote South-South cooperation activities
- Build bridges and create synergies with other stakeholders' projects in African Union countries.

During the inception phase, activities have been focussed on verifying the do-ability and relevance of the proposed actions, on researching ongoing initiatives and seeking to maximize synergy and reduce redundancies, as well as to ensure country selection is based on needs and motivations of candidate countries.

⁹ Strategy for the Harmonization of Statistics in Africa 2017-2026 (SHaSA), p. xxiii, available online https://au.int/sites/default/files/documents/34580-doc-34577-doc-shasa_ii_strategy_eng_full_web.pdf

Each Action in the SOCSTAF project is linked to the two objectives:

- Global objective: To support African integration through strengthening the African Statistical System, to ensure the use of quality statistical data in the Africa Integration decision-making process and policy monitoring, in order to facilitate monitoring of societal progress in Africa, with a special focus on the social domain.
- Specific Objective: To reinforce the capacity of selected African national statistical offices in producing independent, comparable high quality social statistics in fields of health, education, and labour.¹⁰ Thereby strengthening SDG monitoring. By introducing various new methodologies that will help selected NSI's to reduce production cost.

Each action of SOCSTAF contributes, as delineated in the updated logframe, to the achievement of the following outputs:

- Reliable and harmonised statistics are collected and analysed based on international standards recognised and applied across the entire African Statistical System in a number of key sectors relevant for African integration (with disaggregation by sex, age, and disability where relevant).
- Reliable and harmonised statistics are disseminated to users and used as evidence for informed decision-making.
- The institutional capacity of the African statistical system is increased at national level.

The support to the African Integration is of paramount importance; however, the support will not be directly linked to monitoring the level of integration, since the indicators selected to measure the level of integration are not directly related to the social domain. This is depicted in the figure to the right showing the Regional Integration Index¹¹ developed by the African Union Commission (AUC), the African Development Bank (AfDB), and the UN Economic Commission for Africa

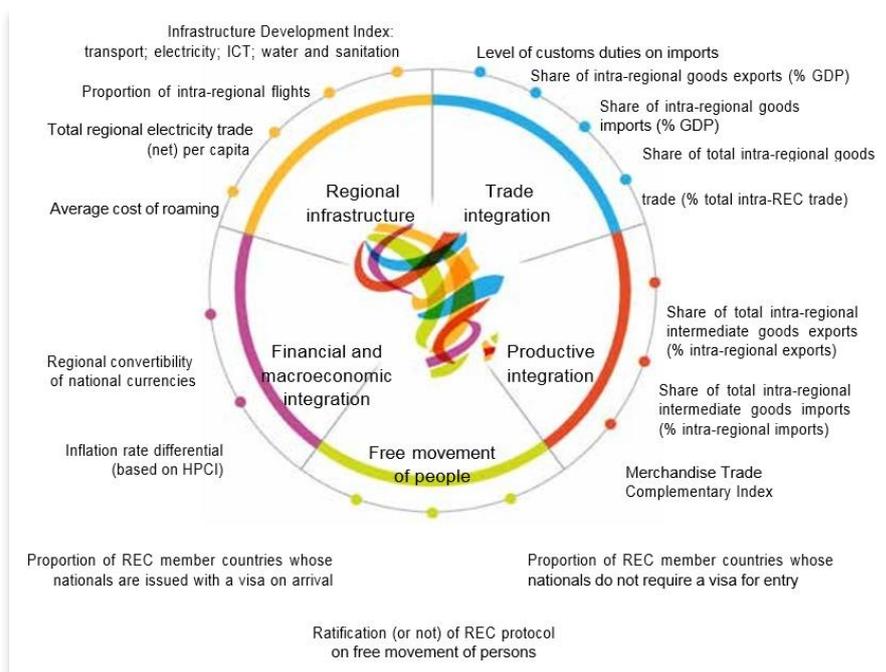


Figure 6 - Africa Regional Integration Index, ShaSA 2.

¹⁰ Migration will not be dealt with under this project separately, however, methodological trainings and workshops will be related also to migration statistics, and the project will throughout cooperate closely with STATAFRIC, the African union statistical institute, where two Swedish experts in the field of migration statistics have been posted for some time. Coordination with the Swedish bilateral program to the extent possible will likewise be prioritized.

¹¹ ShaSA 2, p. 54-55, with reference to the Africa Regional Integration Index Report 2016 published by ECA, AfDB and AUC available online https://www.integrate-africa.org/fileadmin/uploads/afdb/Documents/ARII-Report2016_EN_web.pdf

(UNECA). The index contains five dimensions and 16 indicators, of which none are directly linked to the social domain. However, the skills and competencies necessary to deliver on these indicators – and to ensure the statistics are disseminated and used – share the same fundamental methodologies and need for awareness of current best practices and innovative use of new data sources, as are at the core of the SOCSTAF activities.

SOCSTAF and ECOBUSAF

The two grants under the PAS2, focussing on economic and business statistics and social statistics respectively, have since the get go worked closely together. The entire inception phase has occurred in close cooperation whenever possible, and potentials for synergies and complementarity have been maximized. The wish to boost synergetic relations with all stakeholders is founded on a very close synergetic relation at the base.

Moreover, the consortium members of the two grants coincide 1:1 except for Norway being part of ECOBUSAF and not SOCSTAF, and Poland the contrary, part of SOCSTAF and not ECOBUSAF. In addition, African NSIs will profit from this very close cooperation.

Both grant coordinators wish to pursue this modality of very close cooperation throughout the entire project life time.

Communicating the project

During the inception phase – promoting and calling for interest

Project coordinators of the PAS2 SOCSTAF and ECOBUSAF, Statistics Denmark and Insee France respectively, have jointly undertaken a variety of communications about the projects since early on during the inception phase. Activities include:

- February 2022: A brief introduction of the project in Statistics Denmark’s International Consulting Annual Report 2021¹² under the title of “New Opportunities 2022”.
- March 14 2022: An online Side Event on the occasion of the United Nations 53rd Statistical Commission (UNSC)¹³.
- March 18 2022: An online presentation during the 2022 meeting of the Management Group on Statistical Cooperation (MGSC) led by Eurostat¹⁴.



Figure 7 - DST International Consulting Annual Report 2021.

¹² Statistics Denmark’s International Consulting 2021 Annual Report, available online <https://www.dst.dk/en/consulting/annual-reports>

¹³ UNSC Side Event Concept Notes available online, the mentioned one here: <https://unstats.un.org/unsd/statcom/53rd-session/side-events/documents/14032022-M-PAS2-side-event-concept-note.pdf>

¹⁴ Event notice visible online <https://circabc.europa.eu/ui/group/ffe3a17a-a4e6-4557-8d0b-0a747cfd8586/library/57a55099-fb6d-42f3-9a40-ee8be5c72445/details>



Figure 8 -DST International Consulting LinkedIn post.

- March through June 2022: various stakeholder meetings communicating the project, seeking synergy and avoiding overlap (Please see the chapter on coordinating with stakeholders and individual descriptions of actions for more details.)
- From April 14 2022: First calls for interest sent via STATAFRIC to all African National Statistical Institutes. (Please find an example of the questionnaire as annex 1)
- June 2022: LinkedIn post¹⁵ thanking National Statistical Institutes of Rwanda and Senegal for accepting us for our missions for data collection and verification of intervention logics.
- Plus various e-mail exchanges with African NSIs on show of interest and questionnaires.

All communications have included the mentioning of EU as project funder, and power points and letters have included the EU flag/logo and the sentence “*Social Statistics in Africa (SOCSTAF). Pan-African Statistics Programme II: Developing social statistics in African national statistical offices, contract no. 2021.0315*” or a similar wording to that effect, along with the logos of all consortium partners and the African Union as a main partner. A sample power point front page is shared here.

Once the official Eurostat page for PAS2 is available¹⁶, all communications will in accordance with guidelines provide a link to this page.



Figure 9 - Sample of preliminary PAS2 SOCSTAF and ECOBUSAF branding design.

¹⁵ Available online https://www.linkedin.com/posts/statistics-denmark---international-consulting_are-we-ready-to-commence-implementation-of-activity-6942788984402001920-2iR-?utm_source=linkedin_share&utm_medium=member_desktop_web

¹⁶ The page will be similar to the PAS1 page, available online <https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/international-statistical-cooperation/pas>

Communicating the project going forward

Branding

The plan is for the PAS2 Service Contract under Expertise France to provide a unified brand and layout for all parties under the PAS2 programme to use for communication purposes. Alas these efforts have been momentarily stalled. Until the joint format is made available, SOCSTAF and ECOBUSAF will use the format as shown in the power point sample above.

A platform for papers and articles

As a unique prospect, INSEE France will be offering key staff of African National Statistical Institutes the opportunity to publish papers and articles in the statistical periodical *Statéco*¹⁷ hosted by INSEE. The periodical has existed since 1972 with the purpose of capitalizing on the reflections and methodological activities undertaken in the countries of direct development cooperation with INSEE. The purpose is to share insights among cooperating partners and to a broader audience interested in learnings on statistical development.

Communication strategy and plan

A communication strategy and plan for the PAS2 SOCSTAF project is provided below.

Background

SOCSTAF has a keen interest in communicating about activities, challenges and results directly with those within the international community of statistics with vested interest in statistical development in Africa. In addition, it would be important to foster online communities to exchange on the specific topics at hand, at best in collaboration with close strategic partners: first and foremost STATAFRIC, hence with the Service Contract on communications, with UNECE on administrative data, etc. At best, this communication would include platforms for joint PAS2 communications, similar to the Newsletters sent out during the preceding programme PAS1.¹⁸

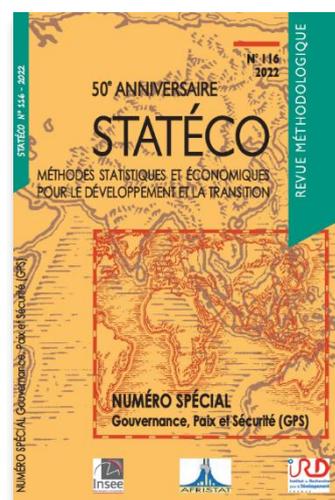


Figure 10 - Example of an edition of the periodical *Statéco*.

Purpose

- Raise awareness of the activities of SOCSTAF under PAS2 among international, regional and national stakeholders.
- Provide information on where interested African NSIs can learn more – even without being one of the selected countries for closer cooperation.
- Share results, challenges, achievements and best practices to inspire other NSIs
- Contribute to reinforcing already existing communication platforms on the continent that will persist after the project, hereunder STATAFRIC, UNECA etc.
- Offer a platform for international exposure to African statistical professionals willing to write scientific articles, perhaps in cooperation with European peers.

¹⁷ Editions available online <https://www.insee.fr/fr/information/2116798>

¹⁸ Available on the Eurostat PAS1 page, sample available here

https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/documents/46346/10395809/EN_PAS+Newsletter+May-July+2019/0f950787-d062-6fe3-cea2-f8830944d6bb

Goals

- 2-3 dedicated linkedin posts per year
- Participation in 1-2 international and regional events per year, speaking on PAS2 (International Association for Official Statistics (IAOS) 17th conference 2023 in Zambia, The Statistical Commission for Africa (StatCom-Africa, etc.)
- Contributions to a PAS2 newsletter, minimum 4 articles per year (provided a such is envisaged under PAS2 Service Contract. Sample provided here.)
- If relevant, and instead of a PAS2 common newsletter: a biannual newsletter sent out to direct subscribers primarily within SOCSTAF and ECOBUSAF
- At least 1 academic article per year published

Main content

- General news about SOCSTAF activities
- Share insights, best practices
- Invitations to live and/or online experience sharings and learnings
- Links and pointers to platforms that will outlive the project, co-posting of news on these sites.
- Academic articles on specific topics of SOCSTAF activities.

Primary target groups

- International stakeholders with vested interest in statistical development in Africa
- Regional and national stakeholders with interest in sharing experiences and learning more
- National statistical experts with an interest in writing or co-writing academic papers or articles on the subjects of their work with SOCSTAF

Secondary target groups

- Government staff external to the NSIs, part of National Statistical Systems
- Decision and policy makers using – or contemplating to use – reliable statistics for policy making, monitoring and reporting
- The general public interested in the role of reliable statistics for better policy and decision making.

Communication platforms

- Statistics Denmark’s International Consulting LinkedIn page, and shared on other consortium members’ organizational or private linkedin accounts
- Emails
- Possibly a joint PAS2 newsletter
- The Insee France publication Statéco for sharing papers and articles on the subject of statistics (articles may be in English or French)

Language

The main language of articles and sharings will be English, however, NSIs are welcome to write in French, Spanish or Portuguese and will be respected and represented in the different platforms.

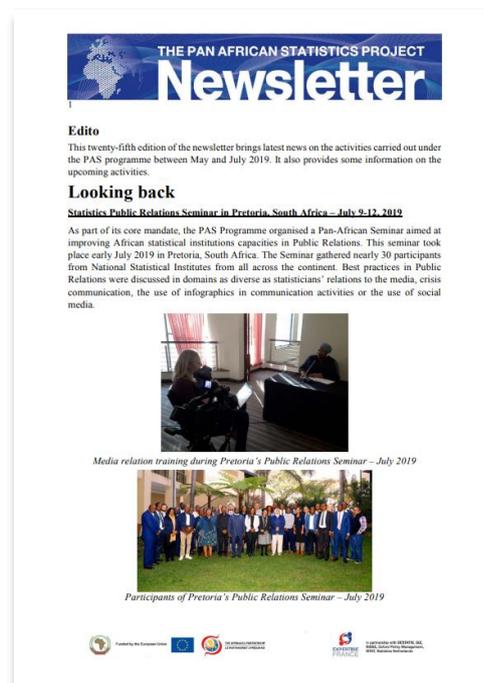


Figure 11 - Sample of Newsletter from PAS 1.

Identifying Countries

UNSC Side Event - expressions of interest

Early during the inception phase, on the occasion of the United Nations 53rd Statistical Commission, INSEE France and Statistics Denmark, as the coordinators of the PAS2 SOCSTAF and ECOBUSAF grants respectively, staged a side event presenting the two grants. The presentation was above all an opportunity for African National Statistical Institutes to express their interest in participating.

The text of the linkedin post was offered in English and French, and the title of the post read *“Calling African Statistical Institutes! Appel aux instituts statistiques africains!”* The invitation was shared with all African NSIs through the African Union’s Pan-African Institute for Statistics (STATAFRIC), and was broadly shared with all relevant international stakeholders.

The event attracted 94 representatives from 25 African NSIs as well as from several international organizations and networks with activities in Africa (UNSD, FAO, UNHCR, Data4Development, PARIS21). Many participants expressed their interest during the event in the chat as well as post-event via email.



Figure 12 - Official banner for the UNSC Side Event linkedin post.

LESOTHO

Expression of interest of NSIs of African Union Member States in participating in ECOBUSAF and SOCSTAF EU funded projects

Please, fill the following questionnaire and send it back by the 29th April to: LuisB@africa-union.org; Bel-Aubon@africa-union.org; Dominique.francesco@insee.fr; and NI.S@dtb.dk

Please mark your interest with an X in the corresponding column below and for specific needs, please provide additional information after the table.

	Interested in bilateral technical assistance	Interested in training courses	Interested in sharing experience in workshops	Not interested	Specific needs
ECOBUSAF					
National accounts					
• Implementation of 2008 SNA		X	X		Methodology on some indicators for both annual and quarterly GDP following planned releasing activities
• Training on NA and SNA		X			
• Implementing basic costing with ERETES				X	
• Building balance sheets and financial accounts	X	X			There is currently no Balance Sheets and Financial accounts so their development is imperative
• Building satellite accounts	X	X			Informal Sector accounts, Household Production Accounts and (English) Satellite Accounts
• Building regional accounts	X	X			We have districts in Lesotho and currently being assisted in estimation of the Intra-city GDP (the involvement of NA staff in the judgment though)
Statistical Business Registers					
• Carrying out experiments in the frame of 2025 SDG preparation				X	
• ERETES training for trainers				X	
• Implementing ERETES to compile national accounts				X	
• HADAB&A training for trainers	X	X	X		
• Training on use of selected for the dissemination					
SDG indicators					
• Workshops on the preparatory phase of a census	X	X	X		
• Workshop on conducting an inventory, focusing on efficiency	X	X	X		
• Practitioner action workshop on presentation of census results	X	X	X		
Informal economy					
• Conducting an informal sector survey	X	X	X		

Figure 13 - First questionnaire for expression of interest.

Questionnaires to all NSIs

The Side Event would however not be the only portal for expressions of interest. Following the side event, questionnaires comprising all SOCSTAF and ECOBUSAF actions and activities were prepared by grant coordinators and sent via STATAFRIC from April 14th onwards directly to all 55 NSIs of the continent with a deadline for responses on April 24th 2022. The questionnaires were sent out in English and French versions, and enquired interest, and whether the interest was in receiving bilateral technical assistance (TA), in participating in training courses, and/or in sharing experiences. (A sample questionnaire is attached as annex 1)

In total, including responses received after the deadline yet accepted, 37 countries responded confirming and detailing their interest. A consolidated overview is shared below.

distribution among regions within the SOCSTAF project, however, does not necessarily translate into an equal amount of countries represented from each region. Rather, the distribution achieved via the responses from this first questionnaire follows quite well the actual distribution of amount of countries per region, with most countries in the Eastern African region and fewest in the Northern African region²⁰.

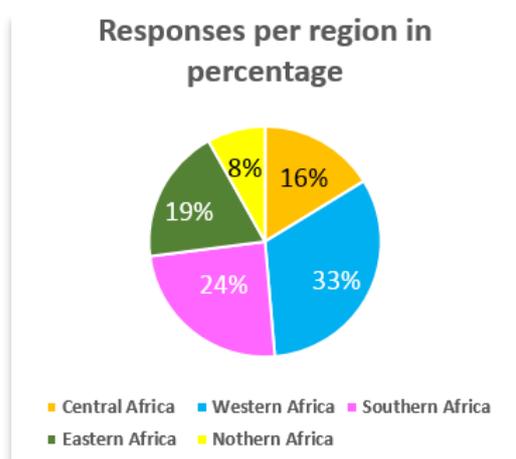


Figure 15 – Responding countries, per region, in percentage.

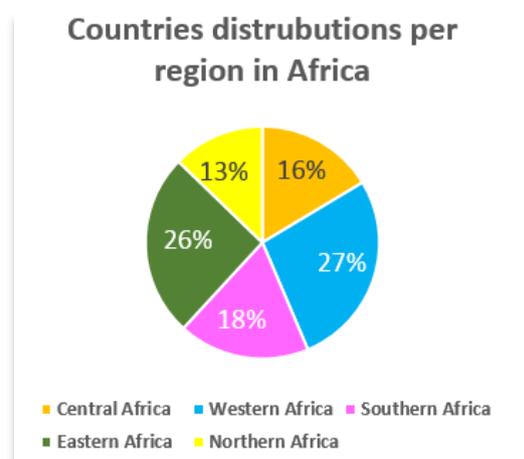


Figure 16 - Countries per region in Africa, as per AU regions map.

Following the UNSC Side Event kick-starting and the initial calls for expressions of interest, meetings were held with various international and regional stakeholders, and two fact finding missions were conducted to two selected countries in Eastern and Western Africa, Rwanda and Senegal (for more details, kindly see chapter on coordination with stakeholders as well as each Action description).

Upon analysis of findings, additional questionnaires were sent to interested countries per topic²¹ where closer bilateral cooperation with technical assistance was envisaged. This includes the following Actions:

- D1: Training on using administrative sources for compiling social statistics
- D2: Investigation on non-traditional data sources
- E: Training on dissemination and communication of social statistics
- F: Training on Censuses – preparation and conduction

For the actions G1-4, applications to trainings will be open to all interested countries thus no pre-country selection necessary; here, post application selection will occur. For actions H1 and H2, the process is slightly different. (Kindly refer to the section with detailed description of actions.)

²⁰ Central Africa 9 countries = 16%, Western Africa 15 countries = 27%, Southern Africa 10 countries = 18%, Eastern Africa 14 countries = 25%, Northern Africa 7 countries = 13%, total 55 countries, as per African Union member states count, available online https://au.int/en/member_states/countryprofiles2

²¹ Since some responses to the initial questionnaire were received very late – the latest during the final days of writing this inception report, and some may still arrive – additional questionnaires have been sent only to the initial respondents. This can however be amended post-inception, if deemed relevant, and further countries may receive additional questions.

Additional questions on the topic of COMMUNICATION following expressions of interest of NSOs of African Union Member States in participating in the EU-funded ECOBUSAF and SOCSTAF activities.

Thank you for your interest in participating the topic of communication. Please asap fill the following questionnaire with additional questions and send it back **latest by July 6th** to: nls@dst.dk and Dominique.francoz@insee.fr.

Meetings may be held with replying NSIs as the replies come in, thus please send us your reply asap.

	Pls mark YES or NO	Comments, additional information
Your country: RWANDA		
Jean Luc KABERA < luc.kabera@statistics.gov.rw >		
SOCSTAF		
Communication and dissemination of social statistics		
Can you confirm your interest in participating in this activity?	Yes	
Does your NSI have a communication strategy?	Yes	Communication, Advocacy, and Dissemination Strategy
If yes, do you target a different kind of user?	Yes	
If yes, which category of users?		Our data users are in those groups: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Public Sector, including central and local government Private sector Academia and researchers Media and Civil society International organizations, including international NGOs Children and Students General Public
How frequently is your internet site updated? (new content added?)		Our website is updated every Month
Do you already use infographics on your website?	Yes	But we want to increase them
If yes, which software do you use? And is it produced in-house or by an external producer?		We use Adobe Illustrator, and they are produced in-house.
Would you be interested in learning how to use the open-source PX software for web editing?	Yes	We are very interested
What are your plans for your NSI in terms of communication and dissemination of statistics (for the coming 12-18 months)?		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Communication, Awareness, and advocacy for the 5th Population and Housing Census that will be conducted in August 2022 Dissemination and publication of results from this Census Dissemination of other statistics Revamping NISR website
Can your designated staff attend a training course in English?	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Jean Luc KABERA Norbert HABIMANA Jean Claude NYIRIMANZI Aimable TWAHIRWA Caroline ISHIMWE
Can your staff follow technical assistance with English-speaking experts?	Yes	
Any other comments you would like to share with us?		



The PAS programme is funded by the European Union

The additional questions represent a means of establishing relevance and further funnelling the selection process down to the selected countries viable to receive bilateral technical assistance. A sample is depicted here, while the additional questions are presented in more detail under each relevant Action section.

In addition to regional representativeness of the countries selected for cooperation throughout the different actions of SOCSTAF, countries selection would also need to consider performance levels to ensure NSIs representing different capacity levels are represented. As per the design principles of the project, least advanced NSIs should be represented and assisted in catching up with the most advanced NSIs, and the most advanced countries should also be represented to stimulate innovation and to promote experience sharing South to South.

In the SOCSTAF proposal, the ambition was to include

Figure 17 - Sample of additional questions per topic sent to interested NSIs.

countries from three groups of statistical capacity levels according to their absorption capacity, as measured with the Worldbank’s Statistical Performance Index Overall Score²²:

- Group 1 consists of countries who score 20-40 out of 100
- Group 2 consists of countries who score 40-60 out of 100
- Group 3 consists of countries who 60-80 out of 100

²² For sake of better layout for our purposes here, we opted for PARIS2’s sharing of the Worldbank’s SPI, available online <https://statisticalcapacitymonitor.org/indicator>

SOCSTAF confirmation of interest + replies to additional questions

	Region	Country	SPI overall score 2019	Administrative data	non-traditional data	Dissemination and Comm.	Censuses
1	S.A.	Angola	54,94	x		x	x
2	W.A.	Benin	48,04	x		x	x
3	C.A.	Cameroun	53,47	x	x	x	
4	C.A.	Central African Republic	no data				x
5	C.A.	Congo Brazzaville	36,57			x	x
6	S.A.	Eswatini	47,18	x		x	x
7	W.A.	Gambia	44,01				x
8	S.A.	Lesotho	55,22		x	x	x
9	E.A.	Madagascar	51,98	x	x	x	
10	S.A.	Malawi	56,49	x		x	
11	W.A.	Mali	51,92	x	x	x	
12	E.A.	Mauritius	75,91	x			
13	N.A.	Morocco	59,01				x
14	S.A.	Namibia	52,21	x		x	x
15	W.A.	Nigeria	53,57			x	
16	E.A.	Rwanda	67,29			x	
17	C.A.	Sao Tomé and Principe	39,87	x			
18	E.A.	Seychelles	48,63	x	x	x	
19	W.A.	Sierra Leone	52,77			x	
20	E.A.	Somalia	19,61	x			
21	S.A.	South Africa	73,47	x			
22	N.A.	Tunisia	64,06			x	x
23	S.A.	Zimbabwe	61,65			x	

At the time of the writing of this inception report, replies to the final call for confirmation of interest and request to reply to additional questions had been received from a total of 23 countries of the initial 37 respondents. 13 responses on additional questions on administrative data, 4 on alternative data, 13 on dissemination and communication, and 9 on censuses. The inserted chart shows responses per topic, where an x on green background indicates that interest was confirmed and responses to the additional questions were received, while an x on the red nuance indicates that interest was confirmed but answers to additional questions not yet received.

Figure 18 - Responses to initial questionnaire, per topic.



Figure 19 - Responses per region, additional questions.

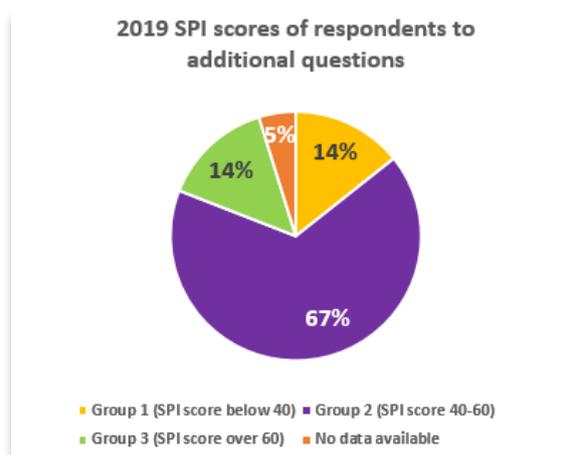


Figure 20 - SPI scores of respondents to additional questions.

The regional distribution in comparison with the initial call for interest has shifted with a relatively higher response rate from countries of Southern Africa, and less from Western Africa (see chart above, left).

Most respondents (67%) are within the range of the group 2 of statistical capacity mentioned above, i.e. with SPI overall scores of between 40 and 60 out of 100. Groups 1 (SPI scores under 40) and 3 (SPI scores over 60) each represent 14%, while the lack of data in one case accounts for 5% (see chart above, right).

An example of a country of group 1 and with high interest and motivation in participating is Somalia. The selection of countries is needs- and motivation based primarily, however, consortium partners' foreign ministries warn against travelling to Somalia, rendering it difficult to include Somalia as one of the countries for direct bilateral technical assistance. It is worth noting, however, that countries which are not selected will to a great extent be able to benefit from regional level experience sharings (live or online) and online trainings, which will be made possible through cooperation with partners such as the World Bank, UNECA, and the Service Contract under PAS2, leveraging the impact of PAS2. This will ensure more countries, inter alia Somalia, may benefit via experience sharing from the technical assistance offered to selected countries.

A number of countries have confirmed interest in more than one topic, resulting in a distribution of preference for topics with most selections for dissemination and communication (35% of total selections) and administrative data (30%), while 23% selected censuses and 12% - or only 5 countries – confirmed their selection of the topic of alternative data.

This list of respondents to the additional questions forms the shortlist from which to select the final countries for closer bilateral support per Actions D1, D2, E, and F.

Performance profiles and SWOTs

As part of the selection process, a profiling of pre-selected National Statistical Institutes was foreseen, as well as a facilitated SWOT analysis. During the inception phase, however, especially three factors became evident, resulting in a change of timing for these activities:

- 1) National Statistical Institutes are extremely busy and overburdened, many currently either planning, engaging in, or finishing their decennial housing and population censuses, which requires practically all hands on deck. We were fortunate to receive 36 replies to our initial questionnaire, and 23 to the deepening questions per topic. It seemed inappropriate to disturb with further claims on their time for these activities at this point, especially as part of a pre-selection, rendering it unsure whether their time investment would bear fruit.
- 2) There are a treasure trove of data available at continent, regional and national levels to assist in pre-selection of countries and drawing up of performance profiles. These include the already mentioned:
 - a. The World Bank Statistical Performance Indicator, which offers index cores at overall level as well as within the five key areas or pillars: data use, data services, data products, data sources, data infrastructure. The overall score is of general value to determine the overall state of affairs of the potential candidate country, and especially the information on data sources is useful for determining relevance for Actions D1 (admin data), D2 (alternative data), and F (census), and information on data use relevant for all areas.
 - b. PARIS21 Statistical Capacity Monitor, which offers detailed indicators within the five dimensions or “families”: planning, production, dissemination, use, investment. Especially the detailed information on dissemination and use offer indications of relevance for Action E (Dissemination and Communication)
 - c. SHaSa 2016-2017, 2020 Africa SDG Index and Dashboards Report, the AUCs Agenda 2063 report, with excellent analyses of the situation, as well as National Statistical Development Strategies (NSDS).

- 3) The drawing up of a performance profile against the backdrop of the outputs and objectives of this activity continues relevant, and they will significantly contribute towards offering a means of measuring achievements and results by the end of the project period. However, the best time to draw up such a profile will be upon initiation of field visits with selected countries for bilateral support.

At this stage of the process, we thus rely on the evaluation of the current statistical environment in Africa as presented in the salient SWOT analysis in the SHaSA²³. The highlights are where our project will be able to support most or should be most vigilant:

Strengths and weaknesses of the African Statistical System

Strengths	Weaknesses
1. Existence of statistics regulations in the country in order to control statistical activities	1. Vulnerable and fragile National Statistical Systems in most African countries
2. Infrastructure to carry out activities, collect data at a large scale including censuses, and surveys	2. The NSDS do not cover all sectors of the NSS
3. Existence of skills in the collection and management of data in Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDA)	3. Absence of updated statistics laws that are aligned to the Charter
4. Existence of training institutions both for professional and semi-professional personnel	4. Weak statistical capacity in MDAs, some RECS, and some pan-African statistics organizations
5. Strengthened continental and regional organizations, capable of providing technical and financial support to countries	5. Absence of the effective registering of civil registration and vital statistics systems
6. Existence of different initiatives aimed at strengthening statistical capacity in Africa	6. Poor quality of data and poor use of statistical data by decision-makers
7. Existence of fora for the sharing and exchange of knowledge, experiences and practices, including regular meetings with officials of NSOs at regional and continental levels, statistics news bulletins and African statistical directories, etc.	7. Insufficient availability of statistical information on certain essential development indicators such as on environment/climate change, gender, governance, fight against HIV/Aids
8. Strengthening the availability of the main stakeholders at all levels in the NSS to collaborate for the success of the synergy and cost effectiveness in the production of statistics	8. Absence of incentives and /or capacity to use data
9. Emergence of new actors, producers of data (private sector, civil society, etc.): the need to forge a partnership with these actors	9. No disaggregated data at the level of local governments
10. Coming into force of the African Charter on Statistics	10. Insufficient administrative autonomy and insufficient professional independence in the African Statistical System
	11. Lack of planned and sustainable financing for the harmonization of statistics in Africa
	12. Absence of public statistics in the training programs of some universities and statistics training centers
	13. Political interference in statistics work, particularly, at the national level

Figure 21 – Strengths and weaknesses of the African Statistical System, SHaSA 2.

²³ SHaSA 2 2017-2016, p. 47-49.

Opportunities and threats to National Statistical Systems (NSSs)

Opportunities to exploit	Threats to avoid
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Results-based program leads to an increase in the demand for statistics and concomitantly to an international consensus that statistics are vital for monitoring and evaluating development outcomes and for policy-making at all levels 2. Agenda 2063, 2013-2022 Strategy of the AfDB, United Nations Agenda 2030 and national and regional development plans 3. Increasing demand for quality statistics for the monitoring/evaluation of development agendas and plans 4. Recognition by the governments of Member States of the weakness of their statistical systems and of the need to strengthen them 5. Availability of big data 6. Commitment by development partners to support statistical capacity building initiatives in Africa, both financially and with technical assistance 7. Existence of international frameworks, norms, directives and practices crowned with success in the domain of the harmonization of statistics 8. Strengthening of regional, continental and international partnerships for the development of statistics 9. Technological breakthroughs which have made computers cheaper, more powerful and more accessible 10. Increasing use of computer science, the Internet and social networks for the dissemination and the promotion of data 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Multiplicity of initiatives and lack of coordination among international partners 2. Reduction in the demand for data and statistical information 3. Priorities and investments in statistics reduced 4. Inability to attract and retain statistical staff 5. Absence of commitment in favor of coordination between stakeholders of NSS 6. The fact that a new law favorable to statistics has not been promulgated and applied 7. Multiplicity of actors, especially non-official, that have divergent interests

Figure 22 - Opportunities and threats to National Statistical Systems (NSSs), SHaSA 2.

Final selection

The selection of countries is primarily based on the received replies to our questionnaires paired with desk study and analyses, as well as on interchanges had with international and regional stakeholders, and with countries themselves. We did complete selected zoom meetings with countries that we were certain to be able to select, however, as relatively brief discussions of the relevance of the action for their priorities and other ongoing activities.

Due to time constraints on the side of consortium partners as well as African NSIs, not all countries have been selected at this point. The remainder of countries will be selected based on the shortlists as soon as possible. The selection will observe the principals laid out in the project, i.e. ensure geographical representativeness, distribution among the different SPI score groups, and to the extent possible, distribution among different income groups, and the inclusion of Anglophone as well as other language groups.

Finally, the selection of countries should ensure that, across SOCSTAF and ECOBUSAF, as many countries as possible benefit from the grants’ activities. For this purpose, an overall chart marking countries selected for each component is created. It is not yet complete, since selection of all countries has not occurred. However, below is a view of how this chart looks at this point.

Legend: C.A. = Central Africa, E.A. = East Africa, N.A. = North Africa, S.A. = South Africa, W.A. = West Africa		Responsible countries in alphabetical order	NA- 2008 SNA	backcasting	Balance sheets	satellite accounts	regional accounts	ERETES implementation	SNA- 2025	Balance sheets - SV	SNA- 2025 SV	Data sources for SBR	STATBUS implementation	Admin data - TA	Admin data - SV	Alter data - TA FI+DK	Alter data - Hackathon	Alter data - SV	Alter data - TA FR+DK	Dissemination soc stat	Census - TA PL	Census- WS	LFS statistics - TA	LFS statistics - SV	Informal - TA	Informal 2025- SNA-SV
Region	Country	ECOBUSAF												SOCSTAF												
S.A.	Angola																					1				
W.A.	Benin			1																		1				
S.A.	Botswana																									
W.A.	Burkina Faso																									
C.A.	Burundi																									
W.A.	Cabo Verde																									1
C.A.	Cameroun			1																						1
C.A.	Central African Republic																									1
C.A.	Congo Brazzaville	1																								
W.A.	Côte d'Ivoire																									
E.A.	Djibouti																									
N.A.	Egypt																									
C.A.	Equatorial Guinea																									
S.A.	Eswatini																					1				
W.A.	Gambia																					1				
W.A.	Guinea-Bissau																									
S.A.	Lesotho																					1				1
W.A.	Liberia																									
E.A.	Madagascar						1																			1
S.A.	Malawi																									
W.A.	Mali																									
E.A.	Mauritius							1			1	1														
N.A.	Morocco		1						1													1				1
S.A.	Mozambique																									
S.A.	Namibia													1								1				
W.A.	Niger																									
W.A.	Nigeria						1																			
E.A.	Rwanda																			1						
C.A.	Sao Tomé and Príncipe	1																								
W.A.	Senegal		1								1	1														1
E.A.	Seychelles																									
W.A.	Sierra Leone							1																		
E.A.	Somalia							1																		
S.A.	South Africa				1																					
E.A.	Sudan																									
N.A.	Tunisia							1														1				
S.A.	Zimbabwe																									

Figure 193 - Distribution of SOCSTAF and ECOBUSAF activities, preliminary chart.

It is important to note that the shortlists are indicative; depending on further verification of criteria and closer interactions between subject matter experts of consortium NSIs and the African NSIs selected, as well as other force majeure occurrences outside our sphere of influence, other countries currently not in the shortlist may need to be considered.

Further details on country selection are offered under the description of each Action.

Fact-finding and Coordinating with Stakeholders

Introduction

International technical support to African countries in statistics has been quite profuse for the last decades. Both international or regional organizations and Northern national statistical institutes have established long-term cooperation within statistics with African national statistical institutes (NSI).

Among the consortium members, most have long-standing experience providing advice and capacity building to NSIs as well as other producers of statistics across the globe. On the African continent, Statistics Denmark has been present in Mozambique from 2002 to 2017, and is currently involved in two sector cooperation projects in Ghana and Morocco, in close cooperation with the Danish Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The sector cooperation focusses on mobilizing the NSIs to deliver on the System of Environmental Economic Accounting Central Framework (SEEA)²⁴, however, respecting that the road to a complex and detailed SEEA is paved with the mastery of many foregoing methods and standards; use of administrative data is among the corner stones of the initiatives.

The French consortium partner, Insee has established a long-lasting cooperation with Sub-Saharan African countries through Afristat²⁵, the statistical and economic observatory for Sub-Saharan Africa which comprises 22 Sub-Saharan African mostly francophone countries. Insee has also a strong cooperation with Maghreb countries (Morocco, Tunisia and Algeria). This cooperation covers more or less all the statistical areas, with a specific focus on economic (national accounts, business statistics) and social statistics. In the last years, new areas have emerged, such as new collection methods (mix-mode surveys), treatment of alternative sources of data (big data), and communication.

Statistics Finland has contributed actively to the Swedish development cooperation in Mali and Somalia, and in consultancies in Mauritius.

As confirmed by international and regional analyses, and consolidated in the Strategy for Harmonization of Statistics in Africa 2017-2016²⁶ (SHaSA 2), there is a strong need to improve the quality of African statistics, including developing a better harmonization of statistics between African countries.

At the starting point of this program, we are aware that the needs are considerable. Our program is relevant and appropriate; however, it needs to be in line with other supports and initiatives within statistics.

²⁴ United Nations, System of Environmental Economic Accounting, available online <https://seea.un.org/content/seea-central-framework>

²⁵ AFRISTAT, Observatoire Economique et Statistique d'Afrique Subsaharienne, <https://www.afristat.org/>

²⁶ Strategy for Harmonization of Statistics in Africa 2017-2016²⁶ (SHaSA 2), available online https://au.int/sites/default/files/documents/34580-doc-34577-doc-shasa_ii_strategy_eng_full_web.pdf



The Sustainable Development Goals²⁷ (SDGs), were adopted by the United Nations in 2015 as a universal call to action to end poverty, protect the planet, and ensure that by 2030 all people enjoy peace and prosperity. The 2030 Agenda includes universal values, hereunder the principal of leaving one behind. *“Leave no one behind is the central, transformative promise of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and its Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). It represents the unequivocal commitment of all UN Member States to eradicate poverty in all its forms, end discrimination and exclusion, and reduce the inequalities and vulnerabilities that leave people behind and undermine the potential of individuals and of humanity as a whole.”*²⁸

African countries are highly involved in the production of statistics for monitoring of the SDGs indicators that nearly cover all areas of statistics.

Main stakeholders around SOCSTAF

Among the stakeholders, some of them play an overall strategic role. Within the framework of both the SOCSTAF and ECOBUSAF grants, it was important to meet with these stakeholders to establish relationships, better understand the situation of the African Union countries within the area of statistics, and learn about existing programs and projects as well as initiatives being developed.



In 2015, the European Union developed a substantial program to support statistics in the African Union countries. This program, called Pan African Statistics Programme²⁹ (PAS) has run from 2015 to 2021. The current SOCSTAF and ECOBUSAF grants are components of the PAS second phase (PAS2)³⁰, with a planned duration from March 2022 to October 2025. In addition to the grants, PAS2 includes a service contract (PAS2-SC) and grants with international organizations, including the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA).

Among all stakeholders, The Pan African Institute for Statistics (STATAFRIC)³¹ plays a pivotal role. STATAFRIC’s function within the African continent is comparable to the role Eurostat plays within the European statistical system. STATAFRIC will be our entry point for any communication directed to all the

²⁷ United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Sustainable Development, available online <https://sdgs.un.org/goals>

²⁸ United Nations Sustainable Development Group, Leave no one behind, available online <https://unsdg.un.org/2030-agenda/universal-values/leave-no-one-behind>

²⁹ Eurostat, Pan African Statistics Programme, presentation available online <https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/international-statistical-cooperation/pas>

³⁰ The official Eurostat webpage for the second phase of the Pan African Statistics Programme is not yet available.

³¹ Pan African Institute for Statistics (STATAFRIC) website: <https://au.int/en/ea/statistics/statafric>

NSIs within all countries of the African Union. Their insights and advice in terms of needs are central. The interactions with STATAFRIC

will be as frequent as necessary and may also be driven through the PAS2-SC team, who works in very close cooperation with STATAFRIC.

The PAS2 program and its implementing agencies are the primary stakeholders (specially the PAS2-SC and the grant to UNECA) whom with we need a strong coordination. Some domains covered in each component are common albeit the perspective of each program differs.

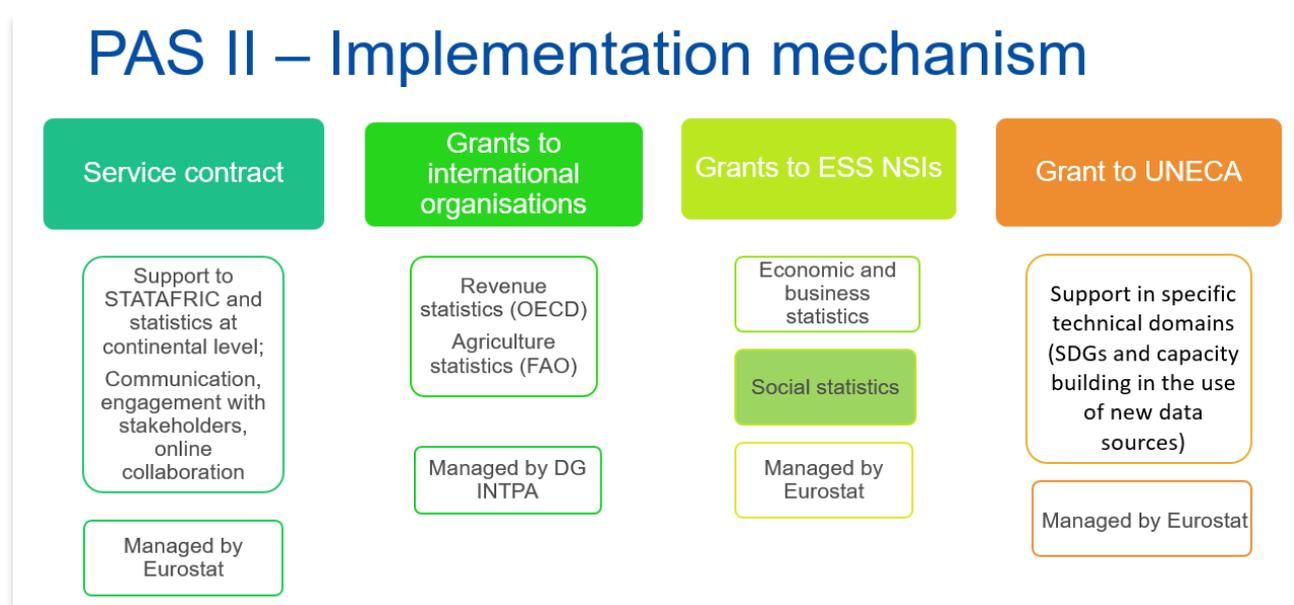


Figure 26 - Overview of the different PAS2 implementation mechanisms.

The main points in common with **PAS2-SC** are with the ECOBUSAF grant (both on national accounts and business registers). However, there are transversal domains that are dealt both within PAS2-SC and SOCSTAF, such as communication, use of administrative data, use of alternative data sources, and informal economy. The fruitful exchanges with PAS2-SC during the inception phase led to the addition in the PAS2-SC program of activities; these activities were tailored to directly complement the SOCSTAF and ECOBUSAF initiatives. An overview is provided on the following page.

The cooperation between PAS2-SC and SOCSTAF to realize regional level workshops and to share experience and lessons learned within the different actions, will significantly leverage the outreach and potential impact of the SOCSTAF activities.

Domain	description of the activity	type of activity	number of days	number of participants	Potential place of the action	potential date of the action	Rationale
Environmental accounts	3 missions for 1 country over the duration of the project.	TA missions	15	1	South Africa	2023-2024	No expert identified or available in the frame of the ECOBUSAF consortium
Business registers	Workshop for experience sharing between African NSIs on building a statistical business	Workshop	2	16	Tunis	2024-S2 or 2025	Additional activity not included in our initial proposal (ECOBUSAF)
Informal economy	Workshop for NSIs participating to the 2025-SNA experimentation on informal economy	Workshop	3	16	Tunis	2024	Additional activity not included in our initial proposal (ECOBUSAF&SOCSTAF)
Informal economy	Four 3-day Technical assistance missions to 2 countries (two missions per country) for the 2025-SNA experimentation on informal economy	TA missions	12	1	Lesotho and another	2023-2024	Additional activity not included in our initial proposal (ECOBUSAF&SOCSTAF)
Population Censuses	Workshop for experience sharing between African NSIs on population censuses.	Workshop	3	16	Not yet determined	2024-2025	Additional activity not included in our initial proposal (SOCSTAF). The carrying out of censuses is one of the major strengths of the African Statistical System, as highlighted in the SHaSa 2017-2016. The sharing of experiences and best results potentially has a very large impact.
Administrative data	Workshop for experience sharing between African NSIs using administrative data for statistical production	Workshop	3	16	Not yet determined	2024-2025	Additional activity not included in our initial proposal (SOCSTAF). As per SHaSa 2017-2016 1. strategic theme on the production of quality statistics for Africa, the strengthened use and exploitation of administrative data sources are mentioned as one of the salient approaches towards expanding the statistical information base.
Non-traditional and alternative data sources	Workshop for experience sharing between African NSIs using non-traditional and alternative data such as scanner data, web scrapping etc, for statistical production	Workshop	3	16	Not yet determined	2024-2025	Additional activity not included in our initial proposal (SOCSTAF). The exploration of integrating non-traditional data providers and users into the NSDS action plans is part of the recommendations of the Data Compact for the Data Revolution presented in ShaSa 2017-2016. This activity would serve to give impetus to these endeavours.

Figure 27 - Cut-out of the activity plan, as presented in the PAS2-SC inception report July 2022.

The domains covered by the grant to **UNECA** are quite close to the areas within SOCSTAF: administrative data, SDGs, use of GIS to improve SDGs indicators disaggregation. Particularly within the administrative data area and SDGs, there is a great opportunity to coordinate activities and leverage outreach.

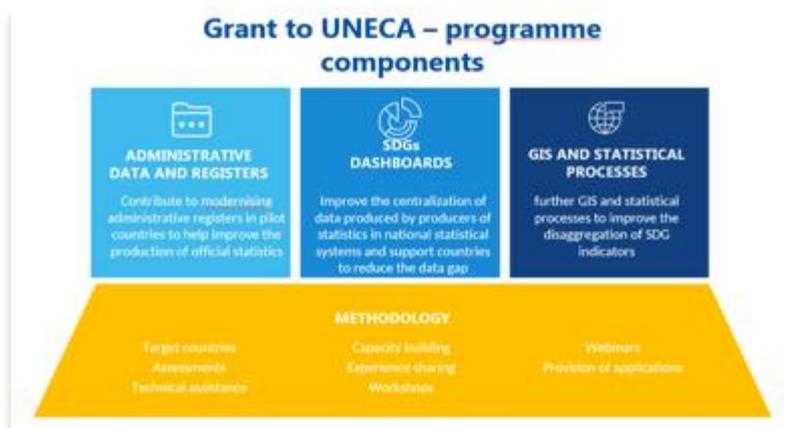


Figure 28 - Cut-out from UNECA presentation of their PAS2 grant.

During the inception phase, discussion have been had regarding direct cooperation, and prospects are promising in terms of targeting of countries and joint experience sharing workshops within use of administrative data, and experience sharing workshops on SDGs. SOCSTAF and UNECA grant holders will remain in close contact and develop synergies throughout implementation.

The list of countries that UNECA will provide assistance to within use of administrative data is not yet known, pending the completion of a needs

assessment and mapping process expected ready Q3 2022. UNECA is aware of the distinct country selection

process of SOCSTAF based primarily on expressed needs and motivation. The agreement is to stay in close contact for maximum cooperation and synergy, and coordinate targeting of countries. Below is a mapping of salient points regarding cooperation, produced after exchanges had with UNECA.

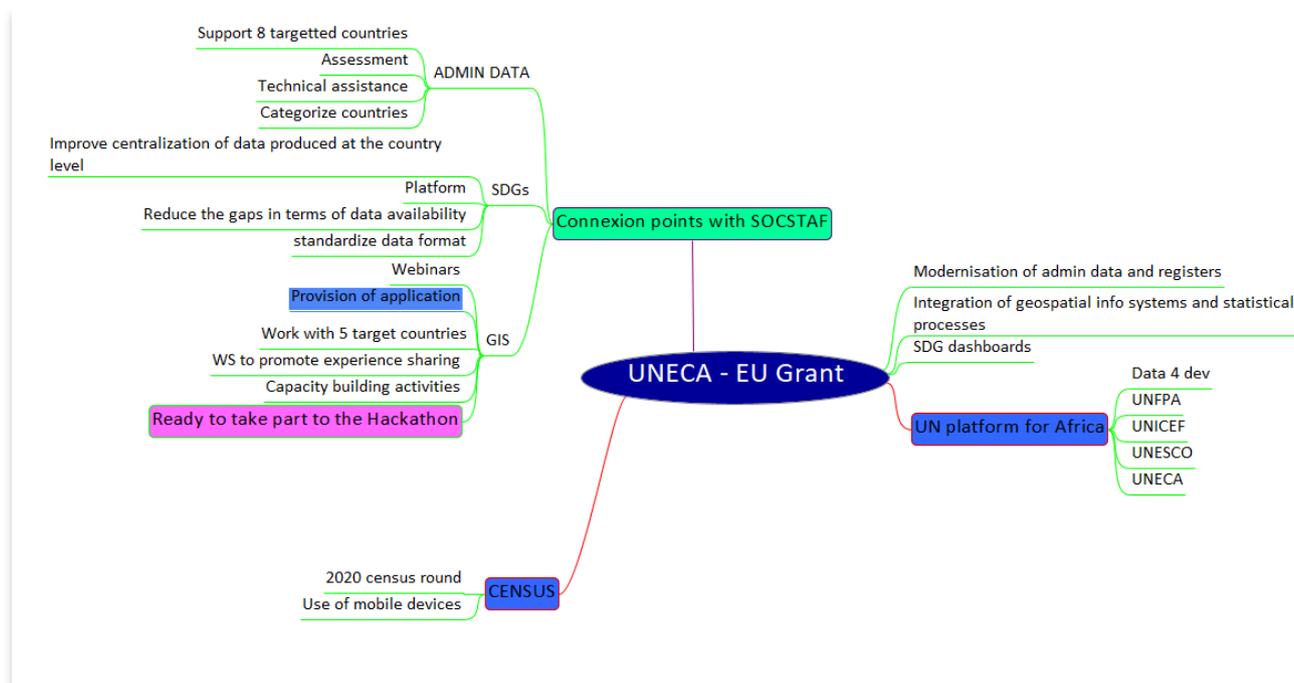


Figure 29 – Mind-map minutes of main point from exchanges between PAS 2 SOCSTAF, ECOBUSAF and UNECA.

Meetings with the **World Bank (WB)** regional representatives brought to light that all the WB African regional offices are in the process or will develop comprehensive technical assistance programs for African countries. These programs cover all statistical areas. In terms of social statistics, at this stage, exchanges have been had with two regional representatives, namely Southern Africa (SADC countries) and the Central-and-West African region. Provided the countries within the specific WB regions are among the selected countries for SOCSTAF interventions, the possibility exists of cooperation in terms of funding regional level experience sharing workshops. Once all countries have been selected for SOCSTAF activities involving direct technical cooperation, renewed exchanges will be had with the relevant regional WB representatives to discuss further.

Meetings with two other stakeholders deserve to be mentioned: one with The Partnership in Statistics for Development in the 21st Century (**PARIS21**) and one with the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development Data initiative **Data4Dev**.

PARIS21 plays an important role in the governance of disadvantaged national statistical systems, “with the goal of reinforcing data ecosystems to deliver quality data for sustainable development”.³² PARIS21 has played a significant role in encouraging and supporting NSIs in low income and lower-middle income countries in designing, implementing and monitoring National Strategies for Development of Statistics (NSDS).

³² The Partnership in Statistics for Development in the 21st Century (PARIS21), key impact areas, available online <https://paris21.org/key-impact-areas>

PARIS21 will remain a significant source of insight and potential cooperation throughout the implementation, however, initial exchanges have not led to direct agreements of aspects of cooperation with our programme. Below is an overview of points exchanged.

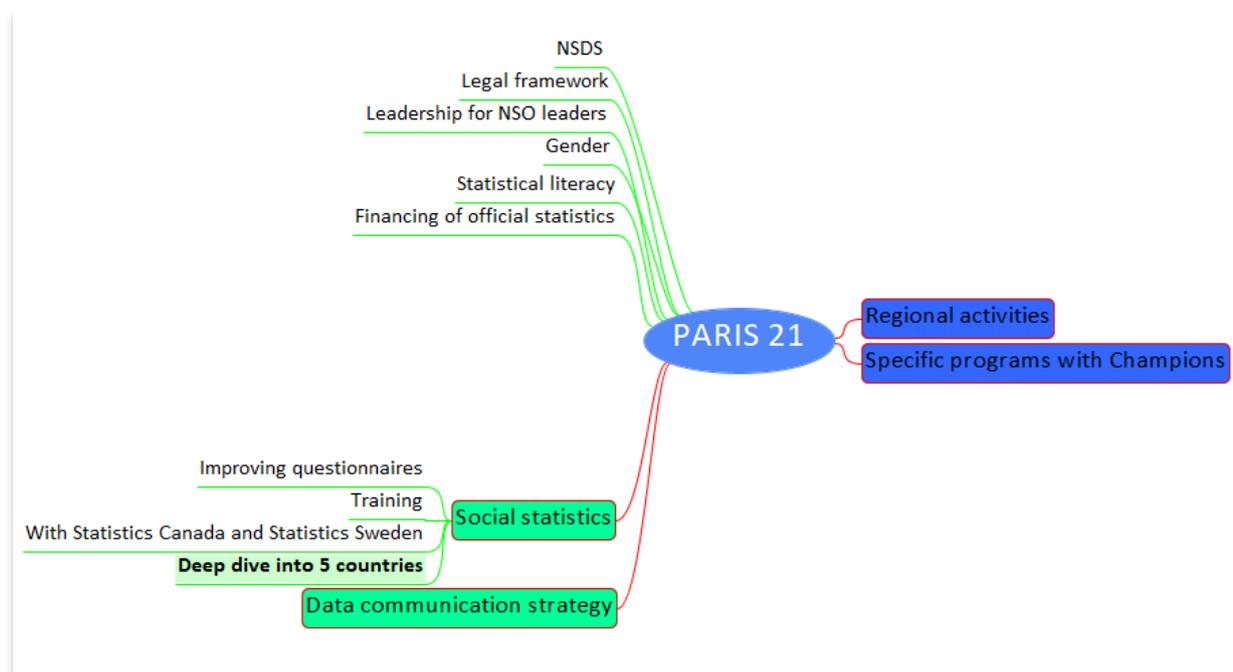


Figure 30 - Mind-map minutes of main point from exchanges between PAS 2 SOCSTAF, ECOBUSAF and PARIS21.

Data 4 Development (Data4Dev) has a strong connection with SOCSTAF, especially within the components on use of administrative and alternative data sources. Data4Dev supports 3 African countries on topics that

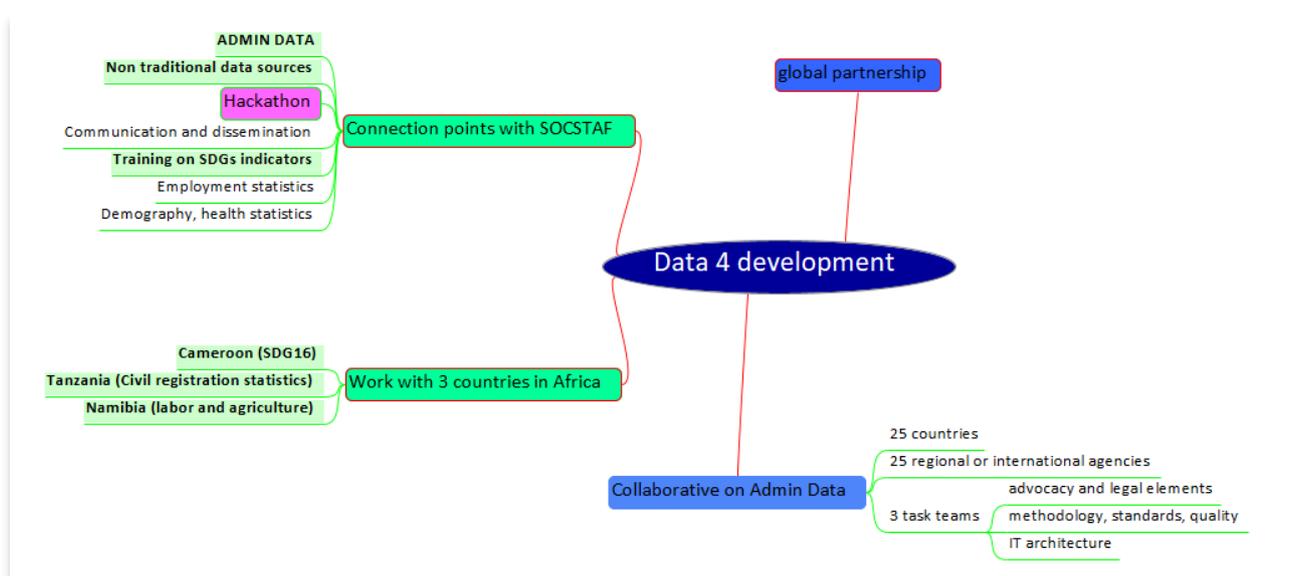


Figure 31 - Mind-map minutes of main point from exchanges between PAS 2 SOCSTAF, ECOBUSAF and Data 4 Development.

are not related to SOCSTAF or ECOBUSAF. Exchanges revealed a great interest in participating in the hackathon. Below a summary of points from initial exchanges:

Cooperation and synergy going forward

Under the description of each Action, further details as to agreed as well as potential cooperation with stakeholders are mentioned.

Moreover, during the unfolding of SOCSTAF, the following points will guide our interaction with main stakeholders:

- Utilize the PAS2 advisory forum meetings as an opportunity to share overall information.
- Organize regular meetings during the grant implementation to keep each other informed of activities and peruse further potential for synergies: at overall, topic specific, as well as region and country specific levels.
- Invite stakeholders to our on-line regional workshops (including the hackathon)
- Participate in their on-line seminars and workshops
- Always prioritize and peruse potential for further synergies and common activities

Visits to NISR (Rwanda) and ANSD (Senegal)

During the inception phase, two visits to African national statistical institutes were carried out. The selection reflected the desire to visit two countries with different statistical contexts in our view: one in Eastern Africa (NISR in Rwanda³³) and one in the Western Africa (ANSD of Senegal³⁴).

The purpose of these visits was to understand the realities on the ground and to better adapt the planned activities to the needs of the NSIs of the African Union countries in the different areas covered by the two grants:

- Use of administrative data
- Use of alternative data sources
- Communication and dissemination of social statistics
- Population census
- Demographic, education and health statistics
- SDGs indicators
- Employment statistics
- Informal economy and employment
- National accounts
- Statistical business registers

Both visits allowed us to learn about NISR's and ANSD's current activities within these different areas and the challenges and opportunities encountered. These learnings aided significantly in fine-tuning the content and format of the activities that will be offered to all countries.

³³ National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda, website: <https://www.statistics.gov.rw/>

³⁴ Agence Nationale de la Statistique et de la Démographie, website : <https://www.ansd.sn/>

In each country, we had the opportunity to meet with the top management (Director Generals in Rwanda and Senegal and Deputy Director General in Rwanda), with representatives of the different directorates in line with the areas covered by both grants SOCSTAF and ECOBUSAF (Social and demographic statistics, SDGs, national accounts, employment statistics, coordination and methodology, communication and information system). We further had the opportunity to meet with selected financial technical partners: United Nations agencies, European delegations, and World Bank regional agency (in Senegal).

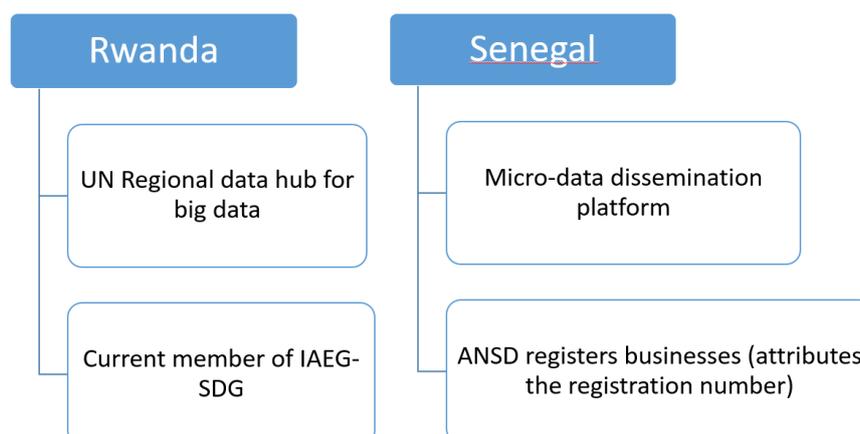
We also met (on-line) with ANSD statistical partners in ministries (Ministry of health, education, planning and economic accounts).

In the final analysis, the two NSIs we met had quite similar situations and levels. Both can be considered as of high level, even if there are still space for improvement.

Similarities

- National statistical system organized around the NSI with statistical offices in the sectoral ministries
 - The NSI plays an important role (training, raising awareness)
 - High level NSIs that are recognized as such by their partners (UN agencies, EU delegations)
- High level production of business and household statistics with regular surveys and use of modern collection tools (tablets, telephone)
 - Quarterly LFS surveys, identification of informal employment
 - Participation in international High level working groups
 - Rwanda: UN regional data hub for big data
 - Senegal: work with UNSD on environmental accounts
- Scarce administrative data: the most administrative data sources used are pre-aggregated, not usable as such

Countries' specific features



Needs

- In addition to trainings, organize, on some topics, workshops of good practices exchanges for more advanced countries
 - Involve the statistical services of the ministries in some trainings (education, health, SDGs)
 - Communicate with the technical financial partners in the countries we will implement technical assistance missions

Figures 32-34 - Text and illustrations on similarities, specific features and needs of visited NSIs.

The insights and findings from the two visits are shared in more detail in the mind-map illustrations in annex 2. Further, the learnings are woven into all further exchanges and into the deliberations and fine-tunings of all Actions.

The Actions

In the following, each Action will be described, including:

- what has been done so far
- what still needs to be done post-inception,
- a presentation of the re-shaping of the Actions as a result of the insights gained,
- the Action's link to the specific objective
- Deliverables / output under the Action.

Action A – Coordination

Coordination meetings among consortium partners were envisaged to occur bi-monthly throughout the project period, with two meetings per year to be held live on site, alternating among consortium partner countries' capitals.

On-site meetings will be organized back-to-back with the PAS2 ECOBUSAF grant. When possible, the coordination meetings will coincide with the Eurostat hosted PAS2 coordination meetings.

What has been done and achieved so far

The first coordination meeting was in fact the Kick-off meeting of the grant. Contrary to initial plans of an online kick-off meeting, it was decided to prioritize a live meeting to ensure best possible presentations, discussions and rapport, also to overcome possible language barriers, not least in view of the forthcoming need to cooperate closely during the project's 44 months lifetime. It was further decided to optimize cooperation between the Social Statistics (SOCSTAF) and Economic and Business Statistics (ECOBUSAF) grants from the onset, wherefore the two grants' first coordination and kick-off meetings were held back to back. During the meetings, Eurostat and PAS2 Service Contract representatives participated.

This 1st SOCSTAF coordination and kick-off meeting was held in Paris on 1-2 March 2022.

During the initial inception phase, many findings during desk study as well as fact finding missions to Rwanda and Senegal emerged, requiring additional discussions and coordination among consortium partners to fine-tune country selection process for technical assistance and planned activities. Two additional on line coordination meetings were thus held:

2nd coordination meeting 19 May 2022 at 1:30 – 4:30 pm

3rd coordination meeting 20 June 2022 at 9:30 – 12:30 am

During these meetings, adjustments to intervention and country selection logic as well as fine-tuning of implementation plans were discussed and agreed upon.

In addition to the joint coordination meetings, the lead partner had individual online meetings with all consortium partners to further fine-tune activities and, where relevant, decide on further country selection processes.

To be done after the inception phase

After the inception phase, a coordination meeting is planned to take place live, on site in Copenhagen, back-to-back with the coordination meeting of the ECOBUSAF grant. At this point, all activities will have been fine-tuned and their implementation planned as per the revised Action Plan. The main focus of this meeting will be to ensure that the initiation of implementation runs smoothly, and that the opportunities for cooperation, synergy and leverage with other stakeholders as identified during the inception phase are fully utilized. The SOCSTAF meeting is planned for as follows:

4th coordination meeting 7-8 September 2022

After this meeting, the bi-monthly coordination meetings will continue, to follow up on implementation as planned. Should it be necessary, additional on-line meetings may be inserted ad hoc.

The live on-site meetings after the first on-site meetings in Paris in March 2022 and Copenhagen in September 2022 respectively, i.e. the full list of on-site meetings is foreseen as follows:

Spring 2022	Paris
Fall 2022	Copenhagen
Spring 2023	Oslo (based on back-to-back meeting with ECOBUSAF)
Fall 2023	Warsaw
Spring 2024	Madrid
Fall 2024	Helsinki
Spring 2025	Paris

To the extent that responsible staff at Eurostat are available, their participation is always welcome.

[Link to the specific objective](#)

Action A's link to the specific objective of reinforcing the capacity of selected African NSOs in producing good quality social statistics: Coordination of activities is necessary to ensure actions are successfully completed and attained goals and outputs to the maximum extent possible are achieved.

Outputs / deliverables

Minutes are taken of all coordination meetings to document progress and decisions. Minutes are included in interim and final reports.

Action B – Kick-off meeting and final online workshop

Kick-off

As mentioned, it was decided to stage a live kick-off meeting rather than the planned online kick-off. This was decided in order to ensure best possible presentations, discussions and rapport, also to overcome possible language barriers, not least in view of the forthcoming need to cooperate closely during the project's 44 months lifetime. It was further decided to optimize cooperation between the Social Statistics (SOCSTAF) and the Economic and Business Statistics (ECOBUSAF) grants from the onset, wherefore the two grants' first coordination and kick-off meetings were held back to back. During the meetings, Eurostat and PAS2 Service Contract representatives participated.

The SOCSTAF kick-off meeting was held in Paris on 1-2 March 2022.

The consequent alterations to the budget from the planned online meeting to a live meeting in Paris will be duly reflected in the first interim financial and narrative report due March 2023.

Final workshop

Pending budgetary means, and pending the full unfolding of the promising cooperations with international and regional stakeholders, the final workshop may well be organized as a live on-site event, possibly in an African country, enabling more African NSIs to participate and share experiences and results.

Initially, at the time of filing the proposal and signing the contract, a live event in Africa was deselected due to the funding modality of this grant, obliging consortium partners to co-finance potential travel for African NSIs to other African NSIs, which is incompatible with the purpose of core funding to some consortium partners' National Statistical Institutes. In the meantime, during the promising exchanges had with international and regional stakeholders during the inception phase, it is throughout possible that funding external to the SOCSTAF grant can be mobilized to support the regional travels of African colleagues. The feasibility of this remains to be determined. Should it no be possible, we revert to the default plan of staging an online final workshop.

The event otherwise remains planned as foreseen in the contract annex 1:

A closing event will be organised to present the results achieved during project implementation. The beneficiary NSIs will be invited to present the results of the cooperation with the consortium members and draw potential follow-up activities. The consortium members will perform assessments of their activities.

The attendance list will include participating NSIs, but also other NSIs that could be interested in participating in a future European programme on Pan-African statistics, the international and regional institutions which have cooperation programmes in Africa, including STATAFRIC, UNECA and other regional UN agencies, the IMF, Afritac, AFRISTAT, the World Bank African representatives, Paris 21, etc.

Link to the specific objective

Action B’s link to the specific objective of reinforcing the capacity of selected African NSOs in producing good quality social statistics: For improved coordination among stakeholders upon commencement, and improved sharing and documentation of results and lessons learned upon completion.

Outputs / deliverables

Minutes are taken of Kick-off and Final events to document progress and decisions. Minutes are included in interim and final reports. For the Final Event, it could be relevant to publish articles sharing findings and best practices, for posting in various relevant stakeholders’ sites.

Action C – Inception Phase

The subject of this inception report is precisely to share what has been done during the inception phase; which exchanges and deliberations have been held with international, regional and national stakeholders as well as with consortium partners, which findings have derived from fact finding missions and desk studies, and which implications these exchanges and findings have on the project’s intervention logic, country selection process, Action Plan and logframe. We invite you to visit the entirety of this report to appreciate in full what has been done and its consequences for the project going forward.

Link to the specific objective

Action C’s link to the specific objective of reinforcing the capacity of selected African NSOs in producing good quality social statistics: To optimize synergies with stakeholders and ensure appropriate targeting for the planned actions so as to maximize learning outcome and potential for sharing learnings and exchanging knowledge across African countries.

Outputs / deliverables

This inception report constitutes an output and deliverable, duly handed in to the contractor in observation of the agreed deadline latest by 31 July 2022 23:59 hrs CET. Within this deadline, the report is to be uploaded on the EU CIRCABC platform, and emailed to Johan Debruyne at Johan.DEBRUYNE@ec.europa.eu and Merle Paats at Merle.PAATS@ec.europa.eu , cc Anne Clemenceau at Anne.Clemenceau@ec.europa.eu and John Verrinder at John.Verrinder@ec.europa.eu

Action D1 – Use of administrative data

Most National Statistical Institutes of the African continent rely largely on censuses and surveys to obtain the data necessary for the production of official statistics. Depending on the size of the country, a traditional population census can take more than one year from start of preparation until completion of the census. It is a logistically complex task and usually costs around one whole year of the statistical office’s budget, taking up much of the

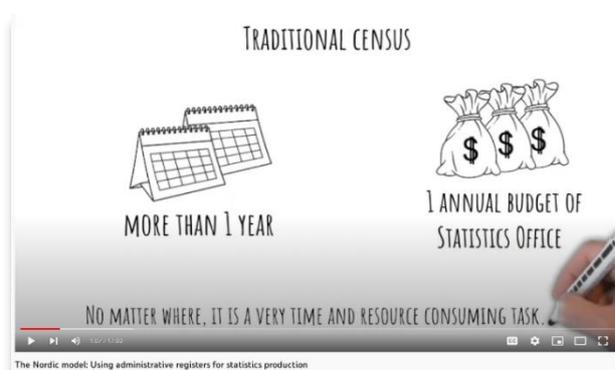


Figure 35 - Snapshot from UNSD film on use of admin data for statistics.

available human resources as well. A population census is thus only carried out every 10 years or less often, depending on funding challenges.³⁵

As stated in the SHaSA 2,

It is widely accepted that large-scale statistical activities such as censuses and surveys require considerable resources. However, there are myriad other activities that are necessary to ensure the effective functioning of statistical systems, such as the promotion of the utilization of administrative data sources.³⁶

In addition, with the need to displace enumerators throughout vast and less densely populated areas, a population census or larger surveys entail elevated environmental costs.

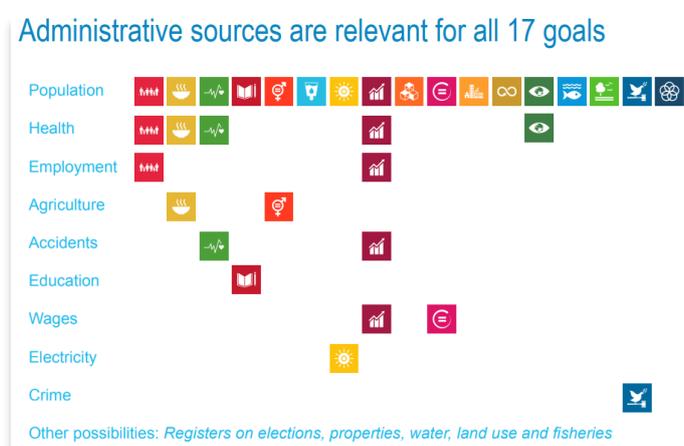


Figure 36 - snapshot from UNSD ppt presentation on use of admin data.

There is thus a recognized urgent need to strengthen the capacity of national statistical systems to leverage the use of administrative data for statistical purposes. As a response to this need, the United Nations Statistical Division (UNSD) and the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development Data have jointly convened the multi-stakeholder collaborative on administrative data, aiming to strengthen the capacity of countries to use administrative data sources for statistical purposes.³⁷ Administrative sources are relevant for

reporting on all the 17 Sustainable Development Goals³⁸.

Especially the Nordic countries are renowned for their vast use of administrative data for the production of official statistics. In the Nordics, up to 90% of official statistical data are based on administrative sources. The systems are based on three core registers, the population register, the housing and dwelling register, and the business register, all with unique identifiers interlinked at micro data level. In the Nordics, National Statistical Institutes have a law bound guaranteed access to an abundance of public register data. Thus what has become known as “The Nordic Model”. Within the SOCSTAF implementation, Finland and Denmark will jointly be implementing the Action on administrative data sources.

What has been done so far under SOCSTAF

The inception phase was aimed at identifying needs and existing practice, mapping other stakeholders’ relevant activities to maximize synergy, and to identify countries that could benefit from these activities.

³⁵ UNStats, The Nordic Model: Using administrative registers for statistical production, April 27 2022, beta version available online.

³⁶ SHaSa 2 (2017-2016), p. 106, available online https://au.int/sites/default/files/documents/34580-doc-34577-doc-shasa_ii_strategy_eng_full_web.pdf

³⁷ Administrative Data Collaborative, <https://www.data4sdgs.org/initiatives/administrative-data-collaborative>

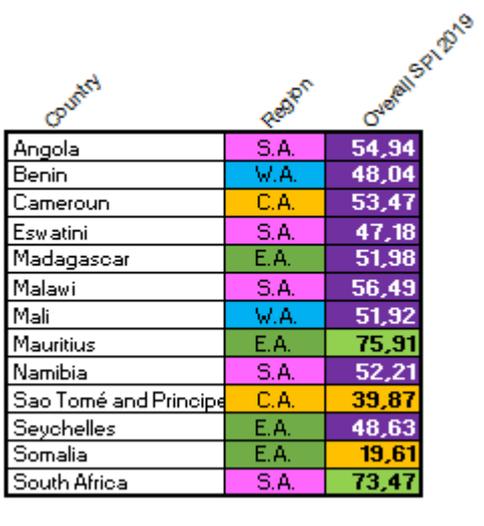
³⁸ UNSD Vibeke Oestreich Nielsen, Use of administrative sources for producing disaggregate data, ppt presentation available online https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/files/meetings/sdg-inter-workshop-jan-2019/Session%205.a_UNSD.pdf

Contributions towards achieving this includes perusal visits to Rwanda and Senegal, exchanges with stakeholders, desk studies, questionnaires to African NSIs, and exchanges with selected African NSIs.

Rationale

The overriding rationale for the selection of countries for closer bilateral technical assistance has first and foremost been the clear expression of need and interest. This has been gauged through the responses offered to the first general questionnaire as well as the second questionnaire with request for confirmation of interest as well as request for replies to deepening questions regarding the specific topic of interest. Secondly, a representation along geographical and performance based axes is sought, thirdly, the viability is verified along criteria such as access to relevant administrative data, the availability of relevant staff to engage in the activity, possibility to visit the country, possible language barriers, etc.

Additional questions to interested countries and their replies



Country	Region	Overall SPI 2019
Angola	S.A.	54.94
Benin	W.A.	48.04
Cameroun	C.A.	53.47
Eswatini	S.A.	47.18
Madagascar	E.A.	51.98
Malawi	S.A.	56.49
Mali	W.A.	51.92
Mauritius	E.A.	75.91
Namibia	S.A.	52.21
Sao Tomé and Príncipe	C.A.	39.87
Seychelles	E.A.	48.63
Somalia	E.A.	19.61
South Africa	S.A.	73.47

Figure 37 - Admin data, final respondents' regions and SPI scores.

In the first questionnaire for countries to express specific interest in the different components, 33 out of the total of 37 African respondent countries' NSIs expressed interest in participating in the different activities under the component on use of administrative data for statistics production. As a response to the deepening questions to the topic, however, 13 African NSIs reverted to confirm their interest, out of which 12 NSIs replied to the additional questions.

It was made clear in the email to all NSIs that confirmations of interest and responses to additional questions alone were not a guarantee to be selected as one of the African NSIs for closer bilateral cooperation and technical assistance. It was likewise shared that, pending funding from potential collaborators, there would be the opportunity to participate in live and/or online experience sharings and learnings for those countries not selected for direct bilateral technical assistance.

The full questionnaire with additional question for the topic of use of administrative data and a sample reply from Namibia is provided as Annex 3 to this report..

The respondent countries for the component on the use of administrative data, their regions, and their overall SPI scores in 2019³⁹ are shown here. The regional distribution shows a slight overweight to East African countries, and lacks North African representation. The Overall 2019 SPI scores show an expectable overweight of the middle category, and two countries in each the lower and higher SPI score groups.

The aspiration to balance the choice of countries along geographical and performance based axes need not be achieved within each component or Action in isolation, but will be sought among all the Actions of SOCSTAF.

³⁹ The World Bank Statistical Performance Indicators (SPI) available online <https://datanalytics.worldbank.org/SPI/?tab=country-reports>

In addition to the overall SPI score, the Statistical Performance Indicator offers information on data sources used in each country – the so-called pillar 4 of the SPI. Albeit the graphic (on the next page) is slightly

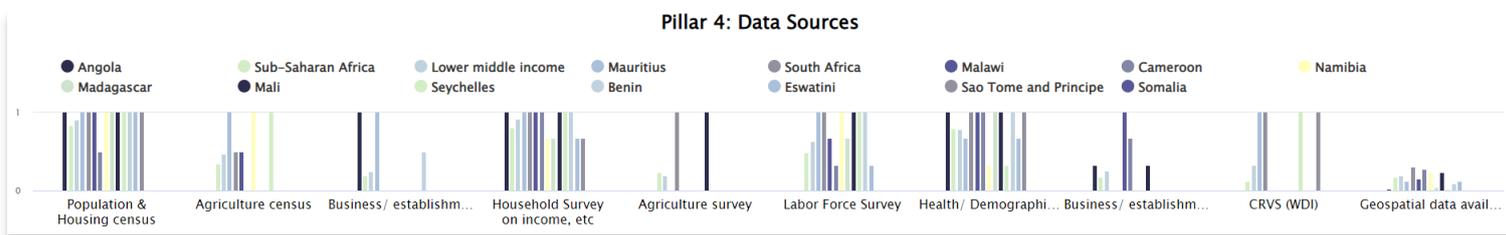


Figure 38 - SPI Data source scores, for respondent countries to additional questions on Admin data. .

overcrowded and small, it offers a swift overview of the countries from the list of final respondents to the administrative data component. It is seen that the most utilized data sources for official statistics are the population and housing censuses (the first graph group from the left), the household surveys on income (4th from the left), and health / demographic surveys (4th from the right) as well as labor force surveys (5th from the right). The sole administrative data source mentioned is the Civil Registration and Vital Statistics (CRVS) register, used only by Mauritius, Sao Tomé and Príncipe, Seychelles and South Africa.

Although the above graph does give an idea of the use of administrative data, one layer deeper gives an even better view. The 4th pillar on Data Sources from the SPI includes an overall data source score (reflected in the table to the right) as well as a score specifically for use of administrative data. Albeit the score comes with a caveat⁴⁰, the scoring of 0 or 1 out of 1 gives a good idea of the level of use of administrative data sources. We have juxtaposed this information with the scoring on income level of the countries.⁴¹ The correlation between the level of use of administrative data and the level of the countries economies is apparent.

Country	Region	SPI Data source	SPI Admin data	Income level
Angola	S.A.	28.9	0	Lower-middle
Benin	W.A.	29.7	0	Lower-middle
Cameroon	C.A.	26.3	0	Lower-middle
Eswatini	S.A.	19.8	0	Lower-middle
Madagascar	E.A.	21	0	Low-income
Malawi	S.A.	34.7	0	Low-income
Mali	W.A.	35.7	0	Low-income
Mauritius	E.A.	66.4	1	Upper-middle
Namibia	S.A.	32.5	1	Upper-middle
Sao Tomé and Príncipe	C.A.	41.7	1	Lower-middle
Seychelles	E.A.	53.9	1	High
Somalia	E.A.	0	0	Low-income
South Africa	S.A.	65.2	1	Upper-middle

Figure 39 - SPI scores on data source and admin data, respondent countries to questionnaire.

In practical terms for the implementation of this component, honouring the criteria of selecting countries from different performance levels, we will need to adjust the planned activities to suit the level of absorption and preparedness in terms of use of administrative data to fit the level of the specific country. For the scope of the SOCSTAF activity whose main counterpart are NSIs, however, entry-level challenges such as lack of legal frameworks and lack of data sharing at micro level will be difficult to

⁴⁰ **“Dimension 4.2: Administrative Data:** Availability of Civil Registration and Vital Statistics (CRVS) indicator. An ideal indicator for this dimension would include a score based on the density of administrative data available in sectors including social protection, education, labor, and health. However, social protection, education, health, and labor admin data indicators are not included because of lack of established methodology. While several promising sources for administrative data from the World Bank’s ASPIRE team, WHO, UNESCO, and ILO have been identified, these were not included due to incomplete coverage across countries. Further research and data collection effort would be needed to fill in this information, so that a more comprehensive picture of administrative data availability can be produced.” The World Bank Statistical Performance Indicator, quote from relevant section of country level SPI reports pulled from the site, available for download online <https://datanalytics.worldbank.org/SPI/?tab=country-reports>

⁴¹ World Bank Country and Lending Groups available online <https://datahelpdesk.worldbank.org/knowledgebase/articles/906519>

tackle, in that it requires the cooperation of government leadership and various public agencies outside the NSIs. Access to administrative data-related governance issues and more generally cooperation modalities are planned to be addressed in workshops and trainings as well.

Funneling

From the 13 final respondent countries for this component, a further funneling was completed along the following criteria: non-response to additional questions, lack of availability or access to administrative data with unique identifiers relevant for social statistics, consortium country recommendations not to visit the African country in question due to security threats, as well as language barriers and lack of resources to provide interpretation⁴².

The funneling results in a preliminary shortlist of Eswatini, Madagascar, Namibia and South Africa. Among these countries, Namibia and South Africa show high-end scores in SPI data sources and SPI scores on use of administrative data, and middle level and high-end overall SPI scores.

Country	Region	Overall SPI 2019	SPI Data source	SPI Admin data	Income level
Eswatini	S.A.	47.18	19.8	0	Lower-middle
Madagascar	E.A.	51.98	21	0	Low-income
Namibia	S.A.	52.21	32.5	1	Upper-middle
South Africa	S.A.	73.47	65.2	1	Upper-middle

Figure 40 - Admin data, shortlist of countries, SPI scores and income levels.

Statistics Finland and Statistics Denmark had the opportunity to exchange directly with the Namibia Statistics Agency (NSA) during the inception phase. The

exchange occurred headed by senior advisor and specialist in use of administrative data for official statistics Kaija Ruotsalainen from Statistics Finland with the entire NSA team of demographic and social statistics including the team head Paulina Ingo, as well as the NSA deputy Director General Otilie Mwazi.

The exchanges demonstrated a readiness and motivation to engage, and considerable experience with using administrative data: the team is already using CRVS data for statistics, currently receives data manually (via usb or mail), however, does receive it at the disaggregate level of individuals. NSA’s desire is to increase scope and depth of the use of administrative data for statistics, especially to report on gender issues, but also for education, health, and poverty statistics.

Namibia is in the process of writing its first National Strategy for the Development of Statistics (NSDS), in which the increased use of administrative data for statistical production is a central goal. Namibia is among the noteworthy partners of the UNSD and the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development Data collaborative on use of administrative data; they are co-lead together with Statistics Norway of the 2nd task team on data management and standardization.

The prospects are thus promising, and it was agreed that NSA will be one of the countries selected for closer bilateral technical support.

The second country has not yet been selected. The opportunity seems fitting to create a southern African network by selecting South Africa and Eswatini. This would give Namibia and South Africa the opportunity to join forces and excel, and Eswatini to benefit from the experienced peers. It would further invite closer

⁴² It is a clear lesson learned that a budget for translation should be included in all components / actions for future projects of this kind.

cooperation with regional stakeholders such as the World Bank in their work with the Southern African Development Community (SADC). The regional balance between countries selected for closer bilateral support would hence be sought between Actions.

It would need to be perused in direct dialogue whether this is feasible in terms of the needs and possibilities of South Africa and Eswatini, and whether a closer regional network is welcomed by NSA. It will also require accommodation within the existing SOCSTAF budget.

Coordinating efforts and maximizing synergy

PAS2-SC

Throughout the inception phase, several exchanges have been had with the Service Contract under PAS2 to peruse and maximize areas of direct cooperation. During exchanges with project leads, it was discussed whether a cooperation could occur as a regional level experience sharing event on the use of administrative data, the event being financed under the PAS2-SC. This would leverage both projects’ activities further, and ensure South-South networking at best for benefit beyond the PAS2 live span. PAS2-SC has now confirmed this possibility and included the activity in their inception report.

United Nations Economic Commission for Africa – UN ECA

UN ECA is part of the PAS2 family of project implementors. SOCSTAF and ECOBUSAF coordinators have had several online exchanges with UNECA, the first on 22 April 2022 with Director of the African Centre for Statistics Oliver Chinganya, Chief of Statistical Development, Data Innovation and Outreach Section Tinfissi Joseph Ilboudo, Chief of Economic, Infrastructure and Agricultural Statistics Section Xiaoning Gong, and project lead of the PAS2 project “Support to monitoring of SDGs and statistics in Africa” Leandre Foster Ngogang Wandji. This initial meeting has been followed up with email exchanges and further zoom meetings.

One of the UNECA PAS2 project’s focus areas is the use of administrative data and registers for official statistics⁴³. For this component, a needs and maturity assessment will be conducted as part of the selection process for cooperating countries. The assessment will cover all African NSIs, with the report expected out in Q3 2022. Since SOCSTAF’s selection process follows a different path and countries are selected prior to UNECA’s project, the agreement is to stay closely attuned to ensure maximum synergy.

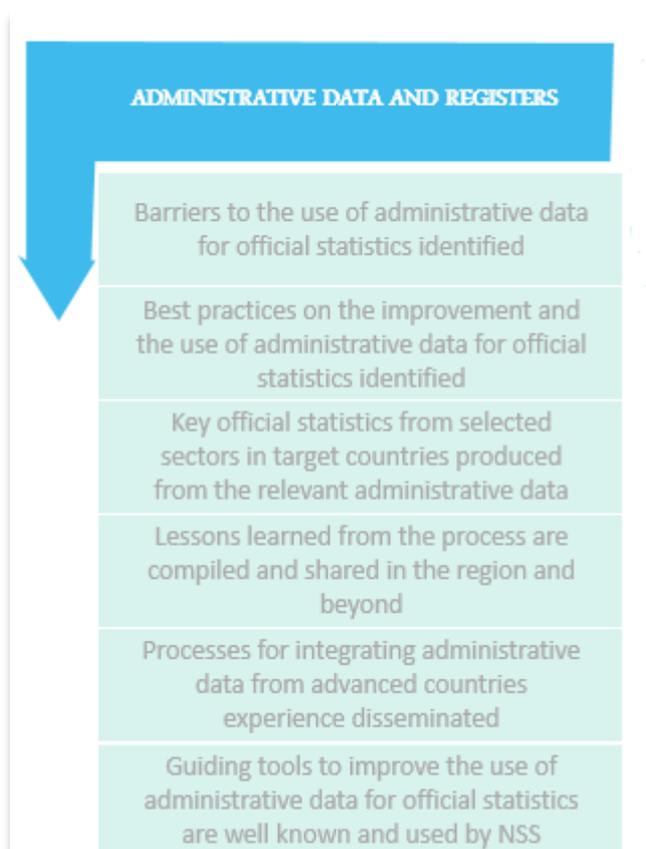


Figure 41 - UNECA ppt presentation of PAS2 project, cutout.

It has further been agreed that, to the extend possible, regional experience exchanges on the subject will be

⁴³ Depicted relevant cutout is from a ppt presentation of the project, shared during the meeting, shared here with the consent of the project lead Leandre Wandji.

staged in cooperation. By online events, this is an easy fit. By live events, however, SOCSTAF would need to rely on either UNECA or another collaborating stakeholder to fund the participation of African NSIs to attend regional events.

UNECA has further invited SOCSTAF to share trainings and other material on UNECA's web site to increase the amount of countries that may benefit.

Collaborative on the use of administrative data for statistics

INSEE France and Statistics Denmark as the coordinators of SOCSTAF and ECOBUSAF respectively, had an online meeting 4/7/2022 with Vibeke Oestrich Nielsen of UNSD, Karen Bett of Global Partnership for Sustainable Data for Development, and Silja Emmel of UN Women as representatives of the Collaborative on the use of administrative data. The online meeting was followed up by further fruitful email exchanges with the mutual agreement of maintaining each other in the loop of all activities on the African continent.

Statistics Denmark is member of the collaborative and active as co-lead of the task team 1 on institutional framework, coordination and partnerships. The Collaborative's webpage holds an inventory of resources with tools, guidelines and templates⁴⁴ which SOCSTAF will be able to make use of during implementation.

Via DESA, the UN Department of Economic Affairs, the Collaborative is engaged in a project in Namibia on using administrative data mainly within the production of agricultural statistics, and another project on gender statistics via UN Women. Under this initiative, jointly with NSA, a local consultant is engaged to map data sources also on social statistics and engaging with relevant data owners. The work will include data quality assessment and assurance. The report will be shared with SOCSTAF experts. Other activities are planned hereunder a high-level event bringing key government agents and other stakeholders to discuss the value of official statistics and the need to access administrative data to more easily produce the statistics needed by users. Finally, a workshop is planned with NSA staff and owners of administrative data to discuss access to data on a more practical level.

These initiating activities will prove very helpful for the implementation of this component under SOCSTAF, and will leave more time and resources to concentrate work on the co-operation with data owners and stakeholders, on preparing and implementing the road map for use of specific administrative data sources, and on the study tour to Statistics Denmark. The study tour is budgeted for 12 people, i.e. selected NSA staff would be able to travel together with another country selected under this SOCSTAF component, too maximize South-South exchange and experience sharing on this topic.

In addition, under the DESA project and in cooperation with the Collaborative, a meeting is planned for Q3 2022 to join all partners currently supporting NSA, to learn of each other's' activities and amplify potentials for synergy.

The World Bank in SADC

Fruitful exchanges were had 7/7/2022 with Alejandro Medina Giopp, Senior Economist/Statistician of the World Bank responsible for the SADC region. The Bank is in the process of initiating a new project for statistical support in the region, and a priori invites for close cooperation where relevant and possible. The possibility of the Bank's project funding participation of NSI staff of SOCSTAF implementation for regional experience sharing events was discussed. It was agreed to remain in touch as projects unfold and ensure maximum synergy.

⁴⁴ Collaborative on use of administrative data for statistics, resource inventory, available online <https://unstats.un.org/capacity-development/admin-data/Inventory>

What remains to be done after the inception phase

Dialogues with pre-selected countries to confirm selection / activities

During the meeting with Namibia, the tentative schedule of commencing implementation in Q3 2022 was agreed upon. After the summer break, further meetings between Namibia and Finnish and Danish experts need to be had to fine-tune implementation plans. At best, first missions could be arranged to coincide with the planned partners' meeting. The logic of a regional network with resulting choice of SADC countries as second and perhaps third country options would need to be discussed with experts and regional stakeholders to consolidate plans. Once agreed upon, online meetings with the final selection of countries need to be held and activities planned.

Determining indicators to measure progress during SOCSTAF

Within many statistical areas, maturity models have been elaborated to measure statistical institutes' preparedness for implementation of or level of excelling within a certain statistical field. To a certain degree, these models can also help measure progress as institutes move from a lower to a higher score in certain criteria.

There is no such ready-made maturity model for the use of administrative data within social statistics. UNICEF has developed the Administrative Data Maturity Model⁴⁵, however, the model is considerably focused on Civil Registers and Vital Statistics (CRVS) as the prime data source and on measuring child health and protection, rendering it less fit for broader use. The Collaborative for the use of administrative data has recently held a webinar where suggestions for maturity models and self-assessment tools on the use of administrative data were shared. Alas, SOCSTAF experts were unable to attend, and the recordings have not yet been made available on the Collaborative's web site. The World Bank SADC regional office has further shared with us their work in progress on the development of a statistical modernization framework, i.e. a maturity model of sorts, based on the Generic Statistical Business Process Model⁴⁶ and with a focus on managing relations with all stakeholders.

There will no doubt be momentum to advance the cooperation with stakeholders on these initiatives and work further on the elaboration of a generic maturity / self-assessment / gap assessment model for the use of administrative data, perhaps for all statistical domains.

For the use within SOCSTAF, we propose to construct a small maturity or performance model which can also be used to measure progress and hence feed into the reporting in Action I of SOCSTAF.

Relevant points to measure maturity of the use of administrative data for statistics could be:

- 1) Legal and institutional framework is in place to ensure access and use of admin data
- 2) Leadership is aware and supportive of use of admin data
- 3) Mechanisms are in place for data security and protection
- 4) Admin data sources are identified, MoUs are in place
- 5) Data are received digitally, at disaggregate level, with unique identifiers
- 6) There is an action plan in place to increase use
- 7) Obstacles are identified and tackled

⁴⁵ UNICEF 2021, ADaMM: Administrative Data Maturity Model available online <file:///H:/z/win7/ADaMM-Administrative-Data-Maturity-Model.pdf>

⁴⁶ Eurostat, presentation of GSBPM available online https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/cros/content/gsbpm-generic-statistical-business-process-model-theme_en

Under each item there will be relevant sub questions agreed upon by the experts, at best in cross-fertilization among the various stakeholders mentioned above. Upon the initiation of the SOCSTAF Action, the questions will be posed to the NSIs, replies will be rated on a scale from 1 to 4 corresponding to stages of preliminary, early, mature and advanced stages of maturity / performance, and the corresponding performance profile generated. A sample profile is shared below.

Administrative data maturity assessment / performance profile

SCORE							
Questions	Legal and Institutional framework	Leadership supportive	Data protection and security	Sources identified, MoUs in place	Useability of data	Action plan in place	Obstacles identified and tackled
Sample Country	3,5	3,0	3,0	2,0	2,0	1,5	2,0

SAMPLE COUNTRY - ILLUSTRATION

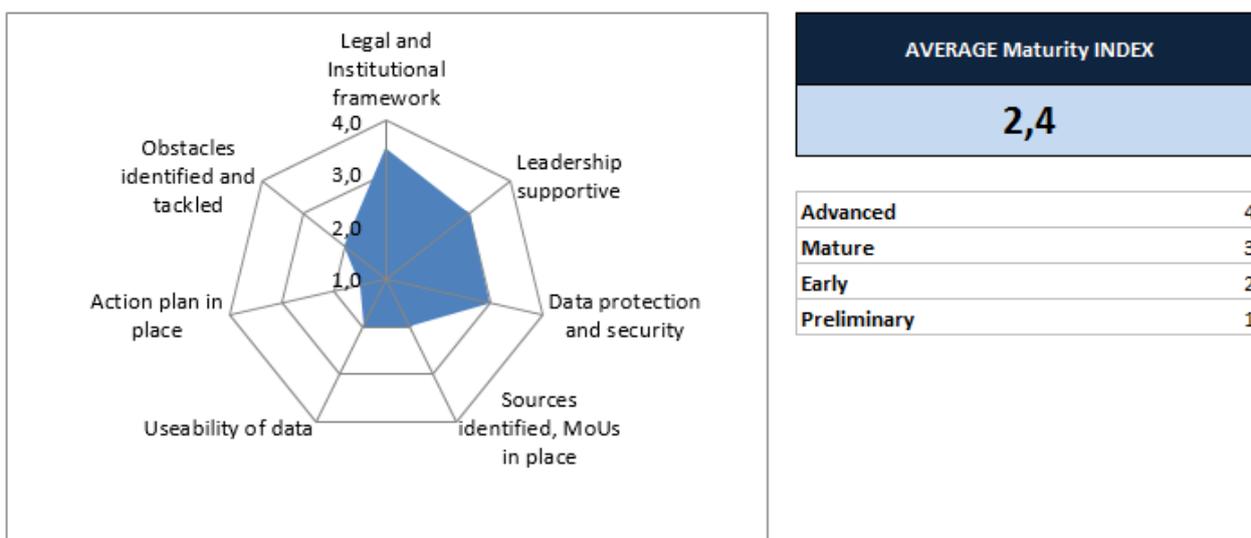


Figure 42 - Sample of visualization of maturity assessment / performance profile of country for Admin data component.

At the end of the implementation period, a final assessment is made: the same questions are posed and progress is documented. The end-of-project performance profile should at best illustrate the progress attained during the project period. More on this under Action I: Reaping and Consolidating Lessons Learned for Increased Sustainability.

The re-shaped Action

The main content of the Action as described in the contract annex 1 persists; however, the weighting of each of the proposed components may vary, depending on the maturity level of the selected countries. In the case of Namibia, as mentioned, some initial steps are taken under the DESA project. More in depth discussions with NSA and main stakeholders will point the best and most synergetic way forward.

As for country selection, kindly refer to the above deliberations.

The full Action description:

ACTION D1: Training on using administrative sources for compiling statistics in the scope of social statistics in selected AfSS countries

The overall objective: Strengthening the capacity of the national statistical system of the African Statistical System countries in terms of using administrative sources for production of high-quality and internationally comparable statistical data in the scope of social statistics.

Activity D1.1 Training in the use of administrative sources

This training will focus on providing the participants with basic knowledge of using administrative registers to produce statistics. Also, it will provide skills to build and update statistical registers by using various administrative sources.

Activity: D1.2 Workshop on inventory of administrative sources for social statistics

During this activity, potential register sources for the production of social statistics for each participating country will be mapped. Assessment the usability of the registers for statistical purposes. The other national stakeholders which need to be involved in the activities will be identified at this stage (ministerial statistical offices, data providers, etc.) and a mapping of their relationships with the NSO will be established.

Activity: D1.3 Workshop on co-operation with data owners/stakeholders

This sub-activity provides insights on cooperation with NSOs and data owners: conditions and boundary conditions, benefits, limitations, methods for utilizing register data for statistical purposes.

Activity: D1.4 Preparation and implementation of the road map of using administrative data sources in statistics / production and a brief “how-to” manual

Under this sub-activity, support will be given to the preparation of the road map of using administrative sources in statistics production in selected countries.

In recognition of the fact that data collection, processing and analysis is often performed at line ministry levels, and that despite the official mandate of NSOs’ formal role of coordination and quality assurance of data this is often not de facto their part in the process, the road mapping will be reinforced by the production of a “How-to” manual instructing NSOs step by step on how to go about accessing administrative source data for statistics production within the targeted fields. The “How-to” manual will be based on selected countries’ experiences, and contextual constraints permitting, made out to be of use for other countries as well. The “how-to” manual will be implemented in at least one selected country, and lessons learned reaped for further sharings.

Activity: D1.5 Study visit to Statistics Denmark

A study visit to Statistics Denmark will be conducted for selected NSOs’ staff to have on-site training on state-of-the-art use of administrative data in statistics production. Simultaneously, this will offer the opportunity to interact in South-south constellations, reinforcing later regional and pan-African exchanges among NSOs.

12 persons are budgeted to be able to attend a study visit to Statistics Denmark under this Action. Should not all places be needed, some spaces could be transferred to Action E.

Link to the specific objective

Action D.1’s link to the specific objective of reinforcing the capacity of selected African NSOs in producing good quality social statistics: National Statistical Offices are dependent upon sourcing data from other administrative entities. A training on how to go about it – or how to do it even better - in terms of compilation would be essential for NSOs to improve their capacity to produce higher quality social statistics within the mentioned fields.

Outputs / deliverables

Report that explains the work that has been done, the achieved results and potential next steps.

Action D2 – Investigation of non-traditional data sources

Non-traditional data, alternative data, big data – these are by definition different from the traditional data used by National Statistical Institutes (NSI). The new data sources pose new challenges across a range of expert areas, including methodology, quality assurance, technology, security, privacy, legal matters, and skills. The UN Committee of Experts on Big Data and Data Science for Official Statistics inaugurated in 2014 during the United Nations 45th Statistical Committee meeting, has mandated several Global Working Group (GWG) Task Team to tackle the breadth and depth of challenges. This includes task teams for AIS Data (Automatic Identification System, for VHF-based communication), Big Data and the SDGs, Earth Observation Data, Measuring Rural Access, Mobile Phone Data, Privacy-preserving techniques, Scanner Data, and finally the GWG Task Team for Training, Competencies and Capacity Development.⁴⁷

In March 2020, the latter task team has shared results of a global assessment of institutional readiness for

- **Key point 1 - Strategic coordination:** Only a third of all NSOs have overarching big data strategies in place and Chief Data Officers only exist in some NSOs. The biggest challenge for NSOs is the collaboration with Big Data source owners outside the government.
- **Key point 2 – Legal framework:** Legal frameworks are still insufficient to regulate big data applications. Only a small share of NSOs rely on legal frameworks that guarantee access to big data.
- **Key point 3 – IT infrastructure:** IT infrastructure appears as central barrier to develop big data capacity; onsite and offsite storage capacity needs improvement for many. Only a few NSOs consider cloud storage a relevant option.
- **Key point 4 – Human Resources:** Most NSOs lack a competency framework to develop new skills to cope with big data (mobile phone, geospatial data) and new methodologies (machine learning).

the use of big data in official statistics.⁴⁸ Results showed that, of those NSIs responding to the survey, a large proportion are already embracing big data / data science. Key gaps identified were summarized in four thematic points, including challenges within staff’s skills. This SOCSTAF Action will make a direct

Figure 43 - Key gaps identified Global assessment of institutional readiness for the use of big data in official statistics, UNSD.

⁴⁷ United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Statistics Division, UN Big Data, available online <https://unstats.un.org/bigdata/task-teams/index.cshtml>

⁴⁸ Background document for the Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Global Working Group on Big Data for Official Statistics (E/N.3/2020/24), available online https://unstats.un.org/unsd/statcom/51st-session/documents/UN_BigData_report_v6.0-E.html

contribution towards developing selected capacities within this area, with selected countries.

Region	Country	Respondent countries in alphabetical order	Alt. D.
S.A.	Angola		x x x
W.A.	Benin		x x x
S.A.	Botswana		x x
W.A.	Burkina Faso		x x x
C.A.	Burundi		x x x
W.A.	Cabo Verde		x x x
C.A.	Cameroun		x x x
C.A.	Central African Republic		x x x
C.A.	Congo Brazaville		x x x
W.A.	Côte d'Ivoire		x x x
E.A.	Djibouti		x x x
N.A.	Egypt		x x x
C.A.	Equatorial Guinea		x x x
S.A.	Eswatini		x x x
W.A.	Gambia		x x x
W.A.	Guinea-Bissau		x
S.A.	Lesotho		x x x
E.A.	Madagascar		x x x
S.A.	Malawi		x x x
W.A.	Mali		x x x
E.A.	Mauritius		x x x
N.A.	Morocco		x x x
S.A.	Namibia		x x x
W.A.	Niger		x x
W.A.	Nigeria		x x x
E.A.	Rwanda		x x x
C.A.	Sao Tomé and Príncipe		x x x
W.A.	Senegal		x x x
E.A.	Seychelles		x x x
W.A.	Sierra Leone		x x x
E.A.	Somalia		x x x
S.A.	South Africa		x x x
E.A.	Sudan		x x x
N.A.	Tunisia		x x x
S.A.	Zimbabwe		x x x

Figure 44 - Respondents' regions and SPI scores, for all three activities under Action D..

The UN Global Platform for Big Data has been formed under the Committee. The platform was established as a collaborative environment for the global statistical community to work together and to learn together sharing knowledge, data and methods for all countries in the world.”⁴⁹ Statistics Denmark is an active member of the Platform. The platform has four regional physical hubs working together to educate, collaborate and develop new technologies to work with new big data sources and methodologies. One regional hub is situated in Kigali, Rwanda. During the unfolding of this component, SOCSTAF implementation will be working closely with the regional Big Data hub in Rwanda. More details are offered in the description of the activity.

What has been done so far and results

The inception phase was aimed at identifying needs and existing practice, mapping other stakeholders’ relevant activities to maximize synergy, and to identify countries that could benefit from these activities. Contributions towards achieving this includes perusal visits to Rwanda and Senegal, exchanges with stakeholders, desk studies, questionnaires to African NSIs, and exchanges with selected African NSIs.

The two parts

This Action is made up of two parts; one evolves around the preparation and conduction of a hackathon (D.2.3)⁵⁰, another around a closer capacity development and technical assistance activity with one to two selected country/countries involving training on use of non-traditional data sources and experimental statistics (D.2.2). The activity on identification of non-traditional data sources (D.2.1) has been part of the inception phase within the activity D.2.3 and will continue so until full country selection is complete.

The hackathon will primarily be headed by Insee France with input in the preparatory phase from Statistics Denmark, the latter by Statistics Finland.

⁴⁹ UN Global Platform – Data for the World – A global collaboration to harness the power of data for better lives, available online <https://unstats.un.org/bigdata/un-global-platform.cshtml>

⁵⁰ The hackathon is represented transversally as an activity in both the SOCSTAF and ECOBUSAF grants.

D.2.2 activity

The overriding rationale for the selection of countries for closer bilateral technical assistance has followed the rationale of the remainder of components, i.e. derived first and foremost from the clear expression of need and interest through responses to the first questionnaire sent out to all African NSIs via STATAFRIC. In this first questionnaire, 35 out of 37 respondent countries indicated interest in participating in the technical assistance activity, and 31 out of 37 indicated interest in participating in the hackathon.

Alas, only four countries responded to the additional questionnaire: Lesotho, Madagascar, Mali and Seychelles. (The additional questions within the topic of alternative data and a sample reply is posted as Annex 4 to this report.) Among these respondents, there are issues of relevance of domain of interest for SOCSTAF (business statistics rather than social statistics), lack of access to relevant data, and language barriers. The meager number of responses may very well be due to fact that this additional questionnaire was sent out later than the others. At any rate, the responses received would need to be assessed together with other contextual information for the selection of a partner country for technical cooperation. It has therefore been decided to postpone the selection of African NSIs for the technical assistance part of this action, perhaps to occur in connection with the Hackathon, and to seek ways of broadening the selection base.

PAS2-SC cooperation

Throughout the inception phase, several exchanges have been had with the Service Contract under PAS2 to peruse and maximize areas of direct cooperation. During exchanges with project leads, it was discussed whether a cooperation could occur as a regional level experience sharing event on the use of alternative data, the event being financed under the PAS2-SC. This would leverage both projects' activities further, and ensure South-South networking at best for benefit beyond the PAS2 live span. PAS2-SC has now confirmed this possibility and included the activity in their inception report.

D.2.1 and D.2.3 activities – Hackathon

Several activities have contributed to the goals of the inception phase: visits to Rwanda and Senegal NSIs, discussion with stakeholders such as UNECA and UNDESA, answers given by the countries to the questionnaire on their willingness to participate to the activities organized in the frame of the SOCSTAF and ECOBUSAF grants.

The visit to National Institute of Statistics Rwanda (NISR) was quite fruitful for this matter. NISR confirmed the importance of starting working on the treatment of big data for statistics. The hackathon seems to be a good opportunity for the African countries. A number of them are realizing that this is important, but many are grappling with where to start.

As mentioned, NISR is the regional data hub for big data in Africa in support of the United Nations global platform. Rwanda has previous experience in organizing hackathons. NISR has agreed on being involved in the organization of the hackathon.

Several points that needed to be clarified have been addressed during the visit to NISR:

Competitive vs. pedagogic hackathon: a competitive hackathon is more challenging for the participating countries. It requires a prize for the winners. A pedagogic hackathon is more targeted to countries that have a low level of experience in the treatment of big data.

NISR suggested to make the hackathon competitive. The most African countries already participated in such hackathons and their experts have the required basic knowledge (they are able to program in R or Python).

The prize needs to be defined. It could be the participation in a study visit to one of the EU involved NSIs.

Data availability for the hackathon:

All the countries should use the same data set. It will solve the question of data availability at the national level. Data are available in the regional data hub that could be used by the participating teams.

Example of data that NISR work with: satellite images, telecom data (money transfers that could help to detect informal businesses, but also geolocation information),

Training of participants:

Training sessions could be organized before the hackathon including a presentation of the data and the platform.

The meetings with UNECA and UNDESA showed their interest in alternative data sources. Both institutions are interested to be kept informed about the Hackathon including when it will be organized. They may contribute in one way or another.

What remains to be done after the inception phase

For activity D.2.2, as mentioned above, selection of African NSIs for the technical cooperation will perhaps occur in connection with the hackathon, to seek ways of broadening the selection base.

For the participation in the hackathon (activity D.2.3), the preselection of countries will be based on the level of experts’ knowledge. A short questionnaire will be sent to the countries at the beginning of 2023 explaining in detail the hackathon principles and required skills. The list of countries to receive this additional questionnaire are all the countries who have indicated interest in this component, as per the list shown here.

Countries will be classified in different groups in accordance with their replies, allowing groups to receive adapted support before the hackathon.

Region	Country	Hackathon
S.A.	Angola	x
W.A.	Benin	x
W.A.	Burkina Faso	x
C.A.	Burundi	x
W.A.	Cabo Verde	x
C.A.	Cameroun	x
C.A.	Central African Republic	x
C.A.	Congo Brazaville	x
W.A.	Côte d'Ivoire	x
E.A.	Djibouti	x
N.A.	Egypt	x
C.A.	Equatorial Guinea	x
S.A.	Eswatini	x
W.A.	Gambia	x
S.A.	Lesotho	x
E.A.	Madagascar	x
S.A.	Malawi	x
W.A.	Mali	x
E.A.	Mauritius	x
N.A.	Morocco	x
S.A.	Namibia	x
W.A.	Nigeria	x
E.A.	Rwanda	x
C.A.	Sao Tomé and Principe	x
W.A.	Senegal	x
E.A.	Seychelles	x
W.A.	Sierra Leone	x
E.A.	Somalia	x
S.A.	South Africa	x
E.A.	Sudan	x
N.A.	Tunisia	x
S.A.	Zimbabwe	x

Figure 45 - respondents' regions and SPI scores, for interest in the hackathon specifically.

The reshaped component

For D.2.1 and D.2.2, the components are largely unchanged:

Activity: D.2.1 Identification of non-traditional data sources

The questionnaire with additional questions sought to unravel alternative sources of information that could be used for official statistical purposes and are available on a permanent and unconditional basis in the African countries. Additional work will need to be done in connection with the hackathon to identify the countries for closer cooperation and to identify which non-traditional sources are readily available and accessible for these African NSIs.

Activity: D.2.2 Training on non-traditional data sources and experimental statistics

The overall objective: The activity aims to train the AfSS statistics producers' staff in the identification of potential non-traditional data sources, use of this data for statistics production and relevant methods. The objective is to provide sufficient expertise to staff members to enlarge the coverage of statistical system by utilizing existing but previously neglected social data into statistics production.

Practical examples are derived from labour, migration, health and education statistics to increase understanding of different ways of using non-traditional data. With practical examples of administrative, digital and mobile data, open data and citizen data from the domain of social statistics can the use of non-traditional data sources be demonstrated.

Experimental statistics describe new areas of phenomena, utilize new types of data, or are based on new calculation methods. These statistics are under development together with data users. Experimental statistics include the publication of entirely new statistics, the testing of the effects of methodological changes in existing statistics, or the publication of the achievements of international development work. One example of these is the "Transitions from one labor market position to another" statistics.

For D.2.3, the hackathon, following re-shapings are noted:

Year 2023:

- 1) Organization of a Study visit for NISR (2 participants) to Insee for the planning of the Hackathon
Onsite activity: 5 days
- 2) Pre-Hackathon online 1-day workshops
4 online workshops could be set-up : 2 in French and 2 in English. For each language, the first workshop would be dedicated to a short introduction to big data treatment and the second to the presentation of the data and platform to be used during the hackathon.
Online activity: 4 days + 4 preparation days
- 3) Hackathon on-line implementation
The hackathon could be dedicated to data sources treatments for the production of economic or social statistics⁵¹ (with identification of statistical outputs) and results in tool kits that the pilot NSOs could test, further develop and/or adapt to their situation. Multidisciplinary teams could be composed of NSOs statisticians, data scientists, IT specialists and statistical school students.

For that purpose, the participating countries could be those where statistical schools could be associated to NSOs and create mixed teams for the participation in the hackathon.

Online activity: 5 days for 5 facilitating EU countries + 2 preparation days per country (and 7 preparation days for Insee)

Year 2024

4) 2 Follow-up TA on-site missions and online exchanges

After the Hackathon, two pilot NSOs will receive technical support to test the feasibility of and implement the solutions raised during the first Hackathon. This support will be held both online and on-site.

On-site activity: 10 days

On-line activity: 20 days

5) Final online workshop

A final workshop will be set-up after the technical assistance in order the countries which will have received the technical assistance to present the results of their work and the solutions that could be tested by other countries.

Online activity: 1 day + 4 preparation days.

The expected results of this activity will be:

- Solutions for the uses of these alternative sources and associated treatments that could be introduced in ongoing statistical production
- A first communication is prepared on the new methodology
- A documentation of the new processes is written in order to be re-used by other countries

Link to the specific objective

Action D.2's link to the specific objective of reinforcing the capacity of selected African NSOs in producing good quality social statistics: The abundance of new data from non-traditional sources should be perused for possibilities to be used to produce high quality statistics especially within social statistics. This Action focuses on identifying and exploring such possible sources (privately held data via mobile network operators, geospatial data, etc) and increasing NSOs capacity to identify and use these data for good quality social statistics.

Outputs / deliverables

Report that explains the work that has been done, the achieved results and potential next steps.

Action E – Dissemination and Communication of Statistics

Statistics is a strategic asset. The statistics community should proactively use this asset to service the professional user communities with relevant statistics and methodologies, and to bring statistics closer to citizens:

Communicating statistics is a fundamental and legitimate responsibility as part of the transparency and accountability objectives of institutions engaged in official statistics, and to crowd out low-quality statistics and cyclical sentiment-based policy strategies.⁵²

In the Strategy for the Harmonization of Statistics in Africa II 2017-2016 (SHaSA 2) the situation on communication and use of statistics is outlined as follows:

Another obstacle to statistical development in Africa is the lack of a statistics culture. Policy-makers and the general public are generally unaware of the crucial role that

statistics can play in society; this lack of knowledge has a negative impact on the quality and availability of statistics.⁵³

Attention is drawn to the earlier mentioned Vicious versus Virtuous Data Cycle⁵⁴, where lack of communication and consequent low demand on statistics contributes towards eroding the foundation for producing quality statistics, thus reinforcing a vicious data cycle, while effective and targeted communication contributes towards more and better use of statistics, thus strengthening a virtuous data cycle.

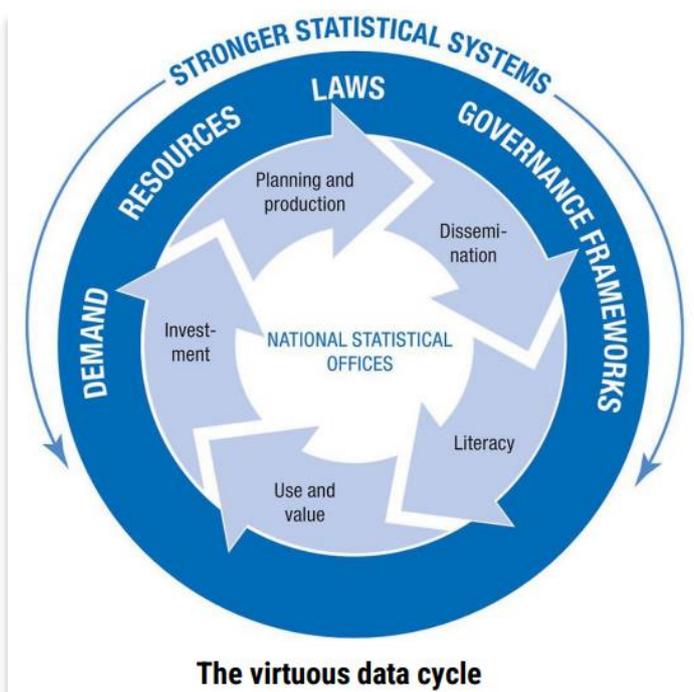


Figure 46 - The Virtuous Data Cycle, OECD.

A more detailed description of the data life cycle, from raw data to actionable information, can be seen in the Data Value Chain prepared by Open Data Watch for Data2X (see picture below, next page for lack of space here).

The value chain has four major stages: collection, publication, uptake, and impact. These four stages are further separated into twelve steps: identify, collect, process, analyse, release, disseminate, connect, incentivize, influence, use, change, and reuse. Throughout the value chain, there should be constant feedback between producers and stakeholders. Communication – in the form of two-way exchanges – is thus not limited to a post-

⁵² Per Nymand-Andersen, Advisor to Senior Management, European Central Bank, in the paper “Preparing a statistics communication strategy” for the UNECE workshop on Statistical Data Dissemination and Communication, 28-30 June 2017, Geneva Switzerland, available online https://unece.org/fileadmin/DAM/stats/documents/ece/ces/ge.45/2017/Strategy_Per_Nymand-Andersen_paper.pdf

⁵³ Strategy for the Harmonization of Statistics in Africa II 2017-2026 (SHaSA2), p. 71, available online https://au.int/sites/default/files/documents/34580-doc-34577-doc-shasa_ii_strategy_eng_full_web.pdf

⁵⁴ The Virtuous Data Cycle, OECD, based on PARIS21 and Open Data Watch, available online <https://www.oecd-ilibrary.org/sites/dcr-2017-en/1/2/2/index.html?itemId=/content/publication/dcr-2017-en&csp=fbe5c4b8752a4197425bcc9e4401a633&itemI GO=oecd&itemContentType=book#ID56f1e126-b7a1-4716-9c39-7b10e9ec9293>

production procedure, but is rather inherent to the entirety of the process. This highlights the importance of communication for the data process, be it depicted as a cycle or a chain.

One of the core motivating questions asked to peruse and document the impact of data on policies and outcomes is the following: “Where data disseminated in a way that encouraged their use?”⁵⁵

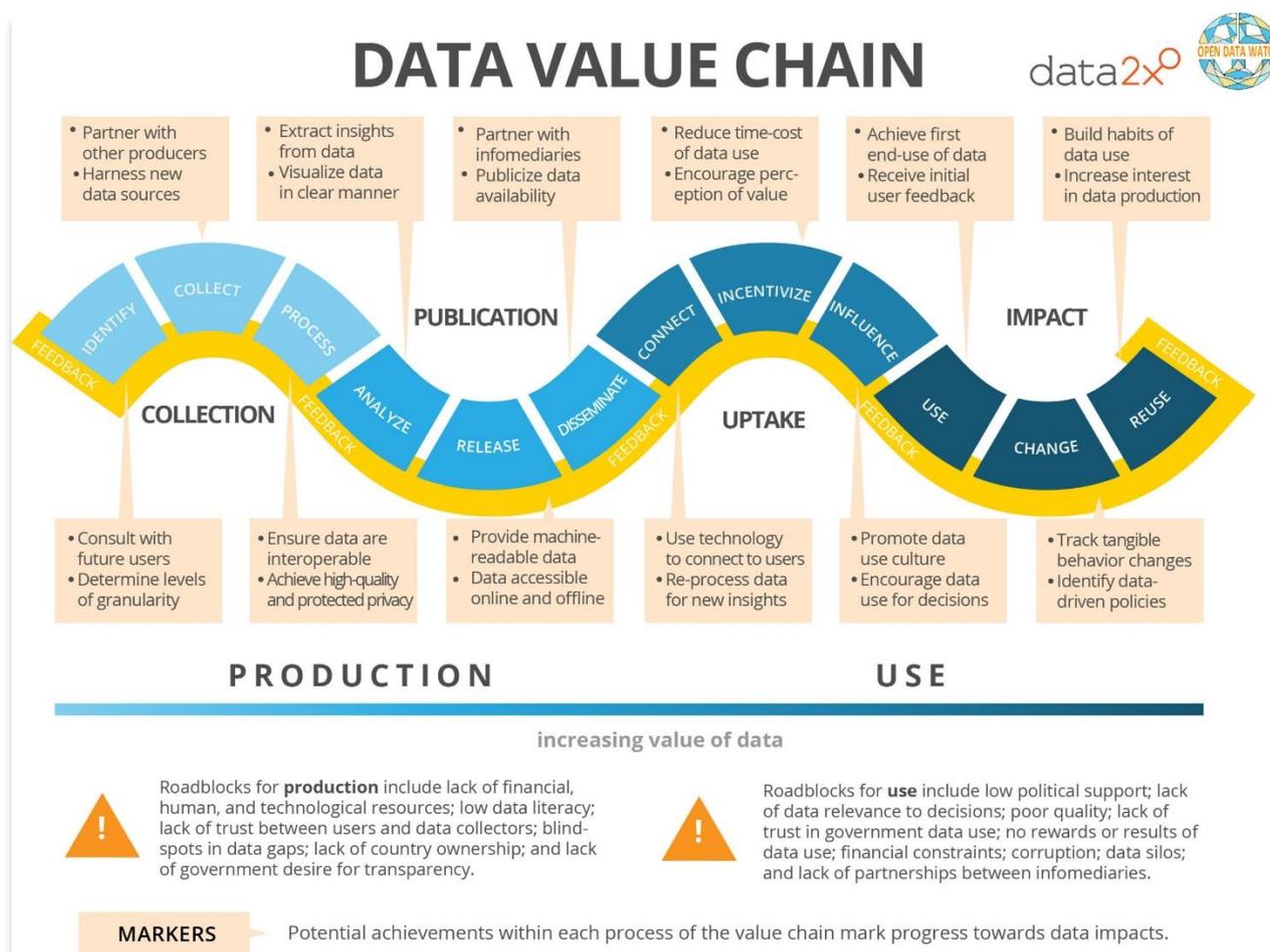


Figure 47 - The Data Value Chain, commented, Open Data Watch.

In the SHaSa 2, under the strategic theme 4 of promoting a culture of quality policy and decision-making⁵⁶, strategic objectives 4.1 and 4.2 show a strong priority given to communication of statistics and the increased use of statistics for evidence-based decision-making:

⁵⁵ Open Data Watch, The Data Value Chain, Moving from Production to Impact, prepared for Data2X by Open Data Watch, Executive Summary, available online <https://opendatawatch.com/reference/the-data-value-chain-executive-summary/>

⁵⁶ Strategy for the Harmonization of Statistics in Africa II 2017-2026 (SHaSA2), p. 69, available online https://au.int/sites/default/files/documents/34580-doc-34577-doc-shasa_ii_strategy_eng_full_web.pdf

Effective and targeted communications are at the core of ensuring statistics are put to their ultimate use to promote quality policy and decision-making, and to offer the means for tracking progress.

4.	Strategic theme 4:	Promote a culture of quality policy and decision-making
4.1	Strategic Objective 4.1	Drive evidence-based decisions through the increased use of statistics
4.2	Strategic Objective 4.2	Improve the communication of statistical information

Figure 48 - SHaSa 2 Strategic Themes, cut-out of Strategic Theme 4.

Openness of data

Open Data Watch, the international, non-profit organization of data experts cited by the World Bank’s Statistical Performance Indicator as well as PARIS21’s Statistical Capacity Monitor, regularly measure data openness – the extent to which data are disseminated and made available. Open Data Watch have

launched the fifth edition of the Open Data Inventory 2021/2021, which provides an assessment of the coverage and openness of official statistics in 187 countries, rating openness according to the so-called ODIN score. As stated on their web page, “because these data are a public good, they should be made easily accessible to all. Without them, decision makers cannot make informed decisions and people cannot hold their governments to account.”⁵⁷

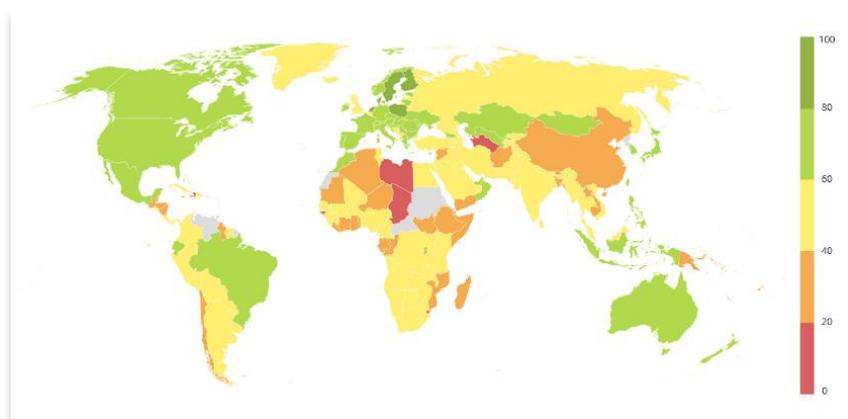


Figure 49 - ODIN 2020/21 assessment, overall ODIN score, Open Data Watch.

Above is a map from the site with overall ODIN scores 2020/21, showing the many countries in the continent of Africa as challenged as far as data openness is concerned. As was shared in the introduction of this report, the continent’s score within social statistics specifically was likewise discouraging.

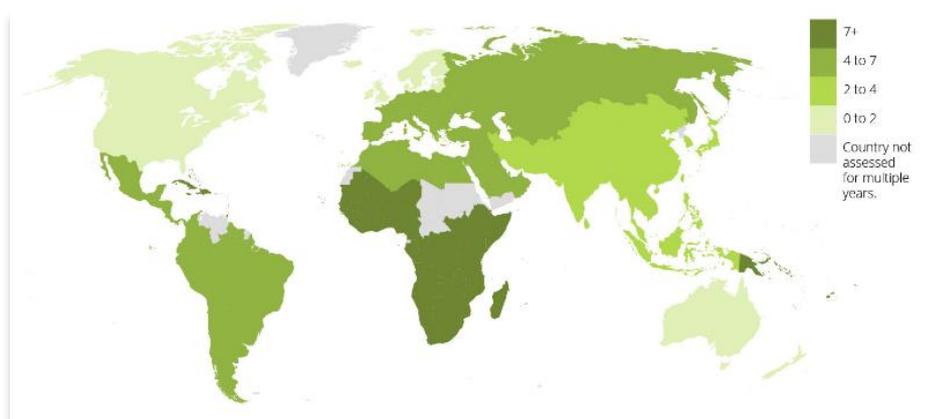


Figure 50 - ODIN coverage and openness scores improvements 2018-2020, Open Data Watch.

The very good news, however, as depicted in the map to our right, is that countries of the African continent are among those that globally made the most significant improvement in ODIN overall coverage and openness scores from 2018 to 2020. The map shows the darkest green areas as those with

⁵⁷ Open Data Watch, ODIN Open Data Inventory 2020/21 Executive Summary, available online <https://opendatawatch.com/publications/odin-open-data-inventory-2020-21-executive-summary/>

the biggest improvement rate. It is this positive trend which the implementation of this SOCTAF component aspires to reinforce.

What has been done so far under SOCSTAF

The inception phase was aimed at identifying needs and existing practice, mapping other stakeholders’ relevant activities to maximize synergy, and to identify countries that could benefit from these activities. Contributions towards achieving this includes perusal visits to Rwanda and Senegal, exchanges with stakeholders, desk studies, questionnaires to African NSIs, and exchanges with selected African NSIs.

Rationale

The overriding rationale for the selection of countries for closer bilateral technical assistance has first and foremost been the clear expression of need and interest. This has been gauged through the responses offered to the first general questionnaire as well as the second questionnaire with request for confirmation of interest as well as request for replies to deepening questions regarding the specific topic of interest. Secondly, a representation along geographical and performance based axes is sought, thirdly, the viability is verified along criteria such as availability of a communication strategy, the availability of relevant staff to engage in the activity, possibility to visit the country, possible language barriers, etc.

Additional questions to interested countries and their replies

In the first questionnaire for countries to express specific interest in the different components, 34 out of the total of 37 respondent African countries’ NSIs expressed interest in participating in the different activities under the component on dissemination and communication of social statistics. As a response to the deepening questions to the topic, 16 African NSIs reverted to confirm their interest, out of which 12 NSIs replied to the additional questions.

Region	Country	SPI 2019	Disse. & Comm.
S.A.	Angola	54.94	x
W.A.	Benin	48.04	x
C.A.	Cameroun	53.47	x
C.A.	Congo Brazaville	36.57	x
S.A.	Eswatini	47.18	x
S.A.	Lesotho	55.22	x
E.A.	Madagascar	51.98	x
S.A.	Malawi	56.49	x
W.A.	Mali	51.92	x
S.A.	Namibia	52.21	x
W.A.	Nigeria	53.57	x
E.A.	Rwanda	67.29	x
E.A.	Seychelles	48.63	x
W.A.	Sierra Leone	52.77	x
N.A.	Tunisia	64.06	x
S.A.	Zimbabwe	61.65	x

Figure 51 – Dissemination and Communication, final respondents' regions and SPI scores.

It was made clear in the email to all NSIs that confirmations of interest and responses to additional questions alone were not a guarantee to be selected as one of the African NSIs for closer bilateral cooperation and technical assistance. It was likewise shared that, pending funding from potential collaborators, there would be the opportunity to participate in live and/or online experience sharings and learnings for those countries not selected for direct bilateral technical assistance.

The full questionnaire and a sample reply from Malawi is provided as Annex 5 to this report.

The respondent countries for the component on dissemination and communication of social statistics, their regions, and their overall SPI scores in 2019⁵⁸

are shown here. The regional distribution shows a slight under representation to North African countries. The Overall 2019 SPI scores show an expectable overweight of the middle category, three countries in the high-end score group, and one country in the lower score group.

⁵⁸ The World Bank Statistical Performance Indicators (SPI) available online <https://datanalytics.worldbank.org/SPI/?tab=country-reports>

The aspiration to balance the choice of countries along geographical and performance based axes need not be achieved within each component or Action in isolation, but will be sought among all the Actions of SOCSTAF.

The respondent countries’ 2020 ODIN social data openness scores vary from the lowest score for Eswatini at 16,0 out of 100, and to the highest score for Rwanda at 71,0 out of 100. Apart from Benin at score 58 out of 100, most countries are in the medium range of scores 31-49 out of 100.⁵⁹ A graph illustrating the selected countries’ 2015- 2020 ODIN social data openness scores is shared below.

In practical terms for the implementation of this component, honouring the criteria of selecting countries from different performance levels, we will need to adjust the planned activities to suit the level of absorption and preparedness in terms of dissemination and communication activities to fit the level of the specific countries selected. For the scope of the SOCSTAF activity, however, NSIs having a communication strategy would fit as a threshold criteria in that these countries might be able to benefit more from the planned activities.

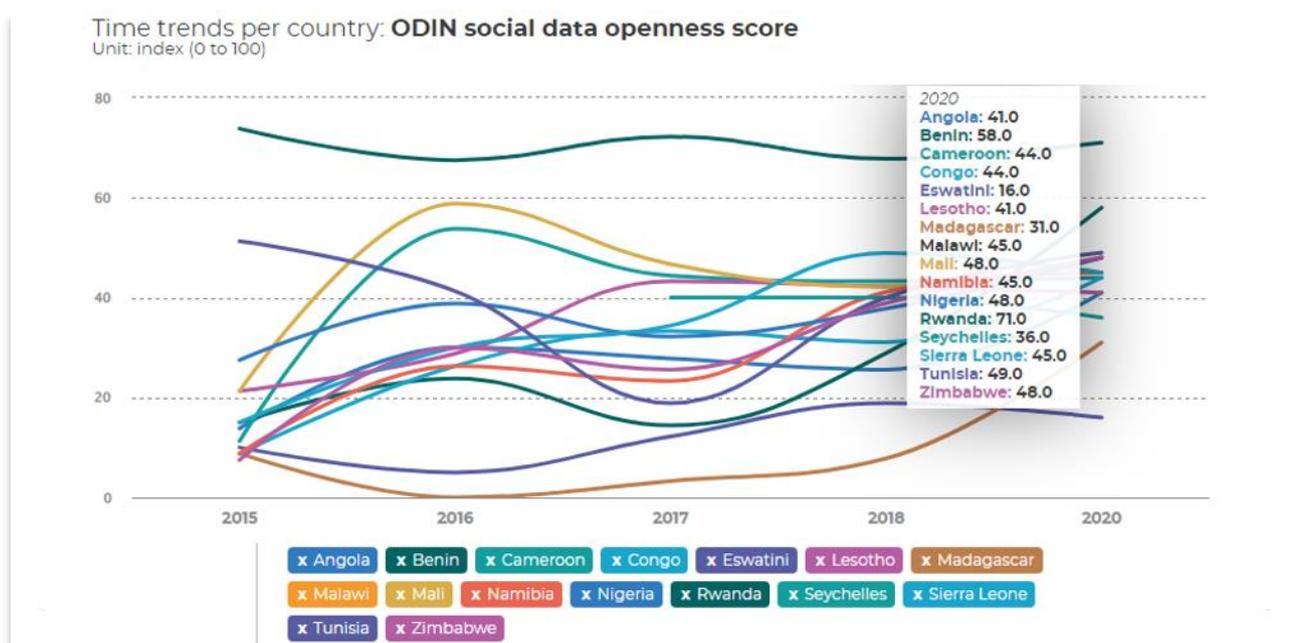


Figure 52 - Respondent countries' ODIN social data openness score, PARIS21 Statistical Capacity Monitor, special selection.

Funneling

From the 16 final respondent countries for this component, a further funneling was completed along the following criteria: non-response to additional questions, lack of availability of a communication strategy or plan, consortium country’s internal recommendations not to visit the African country in question due to security threats, as well as language barriers and lack of resources to provide interpretation⁶⁰.

⁵⁹ ODIN social data openness score as displayed in PARIS21’s Statistical Capacity Monitor, available online <https://statisticalcapacitymonitor.org/indicator>

⁶⁰ It is a clear lesson learned that a budget for translation should be included in all components / actions for future projects of this kind.

Country	Region	Overall SPI 2019	ODIN social data openness	Social media	SDG portal	Income level
Nigeria	W.A.	53,57	48	yes	no	Lower-middle
Rwanda	E.A.	67,29	71	yes	yes	Low-income
Seychelles	E.A.	48,63	36	no	no	High
Tunisia	N.A.	64,06	49	yes	yes	Lower-middle
Zimbabwe	S.A.	61,65	48	yes	no	Lower-middle

Figure 53 - Shortlisted countries for Dissemination and Communication, with indicators, PARIS21 Statistical Capacity Monitor and the World Bank data.

The funneling results in a shortlist of the following countries: Nigeria, Rwanda, Seychelles, Tunisia and Zimbabwe. All shortlisted countries show overall SPI scores in the high end or in the highest end of the middle scores, while their ODIN social data openness scores

vary from the relatively low score in Seychelles of 36 out of 100, and the high-end score of 71 out of 100 in Rwanda. Further scrutiny of indicators relevant for dissemination of statistical data, such as use or not of social media for statistical data dissemination and whether there exists an official country-operated, dedicated online portal which can be used for reporting on progress against SDGs (detailed either in the government webpage or NSI website), is shown in the table here. Indicators are correlated with information on income levels of the countries.⁶¹ It is interesting to note that, contrary to the case within use of administrative data for official statistics, data openness and use of social media or availability of a government or NSI portal for SDG monitoring does not seem to follow income level.

From the perspective of regional representativity, the selection of shortlisted countries for the component of dissemination and communication compliments well that of the use of administrative data, which had a strong concentration in southern Africa. Central African representation may be sought through other components.

It is important to note that the shortlists are indicative; depending on further verification of criteria and closer interactions between subject matter experts of consortium NSIs and the African NSIs selected, as well as other force majeure occurrences outside our sphere of influence, other countries currently not in the shortlist may need to be considered.

During the inception phase fact finding mission to Rwanda, it was evident that the National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR) has put much emphasis on the development of their communication and dissemination activities. They have an active website⁶² with access to statistical publications, surveys and data portals, a well-developed communication strategy set to address the disconnect between data supply and demand through user-centered product design and strategic engagement, and dissemination and communications is mentioned as one of the priority strategic areas within the currently effective third National Strategy for Statistical Development⁶³.

During the mission, from the General Director level through functional leadership, the wish to strengthen the area of dissemination and communication was mentioned as one of the top items for capacity

⁶¹ World Bank Country and Lending Groups available online <https://datahelpdesk.worldbank.org/knowledgebase/articles/906519>

⁶² National Institute of Statistics in Rwanda, web site available here <https://www.statistics.gov.rw/>

⁶³ The Third National Strategy for the Development of Statistics, (NSDS3) 2019/20-2023/24, National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda, available online <https://www.statistics.gov.rw/publication/nsds3>

development. Specific areas such as strengthening digital tools and the use of infographics was mentioned. Following the receipt of the responses to additional questions per topic from all countries, and upon confirmation of Rwanda’s place in the final shortlist, Statistics Denmark had the opportunity to exchange directly with one of the responsible officers of the area of Communications, Jean Luc Kabera, assisted by the head of Communications and Partnerships Jean Claude Nyirimanzi. Considering the advanced level of NISRs communications efforts, the initial activities of workshops on statistical literacy and cooperation with users and phenomena-based communication could be less relevant, while the trainings on data visualizations and training in the use of the open-source tool for the dissemination of statistics could be of great relevance. During the exchanges, the tool was presented in detail, and the interest in and relevance of the tool for NISR dissemination and communication purposes was confirmed.

Rwanda is confirmed as one of the selected countries for closer bilateral support within dissemination and communication of social statistics.

For a second country, among countries from the shortlist Nigeria has been spotted as an option: the National Bureau of Statistics of Nigeria (NBS) has an active website with access to various key statistics, however, pointers on the website to a data warehouse and covid-19 data hub do not give access to further pages. Nigeria does have a communication strategy, however, their dissemination and communication does not target different kinds of users.

Statistics Finland will arrange online exchanges with NBS to reflect on possibilities for cooperation. Outlined activities with regard to dissemination and communication involve a seminar/conference possibly with local stakeholder involvement. In case included in the updated work plan on the basis of discussions with e.g. National Bureau of Statistics of Nigeria (NBS), practical considerations related to logistics and some type of support structure on-site to potentially contribute to successful implementation of the activity on-site play a role in country selection.

Considering the intervention in Rwanda as well as possibly with Nigeria may be less than the full scope of planned activities, a third country could be considered, pending final fine-tuning of budgets and spendings⁶⁴, latest upon the preparation of the first interim report.

Coordinating efforts and maximizing synergy

PAS2 Service Contract

The Service Contract under PAS2 has communication as a central focus area. During exchanges with project leads, it was discussed whether a cooperation could occur as regional level experience sharing events being financed under the Service Contract budget. This would leverage both projects’ activities further, and ensure South-South networking at best for benefit beyond the PAS2 live span. At the time of this inception report, this opportunity has not yet been confirmed for the Dissemination and Communications Action.

UNSD

Exchanges with UNSD highlighted support already given to Rwanda under the UNSD-FCDO project on SDG monitoring⁶⁵, which included training on user-engagement, as well as communication and dissemination

⁶⁴ The project budget was prepared prior to the Russian-Ukrainian conflict, which has since resulted in air ticket prices soaring. A fine-tuning of the budget following final selection of countries will reveal whether additional countries may be included.

⁶⁵ UNSD-FCDO project on SDG Monitoring, <https://unstats.un.org/capacity-development/UNSD-FCDO/>

work. UNSD’s Data for Now⁶⁶ partners, SDSN-TReNDS⁶⁷, are further supporting Rwanda on general communications work. It is highly relevant to offer the SOCSTAF trainings on visualization and dissemination tools to an NSI like NISR which is at this advanced level within their general dissemination and communication activities, however, as mentioned above, the initial trainings would not be relevant for Rwanda.

World Bank, Central and Western Africa Region

During the inception phase fact-finding mission to Senegal, fruitful exchanges were had with the World Bank representative in charge of support within the area of Statistics in Senegal, hence with the lead of the regional activities in Central and Western Africa. It was agreed that, should PAS2 SOCSTAF or ECOBUSAF activities target the countries of this region, the World Bank would welcome cooperation for example in the form of co-staging and funding experience sharing events within the components of SOCSTAF at regional level. With Nigeria as one of the selected countries for this component, the SOCSTAF project coordinator will engage with the World Bank to advance on these plans.

What remains to be done after the inception phase

Dialogues with pre-selected countries to confirm selection / activities

During the meeting with Rwanda, the interest in working with the presented tools was confirmed. As soon as possible, further meetings between NISR and Finnish and Danish experts need to be had to fine-tune implementation plans. Experts will further engage with other possible candidate country/countries to discuss further scope of cooperation under this component. With all main countries selected post inception, it will asap be determined whether the budget gives room for a third country to be selected for this component, and if yes, contact will be established asap to determine relevance and scope.

Determining indicators to track progress during SOCSTAF

The United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE) has developed a maturity model for dissemination and communication within statistics⁶⁸, designed to help statistical organizations gauge their current external communications maturity level, and to propose areas for improvement. The main applications of the model are descriptive (a diagnostic tool), prescriptive (to identify goals), and comparative (benchmarking among organizations). The model is shown on the preceding page.

The model could represent a salient starting point for the development of a tool to measure progress during the implementation of the SOCSTAF activities under this component of dissemination and communications. This work will be finalized during the initiating of the activities. As for the implementation in Rwanda, the activities will be more targeted to the training and use of the tools, thus monitoring will likewise be focused on these issues. (The maturity model is shown on the following page.)

The re-shaped Action

The main content of the Action as described in the contract annex 1 persists; however, the weighting of each of the proposed components may vary, depending on the maturity level within dissemination and

⁶⁶ Data for Now, Global Partnership for Sustainable Data, <https://www.data4sdgs.org/initiatives/data-now>

⁶⁷ Thematic Research Network on Data and Statistics (TReNDS), an initiative of the UN Sustainable Development Solutions Network, <https://www.sdsntrends.org/about>

⁶⁸ UNECE Communications Maturity Model, available online <https://statswiki.unece.org/display/SCFP/1.2+Communications+Maturity+Model>

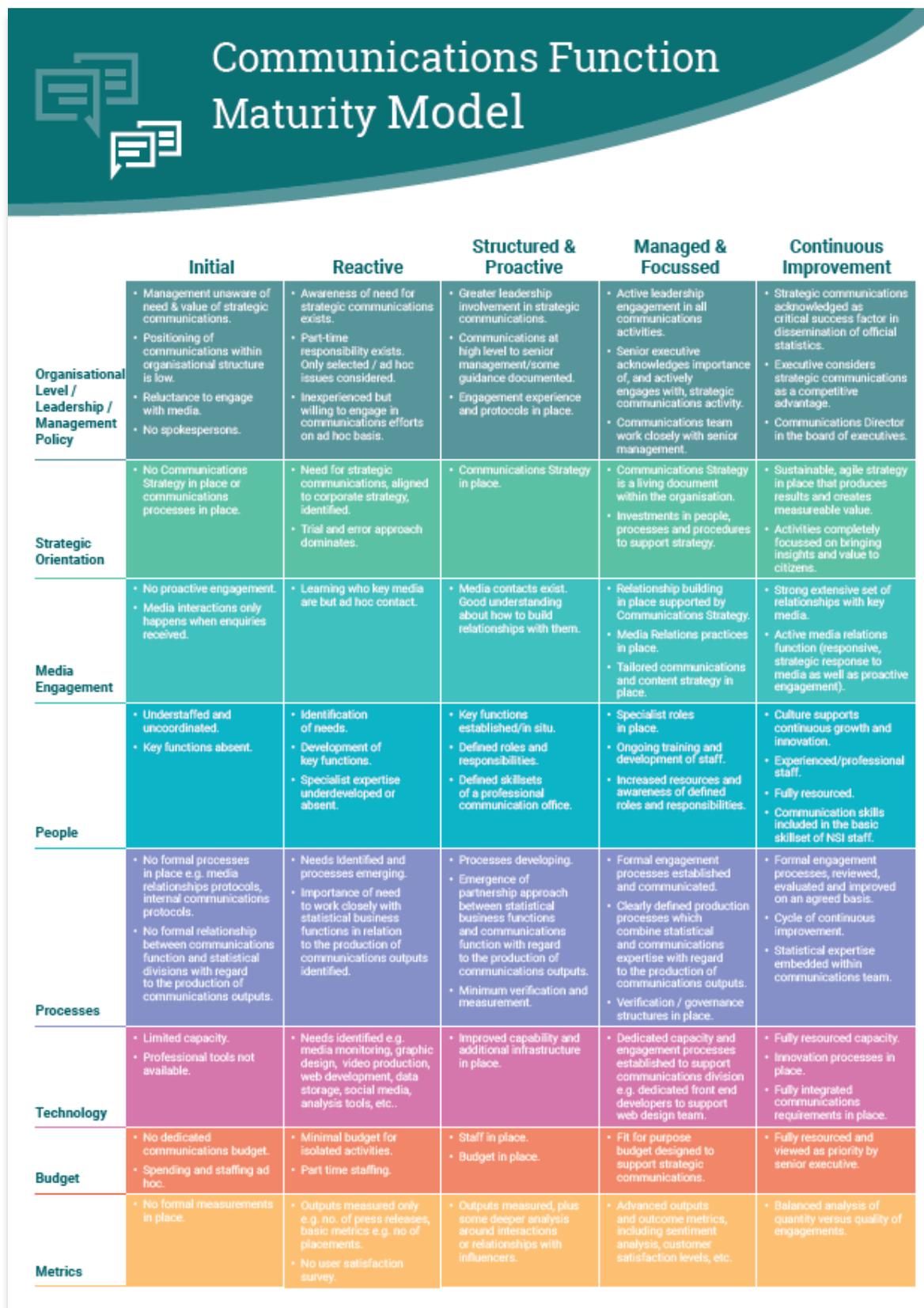


Figure 54 - UNECE Communications Function Maturity Model for Statistical Organizations.

communications of the selected countries. In the case of Rwanda, as mentioned, significant support activities have already been undertaken, and the NISR is already at a superior level. In the case of Nigeria and perhaps a third country, more in depth discussions with the NSIs will reveal the relevance of the suggested list of activities.

For more details on the selection of countries, kindly refer to the above deliberations.

The full Action description:

ACTION E : Training on Dissemination and Communication of Social Statistics in Selected AfSS Countries

The overall objective: The overall objective of the activity is to support the capacity development of the official statistics producers in the domain of social statistics in selected countries in the framework of African priorities related to increased use of statistics. The activity pursues to improve the skills of the staff among AfSS statistics producers in developing and using innovative and modern ways to disseminate and communicate selected social statistics, as well as on cooperation with data users and customers. It also provides concrete inputs to the development and/or implementation of countries dissemination strategies in the domain of social statistics and support to the efforts aimed at improving statistical literacy.

The activity consists of organising trainings and conducting workshops where Statistics Finland’s and Denmark’s expertise and experiences are shared, issues of interest related to bringing statistics closer to the data users discussed, and expert advice provided according to the needs of the countries. Strengthening of dissemination and communication as well as cooperation with data users can lead to an increase in use of statistics and improved quality of policies and decisions, whereas, more generally, the unawareness of the critical role that statistics can play in society can have a negative impact on the quality and availability of statistics.

Specific objectives: The aim of the activity is to strengthen the selected AfSS NSOs in the selected fields of social statistics more specifically in

- supporting data users in understanding statistical information
- cooperation with data users and customers within official statistics
- data visualization
- using a relevant tool for edit/job/win/web/ in dissemination of statistics

Activity E.1 Workshop on how to support data users in understanding statistical information

This sub-activity provides insight on how to make data users familiar with understanding and interpretation of statistical information in the domains of labour, migration, health and education statistics. The objective of the workshop is to present to the AfSS official statistics producers tools and practices applied for improving the skills in statistical literacy and usage, discuss different topics related to bringing statistics closer to the general public and the way forward. Concrete examples of user-centric services such as tailored trainings and courses with different user groups are provided as well as formats and contents of the training materials demonstrated with case examples in the domain of social statistics.

Tentatively, the sub-activity could also include a training event arranged by the AfSS NSO for the local potential data users (such as the education sector; to be specified according to the country priorities) together with Statistics Finland. Statistics Finland could contribute with presentations related to learning

about statistics and improving statistical literacy and with the focus on labour, migration, health and/or education statistics.

Activity E.2 Workshop on cooperation with data users and customers including tools for phenomena-based communication

This sub-activity provides insights on cooperation with data users and customers to the official statistics producers' staff. The objective of the sub-activity is to support user-producer dialogue of the participating country related to how labour, migration, health and education statistics can be well used in policy- and decision making and monitoring at different levels and various user groups. how diverse topics concerning the interpretation of statistics can be addressed and how to promote a better understanding of possibilities and limitations of concepts and indicators used in describing society and real-world phenomena. Moreover, the workshop will address tools for phenomena-based communication.

Tentatively, the sub-activity could also include an event arranged by the AfSS NSO for the local stakeholders (such as policy-makers, government officials and representatives of business federations; to be specified according to the country priorities) together with Statistics Finland. Statistics Finland could present how it cooperates with data users and customers with the focus on the domain social statistics.

Activity E.3 Training on data visualization in different communication contexts

This sub-activity aims to train the staff of the selected AfSS statistics producers on digital dissemination of statistics and with the focus on data visualization with examples drawn from labour, migration, health and education statistics. The objective is to provide a better understanding of different ways how to illustrate and present statistical information such as the use of infographics and video in visualizing the content of statistical information, and more generally, how this can be done in social media, webpages and different dissemination channels.

Tentatively, the sub-activity could also include an event arranged by the AfSS NSO for the local media representatives together with Statistics Finland. With practical examples from the domain of social statistics Statistics Finland could demonstrate the use of interactive graphics as well as approaches to data journalism with the focus on bring statistics closer to the general public in a form that is usable, approachable and interesting.

Activity E.4 Training on the use of a selected tool foredit/job/win/web for the dissemination of statistics

This sub-activity focuses on a dissemination channel and tool, either one already in use by the targeted NSO, assessed and optimized, or the PX Web tool, an open source tool known and used by several Nordic Statistics offices. The objective is to give an introduction and develop the use of the chosen tool for the collection, storing and publication of statistics. Should the targeted NSO not already have a satisfactory tool in use, Statistics Finland would recommend PX-Web as a free to use dissemination tool developed by Statistics and used by the Scandinavian countries (See <https://www.scb.se/en/services/statistical-programs-for-px-files/px-web/>). It is also used in a large number of European countries outside Scandinavia. Moreover, as mentioned, through international co-operation, there is preliminary information on possible interest in proposed Px training in some African country/-ies.

These topics include:

- converting statistical tables from different sources, presumably to px files (PxEdit) df
- enriching and standardising the metadata (presumably PxEdit/PxJob)
- automating the process pipeline (presumably PxJob)

- setting up and configuring the server of the chosen tool, possibly PxWeb
- sharing user experience about table design, usual problems etc.

The activities may also be used to establish networks among the African NSO's using the software and / or providing "refresher" training to them.

Link to the specific objective

Action E's link to the specific objective of reinforcing the capacity of selected African NSOs in producing good quality social statistics: Dissemination and communication to enhance data users' understanding of statistical information and to consolidate data users' trust in good quality data is an integral part of putting good quality social data to use within the broader society. Within this action, selected NSOs' capacity within these fields will be improved, and the statistical landscape will be generally enhanced.

Outputs / deliverables

Report that explains the work that has been done, the achieved results and potential next steps.

Action F – Training on Censuses – Preparation and Conduction

The 2020 World Population and Housing Census Programme approved by the United Nations 46th Statistical Commission session, recognizes population and housing censuses as one of the primary sources worldwide of data needed for formulating, implementing and monitoring policies and programmes aimed at inclusive socio-economic development and environmental sustainability.⁶⁹ Following the inauguration of the programme, the proportion of enumerated population in the world has increased considerably, as depicted in the diagrams below (next page). The diagrams show that the trend of completeness of censuses is increasing.

The workshops planned under this Action aim to strive for maximum completeness by introducing modern organizational and technological solutions.

⁶⁹ United Nations Statistics Division, Demographic and Social Statistics, World Population and Housing Census Programme, available online <https://unstats.un.org/unsd/demographic-social/census/#monitoring>

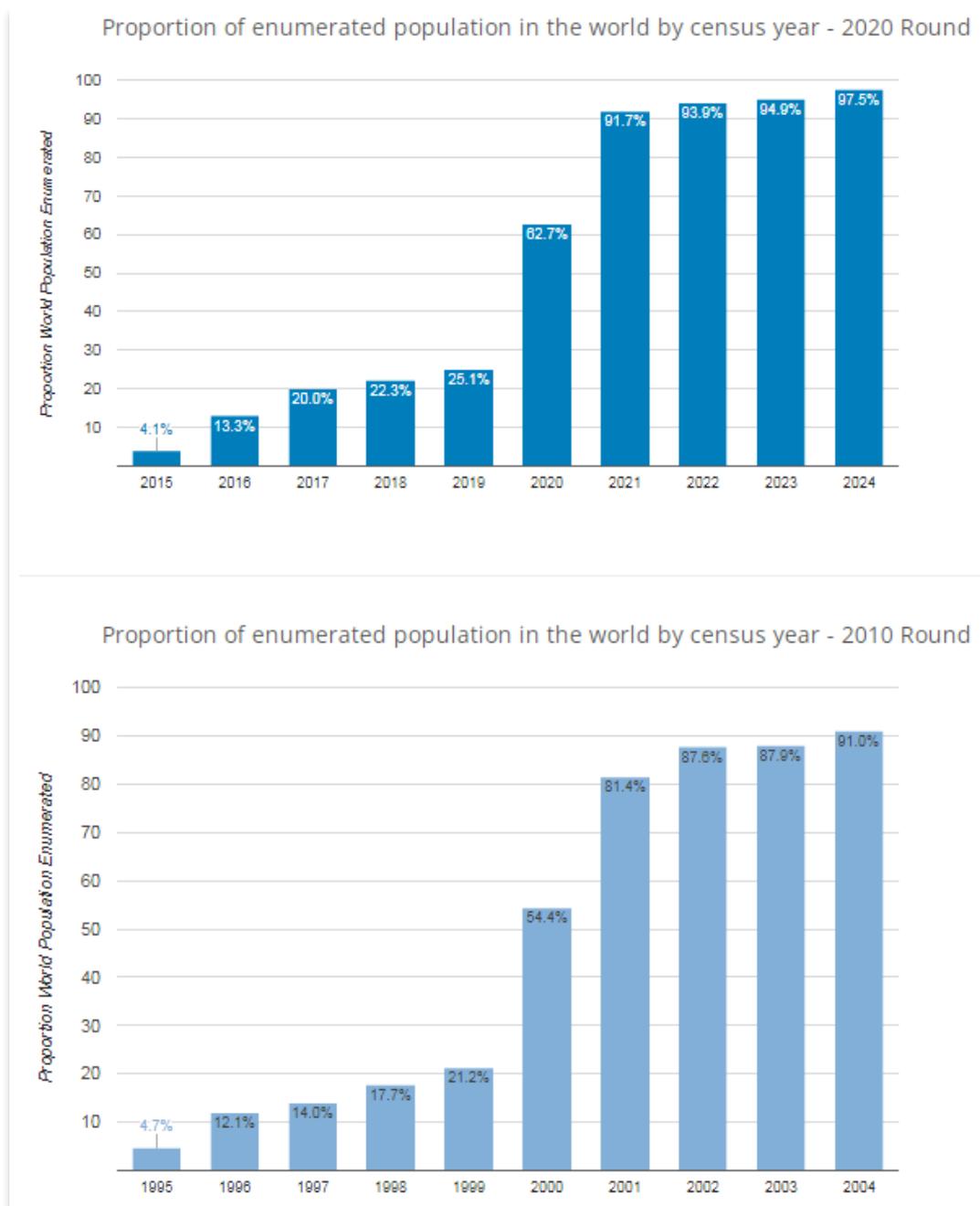


Figure 55 - Proportion of enumerated population in the world by census years 2020 and 2010, rounded. UNSD, World Population and Housing Census Programme.

The pillar 4 on data sources of the World Bank Statistical Performance Indicator (SPI) measures census as a data source not only for enumeration, i.e. not only the Population and Housing Census, but also censuses covering broad areas such as agriculture census as business/establishment census. In the map below, developed by PARIS21 using the SPI data⁷⁰, surveys are not excluded in the scoring, the map thus showing availability of recent censuses covering broad areas. The map shows many countries in Africa within the

⁷⁰ Paris21, Statistical Capacity Monitor, using SPI data on censuses, available online <https://statisticalcapacitymonitor.org/indicator>

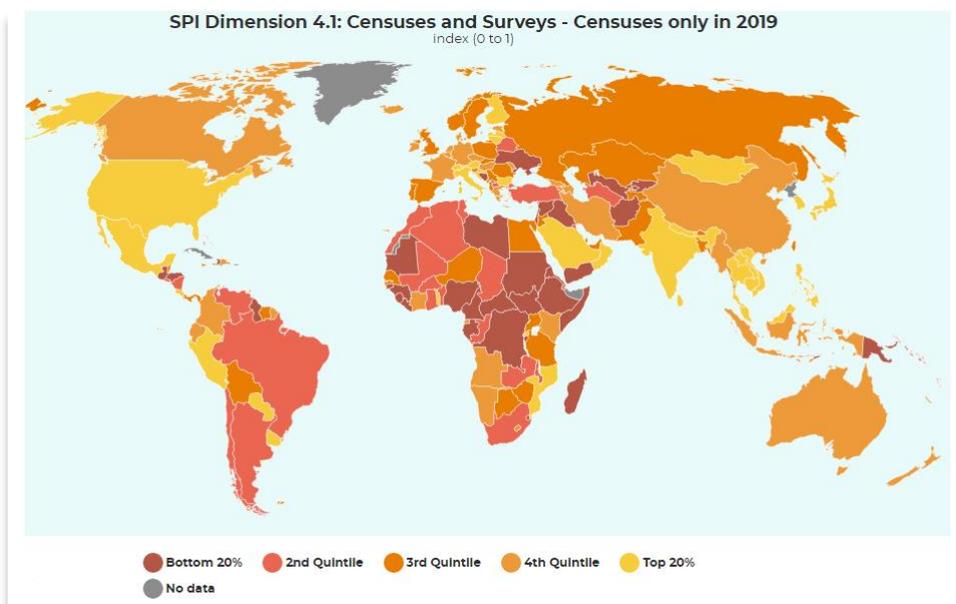


Figure 56 - Average score on use of censuses, PARIS21 with WB SPI data.

less performing group of countries. With this component, SOCSTAF aims to contribute towards bettering the situation for the countries able to participate in this activity.

What has been done and achieved so far

The inception phase was aimed at identifying needs and existing practice, mapping other stakeholders' relevant activities to maximize synergy, and to identify countries that could benefit from these

activities. Contributions towards achieving this includes perusal visits to Rwanda and Senegal, exchanges with stakeholders, desk studies, questionnaires to African NSIs, and exchanges with selected African NSIs.

Rationale

The overriding rationale for the selection of countries to participate in these workshops has first and foremost been the clear expression of need and interest. This has been gauged through the responses offered to the first general questionnaire as well as the second questionnaire with request for confirmation of interest as well as request for replies to deepening questions regarding the specific topic of interest. Secondly, a representation along geographical and performance based axes is sought among the different SOCSTAF Actions, thirdly, the viability is verified along criteria such as recent experience within preparation and conduction of censuses, use of digital data collection modalities, the availability of relevant staff to engage in the activity, possible language barriers, etc.

Additional questions to interested countries and their replies

In the first questionnaire sent out by STATFRIC on our behalf, for countries to express specific interest in the different components, 30 out of the total of 37 respondent African countries' NSIs expressed interest in participating in the different activities under the component on preparation and conduction of censuses for social statistics. As this components workshop modality does not allow unlimited participation, a further funneling was called for by sending out additional, deepening questions. As a response to the additional questions, 10 African NSIs reverted to confirm their interest, out of which nine NSIs replied to the additional questions. (A sample response the additional questions are shown in annex 6.)

The nine countries represent a relatively even distribution between regions with the exception of the absence of Eastern Africa. (As a counter balance, East Africa is expected to be well represented under at least one of the other SOCSTAF components). The nine countries include most overall SPI scores⁷¹ in the middle range, one higher and one lower. The Average Census Score from the World Banks Statistical

⁷¹The World Bank, Statistical Performance Indicator, available online <https://datanalytics.worldbank.org/SPI/>

Country	Region	Overall SPI 2019	Census Average	Income level
Angola	S.A.	54,94	0,67	Lower-middle
Benin	W.A.	48,04	0,50	Lower-middle
Congo Brazaville	C.A.	36,57	0,50	Low-income
Eswatini	S.A.	47,18	0,33	Lower-middle
Gambia	W.A.	44,01	0,67	Low-income
Lesotho	S.A.	55,22	0,67	Lower-middle
Morocco	N.A.	59,01	0,50	Lower-middle
Namibia	S.A.	52,21	0,67	Upper-middle
Tunisia	N.A.	64,06	0,33	Lower-middle

Figure 57 - Respondent countries' regions, SPI scores, Census average scores and income levels. The World Bank SPI and Country and Lending Groups.

Performance Indicator pillar 4 on data use indicates most countries performing in the middle range, with two countries performing less well. Income levels⁷² are distributed between low-income to upper-middle income countries, with most within the lower-middle income group. Since the course will be offered in English, and funds for translation are not included, it was alas necessary to deselect non-English speaking countries.

Within this activity, all remaining eight shortlisted countries are expected to participate in the first two workshops, whereas the final workshop will be held

on-site in one of the participating countries. Remaining countries will at best be able to participate on-site as well, pending funding from other sources, or will alternatively be able to participate online. The selection of the country to host the final workshop will occur during the unfolding of the first workshop, and will require the host country to have the infrastructural and IT means to host and broadcast the final workshop, and master English.

More details are offered in the full Action description below.

The reshaped component, full presentation

Introduction

The overall objective of the proposed activities is to share knowledge and experience in carrying out censuses with African countries. The key goal is to show countries how important censuses are as data sources and how widely the collected data is used. The transferred knowledge will provide the participants of the training with the knowledge and skills to organize the censuses in their countries more effectively.

The specific goal of the activity is training in the procedures and practices of conducting censuses:

- preparation of the census - what action to take in the preparatory phase
- conducting an inventory - how to efficiently conduct an inventory in order to obtain the highest possible rate
- post-census action - workshops on how to present the census results.

According to agreement we plan to organise following workshops:

Sub-activity F.1	Workshop on how to prepare the census – what action to take in the preparatory phase – three days - ONLINE
Sub-activity F.2	Workshop on conducting an inventory – how to efficiently an inventory in order to obtain the highest possible rate – three days - ONLINE
Sub-activity F.3	Post-census action - workshop on how to present the census results – three days

⁷² World Bank Country and Lending Groups available online <https://datahelpdesk.worldbank.org/knowledgebase/articles/906519>

What has been done during the inception phase and the results

1. During inception phase we participated in the Kick-off meeting in Paris and three online meetings with

other grant partners. We presented and discussed about our goals and plans.

We would like to organize our online workshops for all eight shortlisted countries (maximum 2 participants from each country) using Webex platform (meeting and video conferencing software) due to possession of license. The platform is confirmed to be easily accessible from African countries.

2. Taking into account the area of censuses we were thinking about which countries could be better for our workshop and we analyzed some information from online sources (https://unstats.un.org/home/nso_sites/).

We took into account the African countries using solutions similar to Poland's solution:

- using cartographic maps and computer-assisted personal interview;
- using cartographic mapping, enumeration and data transmission (census without paper);
- using mobile technology to capture and transmit data.

3. We found some countries which use technology (mobile device, tablets) and digital maps and tried to eliminate paper e.g. Lesotho, Mauritius, Tunisia, Malawi, Sierra Leone, Kenya. Below we present information about a few countries:

MALAWI

- the last census 3-23 September 2018;
- the sixth census in the country; It was the first to be conducted as part of a computer assisted personal interview (CAPI). The data was collected on tablets and sent to the server electronically via the Internet;
- trainings, promotion, trial censuses – everything similar to ours.

LESOTHO

- the last census April 2016;
- the first country in the region SADC (South African Development Community) to go digital. Having experience in the use of technology not only in census data processing, but also in GIS 2006. It became necessary to move to an even more advanced technology in the form of mobile devices;
- 4860 tablets were used to collect data by the enumerators.

MAURITIUS

- the last census was conducted in 2011 (divided into 2 rounds: population and housing);
- maps of census areas, geographic codes, a digital mapping system were used.

TUNISIA

- the last census was conducted in 2014;
- a direct census PAPI – a Chance to eliminate a paper form/a hybrid census.

4. After our second online coordination meeting, we verified the results of our search with the information

collected in the first questionnaire with call for interest to African countries.

Additional questionnaires were sent out to the countries firstly confirming their interest and willingness in participating in the component of censuses. Emails with additional questions were sent to all countries having confirmed interest.

In our email we informed that the main purpose of this mail is to ask countries to confirm their interest in participating. We informed also that the main goal of our activities is to share knowledge and experience in conducting censuses. We added that for this purpose, three workshops would be organized. Two of them would be online and one would be on location in a selected country.

We shared our plans:

- the first online workshop to be held in November 2022. This workshop will focus on the preparatory phase of censuses. The aim will be to guide participants through a series of activities that need to be undertaken to organize the census. In addition, the method of planning a census budget, arranging the work schedule and preparing a demo version of an online census form will also be presented. Detailed information about the first workshop will be sent to shortlisted countries by September 2022.
- the second online workshop “How to efficiently conduct a census” is planned for 2023.
- the third workshop will be held in 2024 on location in a not yet selected country. It will deal with post census activities and the presentation of census results.

We attached to our email the questionnaire with additional questions with a deadline for response not later than 6 July 2022. Below our questionnaire with additional questions:

	Your country:	Mark YES or NO	Comments, additional information
1.	When did you carried out your last census?		
2.	When is your next census planned?		
3.	How do you currently perform your population census:		
	a) Via surveyors/enumerators and paper questionnaires		
	b) Via surveyors/enumerators who use tablets, PDA or other mobile devices		
	c) Self- enumeration via internet		
	d) Other methods: which one?		
4.	What are the main challenges in carrying out the population census in your country?		
5.	Which improvements would you like to implement in your next census?		
6.	What are the plans of your institute for the next population census?		
7.	Can your staff attend a training course in English?		
8.	Can your staff follow a technical assistance with English speaking experts?		
9.	Do you already use administrative data sources in censuses?		
10.	Do you already use non-administrative data sources in censuses?		

11.	We ask you to inform us if you are interested in other topics/issues related to the national population and housing census.		
12.	Which of the indicated workshops are you most interested in? if you are interested in all of them, tick all:		
	a) first workshop on the preparatory phase of census		
	b) second workshop on conducting a census		
	c) third workshop on how to present the census results		

5. We received responses from 9 countries: Angola, Benin, Congo, Eswatini, Gambia, Lesotho, Morocco, Namibia and Tunisia.

The above mentioned countries confirmed their participation in all three parts of the workshop. Unfortunately, not all countries, such as Congo speak English, which is one of the conditions for participation in the workshops. Despite the fact that Angola showed most interest in areas such as ethnicity or buildings (which are not the subject of the planned workshops), and other countries were challenges on conducting censuses in terms of financial, material and human resources, these countries were included in the activity. The main criterion would be the knowledge of English in addition to confirming the willingness to participate in the workshops.

8 countries were selected: Angola, Benin, Eswatini, Gambia, Lesotho, Morocco, Namibia, Tunisia. We were forced to reject Congo, which is the only shortlisted country without English-speaking staff.

What remains to be done after the inception phase

1. During August 2022: detailed information about the first workshops (schedule, duration etc.) will be planned and sent them to shortlisted countries in September 2022.
2. We plan also to prepare **in August** the conception of workshops evaluation (before and post evaluation survey).
3. **In September** we will prepare workshops content.
4. **In November 2022 (second half)** we will organize first online workshop.

[Link to the specific objective](#)

Action F's link to the specific objective of reinforcing the capacity of selected African NSOs in producing good quality social statistics in the fields of health, education, labour and migration: Censuses remain important sources of data for social statistics where register-based data is not sufficiently available, and census continue to be carried out throughout Africa. To maximize the outcome of census and the use data to produce high quality social statistics, the capacity of selected NSOs will be improved within this area.

[Outputs / deliverables](#)

Report that explains the work that has been done, the achieved results and potential next steps.

Action G1 – G4 – Blended trainings, online and interactive.

SDG indicators for Agenda 2030, & Demography, Health, and Education Statistics.

Online trainings have become more relevant during the covid-19 pandemic, when most live classrooms were forced to shut down. Especially within adult continued learning, the blended learning modality of part students’ part own-paced learning of material and solving of assignments, part real-time online class activity, and instructor moderated discussions within the safe learning platform, is one optimized online training and learning modality which seems to have come to stay. Institution such as the London School of Economics have embraced the blended modality to cater for its globally dispersed students⁷³, without any apparent plans of unplugging post-pandemic. modality to cater for its globally dispersed students⁷⁴, without any apparent plans of unplugging post-pandemic.

INE Spain has amassed significant experience within this training modality with programmes mainly catering for the statistical communities of Latin America and also Equatorial Guinea. Under the PAS2 SOCSTAF and ECOBUSAF projects, these trainings will now be extended to the statistical community of the African continent.

What has been done so far

Gauging interest and calling for applicants

The INE trainings have been pre-announced firstly in the initial PAS2 SOCSTAF and ECOBUSAF questionnaire with a call for interest sent out via STATFRIC to all 55 African National Statistical Institutes. Here 31 NSIs out of the total 36 respondents confirmed interest in online trainings on SDG indicators, health and education statistics, while 33 NSIs out of 36 confirmed interest in online trainings within demography statistics.

Region	Country	SDGs	D,H+E
S.A.	Angola	x x x x x	x
W.A.	Benin	x x x x x	x
S.A.	Botswana		x x x
W.A.	Burkina Faso	x x x x x	x
C.A.	Burundi	x x x x x	x
W.A.	Cabo Verde	x x x x x	x
C.A.	Cameroun	x x x x x	x
C.A.	Central African Republic	x x x x x	x
C.A.	Congo Brazaville	x x x x x	x
W.A.	Côte d'Ivoire	x x x x x	x
E.A.	Djibouti	x x x x x	x
N.A.	Egypt	x x x x x	x
C.A.	Equatorial Guinea	x x x x x	x
S.A.	Eswatini	x x x x x	x
W.A.	Gambia	x x x x x	x
W.A.	Guinea-Bissau	x x x x x	x
S.A.	Lesotho	x x x x x	x
E.A.	Madagascar	x x x x x	x
S.A.	Malawi	x x x x x	x
W.A.	Mali	x x x x x	x
E.A.	Mauritius	x x x x x	x
N.A.	Morocco	x x x x x	x
S.A.	Namibia	x x x x x	x
W.A.	Niger	x x x x x	x
W.A.	Nigeria	x x x x x	x
E.A.	Rwanda	x x x x x	x
C.A.	Sao Tomé and Principe	x x x x x	x
W.A.	Senegal	x x x x x	x
E.A.	Seychelles	x x x x x	N N
E.A.	Somalia	x x x x x	x
S.A.	South Africa	x x x x x	x
E.A.	Sudan	x x x x x	x
N.A.	Tunisia	x x x x x	x
S.A.	Zimbabwe	x x x x x	x

Figure 58 - Respondents with interest in INE courses.

⁷³ London School of Economics and Political Science, Blended learning, available online <https://info.lse.ac.uk/staff/divisions/Eden-Centre/Resources-to-support-your-practice/Blended-learning>

⁷⁴ London School of Economics and Political Science, Blended learning, available online <https://info.lse.ac.uk/staff/divisions/Eden-Centre/Resources-to-support-your-practice/Blended-learning>

The invitation letter calling for applications was sent out in July via STATAFRIC to all 55 African National Statistical Institutes. Together with the invitation letter was a description of the course content and

modality, a registration form, as well as the information that a certificate of completion will be issued for participants who meet the objective of the course and complete the respective evaluation questionnaires. A sample invitation letter is shared here.

Catering for needs across language groups

The official language of the webinars will be English, and all real-time webinars will be held in English; however, most training materials will from the onset also be available in Spanish, and online moderations and chats will be able to be held in English and Spanish. This will significantly ease the participation not only of the NSI staff from Spanish speaking Equatorial Guinea, but also of colleagues from Lusophone countries. For second-round and later editions, selected materials will also be translated into French. Invitation letters for this first round have thus been sent out in English and Spanish, subsequent rounds will also include French invitation letters.

Leveraging outreach and impact

During the inception phase, exchanges have been had within the two fact-

finding missions as well as with cooperating partners, to assess needs and best fit for online trainings. One suggestion was to stage a small focus group online call with selected countries signing up for training, to validate modality and content. There is the possibility of staging this in cooperation with for example UNECA or other partners.

In addition, UNECA has offered to post the training on their website⁷⁵ and/or in the African Statistical Newsletter⁷⁶ offered in English and French, to further extend the visibility and outreach of the invitations.

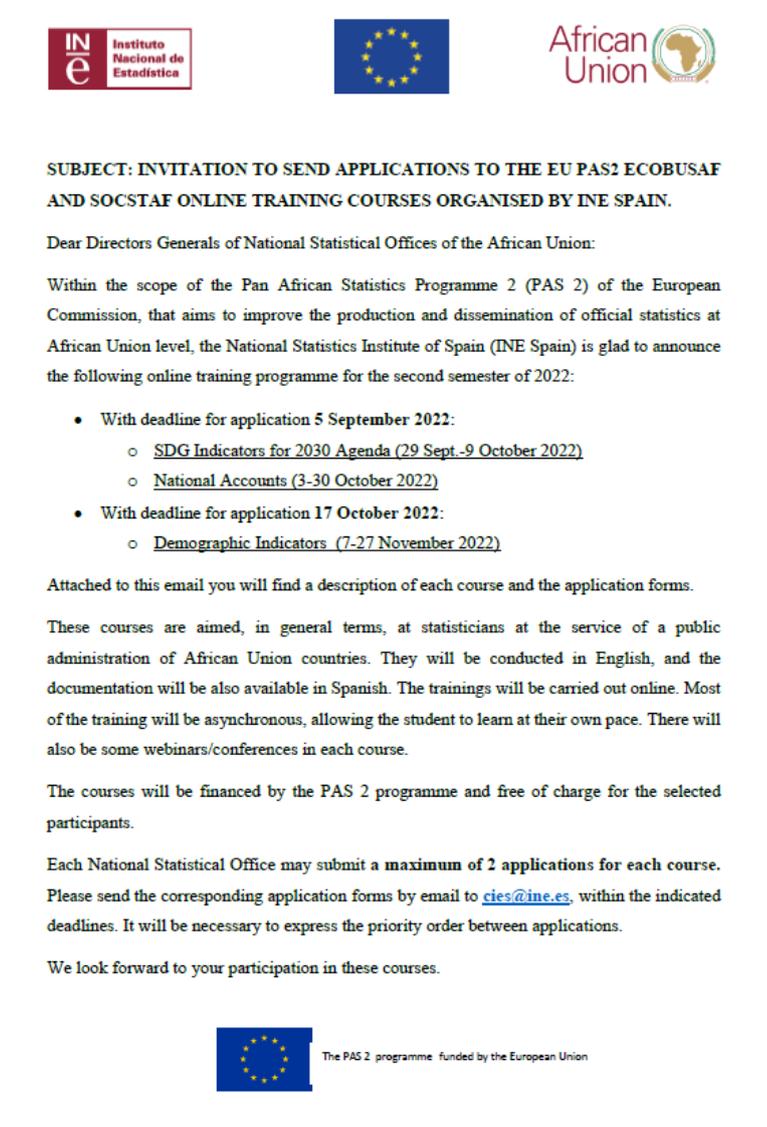


Figure 59 - Sample invitation letter for INEs SOCSTAF and ECOBUSAF trainings.

⁷⁵ UNECA website <https://www.uneca.org/>

⁷⁶ UNECA, African Statistical Newsletter, available online <https://ecastats.uneca.org/asn/en-us/>

Since the number of participants to the trainings is limited, however, SOCSTAF will gauge the demand and interest shown during the first call for applications, and hence decide on whether to make use of this offer.

UNSD has invited SOCSTAF to post recorded trainings on the website of the Global Network of Institutions for Statistical Training (GIST)⁷⁷ where statistical courses made available by international agencies and partners active in the global statistical community are shared. This would enable a larger audience within the global statistical community to benefit from the INE trainings. Since the trainings are developed specifically for the blended modality including real-time sessions, facilitated discussions, and the opportunity to gain a certificate, it would need to be assessed whether recorded versions offer sufficient value. SOCSTAF will in due time revert to UNSD and study this matter in depth. In addition, relevant experts responsible for the courses may be consulted about this issue.

During the inception phase, exchanges were had with the PAS2 Service Contract on whether these trainings could be included as part of the PAS2 Academy and perhaps shared on the Service Contract initiated collaborative platform. Meanwhile, it seems the Service Contract will rather be reinforcing existing structures such as the STATAFRIC website and trainings are expected to make use of the existing AU e-learning tool. SOCSTAF is very pleased to reinforce AU structures, as already in process qua the invitations being sent out by AU and all efforts occurring in coordination with AU. As for the digital platform of AU, since INE already works with their own platform, it will not be necessary at this point. However, should it be relevant to post recorded versions of trainings, this would be an optimal site for this.

What remains to be done

Upon receipt of the applications, depending on the number of applicants, a screening and funneling process will need to occur. Here, it could be necessary to reduce the number of participants per country to enable more countries to participate. Selection and funneling will also reflect needs, as in the SDG training, where targetted statisticians are those responsible for the production of any SDG indicators. In addition, countries that have not developed (or need to reinforce) their National Reporting Platform will be prioritized. Since the trainings will be offered in more editions, rejected applicants may re-apply for later trainings. Kindly refer to the detailed description below per training for more information.

Invitations may be resent to NSIs via STATAFRIC and reposted on UNECA's site prior to the launching of the subsequent training editions, depending on the level of demand and interest shown during the application period for the first editions.

Monitoring outcome

As part of the trainings, INE routinely sends an evaluation questionnaire to all participants upon completion of each training to assess their benefit of the course. As a means to establish a base line, it has been discussed whether this evaluation may be complemented by an initial questionnaire gauging the participants' current level of skills or use of different methodologies, and measuring their skills and intents to make use of these skills at the end of the training. This possibility will be perused further prior to the first trainings.

⁷⁷ UNSDG: Learn, Statistics, The Global Network of Institutions for Statistical Training (GIST), available online <https://www.unsdglearn.org/statistics/>

The reshaped component, full presentation

1. General information

The Pan African Statistics Programme 2 (PAS 2) of the European Commission aims to support African integration through strengthening the African Statistical System, to ensure the use of quality statistical data in the Africa Integration decision making process and policy monitoring, in order to facilitate monitoring of societal progress in Africa.

Within the scope of the PAS 2, the National Statistics Institute of Spain (INE Spain) will carry out 4 activities under the ECOBUSAF component and 12 activities under the SOCSTAF component.

The activities are planned as online trainings.

These courses are aimed, in general terms, at statisticians at the service of a public administration of African Union countries. The courses will be financed by the PAS 2 programme and free of charge for the selected participants.

Certificates of completion will be issued for participants who meet the course objectives. Within the scope of SOCSTAF, the following course are programmed for the period 2022-2025:

Activity	Name of proposed action	Type of action	Duration	2022	2023	2024	2025
SOCIAL STATISTICS							
G1	Online training on SDG indicators for 2030 Agenda	Online training/conference	1,5 weeks	29 sept.-9 october		2 ^o semester	
G2	Online training on demographic indicators	Online training	3 weeks	7-27 november	1 ^o semester	1 ^o semester	1 ^o semester
G3	Online training on health statistics	Online training	2 days (4 hours/day)		1 ^o semester	1 ^o semester	1 ^o semester
G4	Online training on education statistics	Online training	2 days (4 hours/day)		1 ^o semester	1 ^o semester	1 ^o semester

2. Description of Activities

2.1. Online training on SDG Indicators for Agenda 2030 (2 editions)

CALENDAR

2022	2023	2024	2025
29 Sept -9 October	none	2 nd semester	none

OBJECTIVES OF THE COURSE

The overall objective is to strengthen the capacity of the national statistical system of the African countries in the production and dissemination of SDG Indicators in order that official statistics are used for monitoring the advances towards 2030 Agenda.

This online training will provide a detailed description of the global indicators framework, as well as the situation and main advances in the area of the Sustainable Development Indicators at international level. The works undertaken by international organizations, custodian agencies, regional commission and the main international working groups will be explained.

It will be described the role and tasks of the National Statistical Offices and the National Statistical Systems in the production of SDG indicators. A key objective will be the development and improvement of National Reporting Platforms and the elaboration of the statistical annex that accompanies the National Voluntary Reviews.

The course will also cover the use of new data sources and the SDG progress measurement.

TARGET AUDIENCE

The course is aimed, in general terms, at statisticians at the service of the public administration of African Union countries, whether they are in charge of coordinating the 2030 Agenda Indicators or they are directly responsible for the production of any SDG indicator.

The specific target audience are those African countries who have shown interest and have answered to the questionnaire shared via STATAFRIC. Specifically, 31 out of 36 countries have shown interest in receiving training on SDG's.

SELECTION CRITERIA

Each country can propose a maximum of **2 applicants** for each course. It will be necessary to indicate the order of priority.

A maximum of 35 participants will be selected. The final selection will be based on the information contained in the application and the following important aspects:

- Having a **National Reporting Platform** (NRP) will be a key aspect. Those countries that have not launched a NRP yet will have priority to participate in the course.
- The speaking language.

METHODOLOGY

Most of the training will be asynchronous, allowing the student to learn at their own pace. There will also be some webinars/conferences and participants will be able to interact with the trainers through the different forums offered by the platform.

The course is structured by weekly modules, with a module 0 to get familiar with the platform.

The course will be conducted in English. The documentation will be available in English and Spanish for the course in 2022. It is expected to have it also in French for rest of the editions.

The course will include some pre and post assessment questions that will allow us to assess the main achievements of the participants.

COURSE PROGRAMME

Module 0: Familiarization with the use of the online platform. (From 29th September to 2nd October)

Module 1: SDG Indicators for 2030 Agenda. (From 3rd October to 9th October)

Unit 1. SDG Indicators for 2030 Agenda in international organizations.

1. 1. Introduction to 2030 Agenda.

1. 2. Global Indicators Framework for 2030 Agenda.
1. 3. High-level groups within the framework of United Nations.
1. 4. Role of the regional commissions for the follow-up of the 2030 Agenda: UNECE and UNECA.

Unit 2. National statistical systems and the production of the 2030 Agenda indicators.

2. 1. Role of national statistical offices and national statistical systems in the production of SDG Indicators.
2. 2. National reporting platforms for SDG Indicators.
2. 3. New data sources.
2. 4. Voluntary national reviews and the statistical annexes.
2. 5. Measuring the progress towards 2030 Agenda.

2.2 Online Training on Demography Statistics (4 editions)

CALENDAR

2022	2023	2024	2025
7-27 November	1 st semester	1 st semester	1 st semester

OBJECTIVES OF THE COURSE

The general objective of the course is to offer a detailed explanation of the different demographic indicators that INE-Spain provides, and to exchange and share the experience of the INE in their elaboration and in their use for demographic analysis.

TARGET AUDIENCE

The course is aimed, in general terms, at statisticians at the service of the public administration of African Union countries, whether they are directly responsible for the departments in which Demographic Statistics are carried out or users of them.

The specific target audience are those African countries who have shown interest and have answered to the questionnaire shared via STATAFRIC. Specifically, 33 out of 36 countries have shown interest in receiving training on Demographic indicators.

SELECTION CRITERIA

Each country can propose a maximum of **2 applicants** for each course. It will be necessary to indicate the order of priority.

A maximum of 35 participants will be selected. The final selection will be based on the information contained in the application form and the following important aspects:

- Level of experience on Demographic Indicators;
- The speaking language.

METHODOLOGY

Most of the training will be asynchronous, allowing the student to learn at their own pace. There will also be some webinars and participants will be able to interact with the trainers through the different forums offered by the platform.

The course will be conducted in English. The documentation will be available in English and Spanish for the course in 2022. It is expected to have it also in French for rest of the editions.

The course is structured by weekly modules, with a module 0 to make familiar with the platform.

The course will include some pre and post assessment questions that will allow us to assess the main achievements of the participants.

COURSE PROGRAMME

Module 0: Familiarization with the use of the online platform. (7th -13th November)

Module 1: Demographic concepts, birth, fertility and mortality (14th -20th November)

- Unit 1: Fundamentals and concepts
 - 1.1. What is demographics
 - 1.2. Lexi's diagram
 - 1.3. Representation of flows and stocks in the Lexis diagram
 - 1.4. Cross-sectional and longitudinal analysis
 - 1.5. Indicators used to measure demographic phenomena
- Unit 2: Natality and Fertility
 - 2.1. Introduction
 - 2.2. Concept
 - 2.3. Basic Demographic Indicators
- Unit 3: Mortality
 - 3.1. Introduction
 - 3.2. Concept

3.3. Basic Demographic Indicators

Module 2: “Households, migration and population growth” (21st -27th November)

– **Unit 1: Households**

- 1.1. Introduction
- 1.2. Household demographic structure
- 1.3. Household dynamics
- 1.4. Marriage and divorce indicators

Unit 2: Migration

- 2.1. Introduction
- 2.2. Concept
- 2.3. Foreign Migration Indicators
- 2.4. Domestic Migration Indicators

Unit 3: Growth and Structure of the Population

- 3.1. Introduction
- 3.2. Concept
- 3.3. Population Growth Indicators
- 3.4. Population pyramids

2.3 Online Training on Health Statistics (3 editions)

CALENDAR

2022	2023	2024	2025
none	1st semester	1st semester	1st semester

OBJECTIVES OF THE COURSE

The general objective of the course is to offer a detailed description explanation of Health Statistics such as general surveys and causes of death. Moreover, INE Spain will share the methodology and procedures of the preparation and implementation of the Health Statistics.

TARGET AUDIENCE

The course is aimed, in general terms, at statisticians at the service of the public administration of African Union countries, whether they are in charge of whether they are directly responsible for the departments in which Health Statistics are carried out or users of them.

The specific target audience are those African countries who have shown interest and have answered to the questionnaire shared via STATAFRIC. Specifically, 31 out of 36 countries have shown interest in receiving training on Health Statistics.

SELECTION CRITERIA

It will be defined when the dates approach, taking into account the experiences of previous courses.

COURSE PROGRAMME

Not yet specified.

2.4 Online Training on Education Statistics (3 editions)

CALENDAR

2022	2023	2024	2025
none	1 st semester	1 st semester	1 st semester

OBJECTIVES OF THE COURSE

The general objective of the course will be to offer an in-depth presentation of education statistics and a description of the production processes. Some of the statistics that will be presented are:

- Survey on the Involvement of the Adult Population in Learning Activities
- Survey on the Labour Insertion of University Graduates
- Survey on expenditure of households in education.

TARGET AUDIENCE

The course is aimed, in general terms, at statisticians at the service of the public administration of African Union countries, whether they are directly responsible for the departments in which Education Statistics are carried out or users of them.

The specific target audience are those African countries who have shown interest and have answered to the questionnaire shared via STATAFRIC. Specifically, 31 out of 36 countries have shown interest in receiving training on Education Statistics.

SELECTION CRITERIA

It will be defined when the dates approach, taking into account the experiences of previous courses.

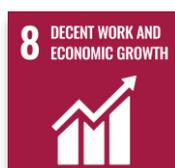
COURSE PROGRAMME

Not yet specified.

Action H1 – Use of alternative (administrative) sources or surveys to compile employment statistics

Introduction

Employment statistics are of the highest interest to provide guidance for the African governments to define policies. The Agendas 2063⁷⁸ and 2030⁷⁹ dedicate goals to the growth of employment rates and the improvement of working conditions. According to the International Labor Organization, African labor markets are characterized by high labour force participation rates, important role of the informal employment, and wide gender gaps.⁸⁰



The sustainable development goals (SDG) underline challenges to be addressed within employment statistics: Under SDG 8 on decent work and economic growth, target 8.5 emphasizes that *“by 2030, [countries will] achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value”* and target 8.6 that *“by 2020, [countries will] substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training.”*⁸¹

What has been done during the inception phase and the results

The inception phase was aimed at:

- Identifying the African countries that could benefit from Insee technical support under this component
- Defining their needs in terms of employment statistics
- Identifying alternative sources that could be used to compile employment statistics: administrative sources that are available on a permanent basis in these countries or surveys for which an overhaul is needed.

⁷⁸ African Union, Agenda 2063. The Africa we want, available online <https://au.int/en/agenda2063/overview>

⁷⁹ United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Transforming our World: the agenda 2030 for sustainable development, available online <https://sdgs.un.org/2030agenda>

⁸⁰ International Labour Organization, <https://www.ilo.org/global/lang--en/index.htm>

⁸¹ The Global Goals, 8 Decent work and economic growth, available online <https://www.globalgoals.org/goals/8-decent-work-and-economic-growth/>

Several activities have contributed to this goal: visits to Rwanda and Senegal NSIs, discussion with stakeholders such as Afristat⁸², answers given by the countries to the questionnaire on their willingness to participate in the activities organized in the frame of the SOCSTAF and ECOBUSAF grants and desk search on some African NSIs web sites.

From these activities, we can draw the following conclusions:

- The production of employment statistics in the African countries shows strong discrepancies between countries. On the one hand, some African NSIs have efficient systems to produce employment statistics based on quarterly Labour Force Surveys (LFS); their purpose is to follow up on the employment evolution.
- In some other countries, employment statistics are produced by the ministry in charge of employment and the NSI plays a minor role. In such case, the NSI may carry out surveys on an irregular basis. Their purpose is the analysis of the employment structure.
- There is very scarce administrative data available for the production of employment statistics.

Region	Country	LFS	IE	2025 SNA
S.A.	Angola		x	
W.A.	Benin	x	x	
W.A.	Burkina Faso	x		x
C.A.	Burundi	x	x	
W.A.	Cabo Verde	x		x
C.A.	Cameroun	x		x
C.A.	Central African Republic		x	x
C.A.	Congo Brazzaville	x	x	
W.A.	Côte d'Ivoire	x		
E.A.	Djibouti		x	
C.A.	Equatorial Guinea	x	x	
S.A.	Eswatini	x		
W.A.	Gambia	x	x	
W.A.	Guinea-Bissau	x	x	
S.A.	Lesotho	x	x	x
E.A.	Madagascar	x		x
S.A.	Malawi	x	x	
W.A.	Mali		x	
N.A.	Morocco			x
W.A.	Niger	x		
E.A.	Rwanda	x		
C.A.	Sao Tomé and Príncipe	x	x	
W.A.	Senegal			(x)
W.A.	Sierra Leone	x	x	
E.A.	Sudan	x	x	
N.A.	Tunisia	x	x	
S.A.	Zimbabwe	x	x	

Figure 60 - List of respondent countries for first call of interest for LFS and IE, and questions on experimentation of SNA2025. For Senegal, (x) means not marked as a priority. (Reference to the table is made on the next page)

⁸² Afristat, Observatoire Economique et Statistique d'Afrique Subsaharienne, <https://www.afristat.org/>

During the inception phase, some countries expressed the following specific needs:

Rwanda

- Introduce the transition, labor dynamics
- How can we measure job creations ? Decent and productive job creations?
- Redesign the LFS sample

Burkina Faso

- Support to develop tools to produce regular reports on employment statistics
- Training on data visualization on employment statistics

Côte d'Ivoire

- Support to modernize the process of producing and disseminating employment statistics

What remains to be done after the inception phase

The table on the preceding page shows the countries that expressed interest in participating particularly in an activity on LFS statistics or informal employment. No additional questionnaire has been sent yet as the selection process will follow a different path than the other SOCSTAF components, except for the participation in 2025-SNA experimentation on informal economy (last column in the above table). For this component, a short questionnaire has already been sent (under ECOBUSAF) and seven countries have reiterated their interest in participating in the experimentation within the field of integration of informal economy in national accounts.

The questionnaire below has been prepared to be sent to the interested countries by the end of 2022.

Dear colleagues,

In the frame of the PAS2-SOCSTAF project, you expressed your interest in participating in an activity on the improvement of employment statistics.

This activity will be held in several steps :

- 1) Virtual exchanges to better target your needs
- 2) Participation in a study visit at Insee - 4/5 countries with 2 participants per country (will be held **in French**)
- 3) Selection of one country for an individual technical assistance support and preparation of a road map.
- 4) Technical assistance support to this country
- 5) Organisation of an online workshop for sharing experiences on employment statistics (will be held in **English**)

Do you confirm your interest for this activity ? Y/N

If **YES** :

Q1- Is your institute in charge of the production of employment statistics ? Y/N

If **NO**:

Q2-a- which institution is in charge of employment statistics ?

Q2-b- Do you have relationships with this institution ? Y/N

Si YES :

Q2-c-, Which sources of data do you use for the production of employment statistics ?

- 1) Regular ad hoc surveys
- 2) Specific questions in household surveys: which surveys?
- 3) Administrative sources : which sources?
- 4) others:

If you carry out specific surveys on employment :

Q3 – What is the periodicity of these surveys?

Q4 – How do you collect information?

Q5 – In your country, are administrative sources available that could be used for employment statistics purposes ? Y/N

Q6 – If **YES**, which sources?

Q7 - If **YES**, do you envisage to use them to complete or replace the surveys ?

Q8 -Which challenges do you currently meet in the production of employment statistics ?

Q9 – In a near future, which improvements would you like to implement ?

Q10 – Could your experts participate to a study visit in French (no interpretation)?

We will select the countries that will attend the study visit according to the answers we will receive to this questionnaire and in synergy with the countries that will participate in the study visit on informal employment.

The reshaped component

Year 2022

- 1) Selection of the countries that will participate in the study visit and send them the detailed questionnaire
Desktop activity: 2 days

Year 2023

- 2) Organization of a study visit for 4 / 5 countries :
 - presentation of Insee method for using administrative data for employment statistics [or presentation of the overhauled French LFS]

- Presentation of generic tools that could be shared with the countries
- Each participating country presents its situation toward employment statistics and their plan to improve their production and dissemination process
- Choice of country(ies) which Insee will support

On site activity: 6 days + 6 preparation days

3) Drafting roadmaps for the beneficiary country

Virtual exchanges with the beneficiary to design a roadmap for the project implementation

Online activity: 2 days

Years 2023, 2024, 2025

Technical assistance to 1 country

Taking into account the information collected during the inception phase and the lack of administrative data for employment statistics purposes, the project will focus on the case of survey renovation. Its implementation will consist in supporting one African NSO in exploring ways to redesign existing surveys, depending on the rationale behind the redesign : new tools? new questionnaire/concept ? weighting methods ? offering the Internet as an additional response mode in interview? etc. If it emerges from the discussions during the study visit that administrative data are available in one country, some preliminary works could be undertaken with the country (analyzing the source, exploring potential treatments, ...).

- 4) 4-day TA mission and 6-day remote follow-up and exchanges
- 5) 4-day TA mission and 6-day remote follow-up and exchanges
- 6) 4-day TA mission and 6-day remote follow-up and exchanges

Output: Report that explains the work that has been done, the achieved outcomes and the way forward

2025

- 7) Virtual Workshop for sharing experience on employment statistics

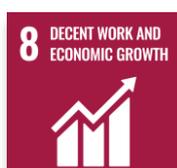
[Link to the specific objective](#)

Action H.1's link to the specific objective of reinforcing the capacity of selected African NSOs in producing good quality social statistics: This Action focuses on increasing selected African NSOs' capacity in identifying and exploring possible administrative or survey based sources (improved survey design) for use of these data for good quality labour statistics. The action will select one modality to focus on, either administrative or survey-based data sources.

Action H2 – Measuring the informal sector and informal employment through surveys for improving labour statistics and for achieving exhaustive coverage of the economy in GDP estimates

Introduction

According to the International Labor Office, “Informal employment is the main source of employment in Africa, accounting for 85,8 % of all employment”⁸³. For this reason, labour market analysis in Africa needs to take the informal sector into account.



The sustainable development goals (SDG) underline challenges to be met in the employment statistics: the SDG target 8.5 underlines that “by 2030, [countries will] achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value.”⁸⁴ This includes the transition to formality.

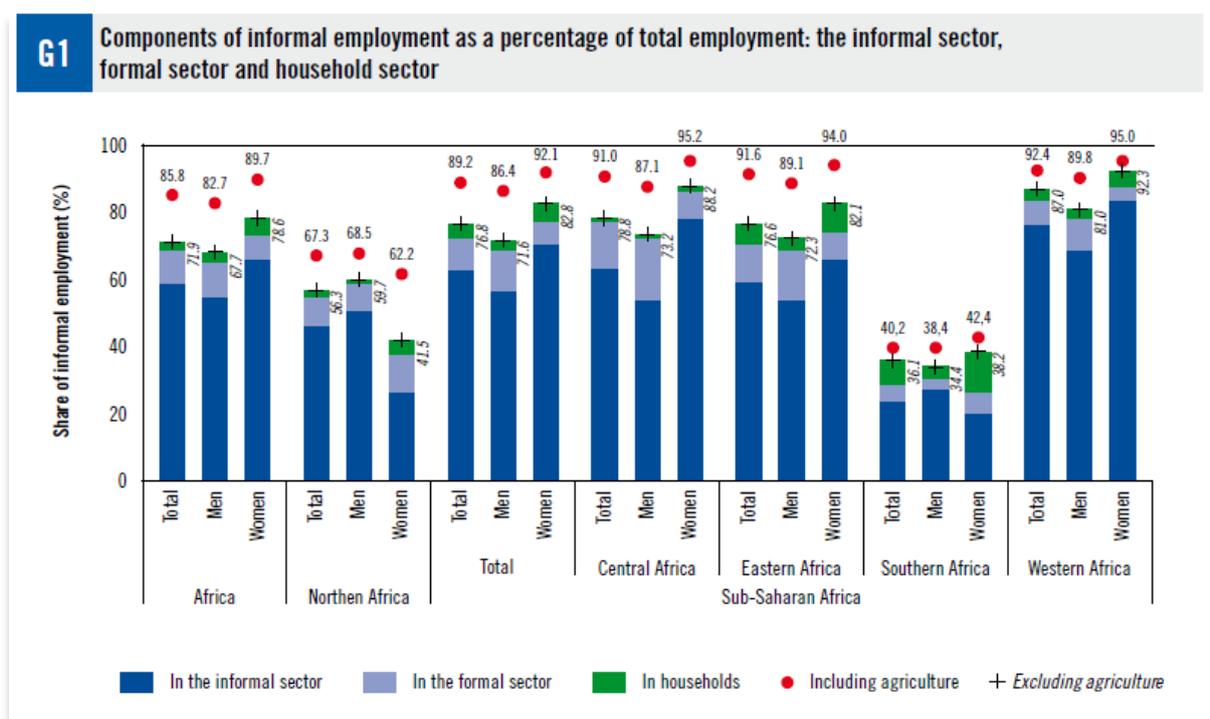


Figure 61 - Women and men in the informal economy, ILO, 2018.

Informal economy is more prevailing in the Western, Eastern and Central regions of Africa than in the Northern or Southern African countries. Women are more involved in informal activities than men. Informal employment goes together with deprivation of decent working conditions and low social protection.

⁸³ “Women and men in the informal economy: A statistical picture”, third edition, 2018 – International Labor Office, available online https://www.ilo.org/global/publications/books/WCMS_626831/lang--en/index.htm

⁸⁴ The Global Goals, 8 Decent work and economic growth, available online <https://www.globalgoals.org/goals/8-decent-work-and-economic-growth/>

Another challenge for policy-makers is to take into account the informal economy in the national accounts. ILO has drafted a manual on the measuring of informality⁸⁵. It presents the concepts and definitions of informal employment and methods to identify and value the informal employment. It also provides guidance to include the informal sector in national accounts.

The current revision of the international System of National Accounts (SNA) standards (preparation of the 2025 SNA) includes a chapter on the treatment of the informal economy in the national accounts. The goals of the revision are:

- the integration in the 2025 SNA of the ILO proposals to promote the harmonization of the concepts used by the different countries
- taking into account the new informality forms linked with the economy digitalization
- a better evaluation of informal cross-border flows.

What has been done during the inception phase and the results

The inception phase was aimed at:

- Identifying the African countries that could benefit from Insee technical support under this component
- Defining their needs in terms of informal sector and informal employment statistics
- Identifying the survey tools which could be used for measuring the informal sector, including independent surveys, mixed household/enterprise surveys, labour force survey, enterprise/establishment surveys and economic censuses.

Several activities have contributed to this goal: visits to Rwanda and Senegal NSIs, discussion with stakeholders such as Afristat as well as PAS2 service contract team, answers given by the countries to the questionnaire on their willingness to participate to the activities organized in the frame of the SOCSTAF and ECOBUSAF grants and desk search on a few African NSIs web sites. The information available on the ILO website were also very helpful.

From these activities, we can draw the following conclusions:

Most African countries already measure, in one way or another, the part of the informal economy and informal employment in their economy. However, there are discrepancies in the level of information available in the African countries, depending on the collection modes or their periodicity which may differ from one country to another. The following collection modes have been identified:

- Specific questions included in regular labour force surveys
- Specific questions included in household surveys on living conditions
- Ad-hoc surveys such as WAEMU 2017-2018 ERI-ESI survey (regional integrated survey on employment and informal sector) for WAEMU countries

85 “Measuring informality: A statistical manual on the informal sector and informal employment”, 2013 - International Labor Office, available online https://www.ilo.org/global/publications/ilo-bookstore/order-online/books/WCMS_222979/lang--en/index.htm

- 1-2-3 surveys

Among countries that showed an interest in the activity on informal sector, we can draw two separate groups: the first one with countries that need to strengthen their observation system on informal sector, the second one that already have a strong observation system, which would like to go further and participate in the experimentations organized in the frame of the 2025 SNA preparation.

Region	Country	LFS	IE	2025 SNA
S.A.	Angola		x	
W.A.	Benin	x	x	
W.A.	Burkina Faso	x		x
C.A.	Burundi	x	x	
W.A.	Cabo Verde	x		x
C.A.	Cameroun	x		x
C.A.	Central African Republic		x	x
C.A.	Congo Brazzaville	x	x	
W.A.	Côte d'Ivoire	x		
E.A.	Djibouti		x	
C.A.	Equatorial Guinea	x	x	
S.A.	Eswatini	x		
W.A.	Gambia	x	x	
W.A.	Guinea-Bissau	x	x	
S.A.	Lesotho	x	x	x
E.A.	Madagascar	x		x
S.A.	Malawi	x	x	
W.A.	Mali		x	
N.A.	Morocco			x
W.A.	Niger	x		
E.A.	Rwanda	x		
C.A.	Sao Tomé and Principe	x	x	
W.A.	Senegal			(x)
W.A.	Sierra Leone	x	x	
E.A.	Sudan	x	x	
N.A.	Tunisia	x	x	
S.A.	Zimbabwe	x	x	

Figure 62 - List of respondent countries for first call of interest for LFS and IE, and questions on experimentation of SNA2025. For Senegal, (x) means not marked as a priority.

The discussions with the PAS2-service contract team were very constructive. The topic of informality in the frame of the SNA-2025 revision is of interest for them too. The delineation of this sub-component has been designed in full coordination between the two projects.

In order to fulfill both needs, the activity has been reshaped into two sub-components.

What remains to be done after the inception phase

The following table shows the countries that expressed interest in participating specifically in an activity on LFS statistics or informal employment, and explicitly selecting technical assistance. No additional questionnaire has been sent yet as the selection process will follow a different path than the other SOCSTAF components, except for the participation in 2025-SNA experimentation on informal economy (last column). For this component, a short questionnaire has already been sent and seven countries have reiterated their interest in participating in the experimentation within the field of integration of informal economy in national accounts.

The countries interested in participating in the 2025-SNA preparation have already confirmed their interest in the activity. The 7 countries will be involved in this activity.

For the countries that need to improve their system, the questionnaire below has been prepared to be sent them by the end of 2022.

Dear colleagues,

In the frame of the PAS2-SOCSTAF project, you expressed your interest in participating in an activity on the improvement of employment statistics.

This activity will be held in several steps :

- 1) Virtual exchanges to better target your needs
- 2) Participation in a study visit at Insee - 5/6 countries et 2 participants per country (will be held **in French**)
- 3) Selection of two countries for an individual technical assistance support and preparation of a road map.
- 4) Technical assistance support to this country

Do you confirm your interest for this activity ? Y/N

If **YES** :

Q1- Do you have a process to identify informal activities and informal employment in your country ?

If **NO** :

Q2 – Do you envisage to collect information to measure informal in a near future ?

If **YES** :

Q3 – How do you identify and measure the informal employment ?

- Regular specific survey (such as 1-2-3 survey)
- Questions in the Labor force survey
- Questions in a Household survey

Others :

Q4- At which periodicity to you collect information on informal employment ?

Q5- How do you use the collected information ?

- Specific publications on informal economy
- Quantification of informal employment
- Quantification of turnover generated by informal activities
- GDP adjustment to take into account informal activities
- Others :

Q5- Did your institute took part in the ERI-ESI survey ?

If **YES** :

Q6- How did you promote the results of this survey ?

Q7 – Which challenges do you meet in the data collection on informal employment ?

Q8 - In a near future, which improvements would you like to implement ?

Q9 - Could your experts participate to a study visit in French (no interpretation)?

We will select the countries that will attend the study visit according to the answers we will receive to this questionnaire and in synergy with the countries that will participate to the study visit on LFS.

The reshaped component
For countries most in need

Year: 2022

- 1) Selection of the countries that will participate in the study visit and send them the detailed questionnaire
 Desktop activity: 2 days

Year: 2023

- 2) Organization of a study visit for 5 countries (+ Morocco and Afristat):
 - Presentation of Insee experience in the informal sector survey in Mayotte (2016 and 2021)

- Presentation of 1-2-3 surveys developed by French researchers from *Institut de Recherche pour le Développement (IRD-DIAL)*. This methodology has already been implemented in more than 35 countries throughout the world.
- Presentation of generic tools that could be shared with the countries
- Choice of 2 countries which Insee will support (1 country supported by HCP-Morocco via sub contracting)

On site activity: 10 days + 5 preparation days

3) Drafting roadmaps for the beneficiary countries:

Virtual exchanges with the beneficiaries to design a roadmap for the project implementation

Online activity: 2 days

Years: 2023, 2024, 2025

Technical assistance to 2 countries.

The project implementation will consist in supporting two African NSO (french-speaking country preferred) according to two axes:

- Appraising the existing process of collecting data on informal sector: treatment of non-response, quality of data, data analysis. Support to the preparation of a publication on informal sector.
- Analyzing the current process and envisaging solutions to improve the observation of informal economy

For each country:

- 1) 5-day TA mission and 6-day remote follow-up and exchanges
- 2) 5-day TA mission and 6-day remote follow-up and exchanges
- 3) 5-day TA mission and 6-day remote follow-up and exchanges

Output: report that explains the work that has been done, the achieved outcomes and the way forward

Insee will mostly carry out the activities. However, it is envisaged to sub-contract part of these activities to NSOs or regional institutions in order to promote South-South cooperation. The sub-contracting will be organized with the identification of NSOs or regional institutions with high level capacities in the informal sector and informal employment surveys covered in the programme. The Moroccan HCP is being considered for this sub-contracting.

For high level countries that will perform the 2025 SNA experimentations on informal:

Year 2023:

- 1) Organization of an on-line workshop

Each participating country will present their situation toward informal sector (definition, concept and method used, position toward the ILO proposal, ...). The participants will define a common view on the UNSD guidance note and allocate the different activities suggested in the guidance note between them.

On-line activity: 2 days + 4 preparation days

- 2) 2 TA Missions to 2 countries (taken in charge under the PAS2-Service contract)

Year 2024:

- 3) Organization of an onsite final WS for the 7 countries (taken in charge under the PAS2-Service contract)

Output : draft methodological document that will be presented to the other African countries in UNECA seminars.

[Link to the specific objective](#)

Action H.2's link to the specific objective of reinforcing the capacity of selected African NSOs in producing good quality social statistics: This Action focuses on improving capacity at targeted NSO levels in identifying, comparing and selecting appropriate survey tools to enhance statistics within labour, specifically within the informal employment sector. The quality of labour statistics is thereby enhanced.

Action I – Reaping and Consolidating Lessons Learned

During the inception phase, as a means to assess countries' maturity level, relevance and preparedness to engage in specific capacity development activities, maturity and gap assessment models and methodologies, as well as the formulation of additional questionnaires for the relevant Actions have been applied.

Targeted use of aspects of maturity models paired with the additional questions per Action offer a means of establishing a benchmarking of a starting point against which to measure progress.

In the case of Action D1 on use of administrative data for official statistics, a means of measuring the starting point was shared under the presentation of the Action. The same model can be used to assess progress after implementation. A sample profile showing progress is shared here (below, next page). The progress is for our purposes slightly exaggerated for better visualization. However, it should be appreciated that many questions touched upon in this example are complex areas involving many a myriad of complex procedures, many stakeholders within and beyond NSIs, and many functions within NSIs. Generally, progress within the area of use of administrative data for statistical purposes may be less rapid and effective than illustrated here.

Similar performance models will be prepared for the Actions with direct capacity development activities, based on existing maturity models, the additional questions sent, and experts evaluation of relevant competencies, skills, and products expected to be influenced during the execution of SOCSTAF. The additional questions with a direct value to this process, per Action with capacity development, are shared here:

[For Action D1 – Use of Administrative Data – selected questions](#)

- Do you already use administrative data in your statistical production? If yes, from which sources? If no, do you plan to do so within the next 12-18 months?
- Do you receive these data by electronic / digital means at a disaggregated level of individuals? (As opposed to aggregated at district or other levels or submitted on paper)
- Are there administrative data sources in your country that you intend to use for statistics but are not yet using? If yes, which?
- What are the main obstacles your NSI has met that prevented you from using them?

Administrative data maturity assessment / performance profile - progress report

SCORE							
Questions	Legal and Institutional framework	Leadership supportive	Data protection and security	Sources identified, MoUs in place	Useability of data	Action plan in place	Obstacles identified and tackled
Sample country's initial score	3,5	3,0	3,0	2,0	2,0	1,5	2,0
Sample country's end-of-project score	4,0	4,0	4,0	3,0	3,0	4,0	2,5

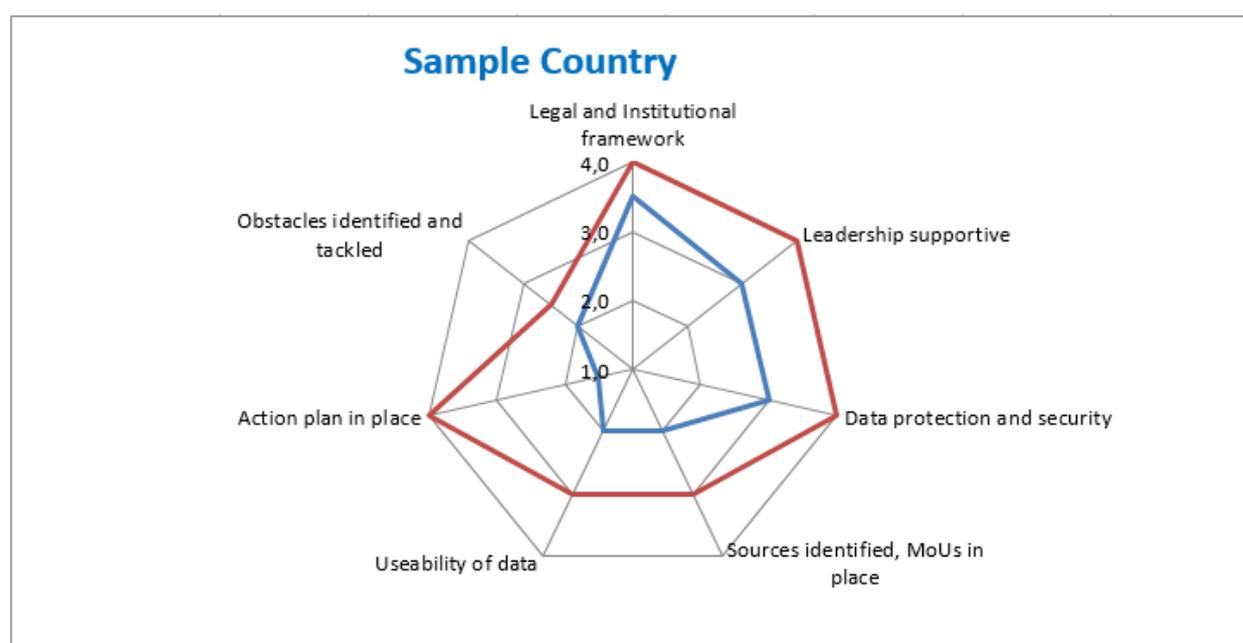


Figure 63 - Sample of visualization of maturity assessment / performance profile of country for Admin data component, showing progress. Developed by Statistics Denmark. Similar models will be developed for additional SOCSTAF Actions with direct technical cooperation.

For Action D2 – use of alternative data – selected questions

- Have you already identified potential non-traditional data sources that you could use for statistical purposes? If yes, which?
- Are there non-traditional data sources that are available in your country? If yes, which are these sources?
- Are these sources available to you permanently and unconditionally? If not, what are the constraints?
- Have you already carried out experimental treatment of such sources?
- Do you plan, in the near future (12-18 months) to carry out new experimentations in using non-traditional data sources to use them in your statistical production process?

- Are there experts in your institute who master R or Python coding languages?
- Are there experts in your institute who are familiar with web scrapping or the use of scanner data?

For Action E – Dissemination and Communication – selected questions

- Does your NSI have a communication strategy?
- If yes, do you target different kind of users?
- If yes, which category of users?
- How frequently is your internet site updated? (new content added?)
- Do you already use infographics on your website?
- What are your plans for your NSI in terms of communication and dissemination of statistics (for the coming 12-18 months)?

For Action F – Censuses – selected questions

- How do you currently perform your population census:
 - Via surveyors/enumerators and paper questionnaires
 - Via surveyors/enumerators who use tablets, PDA or other mobile devices
 - Self- enumeration via internet
 - Other methods: which one?
- What are the main challenges in carrying out the population census in your country?
- Which improvements would you like to implement in your next census?
- What are the plans of your institute for the next population census?
- Do you already use administrative data sources in censuses?
- Do you already use non-administrative data sources in censuses?

For Actions G1-G4, H1-2, to be determined.

Exchanges with consortium experts, selected countries as well as exchanges with other relevant stakeholders such as UNSD, UNECA, the World Bank, etc, will result in final questionnaires for countries to assess progress within the individual areas. The final questionnaires related to the fulfilment of this Action will be shared at the time of the interim report.

Link to the specific objective

Action I's link to the specific objective of reinforcing the capacity of selected African NSOs in producing good quality social statistics in the fields of health, education, labour and migration: This action aims at ensuring that lessons learned are reaped and that the capacity improvement is documented and collected for ease of sharing and further learning regionally within Africa. This will ensure that the reinforcement of capacities and the general enhancement of the statistical landscape achieved through this activity is of benefit beyond the immediate project participants.

Outputs / deliverables

This report will be an integral part of the final report, summoning all the work that has been done, the results achieved, and potential next steps.

Updated Action Plan – Gantt Chart

PAS II Social Statistics - Action Plan

Legend:

	Already completed
	Planned

Year 1	Half-year 1 of year 1						Half-year 2 of year 1						Implementing body
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
Action A: Overall Coordination												DST, Denmark	
Preparation Activity A.1: Coordination meetings												lead + all co-applicants	
Execution Activity A.1: Coordination meetings												lead + all co-applicants	
Action B: Kick-off meeting and Final on-line Workshop												DST, Denmark	
Preparation Activity B.1: Kick off meeting with Consortium partners (live in Paris in stead of online)												lead + all co-applicants	
Execution Activity B.1: Kick-off meeting with Consortium partners (live in Paris in stead of online)												lead + all co-applicants	
Preparation Activity B.2: Final on-line workshop												lead + all co-applicants	
Execution Activity B.2: Final on-line workshop												lead + all co-applicants	
Action C: Inception Phase												lead + all co-applicants	
Activity C.1: Identification of African NSOs' needs and partner countries												lead + all co-applicants	
Preparation of various activities under Action C												lead + all co-applicants	
Execution of various activities under Action C												lead + all co-applicants	
Action D.1: Training on using administrative source for compiling statistics in the scope f social statistics in selected AfSS countries												Lead applicant and Statistics Finland	
Preparation Activity D.1.1: Training on the use of administrative sources												Lead applicant and Statistics Finland	
Execution Activity D.1.1: Training on the use of administrative sources												Lead applicant and Statistics Finland	
Preparation Activity D.1.2: Workshop on inventory of administrative sources for social statistics												Statistics Finland	
Execution Activity D.1.2: Workshop on inventory of administrative sources for social statistics												Statistics Finland	
Preparation Activity D.1.3: Workshop on cooperation with data owner/stakeholders												Statistics Finland	
Execution Activity D.1.3: Workshop on cooperation with data owner/stakeholders												Statistics Finland	
Preparation Activity D.1.4: Preparation of roadmap of using administrative sources + "How-to" manual												Lead applicant and Statistics Finland	
Execution Activity D.1.4: Preparation of roadmap of using administrative sources + "How-to" manual												Lead applicant and Statistics Finland	
Preparation Activity D.1.5: Study visit to Statistics Denmark												Lead applicant and Statistics Finland	

Execution Activity D.1.5: Study visit to Statistics Denmark							Lead applicant and Statistics Finland
Action D.2: Investigation on non-traditional data sources							INSEE and all applicants
Preparation of Activity D.2.1: Identification of non traditional data sources, dialogue with selected NSOs							INSEE and other applicants
Execution of Activity D.2.1: Identification of non traditional data sources, dialogue with selected NSOs							INSEE and other applicants
Preparation of Activity D.2.2: Training on non-traditional data sources and experimental statistics							Lead, Statistics Finland
Execution of Activity D.2.2: Training on non-traditional data sources and experimental statistics							Lead, Statistics Finland
Preparation of Activity D.2.3: One online 3-day Hackathon and virtual follow up							INSEE and all applicants
Execution of Activity D.2.3: One online 3-day Hackathon and virtual follow up							INSEE and all applicants
Execution of Activity D.2.3: Follow-up TA on-site missions and online exchanges							INSEE and all applicants
Execution of Activity D.2.3: final online workshops							INSEE and all applicants
Action E: Training on dissemination and communication of social statistics in selected AfSS Countries							Statistics Finland
Preparation Activity E.1: Workshop on how to support data users in understanding statistical info							Statistics Finland
Execution Activity E.1: Workshop on how to support data users in understanding statistical info							Statistics Finland
Preparation Activity E.2: Workshop on cooperation with da users and customers including tools for phenomena-based communication							Statistics Finland
Execution Activity E.2: Workshop on cooperation with da users and customers including tools for phenomena-based communication							Statistics Finland
Preparation Activity E.3: Training on data vizualization in different communication contexts							Statistics Finland
Execution Activity E.3: Training on data vizualization in different communication contexts							Statistics Finland
Preparation Activity E.4: Training on the use of appropriate tool (edit/job/win/web) for the dissemination of statistics							Statistics Finland
Execution Activity E.4: Training on the use of appropriate tool (edit/job/win/web) for the dissemination of statistics							Statistics Finland
Action F: Training on censuses: preparation and conduction							Statistics Poland
Preparation Acitivity F.1: Workshop on how to prepare the census - what action to take in the preparatory phase							Statistics Poland
Execution Acitivity F.1: Workshop on how to prepare the census - what action to take in the preparatory phase							Statistics Poland

Preparation Activity F.2: Workshop on conducting an inventory - how to , in order to obtain highest possible rate							Statistics Poland
Execution Activity F.2: Workshop on conducting an inventory - how to , in order to obtain highest possible rate							Statistics Poland
Preparation Activity F.3: Post-census action - workshop on how to present the census results							Statistics Poland
Execution Activity F.3: Post-census action - workshop on how to present the census results							Statistics Poland
Action G.1: Training on SDG Indicators for 2030 Agenda							INE Spain
Preparation Activity G.1.1: Two on-line international conference on SDG indicators							INE Spain
Execution Activity G.1.1: Two on-line international conference on SDG indicators							INE Spain
Action G.2: Training on demography statistics							INE Spain
Preparation Activity G.2.1: Four online courses on demographic indicators							INE Spain
Execution Activity G.2.1: Four online courses on demographic indicators							INE Spain
Action G.3: Training on Health Statistics							INE Spain
Preparation Activity G.3.1: Three on line courses on health statistics							INE Spain
Execution Activity G.3.1: Three on line courses on health statistics							INE Spain
Action G.4: Training on Education Statistics							INE Spain
Preparation Activity G.4: Three on-line courses on education statistics (y 2023 2025)							INE Spain
Preparation Activity G.4: Three on-line courses on education statistics (y 2023 2025)							INE Spain
Action H.1: Use of alternative sources (administrative) or surveys to compile employment statistics							INSEE France
Preparation Activity H.1.1: Study visit to European NSO for 3-4 African NSOs - Labour statistics							INSEE France
Execution Activity H.1.1: Study visit to European NSO for 3-4 African NSOs - Labour statistics							INSEE France
Preparation Activity H.1.2: Support in drafting roadmaps for the implementation							INSEE France
Execution Activity H.1.2: Support in drafting roadmaps for the implementation							INSEE France
Preparation Activity H.1.3: Technical assistance to 3 selected African NSOs							INSEE France
Execution Activity H.1.3: Technical assistance to 3 selected African NSOs							INSEE France
Execution Activity H.1.3: virtual workshop for exchanges of experience							INSEE France
Action H2: Measuring the informal sector and informal employment through surveys							INSEE France
Preparation Activity H.2.1: Study visit to European NSO for 5-6 African NSOs - informal employment							INSEE France

Execution Activity H.2.1: Study visit to European NSO for 5-6 African NSOs - informal employment							INSEE France
Preparation Activity H.2.2: Support in drafting roadmaps for the implementation							INSEE France
Execution Activity H.2.2: Support in drafting roadmaps for the implementation							INSEE France
Preparation Activity H.2.3: Technical assistance to 1 country case conducting survey and 1 country case improving already conducted survey							INSEE France
Execution Activity H.2.3: Technical assistance to 1 country case conducting survey and 1 country case improving already conducted survey							INSEE France
Execution Activity H.2.3: on-line workshop on 2025-SNA experimentation on informal							INSEE France
Action I: Lessons learned for increased sustainability							Lead applicant
Preparation Activity I.1: Support in reaping lessons learned and consolidating capacity development							Lead applicant with co-applicants
Execution Activity I.1: Support in reaping lessons learned and consolidating capacity development							Lead applicant with co-applicants

Annex 1 – Updated Logframe

	<i>Results chain</i>	<i>Indicator</i>	<i>Baseline (value & reference year)</i>	<i>Target (value & reference year)</i>	<i>Current value* (reference year) (* to be included in interim and final reports)</i>	<i>Source and mean of verification</i>	<i>Assumptions</i>
<i>Impact (Overall objective)</i>	African integration is supported through strengthening the African Statistical System (AfSS) to ensure the use of quality statistical data in the Africa Integration decision-making process and policy monitoring, in order to facilitate monitoring of societal progress in Africa.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Capacity is developed within key statistical areas following international standards and norms * results are shared with decision-makers * statistics for monitoring of societal progress are increasingly used 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Capacity development listed as objective in partner NSO strategy * Quality statistics available to improve policy monitoring for informed decision-making listed as objective in relevant line ministries' or national / regional strategic plans. * Country score on Data Dissemination and use. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Capacity developed, quality statistical data increasingly used by decision-makers for policy monitoring and decision making. 	<i>The latest available value of the indicator(s) at the time of reporting (* to be updated in interim and final reports)</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * NSO, line ministries', and regional strategic plans and their monitoring, * Questionnaires among key participants in the project * PARIS21 Statistical Capacity Monitor (SCM) on dissemination of data. * World Bank Statistical Performance Indicator (SPI) on data use. 	<i>Not applicable</i>

<p><i>Outcome (s) (Specific objective(s))</i></p>	<p>The capacity of selected African national statistical offices in producing good quality social statistics in fields of health, education, and labour is reinforced.</p>	<p>Performance / Capacity assessment score within key-targeted areas is improved. Amount of good quality statistics within targeted sectors published is increased.</p>	<p>Performance / Capacity assessment during initiation of cooperation with selected partner countries. Desk review of statistics production during initiation of cooperation with selected partner countries.</p>	<p>Trained staff adopt and use new standards and procedures.</p>	<p><i>(As above)</i></p>	<p>Capacity assessment upon initiation of cooperation. Capacity score at end of project period. Social statistics produced by NSOs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * The targeted partner countries are willing and able to allocate resources to fully engage in the process (This is part of selection criteria of partner countries) * Decision-maker levels' wish to work with better data for improved policy monitoring * Necessary data is available, agreements on data sharing and alternative data sources can be reached (if not fully in place, the project will assist in obtaining agreements) * No civil unrest or major health crisis occurs in partner countries during the project life time (to the extent possible, live meetings will be substituted by online meetings to accommodate)
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Outputs	<p>1) Reliable and harmonised statistics are collected and analysed based on international standards recognized and applied across the entire African Statistical System in a number of key sectors relevant for African integration (with disaggregation by sex, age, and disability where relevant)</p> <p>2) Reliable and harmonised statistics are disseminated to users and used as evidence for informed decision-making.</p> <p>3) The institutional capacity of the African statistical system is increased at national level.</p>	<p>* Performance / Capacity assessment score within key-targeted areas in improved.</p> <p>* Platforms and fora for data dissemination are established and functional.</p> <p>* Dissemination is tailor made / targeted for intuitive understanding</p> <p>* Increase use by decision makers of improved statistics</p>	<p>* Inventory of guidelines and procedures at use, observation of actual practices during initiation of implementation</p> <p>* Inventory of number of meetings and platforms for data and information sharing between NSO and decision-makers.</p> <p>* Capacity assessment during initiation of implementation</p>	<p>* Descriptions exist for quality of statistics and their “fit for use” is described in a systematic way within the targeted social statistics areas. Platforms and fora for dissemination are established and functional. Dissemination within the targeted social statistics is increasingly tailored and targeted for intuitive understanding.</p>	<i>(as above)</i>	<p>* Analyses of guidelines and procedures for collection and analysis of data, perusal of final statistics.</p> <p>* Registration of platforms and meeting fora and their use.</p> <p>* sample interviews of decision-makers</p> <p>* PARIS21 Statistical Capacity Monitor (SCM) on dissemination of data.</p> <p>* World Bank Statistical Performance Indicator (SPI) on data use.</p>	<p>* The targeted partner countries are willing and able to allocate resources to fully engage in the process (This is part of selection criteria of partner countries)</p> <p>* Decision-maker levels' wish to work with better data for improved policy monitoring (Political will is confirmed latest during inception phase)</p> <p>* Necessary data is available, agreements on data sharing and alternative data sources can be reached (if not fully in place, the project will assist in obtaining agreements)</p> <p>* No civil unrest or major health crisis occurs in partner countries during the project life time (to the extent possible, live meetings will be substituted by online meetings to accommodate)</p>
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Activity Matrix

<i>Key activities (and Lead)</i>	<i>Output</i>	<i>Means</i>	<i>Costs WD = working days W = Wages OC = Other costs TTL = Total T+OH = Total including overhead</i>	<i>Assumptions</i>	<i>Actions' link to the specific objective of reinforcing the capacity of selected African NSOs in producing good quality social statistics in the fields of health, education, labour and migration.</i>
A: Overall project coordination (Denmark)	1+2+3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project coordination staff from the relevant European NSOs. Logistical means to travel within Europe to selected European NSOs if and when required and possible. IT means to work and convene remotely. 	WD: 256 W: 97,186.99 EUR OC: 37.560,00 EUR TTL= 134,746.99 EUR T+OH: 163,903.09 EUR	Kindly refer to assumptions listed in the project logframe	Coordination of activities is necessary to ensure actions are successfully completed and attained goals and outputs to the maximum extent possible are achieved.
B: Kick-off and final meetings (Denmark)	1+2+3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Professional staff from the relevant European NSOs, and for final meeting including African NSOs. Logistical means to travel to event site, alternatively IT means to participate remotely. 	WD: 16 W: 6,606.21EUR OC: 0 EUR TTL: 6,606.21EUR T+OH: 8,588.07	Kindly refer to assumptions listed in the project logframe	For improved coordination among stakeholders upon commencement, and improved sharing and documentation of results and lessons learned upon completion.
C: Inception phase (Denmark with France)	1+2+3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project coordination and professional staff from the relevant European NSOs. Logistical means to travel from Europe to selected beneficiary countries in Africa if and when required and possible. IT means to work and convene remotely. 	WD: 70 W: 32.156,40 EUR OC: 14.256,00 EUR TTL: 46.412,40 EUR T+OH: 56.059,32 EUR	Kindly refer to assumptions listed in the project logframe	To ensure appropriate targeting for the planned actions so as to maximize learning outcome and potential for sharing learnings and exchanging knowledge across African countries.

<i>Key activities (and Lead)</i>	<i>Output</i>	<i>Means</i>	<i>Costs WD = working days W = Wages OC = Other costs TTL = Total T+OH = Total including overhead</i>	<i>Assumptions</i>	<i>Actions' link to the specific objective of reinforcing the capacity of selected African NSOs in producing good quality social statistics in the fields of health, education, labour and migration.</i>
D1: Training on using administrative sources for compiling statistics in the scope of social statistics in selected AfSS countries (subject to confirmation at the end of the inception phase) (Denmark and Finland)	1 + 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Professional staff from the relevant European NSO with the required matching skills and experience. Logistical means to travel from Europe to selected beneficiary countries in Africa to conduct trainings and workshops, and if possible for selected African NSO staff to attend study visit to a European NSO. IT means to work and convene remotely. 	WD for D1: 138 Costs for all D actions: W: 136,294.15 EUR OC: 111,672.00EUR TTL: 247,966.15EUR T+OH: 288,854.40EUR	Kindly refer to assumptions listed in the project logframe	National Statistical Offices are dependent upon sourcing data from other administrative entities. A training on how to go about it in terms of compilation would be essential for NSOs to improve their capacity to produce higher quality social statistics within the mentioned fields.
D2: Investigation on non-traditional data sources (France)	3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Professional staff from the relevant European NSO with the required matching skills and experience. Logistical means to travel from Europe to selected beneficiary countries in Africa to conduct trainings and workshops, and if possible for selected African NSO staff to attend study visit to a European NSO. IT means to work and convene remotely. 	WD for D2: 175 Costs for all D actions: W: 136,294.15 EUR OC: 111,672.00EUR TTL: 247,966.15EUR T+OH: 288,854.40EUR	Kindly refer to assumptions listed in the project logframe	The abundance of new data from non-traditional sources should be perused for possibilities to be used to produce high quality statistics especially within social statistics. This Action focuses on identifying and exploring such possible sources (privately held data via mobile network operators, geospatial data, etc) and increasing NSOs capacity to identify and use these data for good quality social statistics.
E: Training on dissemination and communication of social statistics in selected AfSS countries. (Denmark and Finland)	2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Professional staff from the relevant European NSO with the required matching skills and experience. Logistical means to travel from Europe to selected beneficiary countries in Africa to conduct trainings and workshops. IT means to work and convene remotely. 	WD: 100 W: 39,408,50 EUR OC: 45,192.00EUR TTL: 84,600.50EUR T+OH: 96,423.05EUR	Kindly refer to assumptions listed in the project logframe	Dissemination and communication to enhance data users' understanding of statistical information and to consolidate data users' trust in good quality data is an integral part of putting good quality social data to use within the broader society. Within this action, selected NSOs' capacity within these fields will be improved, and the statistical landscape will be generally enhanced.

<i>Key activities (and Lead)</i>	<i>Output</i>	<i>Means</i>	<i>Costs WD = working days W = Wages OC = Other costs TTL = Total T+OH = Total including overhead</i>	<i>Assumptions</i>	<i>Actions' link to the specific objective of reinforcing the capacity of selected African NSOs in producing good quality social statistics in the fields of health, education, labour and migration.</i>
F: Training – censuses – preparation and conducting. (Poland)	1 + 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Professional staff from the relevant European NSO with the required matching skills and experience. Logistical means to travel from Europe to selected beneficiary countries in Africa to conduct workshops. IT means to work and convene remotely. 	WD: 420 W: 34.401,60 EUR OC: 16,400.00EUR TTL: 50,801.60EUR T+OH: 61,122.08EUR	Kindly refer to assumptions listed in the project logframe	Censuses remain important sources of data for social statistics where register-based data is not sufficiently available, and census continue to be carried out throughout Africa. To maximize the outcome of census and the use data to produce high quality social statistics, the capacity of selected NSOs will be improved within this area.
G1: Training on SDG Indicators for 2030 Agenda (Spain)	2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Professional staff from the relevant European NSO with the required matching skills and experience. IT means to conduct online international conferences, workshops, and trainings, and to work and convene remotely. 	WD: 40 Costs for all G actions: W: 99.247,38 EUR OC: 46.000,00 EUR TTL: 145.247,38 EUR T+OH: 175.021,59 EUR	Kindly refer to assumptions listed in the project logframe	The UN Sustainable Development Goals are tightly linked with social development, and monitoring of societal progress is to a high extend orchestrated around the SDGs. This action aims at improving the capacity of targeted African NSOs to be able to envisage how to report on social statistics along SDG lines, focusing on the goals related to People (SDG 1,2,3,4 and 5).
G2: Training on demography statistics (Spain)	3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Professional staff from the relevant European NSO with the required matching skills and experience. IT means to work and convene remotely, and to conduct extended online courses. 	WD: 110 Costs for all G actions: W: 99.247,38 EUR OC: 46.000,00 EUR TTL: 145.247,38 EUR T+OH: 175.021,59 EUR	Kindly refer to assumptions listed in the project logframe	High quality demographic statistics is a prerequisite for supporting sound policy making within the social sector at large. This action aims at improving the targeted NSOs' capacity to use methodologies to improve the quality of their demographic statistics.

<i>Key activities (and Lead)</i>	<i>Output</i>	<i>Means</i>	<i>Costs WD = working days W = Wages OC = Other costs TTL = Total T+OH = Total including overhead</i>	<i>Assumptions</i>	<i>Actions' link to the specific objective of reinforcing the capacity of selected African NSOs in producing good quality social statistics in the fields of health, education, labour and migration.</i>
G3: Training on health statistics (Spain)	3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Professional staff from the relevant European NSO with the required matching skills and experience. IT means to work and convene remotely, and to conduct extended online trainings. 	WD: 46,5 Costs for all G actions: W: 99.247,38 EUR OC: 46.000,00 EUR TTL: 145.247,38 EUR T+OH: 175.021,59 EUR	Kindly refer to assumptions listed in the project logframe	This action aims at providing African NSOs with methodologies and tools to develop high quality health statistics – their capacity within this area will be improved, and hence the statistical landscape generally enhanced.
G4: Training on education statistics (Spain)	3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Professional staff from the relevant European NSO with the required matching skills and experience. IT means to work and convene remotely, and to conduct extended online courses. 	WD: 46,5 Costs for all G actions: W: 99.247,38 EUR OC: 46.000,00 EUR TTL: 145.247,38 EUR T+OH: 175.021,59 EUR	Kindly refer to assumptions listed in the project logframe	This action aims at providing African NSOs with methodologies and tools to develop high quality education statistics – their capacity within this area will be improved, and hence the statistical landscape generally enhanced.
H1: Use of alternative sources or surveys for labour statistics (France)	3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Professional staff from the relevant European NSO with the required matching skills and experience. Logistical means to travel from Europe to selected beneficiary countries in Africa, and for selected African NSO staff to participate in a study visit to a European NSO. IT means to work and convene remotely, and to conduct extended online trainings. 	WD: 60 Costs for all H actions: W: 79.062,77 EUR OC: 108,120.00EUR TTL: 187,182.77EUR T+OH: 210,901.60EUR	Kindly refer to assumptions listed in the project logframe	This Action focuses on increasing selected African NSOs' capacity in identifying and exploring possible administrative or survey based sources (improved survey design) for use of these data for good quality labour statistics. The action will select one modality to focus on, either administrative or survey-based data sources.

<i>Key activities (and Lead)</i>	<i>Output</i>	<i>Means</i>	<i>Costs</i> WD = working days W = Wages OC = Other costs TTL = Total T+OH = Total including overhead	<i>Assumptions</i>	<i>Actions' link to the specific objective of reinforcing the capacity of selected African NSOs in producing good quality social statistics in the fields of health, education, labour and migration.</i>
H2: Measuring the informal sector and informal employment through surveys (France)	3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Professional staff from the relevant European NSO with the required matching skills and experience. Logistical means to travel from Europe to selected beneficiary countries in Africa, and for selected African NSO staff to participate in a study visit to a European NSO. IT means to work and convene remotely, and to conduct extended online trainings. 	WD: 71 Costs for all H actions: OC: 108,120.00EUR TTL: 187,182.77EUR T+OH: 210,901.60EUR	Kindly refer to assumptions listed in the project logframe	This Action focuses on improving capacity at targeted NSO levels in identifying, comparing and selecting appropriate survey tools to enhance statistics within labour, specifically within the informal employment sector. The quality of labour statistics is thereby enhanced.
I: Lessons learned for increased sustainability (Denmark)	1+2+3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Professional staff from the relevant European NSO with the required matching skills and experience. Logistical means to travel from Europe to selected beneficiary countries in Africa. IT means to work and convene remotely, and to conduct extended online trainings. 	WD: 40 W: 17.928,80 EUR OC: 9.504,00 EUR TTL: 27.432,80 EUR T+OH: 32.811,44 EUR	Kindly refer to assumptions listed in the project logframe	This action aims at ensuring that lessons learned are reaped and that the capacity improvement is documented and collected for ease of sharing and further learning regionally within Africa. This will ensure that the reinforcement of capacities and the general enhancement of the statistical landscape achieved through this activity is of benefit beyond the immediate project participants.

Annex 2 – First call for interest questionnaire, sample

MALAWI

Expression of interest of NSOs of African Union Member States in participating in ECOBUSAF and SOCSTAF EU funded projects

Please, fill the following questionnaire and send it back by the 25th April to:

LeilaB@africa-union.org; Bel-AubeN@africa-union.org; Dominique.francoz@insee.fr, and NLS@dst.dk

Please mark your interest with an X in the corresponding column below and for specific needs, please provide additional information after the table.

	Interest in bilateral technical assistance	Interest in training courses	Interest in sharing experience in workshops	Not interested	Specific needs
ECOBUSAF					
National accounts					
• Implementation of 2008 SNA	X	X	X		
• E-Training on NA and QNA	X	X			
• Implementing back casting with ERETES		X			
• Building balance sheets and financial accounts					
• Building satellite accounts	X	X	X		
• Building regional accounts					
• Carrying out experimentations in the frame of 2025 SNA preparation					
• ERETES training for trainers					
• Implementing ERETES to compile National accounts					
• NADABAS training for trainers	X	X			
Statistical Business Registers					
• Develop capacity on building a SBR	X	X	X		
• E-training on SBR and Business Demography Statistics		X			
• Identifying and accessing data sources for building and updating SBRs	X		X		
• Implementing STATBUS tool for building and updating SBRs	X	X	X		
SOCSTAF					
Administrative Data					
• Training in the use of administrative sources for official statistics		X	X		Gaining knowledge in collection civil registration and Vital statistics data. Developing a cohesive and

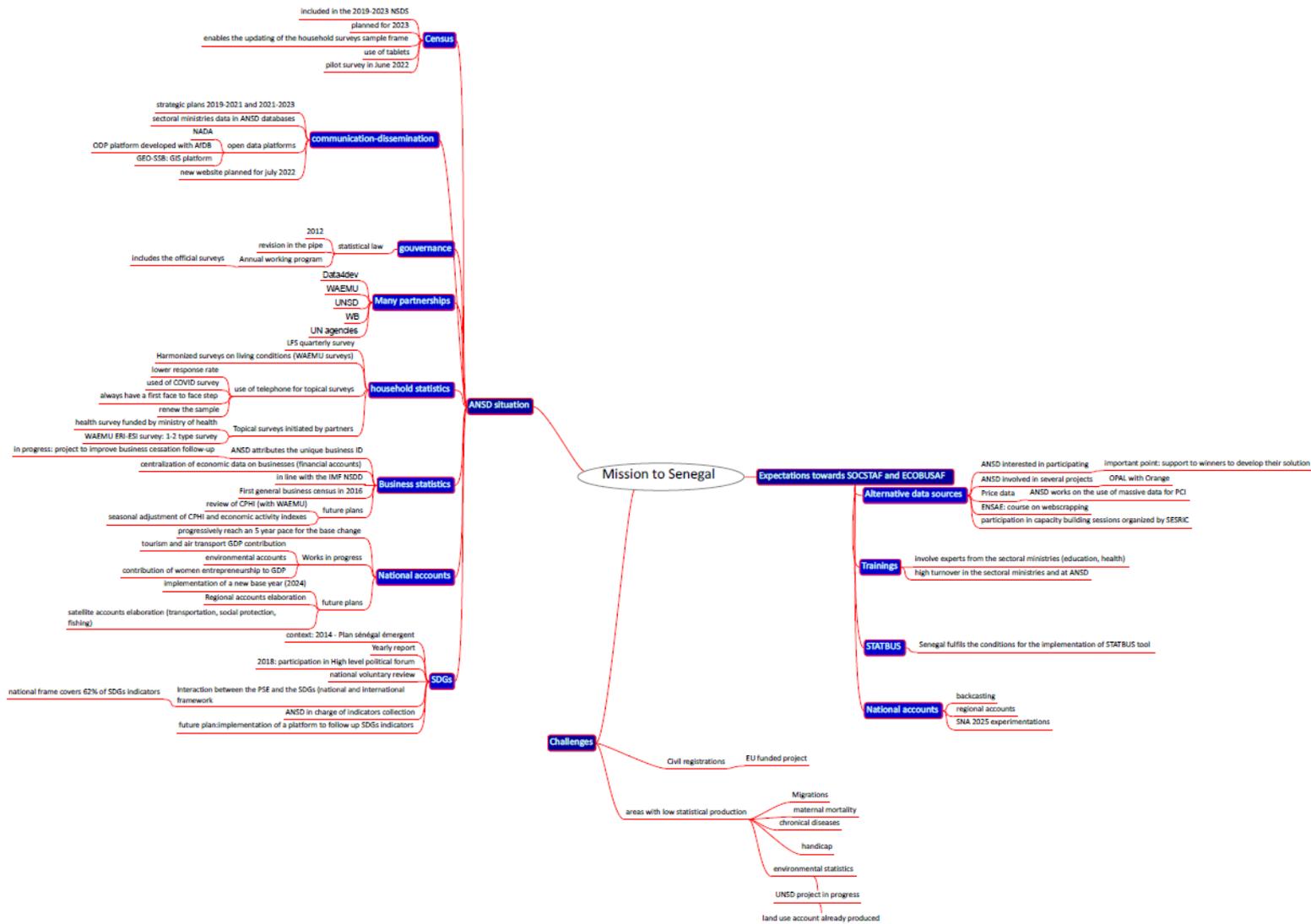
					comprehensive system of data sharing between NSO and administrative data producers.
•Workshop on inventory of administrative sources for social statistics	X	X	X		
•Workshop on co-operation with data owners / stakeholders	X	X	X		Collaborative collection, processing and dissemination of statistics
•Preparation and implementation of road map of using administrative data	X	X	X		
Alternative data sources for economic and social statistics					
•Identifying alternative data sources	X	X	X		
•Training on non-traditional data sources and experimental statistics	X	X	X		
•Participating in a Hackathon to develop treatments for new data sources	X	X	X		
Communication and dissemination of social statistics					
•Workshop on how to support data users in understanding statistical information	X	X	X		Increase effective use of existing Data utilization
•Workshop on cooperation with data users, incl. tools for phenomena-based communication	X	X	X		Collaborative collection, processing and dissemination of statistics/Printed Materials
•Training on data visualization in different communication contexts	X	X	X		Development of data dissemination tools/Software Purchases
•Training on use of selected tools for web edit for the dissemination of statistics	X	X	X		
Population and Housing Census (PHC)					

•Workshops on the preparatory phase of a census	X	X	X		Geo-referencing mapping and development of data collection tools, dwelling frame unit design
•Workshop on conducting an inventory, focusing on efficiency	X	X	X		
•Post-census action: workshop on presentation of census results	X	X	X		Development of census data dissemination tools
SDG indicators					
•International conferences on SDG indicators	X	X	X		
•e-training on SDG indicators	X	X	X		
Demography, health and education statistics					
•On-line courses on demographic indicators (fertility, nuptiality mortality, migrations, population growth and structure)	X	X	X		
•Three on-line courses on health statistics	X	X	X		
•Three on-line courses on education statistics	X	X	X		
Labour statistics					
•Use of alternative data sources (administrative sources) or surveys to compile Labour statistics	X	X	X		
Informal economy					
•Conducting an informal sector survey	X	X	X		



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Annex 4 – Mind-map minutes, Senegal mission⁸⁷



⁸⁷ The maps are alas too vast to fit into an A4 size paper. Upon request, original files can be obtained for ease of perusal.

Annex 5 – Sample, additional questions, administrative data sources

ADMINISTRATIVE DATA SOURCES - Additional questions following expressions of interest of NSIs of African Union Member States in participating in the EU-funded ECOBUSAF and SOCSTAF activities.

Thank you for your interest in participating in these activities. Please asap fill the following questionnaire with additional questions and send it back **latest by July 6th 2022 to: nls@dst.dk and Dominique.francoz@insee.fr**. Meetings may be held with replying NSIs as the replies come in, thus please send us your reply asap.

Your country: Namibia Paulina Ingo <PIngo@nsa.org.na>	Pls mark YES or NO	Comments, additional information
SOCSTAF		
Use of administrative sources for compiling statistics		
Can you re-confirm your interest in participating in this activity?	Yes	
Do you already use administrative data in your statistical production? If yes, from which sources? If no, do you plan to do so within the next 12-18 months?	Partly	Civil and Vital Registration Data from Ministry of Home Affairs, Immigration, Safety and Security, Labour Statistics from Ministry of Labour, Social Security. We plan to expand our statistical production in other areas of gender, GBV, Education, Health Crime etc
Do you receive these data by electronic / digital means at a disaggregated level of individuals? (As opposed to aggregated at district or other levels or submitted on paper)		For those that we have started exploring, we receive the data manually, and its at the individual level. However for the labour Market statistics the data is received aggregated.
Are there administrative data sources in your country that you intend to use for statistics but are not yet using? If yes, which?	Yes	We plan to expand our statistical production in other areas of gender, GBV, Education, Health Crime, disability, poverty
What are the main obstacles your NSI has met that prevented you from using them?		The main obstacle is resources (Financial and Human) and lack of capacity in handling and managing administrative data.
Are there experts in your institute who master R / Python coding languages and do you have staff familiar with relational databases?		We have only about 1-2 three staff with R basic knowledge in the NSO.
Within the framework of training, which topic has your largest interest?		Gender, GBV, Education, Health Crime, disability, poverty
Within the framework of training, which kind of staff would attend the training? What are their skills_		Statisticians, Demographers and IT staff
Can your designated staff attend a training course in English?	Yes	
Can your staff follow technical assistance with English speaking experts?	Yes	
Any other comments you would like to share with us?		



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Annex 6 – Sample, additional questions, alternative data sources

- ▲ **ALTERNATIVE DATA SOURCES – Additional questions** following expressions of interest of NSIs of African Union Member States in participating in the EU-funded ECOBUSAF and SOCSTAF activities.

Thank you for your interest in participating in these activities. Please asap fill the following questionnaire with additional questions and send it back **latest by July 6th 2022** to: nls@dst.dk and Dominique.francoz@insee.fr; Meetings may be held with replying NSIs as the replies come in, thus please send us your reply asap.

Your country: MALI sekou arouna sangare <sekarouna5@yahoo.fr> SOCSTAF	Pls mark YES or NO	Comments, additional information
Use of non/traditional and alternative data sources		
Can you re-confirm your interest in participating in this activity?	YES	
Have you already identified potential non-traditional data sources that you could use for statistical purposes? If yes, which?	NO	Not yet. However, during the final evaluation of the NSDS2015-2019, the Experts suggested the exploration of non-traditional sources. Also, during an exploratory mission of the World Bank, it was discussed the possibility of considering this track in the context of the scope of data collection.
Are there non-traditional data sources that are available in your country? If yes, which are these sources?	YES	information available from telephone operators; information available on the web/social networks, etc.
Are these sources available to you permanently and unconditionally? If not, what are the constraints?	NO	We collect only conventional data Low knowledge of the Non-Traditional Data Information System; Lack of proven skills for the use of data by the NSI.
Have you already carried out experimental treatment of such sources?	NO	
Do you plan, in the near future (12-18 months) to carry out new experimentations in using non-traditional data sources to use them in your statistical production process?	NO	But, the benefits of the training can allow the experienced for some of the appropriate operations during 2023.
Are there experts in your institute who master R or Python coding languages?	NO	These applications are known by some staff who do self-learning at times.
Are there experts in your institute who are familiar with web scrapping or the use of scanner data?	NO	
Within the framework of training, which topic has your largest interest?	Yes	Analysis of personal networks; All modules available for understanding and exploiting non-traditional data
Within the framework of training, which kind of staff would attend the training? What are their skills?	Yes	Survey practitioners and other statisticians in charge of day-to-day statistical operations within the NSI. Also, some managers working at the level of statistical coordination may be designated to follow the training.
Can your designated staff attend a training course in English?	Yes	Yes even if it will require effort to do because the level in English is intermediate
Can your staff follow technical assistance with English speaking experts?	Yes	Yes even if it will require effort to do because the level in English is intermediate
Any other comments you would like to share with us?	Yes	We have a clear interest in the program and with the hope of following supports in French with a preference for more participation even if in the form of cascading training.



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Annex 7 – Sample, additional questions, dissemination and communication

Additional questions on the topic of COMMUNICATION following expressions of interest of NSOs of African Union Member States in participating in the EU-funded ECOBUSAF and SOCSTAF activities.

Thank you for your interest in participating the topic of communication. Please asap fill the following questionnaire with additional questions and send it back **latest by July 6th** to: nls@dst.dk and Dominique.francoz@insee.fr:

Meetings may be held with replying NSIs as the replies come in, thus please send us your reply asap.

Your country: RWANDA Jean Luc KABERA <luc.kabera@statistics.gov.rw>	Pls mark YES or NO	Comments, additional information
SOCSTAF		
Communication and dissemination of social statistics		
Can you confirm your interest in participating in this activity?	Yes	
Does your NSI have a communication strategy?	Yes	Communication, Advocacy, and Dissemination Strategy
If yes, do you target a different kind of user?	Yes	
If yes, which category of users?		Our data users are in those groups: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public Sector, including central and local government • Private sector • Academia and researchers • Media and Civil society • International organizations, including international NGOs • Children and Students • General Public
How frequently is your internet site updated? (new content added?)		Our website is updated every Month
Do you already use infographics on your website?	Yes	But we want to increase them
If yes, which software do you use? And is it produced in-house or by an external producer?		We use Adobe Illustrator, and they are produced in-house.
Would you be interested in learning how to use the open-source PX software for web editing?	Yes	We are very interested
What are your plans for your NSI in terms of communication and dissemination of statistics (for the coming 12-18 months)?		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Communication, Awareness, and advocacy for the 5th Population and Housing Census that will be conducted in August 2022 • Dissemination and publication of results from this Census • Dissemination of other statistics • Revamping NISR website
Can your designated staff attend a training course in English?	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Jean Luc KABERA • Norbert HABIMANA • Jean Claude NYIRIMANZI • Aimable TWAHIRWA • Caroline ISHIMWE
Can your staff follow technical assistance with English-speaking experts?	Yes	
Any other comments you would like to share with us?		



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Annex 8 – Sample, additional questions, censuses⁸⁸

ACTIVITÉ : Formation - recensements - préparation et réalisation

Nous vous remercions de l'intérêt que vous portez à participer à cette activité. Veuillez remplir dès que possible le questionnaire suivant avec des questions supplémentaires et le renvoyer **au plus tard le 6 juillet 2022** à: D.Paraluk@stat.gov.pl et M.Majcher@stat.gov.pl;

	Votre pays : BENIN Gillis GOGAN <gillisgog@yahoo.fr>	Cochez OUI ou NON	Commentaires, informations complémentaires
1.	Quand avez-vous effectué votre dernier recensement?	2013	
2.	Quand votre prochain recensement est-il prévu?	2023	Quelques retards connus, du fait de la pandémie de Covid-19 et des difficultés de mobilisation des ressources
3.	Comment effectuez-vous actuellement votre recensement de la population :		
	a) Par l'intermédiaire d'arpenteurs/recenseurs et de questionnaires papier	Non	
	b) Par l'intermédiaire d'arpenteurs/recenseurs qui utilisent des tablettes, des PDA ou d'autres appareils mobiles	Oui	Mais quelques questionnaires papier sont prévus pour être provisoirement utilisés dans des zones du pays où l'électricité ne serait entièrement pas disponible
	c) Auto-énumération via Internet	Non	
	d) Autres méthodes : laquelle ?	Non	
4.	Quels sont les principaux défis dans la réalisation du recensement de la population dans votre pays?		- l'intégration des innovations technologiques ; - le renforcement des capacités techniques du personnel ; - la disponibilité de ressources financières, matérielles et humaines suffisantes en temps opportun
5.	Quelles améliorations aimeriez-vous mettre en œuvre dans votre prochain recensement?		- cartographie entièrement numérique ; - collecte digitalisée des données à l'aide de tablettes
6.	Quels sont les plans de votre institut pour le prochain recensement de la population?		- travaux préparatoires ; - sensibilisation et communication ; - cartographie censitaire ; - recensement pilote ; - enquête post-Censitaire pilote ; - dénombrement ; - enquête post-censitaire ; - traitement des données ; - analyse des données ; - publication, diffusion et archivage
7.	Votre personnel peut-il suivre une formation en anglais ?	Oui	Cependant les participants en bénéficieraient mieux si c'est interprété ou traduit
8.	Votre personnel peut-il suivre une assistance technique avec des experts anglophones ?	Oui	Cependant les participants en bénéficieraient mieux si c'est interprété ou traduit
9.	Utilisez-vous déjà des sources de données administratives dans les recensements?	Non	
10.	Utilisez-vous déjà des sources de données non administratives dans les recensements?	Non	
11.	Nous vous demandons de nous informer si vous êtes intéressé par d'autres sujets / questions liés au recensement national de la population et du logement.	Oui	
12.	Lequel des ateliers indiqués vous intéresse le plus? si vous êtes intéressé par chacun d'entre eux, cochez tous:		
	a) premier atelier sur la phase préparatoire du recensement	Oui	
	b) deuxième atelier sur la réalisation d'un recensement	Oui	
	c) troisième atelier sur la façon de présenter les résultats du recensement	Oui	



Le programme PAS est financé par l'Union européenne



⁸⁸ The questionnaire was only available in English. The respondent translated it for their use. Alas this activity will not be able to cater for non-English speaking partners.