



Observatoire Économique et Statistique d'Afrique Subsaharienne

**COMMON MINIMUM STATISTICAL PROGRAMME
(PROSMIC)
Reference framework for the medium term development of
statistics in AFRISTAT member states: 2001-2005**

Adopted by the AFRISTAT Council of Ministers on September 19th 2000

March 2002

(Original text in French)

The Republic of Guinea (17th Member state) joined AFRISTAT in September 2000, after the completion of the Common Minimum Statistical Programme (PROSMIC), which was adopted by the AFRISTAT Council of Ministers in September 2000.

For this reason, this document refers to 16 AFRISTAT member states. The reader should obviously add the Republic of Guinea in all references to the AFRISTAT member states.

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LIST OF MAIN ACRONYMS

AFRISTAT	Economic and Statistical Observatory for sub-Saharan Africa
CEMAC	Central African Economic and Monetary Community
CILSS	Permanent Interstate Committee for Draught Control in the Sahel
COMSTAT	European Community Support Programme for Statistical Training
CPI	Consumer Price Index
DIAPER	Regional Project for Improvement of Permanent Diagnostic instruments for Food Security
FCFA	African Financial Community Franc (1 Euro = 655.957 FCFA, fixed exchange rate)
GDDS	General Data Dissemination System
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
IMF	International Monetary Fund
IIP	Index of Industrial Production
HCPI	Harmonised Consumer Price Index
NSO	National Statistical Office
UN	United Nations
PARIS 21	Partnerships in Statistics for development in 21 st Century
PARSTAT	UEMOA Commission Regional Support Statistical Programme
PROSMIC	Common Minimum Statistical Programme
SDA	Social Dimension of Adjustment
SNA	System of National Accounts
TOFS	Table of Financial Operations of the State
UEMOA	West African Economic and Monetary Union

OVERVIEW

INTRODUCTION

The Common Minimum Statistical Programme (PROSMIC), the subject of this publication, was adopted by the AFRISTAT Council of Ministers at its eight meeting, held in Paris on the 19th September 2000 (cf decision number 001/CM/2000 and the recommendation of the Council of Ministers reproduced on the immediately following pages).

The adoption of a Common Minimum Statistical Programme called PROSMIC illustrates the determination of AFRISTAT member states to improve and harmonise the statistical information required for decision-making and for reinforcing regional integration. PROSMIC is a reference framework for a medium term development of national statistical systems in member states. This programme, drawn up under a general programme for support to AFRISTAT funded by the European Commission, is the outcome of joint work by national and international experts and by the AFRISTAT Directorate General.

PROSMIC'S OBJECTIVES AND CONTENTS

The global objective of the Common Minimum Statistical Programme is to provide, in the medium term, for all member states, a minimum statistical information set that is reliable, up to date and lasting and that informs and supports the decision-making of public authorities and economic and social actors. This statistical information will also facilitate the design, implementation and evaluation of the impact of economic policies decided within the two economic and monetary unions, the West African Economic and Monetary Union (UEMOA) and the Central African Economic and Monetary Community (CEMAC). It will provide in particular a stronger quantitative basis to multilateral surveillance systems.

The Common Minimum Statistical Programme focuses on six priority areas: statistical co-ordination; national accounts; economic and social short-term analysis and forecasting; data dissemination; statistics for monitoring household living conditions and poverty; and agricultural statistics.

For each of the six priority areas, common **specific objectives** have been proposed to be completed by 2005 by all member states. For each specific objective an **expected output** (needed to reach the objectives) has been identified as well as the **activities** to be carried out (in order to obtain the expected outputs).

For each expected output, there are generally several activities. In addition the common activities identified have been broken down into more detailed activities, in order to estimate their costs.

At the end of this document figures an overall table showing for each area the objectives, expected outputs and activities, as well as a table of detailed activities.

Having compared the existing situation with that needed for a successful implementation of these activities, the additional support required to allow each country to implement the programme has been identified: staff, equipment, operations and support credits.

In this approach, care has been taken to propose cross-cutting support for each national statistical system to ensure a balanced development of statistical production.

PROSMIC takes into account possible synergies with other statistical programmes or projects, near completion, underway or soon to start (in particular the UEMOA Consumer price indices project, the Programme of regional statistical support of UEMOA Commission and the CEMAC Consumer price indices project).

Finally, other recent initiatives, such as the “Partnership in statistics for development in the 21st century” (Paris 21) can usefully build upon PROSMIC.

COSTS

The global budget for the programme covering five years, from 1st January 2001, amounts to 14.248 billion FCFA (21.7 million Euros) including AFRISTAT expertise put at 1.604 billion FCFA (2.4 million Euros).

Beneficiary countries will continue, for the duration of PROSMIC, to support statistical activities, including PROSMIC, up to 4 billion FCFA per year, which is the total of the usual annual budgets of NSOs in the 16 member states.

Detailed tables by area, country and type of expenditures are included in annex to this document.

CONCLUSION

By adopting the Common Minimum Statistical Programme along with common statistical classifications (activities and products) and after setting up a common conceptual and methodological framework for the compilation of national accounts, the Council of Ministers of AFRISTAT has laid the basis of a harmonious, co-ordinated and sustainable development, of statistics in member states.

The Council of Ministers expresses its gratitude to the European Union, which funded the drawing up of this programme.

It also warmly thanks Mr. Alain Azouvi, the international consultant who prepared the initial draft of the programme, the Directors of NSOs, national consultants, AFRISTAT Directorate General, and all the other people who actively contributed to the design of PROSMIC.

Paris, 19th September 2001

The Chairman of the Council of Ministers

Tertius Zongo

DECISION NUMBER 001/CM/2000

**On the adoption of a Common Minimum Statistical Programme
for member states of
the Economic and Statistical Observatory for Sub-Saharan Africa**

THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS OF AFRISTAT

- Having regard to the Treaty for the creation of an Economic and Statistical Observatory for Sub-Saharan Africa, called AFRISTAT, signed on 21st September 1993 in Abidjan, in particular in its title I;
- Having regard to the rules of procedure of the Council of Ministers, in particular clause 7, paragraphs a and h
- Whereas there is a need to implement reliable information systems to support the initiatives of member states and of the international community to promote economic growth, sustainable development and poverty reduction
- Following the opinion from the Scientific Council and the proposal from the Board of Directors

HAS DECIDED:

Article 1: A programme for medium-term statistical development, called the Common Minimum Statistical Programme (PROSMIC), in annex to this decision, is adopted for all AFRISTAT member states.

Article 2 The PROSMIC is a reference framework for the development of statistics in AFRISTAT member states for the period from 1st January 2001 to 31st December 2005.

Article 3: The member states will ensure the implementation of this programme. To this effect, they will integrate PROSMIC activities in their national statistical programmes and will provide the resources needed for their implementation.

Article 4: The Board of Directors will inform the Council of Ministers each year on the progress of the PROSMIC.

Article 5: The present decision, that takes effect as soon as it is signed, will be published in the AFRISTAT Official Bulletin and disseminated as required.

Paris, 19th September 2001

The Chairman of the Council of Ministers

Tertius Zongo

RECOMMANDATION OF THE AFRISTAT COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

The AFRISTAT Council of Ministers, meeting on 19th September 2000 in Paris, discussed and adopted a development programme for statistics in member states.

This programme is the Common Minimum Statistical Programme (PROSMIC). It reflects the determination of member states to put in place reliable and effective statistical information systems to support implementation of sustainable development and poverty reduction initiatives.

Considering the impact expected from the implementation of this programme to improve statistical information and the commitment expressed in this area by member states when they created AFRISTAT;

Considering the works already started to reinforce procedures for data collection, processing and dissemination in member states;

The AFRISTAT Council of Ministers:

Recommends to the economic and monetary unions of the region covered by AFRISTAT and to donors to take into account the objectives and expected outputs from PROSMIC in their programmes and statistical projects for implementation in member states concerned;

And asks these unions, donors and other development partners to encourage AFRISTAT member states to use the proposed framework and to give assistance needed for the implementation of this programme.

Paris, 19th September 2001

The Chairman of the Council of Ministers

Tertius Zongo

COMMON MINIMUM STATISTICAL PROGRAMME (PROSMIC)

During its eighth session in Paris on 19th September 2000, the Council of Ministers of AFRISTAT adopted a Common Minimum Statistical Programme -PROSMIC- which is the subject of this document.

After describing the context and justification of the programme (part I), the document analyses the present situation on statistical information in AFRISTAT member states (part II).

Part III contains a detailed description of the programme content (global objective, specific objectives, and expected outputs).

Following parts deal respectively with assumptions, risks and flexibility (part IV), resources required for programme implementation (part V), viability factors (part VI), monitoring and evaluation (part VII). Finally, annexes complete the document.

I. CONTEXT AND JUSTIFICATION

1.1. Economic policy and regional integration

The development of the Common Minimum Statistical Programme of AFRISTAT¹ member states (PROSMIC) is one step in a long process of reflection, analysis and joint decisions to improve the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of economic policies and to support efforts for regional integration in Sub-Saharan countries.

During the last two decades, AFRISTAT member states, like other developing countries, had to face the effects of a serious economic and financial crisis in a changing world. The crisis has generated, through structural adjustment programmes supported by the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund, an increased demand for information that these countries are unable to meet.

In addition, there was, in the early 1990's, the start of a democratisation process, which in the long run, should make all economic and social actors aware of the need for a broader range of good quality information.

Lastly, the new context of market liberalisation and economy globalisation has highlighted the need for a greater economic integration in the countries concerned. It is for this purpose that were created, in 1994, the West African Economic and Monetary Union (UEMOA) and the Central African Economic and Monetary Community (CEMAC), covering 14 out of the 16 AFRISTAT member states. These integration efforts have also strong requirements in terms of information.

The 80's saw continuing deterioration in statistics in the majority of these countries. This was of great concern for national authorities, regional organisations, and bilateral and multilateral donors.

The creation in 1993 of the Economic and Statistical Observatory for Sub-Saharan Africa (AFRISTAT) by member states of the Franc zone was one of the initiatives that were launched during the 90's to stop the decline of African statistics. It is the result of a three part

¹ At the date of completion of the PROSMIC, AFRISTAT had 16 Member states: Benin, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Comoros, the Republic of Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Gabon, Guinea-Bissau, Equatorial Guinea, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Senegal, Chad and Togo.

conclusion, of a new political and economic context and of a strong willingness for regional integration.

The conclusion can be summarised as follows:

- The absence of any "take-off" by national statistical services;
- The inadequacy of classical policies of co-operation in statistics which used to be based on permanent technical assistants;
- The small size of many countries in the region making it difficult for them to set up complete and operational statistical systems, before a number of years have gone by, when relying on their own national resources.

France and the European Union provided considerable financial and technical assistance to start the activities and the establishment of AFRISTAT. Beside making available six experts (i.e. half of planned expert positions) and the funding of the first two years of operation, France contributes 45% of the AFRISTAT Fund which aims to fund the operating budget of the Observatory for eight years from January 1st, 1998, the remaining 55% being covered by member states.

As to the European Union, it funded in 1997-1999, a programme of support to AFRISTAT with three components: capacity building of national statistical systems (management and programming activities), harmonisation of statistical classifications (activities and products) and harmonisation of national accounts with the implementation of the new System of National Accounts (1993 SNA).

1.2. Genesis of the Common Minimum Statistical Programme

As soon as it was installed in its headquarters in Bamako, in January 1996, at the request of member states the Directorate General of AFRISTAT undertook a survey on the status of national statistical systems (NSS)², in order later on to formulate proposals for the sustainable development of statistics in these countries.

Detailed results of the survey were published in July 1998 under the title: "*État du système statistique dans les États membres d'AFRISTAT - Rapport de synthèse de l'enquête réalisée en 1996*". The survey showed that national statistical systems in member states are generally characterised by:

- Inadequate human, material and financial resources;
- Lack of clearly defined priorities and absence of work plans both at the level of NSOs and other institutions in charge of data collection;
- Absence or non functioning of co-ordination mechanisms at the national level;
- Rapid rotation of high level staff whose skills are not sufficiently valued in the NSOs;
- A relative isolation of statistical services, which have few contacts between them. This is a major reason for the absence of comparability between the statistics produced;

² A National Statistical System (NSS) includes, in its broader conception, the National Statistical Office, statistical services of technical Ministries and of the Central Bank, as well as other structures contributing to the production of statistics of public interest.

- A statistical output inappropriate to the needs of users, especially national decision makers, due to the lack of accuracy and considerable delays in their publication.

Now, the economic crisis has highlighted the necessity to have reliable and up-to-date statistics for the design, implementation and evaluation of economic reform policies and to measure their impact on society. In addition the renovation and reinforcement of the regional integration process require comparable and harmonised statistics for macro-economic surveillance and sector policies.

Unfortunately, it is obvious that national statistical systems have many difficulties in meeting demands for economic and social information. In fact, their operating conditions have considerably deteriorated due to the economic crisis and they are not able to define a minimum statistical programme properly co-ordinated at the national level.

In addition, the lack of contact between statisticians and their colleagues in other states and the lack of dialogue with users often lead them to disregard the need for regional and international comparability.

To face all these issues, AFRISTAT member states decided to develop and implement a Common Minimum Statistical Programme (PROSMIC).

1.3. Nature of the Common Minimum Statistical Programme

PROSMIC was designed as a reference framework for the medium term development of statistics within AFRISTAT member states. It covers the period 2001-2005.

Before giving details on the content of the programme, the subject of part III of this document, it is useful to give the exact meaning of each term of its title;

- **Common:** to all member states. The similarity of problems encountered and needs expressed will allow the implementation of common priority actions, fostering economies of scale and the creation of synergies (and a healthy competition) between NSOs. Fourteen out of 16 AFRISTAT member states belong to two economic and monetary unions. Thus it is necessary, while bringing these states to concentrate their efforts on covering essential national needs for statistical information, to take into account, whenever possible, regional harmonisation needs for UEMOA and CEMAC. And, finally, a joint programme is a very demanding objective. It requires an active mobilisation of those who committed themselves to achieve it and well defined rules established in advance to take into account the inequality of situations at the outset.

- **Minimum:** given their limited resources, national statistical systems in general, and national statistical offices in particular, should concentrate their efforts on priority statistical activities. The programme is thus centred on six areas identified as priorities both by statistical officials and users. For each of these areas, the choice of outputs and activities to be undertaken was made with this concern in mind. Of course, countries with better infrastructures/resources are free to go beyond the required minimum.

- **Statistical:** is to be understood in a broad sense, i.e. the organisation of the system for the availability of information.

- **Programme:** this is a multi-annual commitment for statistical investment. A voluntarist approach is implied.

The PROSMIC is not intended to replace national statistical programmes, nor the programmes, which sub regional organisations (in particular the UEMOA and the CEMAC) intend to draw up.

It is a co-ordinated initiative to rebuild the national statistical systems of the member states on a more solid basis by focusing for five years on a restricted number of priority areas in order to provide the member states with lasting capacities for statistical production, analysis and dissemination in the chosen areas.

1.4 Guiding principles

The design of PROSMIC builds on the following guiding principles:

1. Like a country's economic and social development, statistical development can only be achieved as a long-term exercise: successive non co-ordinated sectoral statistical projects cannot guarantee the harmonious development of sustainable statistical information systems.
2. National statistical offices are the backbone of national statistical systems: improving statistical information is impossible without reinforcing the NSOs.
3. Statistical production is not an end in itself: its final objective is to meet users needs.
4. The subsidiarity principle which is the very foundation of AFRISTAT should be the major concern of any joint programme of statistical development in member states: actions should be carried out at which ever level (national, sub-regional and regional levels) ensures maximum efficiency.

1.5 Areas covered by PROSMIC

Responding to the crisis previously mentioned, the international community became aware, on the one hand, of increased risks related to inequalities of income, to poverty and to environmental deterioration, and on the other hand, of the desire of populations for more freedom and democracy and has stressed its desire to promote woman's role in the community. It has taken a number of initiatives during several high level international meetings aiming to build a better world for all³. The achievement of these initiatives requires the availability of data and statistical information, diversified and reliable, that does not exist in most AFRISTAT member states. The need to boost national economies, and to reinforce the regional integration process to better take advantage of opportunities offered by the globalisation of economy, while participating in the achievement of objectives set by the international community in several key areas calls for a priority involvement of statisticians. However, the state of the national statistical systems does not make it easy to address quickly and simultaneously all requests for information. It is therefore advisable to determine priorities for medium and long- term programmes.

There are six priority areas selected for this programme:

- Statistical co-ordination;
- National accounts;

³ UN conferences on environment (1992), human rights (1993), population and development (1994), women (1995), social development (1995), food (1996), and the Libreville summit on growth and poverty reduction (1999).

- Economic and social short-term analysis and forecasting;
- Data dissemination;
- Statistics for monitoring household living conditions and poverty;
- Agricultural statistics.

The first four areas, considered key structural components, are usually under the total responsibility of NSOs. They were selected mainly for the following reasons:

- The major PROSMIC target is the NSOs: their reinforcement is a necessary condition for the improvement of information at national, sub-regional and regional levels;
- One of the reasons underlying the poor performance of national statistical systems is the absence of co-ordination illustrated by an insufficient statistical coverage, the absence of data consistency and their lack of comparability due to the use of inconsistent statistical concepts, classifications and methods, and duplication of work resulting in a waste of resources;
- National accounts provide a summarised framework, consistent and harmonised, for economic activities. Its importance for macro-economic analysis needs no arguing. What is more, national accounts data play a crucial role in the development and monitoring of structural adjustment programmes and in the multilateral surveillance of economic policies set up by organisations of regional integration;
- Monitoring the performance of structural adjustment programmes and the exercise of a multilateral surveillance require high quality short-term statistics for prices, foreign trade, public finance, industrial and agricultural production, international environment, money and credit, etc.;
- Data dissemination is one of the major components of the process of meeting users needs, which is the final objective of statistical production. It constitutes the best way of assessing the efficiency of a national statistical system.

The last two priority areas depend largely on specialised statistical structures in ministries, but NSOs contribute, at least at the co-ordination level.

Statistics for monitoring household living conditions and poverty cover a wide and varied domain: consumption, housing, employment, income, education, health, access to credit and infrastructures, etc.

The improvement of population living conditions is the ultimate objective of any economic and social policy. What is more, fighting poverty is a major concern for governments and development partners. Did not the Copenhagen summit on social development set as objective for the international community the reduction of poverty in the world by 50% by 2015?

To evaluate the impact of programmes and strategies for fighting poverty, monitoring household living conditions is an absolute must. It is therefore appropriate to provide AFRISTAT member states with the statistical capacities needed.

The importance of agricultural statistics is obvious for everybody. Agriculture is the main activity of African populations. It plays a major role in the Gross Domestic Product and in meeting food needs. Finally, poverty reduction has to involve agricultural development, since in developing countries, the majority of the poor live in the rural sector.

1.6 Relationship between PROSMIC and other statistical programmes

As a reference framework for statistical development in AFRISTAT member states, PROSMIC was designed to serve as a core from which will be developed statistical programmes at national, sub-regional and regional levels. Its development took into account programmes and initiatives underway at sub-regional, regional and international levels, in particular:

- The programme for strengthening food and agricultural statistic systems in Africa, a joint initiative supported by FAO, the World Bank and the US Department of Agriculture;
- The project for improving foreign trade statistics EUROTRACE/ECOWAS funded by the European Union;
- The COMSTAT programme (Community support to statistical training) funded by the European Union;
- The project for the harmonisation of consumer price indices in UEMOA member states, jointly funded by France and the European Union;
- The programme of regional statistical support to the UEMOA Commission (PARSTAT) funded by the European Union;
- The project for the harmonisation of consumption price indices in CEMAC member states.

The Common Minimum Statistical Programme endeavours to take advantage of all possible synergies with the above-mentioned programmes and projects.

Future national statistical programmes or those currently being drawn up will certainly be more complete than PROSMIC; they may cover additional areas, and for areas covered by PROSMIC, they will aim at more ambitious targets. However, they will build on PROSMIC and should remain consistent with it.

As for future statistical programmes of the economic and monetary unions, while building on PROSMIC they can focus on the statistical needs of multilateral surveillance and common sector policies, and in some cases, involve more specific obligations for member states.

Finally, the Paris 21 initiative (Partnership in statistics for development in the 21st century) will find in PROSMIC a solid base for its implementation.

1.7 PROSMIC's content and cover

For each of the six selected priority areas, PROSMIC proposes **specific objectives** that all member states must have achieved by 2005. Then, for each specific objective, there was a process of identification of **expected outputs** and of **activities** to be carried out. For each expected output, there are generally several corresponding activities.

The programme provides for two types of activities:

- National activities;
- Regional activities.

The first types are carried out by national statistical systems, while the second are done by AFRISTAT or with its assistance. National activities are essentially operational activities meant to strengthen national statistical systems in PROSMIC priority areas.

Regional activities include conceptual and methodological work, training seminars and workshops, as well as technical support to national statistical systems, for the purpose of a better implementation of national activities and an improved comparability of the data produced to meet the requirements of regional integration.

The six selected priority areas can be grouped into two large sets depending on the role the technical structure responsible for the activities covered plays within the national statistical system. In one set can be classified the first four priority areas, and in the second the fifth and sixth areas.

This duality reflects the organisational characteristic common to national statistical systems of AFRISTAT member states, i.e. thematic decentralisation: national statistical offices, in addition to their role of co-ordinating national statistical systems, are in charge of the production and dissemination of a number of statistics: national accounts, consumer prices, demography, household income and consumption, foreign trade, etc. Specialised statistical services in Ministries are responsible for the production and dissemination of statistics related to their specific sector.

In its approach, PROSMIC tries to address in a consistent way the areas covered. It does not prescribe the implementation of large-scale surveys or censuses. These operations are usually carried out under specific programmes funded by donors and PROSMIC's purpose is not to replace these initiatives but rather to complement them⁴.

It is nevertheless important to highlight the last two PROSMIC priority areas.

In fact, statistics for monitoring household living conditions and poverty and agricultural statistics have the particular requirement that various data sources be put together which are generally produced by different services in various sectoral Ministries. Moreover, they often involve carrying out complex operations (surveys and censuses); central statistical organisations have only a co-ordination role in this.

PROSMIC's purpose is to help all member states to reinforce, improve and adapt their statistical systems so as to produce regular relevant and reliable information in the areas covered, and to develop their analysis capacities in collaboration with other national and international institutions. This comes specifically through a better institutional integration of structures contributing to statistical production in these areas, through the reinforcement of human capacities in these structures, and through integrated systems of statistical operations.

By integrated system, we understand a set of complementary operations, consistent and without redundancies, i.e. using homogenous methodologies, identical concepts, definitions and classifications, and with identical time and space references. Some of necessary conditions for the existence of such a system have already been addressed under AFRISTAT's activities (in particular classifications), others will be mentioned in the first four areas of the PROSMIC (especially co-ordination - including the design of a medium term national plan for statistical development - and data dissemination).

⁴ See for instance the case of the Program of agricultural and food statistics "FAO – World Bank – US Department of Agriculture", point 3.2.6.1.

PROSMIC will thus facilitate the creation of conditions that allow the achievement and analysis of operations described in existing sectoral programmes and the dissemination of outputs. However, the implementation of surveys and other statistical operations included in these programmes is not the direct responsibility of PROSMIC, but that of specific programmes that PROSMIC will complement through its transversal (cross-cutting) approach to issues. Neither does PROSMIC aim to solve the issue of human resources in its quantitative aspect, which has to be dealt with by each individual government.

1.8. PROSMIC and the General Data Dissemination System

Drawing consequences from crises on international financial markets related particularly to the absence of transparency in the dissemination of statistics needed by economic operators, the IMF undertook, in 1995, a series of works aiming at setting standards to guide member states in the publication of comprehensive, up-to-date and accessible economic and financial statistics.

After the Special Data Dissemination Standards intended essentially for countries with access to international financial markets, IMF published, early in 1998, the General Data Dissemination System (GDDS) for the use of its Member countries, especially developing ones.

The GDDS objectives are:

1. "to encourage member countries to improve data quality;
2. to provide a framework for the assessment of needs for data improvement and the determination of priorities in this respect;
3. to provide guidance to member countries for a timely publication of comprehensive economic and financial statistics, accessible and reliable, in a world characterised by an increasing economic and financial integration".

In addition, GDDS retains "essential data for the evaluation of economic policy output in four economic sectors (real, budgetary, financial and external) to which are added socio-demographic data that highlight structural evolution and changes".

It is therefore legitimate to consider the place of PROSMIC compared to GDDS. They have great similarities but also differences. The similarities are:

- The emphasis on the necessity to improve progressively the quality of data in a consistent framework and based on clearly identified objectives;
- The central role assigned to the dissemination of data.

The differences are:

- Contrary to PROSMIC, which is a medium term statistical development programme integrating operational activities, GDDS does not propose specific statistical activities to be carried out. It defines the framework in which the identification of such activities can be made and sets up standards for the dissemination of statistical data;
- The area of data covered is different: PROSMIC concerns mainly data on real and social sectors. Contrary to GDDS, it does not target data relative to the budgetary or financial sectors.

All in all, there is a real complementarity between PROSMIC and GDDS. PROSMIC should allow national statistical offices to play their full role in the implementation of GDDS, side by side with central banks.

As the centres of national statistical systems, it is the responsibility of national statistical offices to ensure the application of the fundamental principles of official statistics as adopted by the UN statistical Commission in April 1994 and as reflected in the GDDS. PROSMIC will help in this.

1.9. PROSMIC and the PARIS 21 initiative

Launched in November 1999, the “Partnership in statistics for development in the 21st century” (PARIS 21) is a new international initiative, which aims to “boost statistical capabilities as essential information on the efficiency of development policies”.

In the short-term it is planned to assist highly indebted poor countries (HIPC), which will receive a substantial alleviation of their debt, to integrate programmes for the reinforcement of statistical capacities under the poverty reduction strategic plans that they will set up.

In the long term, the PARIS 21 initiative seeks to:

- “Promote a culture for using evidence in setting and monitoring policy;
- Foster well-managed national statistical systems that use resources effectively”.

PROSMIC’s objectives, expected outputs and activities, especially in the areas of “statistical co-ordination” and “statistics for monitoring household living conditions and poverty” will usefully serve as starting blocks for these programmes.

Conversely, funding obtained under PARIS 21 for statistical activities and the efforts that will be made by beneficiary countries to progressively finance statistical activities from national budgets, will contribute to the consolidation of PROSMIC’s objectives, particularly the sustainability of statistical activities.

II. PRESENT SITUATION

The analysis focuses in succession on the six priority areas of the programme.

2.1. Statistical co-ordination

Given the magnitude and diversity of the area of partners and of statistical methods, co-ordination of interactions both with governments and users is imperative for several reasons: it avoids duplication; it allows a harmonisation of concepts and methods; it facilitates the exchange of experiences between partners and services in charge of surveys; it improves relationships between surveyors and surveyed, especially enterprises; finally it is a factor of budgetary economy.

In AFRISTAT member states, co-ordination is not satisfactory: in four states, there is neither a statistical law nor a co-ordination structure for statistical activities.⁵ In countries where these structures exist, their functioning is unsatisfactory (see Table 1 of Annex 1). In general, it appears in particular that the creation of structures or the publication of regulatory texts are not sufficient in themselves to fill in gaps, if they are not supported by a real political will that considers statistics as a priority.

In addition, there is generally no working framework drawn up with a medium-term perspective into which can be fitted actions that are subject of co-ordination (statistical master plan or national plan for medium-term statistical development).

Likewise, technical co-ordination, i.e. close collaboration between organisations to avoid duplication (for instance between Statistics and Customs), is not sufficient either if, in advance, the pre-eminence of national statistical offices is not recognised in terms of conceptual and methodological co-ordination.

Summarising, co-ordination appears as a key point for the credibility and efficiency of any statistical system.

One can think that present weaknesses are, at least in part, a consequence of the past, when statistics, linked to planning, which itself was at the heart of government systems, saw (or should have seen) information needed by public authorities converging towards it. With the economic liberalisation, the situation has substantially changed. For statisticians, while their previous central position made of them *de facto* co-ordinators, the challenge today is to *organise* that co-ordination and make it an objective shared by all their partners, and not an restricting administrative mechanism.

2.2. National accounts

It is not necessary to emphasise the structuring character of national accounts, which provides a summarising consistent and harmonised framework for economic activity. Even if the information they convey is essentially retrospective, and the resources they require are heavy, national accounts are a key and crucial tool. This is because of the consistency they impose, the basis for objective discussion they offer to social partners, the frame they alone can provide for short-term economic analysis and the macro-economic structuring they offer for modelling.

At the same time, national accounts are a massive task where one can fear losing one's way. This fear is not unfounded, particularly in countries with low resources, but by keeping

⁵ For instance, Chad adopted a statistical law only in 1999.

ambition within bounds by an intelligent use of the work underway, and a rational assignment of human resources it should be possible for the fear to be overcome.

Three-quarter of AFRISTAT member states still have their national accounts based on the 1968 UN System of National Accounts (68 SNA). Only five countries use the 1993 SNA. There are still no written country methodologies and statistical data which can be used, are not abundant. Accounts are published with long delays and do not always cover the principal tables recommended by the UN (see Table 2 of Annex 1).

Moreover, we can observe a great instability of national accountant teams often due to working conditions and unsatisfactory remuneration. One of the consequences is the absence of continuity in methodologies and publications.

It is however worthwhile to note that the PARSTAT Programme which plans to establish in all UEMOA member states a software for the compilation of national accounts called ERETES⁶ (Supply and Use Balance, Input and Output Tables) will permit a considerable improvement in work organisation for national accountants and make easier the implementation of the 1993 SNA.

Finally, other projects have been completed or put in train in UEMOA member states: the harmonised consumer price indices (HCPI), the improvement of foreign trade statistics, a better knowledge of the urban informal sector and employment under the PARSTAT Programme, the methodology of national accounts tackled both by PARSTAT and as one of the components of the European Development Fund programme with AFRISTAT. For CEMAC member states, it is useful to mention the project for the improvement of consumer price indices, one of the major components of CEMAC biennial statistical program adopted in March 2000.

All these development works and projects will contribute to improving the basic statistics required for the compilation of national accounts.

2.3. Economic and social short-term analysis and forecasting

African statistics are today in a context very different to that in which they were born. Economy liberalisation increasing the number of parties interested, requires the renewal of its methods and relationships with partners and users. The sphere of action and interest of users is mostly very different from that of official statisticians: the information users need must be produced on time, even if not completely reliable, and must be regularly renewed. The expectations of the economic agents are diverse: covering accurate knowledge of private investment, the demography of enterprises, employment, salaries, public finance or money. Short-term economic and social analysis is therefore, today, along with national accounts, the "second leg" of statistics.

But we cannot consider addressing all these issues at the same time. A simple logic leads to a start with data presentation, analysis and dissemination, *in a short-term economic analysis context*, of quantitative indicators already developed elsewhere: infra-annual indices, information on employment and salaries that may be output of surveys on industrial production, etc.

For this purpose, we must make a difference between the supply of this kind of indicators, published under a "Short-term statistics" label, and the compilation of a short-term economic analysis ("analytical note") as such.

⁶ The software, designed under funding from France and the European Union is already used in Cameroon, Central African Republic, Côte d'Ivoire, Mali and Mauritania.

In the first case the objective is the formatting and a rigorous presentation of basic statistical information. This is the job of a statistician.

The second case requires an effective economic analysis. This presupposes strong economic knowledge and training.

In many countries of the region, short-term economic analysis notes published by national statistical offices are released with considerable delays and do not cover all the areas of interest for decision-makers. Worse, it often happens that two or more public services publish overlapping notes not satisfying major users (see Table 3 of Annex 1).

2.4. Data dissemination

From the point of view of the user, data released too late are useless. Publication should not follow statistical production as though it were a possibly optional after thought; it is an integral part of the process. This responsibility lies, at the highest level of the institution, the guarantor of effective output from the institutions services. Requirements in terms of published figures have to be put at the highest level: as publications are the shop window of statistics, the dissemination of erroneous or incomplete information destroys efforts made elsewhere. All publications should therefore be thoroughly checked before they are released to the public.

Today, as shown by the study on the status of national statistical systems, data dissemination is in a very bad shape in all AFRISTAT member states; mainly because the expectations of society have not been integrated into official thinking: economic operators need data that allow them to know their position within their professional environment: the media, especially for social topics has a great appetite for technical information that can support their reports, etc (see Table 4 of Annex 1).

In this field, a strategy has not yet been defined: what should be published, for what target group, what technology should be used to enable users to interpret correctly the data and make the best use of the information given to them? This Common Minimum Statistical Programme provides some elements of response to these questions.

2.5. Statistics for monitoring household living conditions and poverty

Under the effect of the economic and financial crisis that took place in sub-Saharan Africa, household living conditions in general greatly deteriorated and poverty became much more wide spread. High quality information on these issues is therefore crucial. This information is usually provided through household surveys (demography, housing, employment, income, consumption, health, education, etc.); but on the two central topics of education and health, it also comes largely from administrative sources.

Now, the "social" field has certainly suffered the most, in terms of resource allocation from the economic and financial criteria, which have characterised structural adjustment programmes launched during early 80's. Today everybody is aware of that fact and international donors seem ready to adopt on this issue, a more flexible position than in the past. But it remains true that there are still many gaps in the data for monitoring household living conditions and poverty.

Regarding household surveys, several initiatives to start and develop of this sector have been taken: The "African Household Survey Capability Programme" (AHSCP) financed by the UN, the "Living Standard Measurement Survey" (LSMS) and "Social Dimension of Adjustment" (SDA) of the World Bank and other partner institutions. These programmes

have certainly led to carrying out a variety of surveys, resulting in a start to development of capacities. Multiple analyses were carried out and poverty profiles were produced. However, there remain important problems at various levels.

At one level, we note the absence of co-ordinated information systems able to monitor household living conditions and poverty. In fact, surveys are performed intermittently, more on the initiative of foreign donors than in response to a national demand. In consequence, monitoring is not effective and poverty profiles and key social indicators are only produced intermittently and often containing outdated information, when a country approaches a donor to assist in the implementation of a programme for poverty reduction.

At another level, for surveys completed, we can note chronic insufficiencies of three types:

- At the conceptual level:
 - Absence of some key variables, which considerably limits analysis and understanding of phenomena or even makes this impossible;
 - Misunderstanding of concepts and inappropriate use of classifications. This compromises the comparability of data in time and in space;
 - Weakness at the level of sampling due essentially to out-of-date sampling frames;
 - Non-exhaustiveness of populations surveyed, and in particular the absence of an appropriate methodology to reach marginal populations.
- At the level of data processing and archiving:
 - Weakness in survey data correction, leading to poor data quality;
 - Poor data archiving, which often makes it impossible to access files of data from previous surveys and does not allow dynamic studies.
- At the analytical level
 - The long period before analyses are ready, which explains why the information produced can rarely be used at the time of policy implementation;
 - The shallowness of the analyses carried out, which generally limit themselves to the description of phenomena and do not include the behavioural studies required for appropriate economic policy measures;
 - The limited scope of analyses and their sometimes questionable nature, since the information is not cross checked against other sources for purposes of validation.

Concerning education and health statistics, we note the following weaknesses: insufficient coverage of the data collected and published, absence of relevant indicators, and delays in publication. On the other hand, in many countries, the statistical staff in the structures in charge of education and health statistics are few, or even non-existent (see Table 5 and Table 6 of Annex 1).

AFRISTAT member states have adopted a decentralised organisation for their statistical systems. In each of them, household surveys are the responsibility of NSOs and health and education statistics are under technical Ministries. PROSMIC's proposal is that the central statistical organisation which plays the central role for household surveys, should ensure the

co-ordination of actions planned in the sub-field of statistics from administrative sources in terms of education and health in close collaboration with relevant services of the Ministries concerned.

2.6. Agricultural Statistics

The role of the agricultural sector in the economies of AFRISTAT member states is very important, as the great majority of their populations get their income from this sector, and export products are mainly agricultural products.

In all member states, there is a well-defined agricultural information system. In such systems, basic statistics on crops production, livestock and fishing are the responsibility of technical services of Ministries in charge of these sectors.

It is clear today that timely, relevant and reliable information, required for decision making for agriculture and food supply is crucially missing. This handicaps the monitoring of food supply, the definition, implementation and follow up of agricultural and food supply policies, studies on the impact of agriculture projects and programmes and the compilation of national accounts.

Common problems characterising information systems are as follows:

- The lack of an appropriate institutional framework for the development of appropriate agricultural statistics;
- Insufficient co-ordination both between producers and users of agricultural and food statistics and between producers themselves;
- Qualitative and quantitative weaknesses in the human resources for information production and dissemination;
- Technical problems, especially the lack of appropriate methodologies to deal with the requirements of geographic coverage and products;
- An insufficient mastery of activities linked to data gathering (organisation of recording, survey supervision, data transmission, processing, checking and validation);
- Not properly capitalising on existing data due to non integration of data sources, the weakness during analysis and problems to access data due to inadequate dissemination;
- Practical difficulties (operating and equipment costs, etc.).

More specifically, the following situations can be observed for different sectors:

At the level of crop production statistics, almost all AFRISTAT member states have been able to carry out at least one agricultural census. While some censuses took place in the 90's, and so are quite recent, most were carried out in the 80's: the structural data on agriculture that they generated is thus quite old.

Current statistics on areas, yields and agricultural production are produced by survey mechanisms set up by individual countries. These mechanisms operate quite satisfactorily in CILSS⁷ member states, which benefited from the support of the Regional project for

⁷ The permanent Interstate Committee for Draught Control in the Sahel (CILSS) includes the following countries: Burkina Faso, Cape Verde, Chad, the Gambia, Guinea Bissau, Mali, Mauritania, Niger and Senegal.

improvement of permanent diagnostic instruments for food security (DIAPER). For other countries, such mechanisms have been developed based on foreign funding and have sometimes collapsed when this stopped.

With regard to livestock statistics, a common characteristic is the non-reliability of cattle numbers and the absence or out-of-dateness of technical parameters. Member states have systems for collecting and disseminating current statistics on livestock, which are generally produced by administrative sources.

Data collection procedures exist in AFRISTAT member states for fishing statistics, but they are underdeveloped. There is no effective monitoring system for fishing resources. Available statistics are incomplete and do not allow the implementation of an appropriate policy for the management of fishing resources, especially water management or the adoption of preventive measures for the preservation of aquaculture resources.

III. THE ACTION PLAN

3.1. Overall objective

The overall objective of the Common Minimum Statistical Programme is to develop in all member states, in the medium term, a minimum statistical information set that is reliable, up to date, sustainable, and allows public authorities and other economic and social actors to be informed and take decisions. This statistical information has to respect the criteria of timeliness, quality, integrity, and public accessibility, the foundation upon which lies the trust of users in statistical production. This will also facilitate the conception, implementation and evaluation of economic and social policies decided at the level of the two economic and monetary unions, UEMOA and CEMAC. In particular, multilateral surveillance mechanisms will obtain a stronger quantitative base.

3.2. Specific objectives and expected outputs

For each of the six selected areas, there are corresponding specific objectives, that is objectives that are reasonably thought to be attainable during the intervention period, 2001 - 2005, with a real probability of surviving after programme completion. The programme aims at lasting benefits, in terms of activities and statistical production, equipment, human resources, as well as organisational changes.

The specific objectives are the central reference point, that which allows the management of the action plan and the measurement of its degree of success or failure.

Outputs are the product of activities undertaken, which will allow the specific objective to be reached, i.e. the "cruising speed" in terms of lasting benefits. Outputs can be either physical or non physical.

Activities are what the action plan will carry out to obtain outputs. For each output, there will often be a set of activities. Given that the situation at the beginning of the programme may vary depending on each individual country, we have defined a set of activities for each area, each set being divided into more detailed activities. An illustrative list of activities is provided in the annex. Each member state should adapt it to its specific situation to obtain expected common outputs for all the member states.

Specific objectives and expected outputs are shown below, area by area. Illustrative lists of activities and monitoring indicators are shown in Annex 3 and in Annex 5.

3.2.1. Statistical co-ordination

3.2.1.1. Specific objectives

The report *Proposals for a Common Minimum Statistical Programme* (December 1997) highlighted co-ordination, commenting that it "appeared as *the* key point for the credibility and efficiency of every statistical system". While some among AFRISTAT member states are still using old statistical laws and regulations, most of them have endeavoured, in the last 10 years, to update, adapt and make these regulations operational. However, their efforts have not so far been successful. The development of PROSMIC is perhaps an opportunity to assess the magnitude of obstacles encountered up to now and formulate a *new, more progressive approach*, to statistical co-ordination.

Co-ordination instruments are often thought of in legal and institutional terms. But other technical tools, are not less important; they are probably, at this stage, the more important, for they are more tangible, closer to users' concerns. By technical tools, we mean, on one

hand, conceptual and methodological instruments, and, on the other hand, reference or framework documents. Among the former are concepts and definitions, classifications, statistical methods and standards; among the latter, master plans for medium and long term statistical development.

On this last point, it is generally recognised that any national statistical system needs a national plan for medium term statistical development. The plan should not be a mere listing of planned or desired operations. It must include a global assessment of material, financial and human resources needed to carry out the operation, and outline the actions to be undertaken to mobilise these resources (recruitment, training, projects, equipment, etc.). As far as possible, the national plan for medium-term statistical development should be integrated in national plans and/or strategies for economic and social development.

For the period up to 2005, the main objective proposed by PROSMIC is as follows: an effective statistical co-ordination, especially in the programme areas. General regulatory texts are necessary, but the core co-ordination is done at grassroots level, through ad hoc intermediate structures (cells), this presents a double advantage: partners are limited in numbers; they focus on a precise subject of direct concern to them.

Without dropping the proposed main objective, member states should endeavour to set up or improve the organisational framework of statistical activities: national statistical councils, statistical master plans or national plans for medium-term statistical development.

3.2.1.2. Expected outputs

- A regulatory text fostering the general use of homogeneous technical tools has been adopted;
- Harmonised tools are available: classification of activities, of products, of professions, etc.;
- A harmonised compendium of statistical concepts and definitions has been prepared and disseminated;
- A national plan for medium-term statistical development has been adopted and implemented;
- Co-ordination cells, which bring together operational skills, have been created and meet regularly on each of the five areas: "National accounts", "Economic and social short-term analysis and forecasting", "Data dissemination", "Statistics for monitoring household living conditions and poverty", "Agricultural statistics";
- The role of national statistical offices in the co-ordination of decentralised structures in the area of agriculture and social statistics (education and health) is fully functional while respecting the autonomy of these structures.

3.2.2. National accounts

3.2.2.1. Specific objectives

For national accounts, the requirement to address the needs of various users, especially governments and donors for monitoring structural adjustment programmes and economic reforms, implies the availability of reliable and up to date accounts data.

In addition, seven years after the adoption of a new System of National Accounts (93 SNA) by the international community, the number of AFRISTAT member states that are already using it is very small. The absence of stable and trained teams in some countries does not facilitate regular and timely publication of accounts, these being compiled following methods that are variable in time and space.

PROSMIC seeks therefore to modernise the systems of national accounts to allow them to better meet users needs. Objectives aimed at by 2005 may be summarised as follows:

- Compile national accounts in compliance with the SNA 1993, with a content corresponding to phase 1 to phase 4 proposed by the UN Statistical Commission⁸ and within a time span consistent with the IMF General Data Dissemination System (GDDS);
- Publish regularly provisional and final accounts, as well as forecasts and advance estimates⁹;
- In each member state there is a stable team of trained and motivated national accountants able to compile the accounts, year in, year out, on a comparable long-term basis.

3.2.2.2. Expected outputs

- Timely publications including:
 - GDP by activity, GDP by use, at current prices and at the base year price;
 - The complete sequence of accounts, from the production account through to the capital account, for all institutional sectors;
 - The accounts of the rest of the world.
- As of 2005, for each year n, the following accounts are available:
 - End September of year n for the advance estimate account of year n + 1;
 - End March of year n for the forecast account of year n (revision in September);
 - End September of year n for the provisional account of year n – 1;
 - End February of year n for the final account of year n – 2.

N.B. the complete content required from the accounts concerns only the final version; other versions may be presented in a less detailed form.

3.2.3 Economic and social short-term analysis and forecasting

3.2.3.1. Specific objectives

In AFRISTAT member states economic and social information is currently, incomplete and irregular and data are published late. One might think that there still is a long way to go catch up. In fact, it is a matter of the economic culture of producers and users, as well as a matter of means and resources.

With regard to culture, we have noted, on the part of producers, an increasing sensitivity and on the part of users in each country, high expectations. Concerning resources, there have been recent trends to an increasing attention by public authorities and development partners.

⁸ A total of six phases were identified for a full implementation of 93 SNA in a country. The major part of AFRISTAT member states is still at phase 0 or phase 1.

⁹ The forecast account is for the current year and the advance estimate for the next year.

For all these reasons, the following objective was set for 2005: there should be in each country a comprehensive set of quarterly statistical information on short-term developments which is issued not long after the period covered and widely disseminated (six weeks after the end of the reference quarter).

3.2.3.2. Expected outputs

In order to reach the objective of comprehensive information on economic development, which is complete and up to date, three outputs must be achieved:

- *A Quarterly bulletin of economic information* is regularly published six weeks after the end of the reference quarter. The bulletin should address six major subjects: international economic environment, economic activities, prices, foreign trade, public finance, money and credit (see detailed plan in Annex 7);
- *An Analytical note* is regularly published eight weeks after the end of the reference quarter;
- A co-ordination cell bringing together producers and major users has been established and meets regularly.

3.2.4. **Data dissemination**

3.2.4.1. Specific objectives

Dissemination objectives are as follows:

- *From a general point of view*, we must first meet users needs, or more precisely “set up a statistical data dissemination policy that takes into account new requirements imposed by users based on technological progress that justifies their needs”. This orientation, which is absolutely new compared to the present situation, should not be perceived as a simple compliance of statisticians with these needs. The demands of society, no matter how imperative, are often of a short-term nature, and the statistician must always have a longer-term view. The task is therefore to find an appropriate intermediate level between short-sighted demands and the risk of statisticians’ too long-term anticipation of needs;
- *At the second level*, a little more operational, we refer to the GDDS, proposed by the IMF. This system goes well beyond PROSMIC’s ambitions, since it covers four sectors: the real sector (national accounts, price and production indices, employment indicators), the fiscal sector (income, expenditures, central government internal and external debt); the financial sector (net external position, interest rates); the external sector (trade balance, balance of payments, monetary reserve, rate of exchange); as well as some socio-demographic indicators, such as education, health and poverty. It is desirable that by 2005 all AFRISTAT member states be able to produce and disseminate regularly such a set of information, the GDDS being used as a framework for statistical improvements;
- *The third objective*, which is the most operational, seeks, in the run up of 2005, to establish centralised database, accessible to the public (it is possible that for this deadline we can only go as far as the organisational framework and the technical specifications). We need to take advantage of all resources offered by the new technologies, especially Internet. NSOs will have to create Internet web sites for the dissemination of statistical data.

3.2.4.2. Expected output

- An autonomous “Dissemination” unit is created within each NSO, at a high enough hierarchic level and suitably endowed with human and material resources;
- A co-ordination cell bringing together producers and major users has been created and meets regularly;
- At the very least, the organisational framework and technical characteristics of centralised databases, and their user guides have been set up;
- An Internet web site is created for each NSO;
- The following standard publications are issued regularly:
 - Statistical yearbook; publication time span: nine months after the end of year n: for each country, the statistical yearbook should cover the major areas of socio-economic activities (see Annex 6):
 - A monthly bulletin on consumer prices indices. Data for the month n are published the 10th of month n +1;
 - A quarterly bulletin on foreign trade; time span: four weeks following the end of the quarter under review.

These publications are additional to those related to the areas of “National accounts”, “Short-term economic and social analysis and forecasting”, “Statistics for monitoring household living conditions and poverty”, and “Agricultural statistics”.

3.2.5. *Statistics for monitoring household living conditions and poverty*

3.2.5.1. Specific objectives

Poverty reduction is today a top priority of African countries, especially since the summit on human development in Copenhagen (Denmark) in 1995, and the summit of Libreville (Gabon) on growth and poverty reduction, in 1999. It is also a priority for a number of international organisations. The conceptual work, the implementation and the follow up of policies in this area require member states to define a consistent information systems adapted to their needs. Such programmes were developed during the last two decades (SDA system, 1-2-3 surveys¹⁰ on the informal sector and employment, demographic and health surveys (DHS), etc.); they should be further developed, building on the experiences gathered.

PROSMIC emphasises particularly education and health statistics. The reason is that information related to these two sub-areas come essentially from administrative sources and is produced by specialised Ministries. The needs for these areas are thus not quite the same as for consumption, housing, or income.

PROSMIC seeks to reinforce processing, analysis and publication capacities in the field of statistics for monitoring household living conditions and poverty.

PROSMIC’s specific objectives in the field of statistics for monitoring household living conditions and poverty follow on from the first four areas and can be summarised as follows:

¹⁰ Flexible, integrated, three phase surveys to study poverty, developed by the Paris research organisation DIAL.

- Create (or reactivate) institutional frameworks allowing the co-ordination of activities and technical partnerships between specialised structures and NSOs;
- Strengthen, in particular through appropriate training programmes, the NSO's technical capacities and specialised national structures in the field of data collection, processing, analysis, and dissemination;
- Develop and implement an information system for monitoring household living conditions and poverty that take into account users needs on short-term economic analysis, and national accounts;
- Promote the development of studies on household living conditions and poverty, and the dissemination of relevant information.

3.2.5.2. Expected outputs

- A co-ordination cell for social statistics has been set up or made operational within the national structure of statistical co-ordination;
- About ten staff members are trained in techniques of computer processing and data archiving, in theoretical and empirical techniques for the analysis of poverty and household living conditions;
- An information system for monitoring household living conditions and poverty, determining minimum data requirement and the type of actions to be undertaken has been designed, and a national medium-term programme has been set up;
- Harmonised methods for the compilation of welfare indicators and poverty thresholds have been adopted;
- A bulletin including key social indicators ("social scoreboard") is produced every two years;
- A social database has been created;
- Available outputs and basic data from previous surveys are archived on electronic support (CD-ROM);
- An in-depth study on poverty or related issues is performed every year based on existing surveys;
- Senior staff members of national and regional structures in charge of education and health statistics have been trained in up to date statistical and computer processing methods related to their activities;
- A statistical yearbook on education, including a number of relevant indicators, in conformity with those recommended by UNESCO, is regularly published (the yearbook of school year $n/n + 1$ is published in March of year $n + 1$), covering all education sectors; it includes at least the information shown in Annex 6;
- A statistical yearbook on health, including a number of relevant indicators, in conformity with those recommended by the World Health Organisation and UNICEF, is regularly

published (within six months following the end of the year under review), covering all health sectors. It includes at least, the information shown in Annex 6;

In addition, countries are encouraged to produce the following outputs:

- A poverty profile is produced every six years. It can be updated after three years using small biennial surveys, agricultural surveys and country macro-economic indicators, without having to undertake a heavy large scale survey;
- Basic data and output of current surveys are progressively archived following a procedure conceived well in advance;
- Basic data on employment with as major objective the monitoring of household living conditions and the update of poverty profiles (while also allowing the compilation of national accounts) are produced every two years;
- Basic data on household consumption and informal activities with as major objective the production of a analytic poverty profile (while also allowing the compilation of national accounts) are produced every six years.

3.2.6. Agricultural statistics

3.2.6.1. Specific objectives

The member states need to define and implement realistic and consistent agricultural policies, to monitor and ensure food security, to define and evaluate programmes and projects in order to integrate appropriately the agricultural sector in national accounts, requires that national statistical systems be able to design and implement a set of activities in this sector. The desirable content for such a system was described in a joint paper produced by FAO, the World Bank and the US Department of Agriculture (Programme for strengthening national food and agricultural statistic systems in Africa).

PROSMIC's specific objectives in the field of agricultural statistics are very close to those previously mentioned for household living conditions and poverty and may be summarised as follows:

- Create (or reactivate) institutional frameworks allowing the co-ordination of activities and technical partnerships between specialised structures and NSOs;
- Strengthen in particular through appropriate training programmes, the NSO's technical capacities in the area of collection, processing, analysis and dissemination of agricultural information;
- Design and set up an agricultural information system, that takes into account the needs of users, on short-term economic analysis and of national accounts.

3.2.6.2. Expected outputs

- A co-ordination cell for agricultural statistics has been created or activated within the national structure of statistical co-ordination;
- A system of agricultural, livestock and fishing information, fixing the minimum requirements data and the types of actions to be undertaken, has been established and a national programme of medium-term agricultural statistics has been set up;

- The conditions for technical co-operation between on the one hand the statistical services of Ministries of agriculture, livestock and fishing, and on the other hand the NSOs, are defined and implemented;
- The staff of national and regional structures in charge of statistics for crop production, livestock and fishing have been trained in recent statistical and computer processing methods related to their activities;
- The major periodic surveys carried out by various structures have been integrated through the harmonisation of methodologies (use of a unique survey sampling frame, use of concepts, definitions, classifications, and harmonised reference periods);
- National collection mechanisms for crop production, livestock and fishing data have been set up and made reliable. Transparent and efficient procedures of checking, processing, editing and dissemination of data have been developed, and put in place within mechanisms;
- Methodologies for the collection of existing data have been improved and regularly updated;
- Surveys covering agriculture, livestock and fishing are better used through in-depth analyses and publications;
- Methodologies have been designed and tested to cover production areas that were not yet covered and practical guides developed and their use facilitated through wide dissemination;
- Basic data, output and technical documents for surveys and censuses on agriculture, livestock and fishing are archived using modern methods (CD-ROM) and made available to users;
- Supply / utilisation accounts of food and agricultural products and food balance sheets are compiled and regularly disseminated;
- A national yearbook of agricultural statistics is regularly published; it includes at least the information shown in Annex 6;
- An agricultural database has been set up.

IV. PRECONDITIONS, RISKS AND FLEXIBILITY

The success of this programme lies on the fulfilment of the following conditions:

- Member state governments indicate their political commitment for statistical development at national level and for regional integration, in particular by taking the necessary institutional and financial actions to support the programme. There has to be a need of a clear commitment to take over, after 2005, the staff hired under the programme and maintain the equipment;
- National statistical offices participate actively in the programme giving it a high degree of priority, while at the same time ensuring that statistical activities are continued, and even improved, in areas not covered by the programme;
- Follow-up actions for the development of statistical production are implemented under national plans for the development of medium-term statistics;

To measure the extent to which these conditions have been reached, the following indicators will be used:

- Total credits allocated each year by governments to national statistical systems (especially NSOs) for operating and investment expenditure;
- Number of staff hired each year by the civil service and made available to national statistical systems and NSOs. Data will be broken down by number of senior staff, middle staff and support staff, and by area of activity, with the six PROSMIC's priority areas being singled out;
- Total credits allocated by governments for carrying out surveys and censuses, and the distribution of these credits by area of activity.

The institutional weaknesses of national statistical systems in member states will be the major risks for the achievement of these activities and for completion of targeted results and specific programme objectives. These weaknesses are reflected in poor planning, management and monitoring capacities, and in poor co-ordination and insufficient interest for data dissemination, as well as in difficulties to motivate the staff. The programme should contribute to limiting these risks by setting up an efficient mechanism for activity monitoring and co-ordination at national level and area by area, by improving analysis and dissemination capacities and by improving working conditions.

The existence of AFRISTAT is a major asset for statistical development in sub-Saharan Africa in general, and in particular for the success of the PROSMIC programme. In fact, AFRISTAT is the only African regional organisation that is entirely devoted to the improvement and harmonisation of economic and social statistics. It is staffed with a team of experts who have strong statistical experiences in Africa and are very sensitive to the concerns and expectations of producers and users. Its special financing system, based on a capitalisation fund, ensures a regular and smooth running over a long period without having to ask for annual contributions from member states.

In addition, the existence of a financially supported demand for statistical information at sub-regional and regional levels is an incentive for statistical production.

While specific objectives and expected outputs are common, the implementation of activities will be made in a flexible way, taking into account the specific situations in each individual

country. Finally, PROSMIC is a minimum programme: it focuses on some major topics that have been identified as crucial by both producers and users of statistics.

V. IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PROGRAMME

5.1. Physical and non physical resources

To carry out the programme, the following resources are foreseen:

- Technical assistance to carry out surveys and studies, organise and conduct seminars and workshops, adapt methodologies and develop training modules;
- Staff of national statistical systems to participate actively, during workshops and seminars, in the adoption of statistical standards, methods and harmonised tools;
- Where necessary recruitment of additional staff to better carry out planned activities;
- Supply of computer equipment, reproduction and printing materials, office furniture, communication facilities (telephone, fax, internet) and transportation;
- Availability of support credits.

5.2. Implementation organisations

National components of the programme will be implemented under government responsibility in each Member state, with technical co-ordination being ensured by NSOs.

A national steering committee will be set up and will be composed of the NSOs, major technical services in charge of programme implementation, and donors representatives as set out in conventions and funding agreements. The national steering committee will meet at least once a year.

The regional components of the programme will be implemented by AFRISTAT or with its participation. A steering committee will be set up according to donors' standard provisions, and will meet at least once a year.

5.3. Agenda/Implementation schedule

The programme has a five-year duration, running from January 1, 2001 through to December 31, 2005.

5.4. Costs

The overall programme budget covering the five-year period is 14,248 million FCFA (21.7 million Euros). This budget includes the cost of AFRISTAT's expertise put at 1,604 million FCFA (2.4 million Euros).

Beneficiary countries will continue, for the duration of PROSMIC, to support statistical activities, including those of PROSMIC, for some 4 billion FCFA plus, the present annual amount of current budgets of NSOs in the 16 member states.

The budget **excluding AFRISTAT's expertise**, breaks down as follows:

Regional activities related to the six priority areas	2 192 702 500 FCFA
Support to national statistical systems (national activities)	9 162 206 000 FCFA
External evaluation	40 800 000 FCFA
Running costs	569 785 425 FCFA
Miscellaneous	598 274 696 FCFA

Tables by area of activity, country and type of expenditures are in Annex 8, Annex 9, Annex 10 and Annex 11.

VI. VIABILITY FACTORS

The Common Minimum Statistical Programme was developed at the request of member states through the AFRISTAT Board of Directors.

It takes into account sectoral priorities already defined by NSOs during the preparation of AFRISTAT Treaty, and it builds on findings, analyses and conclusions of the study on the status of statistical systems in member states carried out in 1996/1997.

With regard to the technical viability of the programme, it cannot ensure its own sustainability; additional support will be needed to improve basic statistics in all aspects of economic and social activity.

As to financial viability, it falls under the broader framework of the reform of public institutions but nevertheless a solution can be found within the programme by concentrating of the limited countries' resources on a reduced number of domains.

VII. MONITORING AND EVALUATION

For programme monitoring and evaluation, follow up indicators have been identified. Monitoring and evaluation mechanisms, at national and regional levels, are also described below.

7.1. Monitoring indicators

7.1.1. At the level of global objective

- Implementation of consistent national policies;
- Availability of statistics required for the definition of national and regional economic policies, and for multilateral surveillance: macroeconomic aggregates, indicators, sectoral statistics, release dates;
- Progress of the regional integration process.

7.1.2. At the level of specific objectives, expected outputs and activities

Monitoring indicators by area at the level of specific objectives, expected outputs and activities are shown in Annex 5.

7.2. Co-ordination, monitoring and external evaluation

The AFRISTAT Board of Directors enlarged to include donors' representatives will constitute the programme co-ordination committee. This committee will meet once a year, separately from the Board of Directors' meetings, to assess work progress and make recommendations for the future. For this purpose, it will build on the work and recommendations of national steering committees.

Before programme completion, independent consultants will carry out an external evaluation of the programme's regional component. Its purpose will be to analyse outputs obtained, specific objectives achieved, and to formulate recommendations for possible programme follow up.

ANNEX 1

STATISTICAL INFORMATION IN PROSMIC PRIORITY AREAS: CURRENT SITUATION

(Table 1 to Table 6)

TABLE 1: LEGAL FRAMEWORK AND CO-ORDINATION OF NATIONAL STATISTICAL SYSTEMS ⁽¹⁾

Countries	Statistical Legislation		Co-ordination of the national statistical system			
	Existence of fundamental law	Date of the law	Existence of a statistical structure	Existence of a regulatory text	Effective Operation	Operating status S= satisfactory NS = not satisfactory
BENIN	Yes	16 Oct 73	Yes	Yes	No	NS
BURKINA FASO	Yes	8 Nov 96	Yes	Yes	Yes	NS
CAMEROON	Yes	16 Dec 91	Yes	Yes	Yes	NS
CENTRALAFRICAN REPUBLIC	No	-	Yes	Yes	Yes	NS
CHAD ⁽²⁾	No	-	No	-	-	-
COMOROS	No	-	No	-	-	-
REPUBLIC OF CONGO	Yes	7 Jul 82	Yes	Yes	No	NS
COTE d'IVOIRE	Yes	7 Jun 51	Yes	Yes	No	NS
EQUATORIAL-GUINEA	No	-	No	-	-	NS
GABON	Yes	6 Avr 71	Yes	Yes	No	-
GUINEA BISSAU	Yes	25 Marc 91	No	-	-	-
MALI	Yes	29 Jun 91	Yes	Yes	Yes	NS
MAURITANIA	Yes	6 Jun 84	Yes	Yes	No	NS
NIGER	Yes	30 Mar 93	Yes	Yes	No	NS
SENEGAL	Yes	30 Jun 96	Yes	Yes	Yes	S
TOGO	No	-	No	-	-	-

Notes:

⁽¹⁾ Data collected in April 1998

⁽²⁾ Chad adopted a statistical law only in 1999.

Sources:

- 1996 Survey on national statistical systems in AFRISTAT member states
- Reports of national consultants

TABLE 2: NATIONAL ACCOUNTS: CURRENT SITUATION ⁽¹⁾

Countries	National Accounts								Work environment			
	Account Reference	SNA phase	Most recent accounts				Most recent final accounts published		Total staff	Senior staff only ⁽²⁾	Comments on computer equipment	Comments on premises
			Final	Semi-final	Provisional	Forecast	Year of the account	Date of publication				
BENIN	68 SNA	0	95		96,97	98,99,00	95	June97	2	1	Insufficient	Insufficient
BURKINA FASO	68 SNA	0	93		94 - 96	97, 98	89	Nov 93	6	4	Sufficient	Average
CAMEROON	93 SNA	4	93/94	94/95			92/93	Mar 97	18	11	Sufficient	Sufficient
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC	93 SNA	4	94	95 to 96	97	98	94	Nov 97	6	4	Average	Sufficient
CHAD	93 SNA	1	95		96	97, 98	91	Sept 93	4	2	Insufficient	Insufficient
COMOROS	68 SNA	0										
REPUBLIC OF CONGO	68 SNA	0	95	96	97	98	95	1998	6	3	To be replaced	To be renewed
COTE D'IVOIRE	68 SNA	4	92		93 - 96	97,98	86		10	4	Sufficient	Average
EQUATORIAL GUINEA	68 SNA	0	94	95 - 96	97	98 to 00			4	1	Insufficient	Average
GABON	68 SNA	0	95			96, 97, 98	94	97	17	6	Sufficient	Sufficient
GUINEA BISSAU	68 SNA	0	94	95	96				7	3	Insufficient	Average
MALI	93 SNA	1	93,95 ⁽³⁾		96 ⁽³⁾	97 ⁽³⁾ , 98 ⁽³⁾	95 ⁽³⁾	Nov 97	6	3	Average	Average
MAURITANIA	68 SNA	0	96		97	98, 99, 00	96	Oct 97	6	3	Sufficient	Average
NIGER	68 SNA	0	94	95	96	97, 98	94	Dec 97	9	2	Sufficient	Average
SENEGAL	68 SNA	0	94	95	96	97 to 00	94	Feb 97	4	4	Insufficient	Average
TOGO	68 SNA	0	93		94 - 97	98 to 01	93	1997	6	2	Insufficient	Average
TOTAL/AVERAGE ⁽⁴⁾		1.1							111	53		

Notes:

⁽¹⁾ Data collected in April 1998

⁽²⁾ Is considered as senior staff any staff member having at least the level of Statistics Engineer

⁽³⁾ According to the 68 SNA.

⁽⁴⁾ Average weighted by the population of each country

Source :

National Statistical Offices

TABLE 3: ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL SHORT-TERM ANALYSIS AND FORECASTING: CURRENT SITUATION ⁽¹⁾:

Countries	Service	Staff	Analytical note on short-term developments	Other short-term statistical publications				
				Industrial production index	Consumer price indices	Foreign trade	Key indicators	Other publications on short-term statistics
BENIN	DSEE et DSS/INSAE Direction de la prévision Observatoire de l'emploi BCEAO	2 ISE, 2 ITS 4 technical assistants 1 technical agent	Forecasting report; quarterly; last publication 4 th quarter 1997 Note on short-term economic analysis; last publication 4 th quarter 1997		HCPI: monthly	Data available with Eurotrace	Key indicators on employment; last publication 2 nd quarter 19 97	Business register quarterly, last publication: July 1997, with 1995 data Monitoring characteristics and behaviour of urban household during structural adjustment programmes, annual Forecasting data and price indicators
BURKINA FASO	Service de la prévision et de l'analyse de la conjoncture (INSD)	1 ITS 3 technical assistants 4 technical agents	Rapid note of short-term economic analysis	Quarterly	Rapid note on consumer price indices HCPI: monthly	Data available with Eurotrace	Quarterly key economic indicators	Rapid statistics
CAMEROON	DSCN DP (Direction de la prévision) BEAC (Banque centrale) GICAM	<u>DSCN</u> : same team as for national accounts: 5 ISE, 7 ITS 4 technical assistants 3 technical agents 7 A & B staff <u>DP</u> : 3 ISE 7 ITS 3 technical agents 16 A & B staff	Quarterly note of economic analysis Half-yearly note on short-term economic analysis Note on economic analysis and forecasts	Quarterly	Monthly and quarterly	Monthly and quarterly		Short-term analysis note on foreign trade; quarterly

Note:

⁽¹⁾ Data collected in April 1998

TABLE 3: ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL SHORT-TERM ANALYSIS AND FORECASTING: CURRENT SITUATION (continued)

Countries	Service	Staff	Analytical note on short-term developments	Other short-term statistical publications				
				Industrial production index	Consumer price indices	Foreign trade	Key indicators	Other publications on short-term statistics
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC	DSEE/MP	1 technical agent 1 informatics expert	Half-yearly; last issue: 2 nd semester 1995; April 96		Monthly			Quarterly statistical bulletin
CHAD	DSEED: Not operating for lack of human and material resources				Bimonthly			Quarterly statistical bulletin
COMOROS	DCS		No note on short-term economic analysis		Monthly	Quarterly		
REPUBLIC OF CONGO	CNSEE	3 technical agents 2 A staff members	Half-yearly		Monthly	Annual		
COTE D'IVOIRE	INS/DCPE		Quarterly letter on economic situation	Quarterly since 1979 & monthly since 1997	Monthly HCPI Price indices for households headed by a European Price indices for African households headed by a manual worker Price indices for African households headed by an executive	Quarterly bulletin on foreign trade	Monthly	Economic summary table, quarterly Studies and economic analysis, half yearly Short-term statistics Monthly bulletin on animal resources
EQUATORIAL GUINEA	Planification globale et études DGPSP				Monthly			

TABLE 3: ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL SHORT-TERM ANALYSIS AND FORECASTING: CURRENT SITUATION (continued)

Countries	Service	Staff	Analytical note on short-term developments	Other short-term statistical publications				
				Industrial production index	Consumer price indices	Foreign trade	Key indicators	Other publications on short-term statistics
GABON	DSG/DGSEE	6 ITS 12 AT 1 technical agent 1 A staff member 1 B staff member	Monthly flash on economic situation	Yes	Monthly		Monthly	Trends of activity indicators Monthly statistical bulletin
	DGE	1 ISE, 1 ITS 2 B staff members	Monthly Key indicators					
GUINEA BISSAU					Monthly	Data available with Eurotrace		
MALI	DNSI	1 ITS	Quarterly note on the economic situation	Yes	HCPI: monthly	Data available with Eurotrace		Monthly statistical bulletin.
	DNAE		Monthly note on the economic situation					
MAURITANIA	ONS / service de la conjoncture	1 ITS, 1 technical assistant	Quarterly note on economic situation; last issue: Dec 1997		Monthly	Data available with Eurotrace		
NIGER	DAEEFP / service de la conjoncture	1 ITS 1 technical assist 1 A Staff 8B staff	Quarterly note on the economic situation; last issue: Feb 98 with data covering 4 th quarter 97	Quarterly	HCPI: monthly	Data available with Eurotrace		Information system on market prices for food stuff compiled on a monthly basis

TABLE 3: ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL SHORT-TERM ANALYSIS AND FORECASTING: CURRENT SITUATION (continued)

Countries	Service	Staff	Analytical note on short-term developments	Other short-term statistical publications				
				Industrial production index	Consumer price indices	Foreign trade	Key indicators	Other publications on short-term statistics
SENEGAL	Division des synthèses et des projections macro-économiques (Direction de la prévision et de la statistique)	14 ITS 1 A staff	Quarterly note on the economic situation, last issue: March 98 with data covering 4 th quarter 1997	Quarterly	Monthly HCPI	Data available with Eurotrace	Key indicators for the Senegalese economy; bi-monthly; last issue Nov 1997 with data covering 3rd quarter 1997	Analytical note on economic situation; quarterly; last issue March 98 with data covering 4th quarter 1997.
TOGO	Direction de l'économie / Ministère de l'économie et des finances DGS	1 ISE	Note on key data		Monthly HCPI	Data available with Eurotrace, but publication on an annual basis only; last issue 1995		- Table of Financial Operations of the State (TOFS) - Economic budgets

Notes:

ISE: Engineer of Statistics and Economy (Ingénieur statisticien économiste)
 ITS: Engineer of Statistical Works (Ingénieur des travaux statistiques)
 Technical Assistant: Statistical technical assistant (Adjoint technique de la statistique)
 Technical Agents or ATS: Statistical technical agent (Agent technique de la statistique)
 A, B, C staff: Non-statistician staff

Sources:

Reports from national consultants

TABLE 4: DATA DISSEMINATION: CURRENT SITUATION ⁽¹⁾

Country	Existence of a publishing unit within NSO	Existence or access to a printing unit within NSO	Major permanent publications in April 1998			Existence of a Library and the magnitude of collected documentation
			Title	Periodicity	Last issue	
BENIN	Yes/NS	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Statistical bulletin • Statistical yearbook • Business register ⁽²⁾ • Primary and kindergarten education statistical yearbook • Health statistical yearbook • Statistical and epidemiological bulletin • Register of firms • Note on economic situation • Key employment indicators • Monthly bulletin of HCPI 	Quarterly Annual Annual Annual Annual Quarterly Quarterly Quarterly Half-yearly Monthly	3 rd quart - 94 1994 1993 1992 - 1993 1996 4 th quarter 97 1995 4 th quarter 1997 2 nd half-year 1997 03/98	Yes/ 2,000 documents
BURKINA FASO	Yes/NS	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Burkina Faso statistical yearbook • Business register ⁽²⁾ • African consumer price indices ⁽²⁾ • Rapid note on economic analysis • Key economic indicators • Economic and statistical information bulletin • Basic school education statistical bulletin • School and university statistical bulletin • Health statistical annual report • HCPI 	Annual Annual Annual Quarterly Quarterly Quarterly Annual Annual Annual Annual Monthly	1995 1993 1995 4 th quarter 97 4 th quarter 97 2 nd quarter 97 1995/ 1996 1993/1994 1996 03/98	Yes/5,000 documents

Notes:

⁽¹⁾ Data collected in April 1998

⁽²⁾ Situation on 15th October 1997

TABLE 4: DATA DISSEMINATION: CURRENT SITUATION (continued)

Country	Existence of a publishing unit within NSO	Existence or access to a printing unit within NSO	Major permanent publications in April 1998			Existence of a Library and the magnitude of collected documentation
			Title	Periodicity	Last issue	
CAMEROON	Yes/S	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cameroon statistical yearbook ⁽²⁾ Cameroon in figures ⁽²⁾ Annual notes ⁽²⁾ Annual note on foreign trade ⁽²⁾ Economic and financial study on firms ⁽²⁾ Rapid note on foreign trade Evolution of consumer price indices in Yaounde Evolution of consumer price indices in Douala Annual note on the trends in consumer price indices in Cameroon Monthly statistical bulletin 	Decennial Annual Annual Annual Annual Monthly Monthly Monthly Annual Monthly	1991 1995 1991 1995/1996 1994/1995 03/98 03/98 03/98 01/98	Yes/2,300 documents
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC	No	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Household consumer prices and wholesale prices/Annual balance sheet Results of the industrial survey Statistical yearbook Foreign trade in C.A.R Statistics at a glance Statistical quarterly report Yearbook of regional statistics Yearbook of school statistics Health information annual bulletin 	Annual Annual Annual Monthly Quarterly Annual Annual Annual	1996 1992 1995 1992 Otc.96 2 nd quarter 97 1993/1994 1993/1994 1995	Yes/ 5,000 documents
CHAD	No	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Statistical yearbook ⁽²⁾/⁽²⁾ Consumer price index ⁽²⁾ Annual report on livestock ⁽²⁾ Employment statistics ⁽²⁾ Yearbook on school statistics Health statistics yearbook ⁽²⁾ Analysis on consumer prices in N'djamena 	Annual Annual Annual Annual Annual Annual Bimonthly	1995 1994/1995 1995 1994 1995/1996 1995 03/98	Yes/884 documents

Note:

⁽²⁾ Situation on 15th October 1997

Note:

TABLE 4: DATA DISSEMINATION: CURRENT SITUATION (continued)

Country	Existence of a publishing unit within NSO	Existence or access to a printing unit within NSO	Major permanent publications in April 1998			Existence of a Library and the magnitude of collected documentation
			Title	Periodicity	Last issue	
COMOROS	No	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consumer price indices • Statistics on foreign trade 	Monthly Quarterly	- -	No
REPUBLIC OF CONGO	Yes/NS	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stat Info • African and European Consumer price indices • Macro-economic framework 	Half-yearly Monthly Annual	Not Available	Yes/4,500
COTE D'IVOIRE			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Memo in figures • Financial database • Animal resources statistical yearbook • Foreign trade yearbook • HCPI • Key indicators • Survey on industrial activity • Industrial production index • Quarterly bulletin • Monthly bulletin on livestock resources 	Annual Annual Annual Monthly Monthly Monthly Quarterly Monthly Quarterly Monthly	1996 1996 1996 1995 03/98	Yes
EQUATORIAL GUINEA	No	Not Available	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Guinea in figures • Statistical yearbook • Foreign trade 	Annual Annual Annual		Yes/99 documents
GABON	Yes/S	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gabon in figures • Statistical yearbook • Yearbook of education statistics • Yearbook of health statistics • Economic and financial status of modern sector enterprises • Economic trends • Price flash 	Annual Annual Annual Annual Annual Monthly	1996 1996 1994 1995 03/98	Yes/5,969 documents

⁽²⁾ Situation on 15th October 1997

TABLE 4: DATA DISSEMINATION: CURRENT SITUATION (continued)

Country	Existence of a publishing unit within NSO	Existence or access to a printing unit within NSO	Major permanent publications in April 1998			Existence of a Library and the magnitude of collected documentation
			Title	Periodicity	Last issue	
NIGER	Yes/NS	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Statistical yearbook ⁽²⁾ • Foreign trade • Note on economic situation • Statistical yearbook on education • Leaflet on school statistics • National education, quantitative references • Health statistics yearbook • HCPI 	Annual Annual Quarterly Annual Annual Annual Annual Monthly	1996 4 th quarter 1997 1996/1997 1994/1995 1995/1996 03/98	Yes/3,000 documents
SENEGAL			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Key indicators of social status • Note on short-term economic analysis • Note on economic situation • Key indicators of the Senegalese economy • Note on the industrial production index • Yearbook on schools and universities • Basic education • Health and demographic statistics • HCPI 	Annual Quarterly Quarterly Bi-monthly Quarterly Annual Annual Annual Monthly	4 th quarter 1997 4 th quarter 1997 3 rd quarter 1997 3 rd quarter 1997 1991 1995 1994/1995 03/98	Yes/500 documents

Note:

⁽²⁾ Situation on 15th October 1997

TABLE 4: DATA DISSEMINATION: CURRENT SITUATION (continued)

Country	Existence of a publishing unit within NSO	Existence or access to a printing unit within NSO	Major permanent publications in April 1998			Existence of a Library and the magnitude of collected documentation
			Title	Periodicity	Last issue	
TOGO	Yes/NS	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Statistical yearbook of Togo • Statistical yearbook on foreign trade • Yearbook on school statistics • Health statistics yearbook • HCPI 	Annual Annual Annual Annual Monthly	1987 1995 1995/1996 1994 03/98	Yes

Notes:

NS: Not satisfactorily operating

S: Satisfactorily operating

Existence of a printing unit: high performance photocopier, and binding materials

HCPI: Harmonised consumer price index

Sources:

- Report of national consultants
- Survey on the status of National statistical systems in 1996

TABLE 5: EDUCATION STATISTICS: CURRENT SITUATION ⁽¹⁾

Country	Statistics Department	Human Resources ^{(2) (3)}	Main publications, title, last issue, period covered
BENIN	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Service des statistiques et de gestion de l'information - SSGI (Ministère de l'éducation nationale) Other Directorates within this Ministry 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 economist 2 ISE 2 staff members B 	Statistical yearbooks: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Primary and maternal education Secondary education Technical and professional education Higher education (limited dissemination due to lack of facilities)
BURKINA FASO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Service statistique et carte scolaire - SCSS (Ministère de l'enseignement de base) Service statistique et documentation - SSD (Ministère des enseignements secondaire et supérieur et de la recherche scientifique) ⁽¹⁾ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2 staff members A 2 staff members B 1 staff member A 1 staff member B 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Annual report of school statistics on basic education and literacy, last issue 1997 on school year 1995/96
CAMEROON	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Service de recueil et de traitement des données (Sous-Direction de la prospective - Direction de la prospective et des ressources humaines (Ministère de l'éducation nationale) Cellule de la prospective et de la planification (division de la planification et du financement – Ministère de l'enseignement supérieur) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 ITS 2 AD 3 staff members A 1 ATS 6 staff members A 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Statistical yearbook on education, last issue in 1994 on school years 1987/88 to 1993/ 94 Statistical yearbook on higher education, last issue published in 1993 on the previous ten years
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Service des statistiques scolaires (Ministère de l'éducation nationale) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 staff member A 3 staff members B 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Yearbook of school statistics: last issue in March 1997 for school year 1993/ 94
COMOROS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Direction générale de la planification, des études et des projets (Ministère de l'éducation nationale, des enseignements technique et professionnel) 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Key indicators (yearly)
CHAD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Service des statistiques scolaires (Direction de l'analyse et de la prospective – Ministère des enseignements de base, secondaire et de l'alphabétisation) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2 AD 1 staff member A 1 staff member B 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Yearbook of school statistics, last issue on school year 1995/96

Note:⁽¹⁾ Data collected in April 1998

TABLE 5: AREA OF EDUCATION STATISTICS: CURRENT SITUATION (continued)

Country	Statistics Department	Human Resources ^{(2) (3)}	Main publications, title, last issue, period covered
REPUBLIC OF CONGO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Service de la planification et des statistiques scolaires (Ministère de l'enseignement fondamental et secondaire) Service de la planification et des statistiques (Ministère de l'enseignement technique et de la formation professionnelle) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2 staff members A 3 staff members B 3 staff members A 1 staff member B 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Yearbook of school statistics, last issue published in 1993 on year 1992
COTE D'IVOIRE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministère chargé de l'enseignement supérieur, de la recherche et de l'innovation technologique Ministère de l'éducation nationale et de la formation de base Ministère de l'enseignement technique et de la formation professionnelle 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 ISE 1 staff member A 2 AD 1 ITS 1 informatics expert 3 staff members A 1 staff member B 1 demographer 1 ITS 1 AD 1 ATS 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Complete series of school statistics available at the level of primary, secondary and general education
EQUATORIAL GUINEA	N/A	N/A	N/A
GABON	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Service des statistiques scolaires et de l'emploi (Direction de la planification et de la programmation des investissements - Ministère de l'éducation nationale) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2 ITS 2 ATS 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Statistical yearbook on education, last issue January 1996
GUINEA BISSAU	N/A	N/A	N/A
MALI	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cellule de planification et de statistique (Division de la statistique et de la documentation - Ministère de l'éducation de base) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 staff member A 2 staff members B 3 staff members C 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Yearbook of primary education

TABLE 5: AREA OF EDUCATION STATISTICS: CURRENT SITUATION (continued)

Country	Statistics Department	Human Resources ^{(2) (3)}	Main publications, title, last issue, period covered
MAURITANIA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Service des statistiques (Ministère de l'éducation nationale) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 8 staff members A 4 staff members B 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Yearbook of school statistics (all levels) published 6 months after the end of the school year
NIGER	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Division des statistiques et de l'informatique (Direction de la planification et de la réforme de l'éducation – Ministère de l'éducation nationale) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 4 ITS 1 AD 4 ATS 2 informatics experts 1 staff member B 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Statistical Yearbook on education, last issue 1997 on 1996/97
SENEGAL	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bureau des statistiques scolaires (Division de la planification et de la réforme de l'éducation, Ministère de l'éducation nationale) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 ATS 1 staff member A 3 staff members B 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Yearbook of school and university statistics, last issue published late 1997 on school year 1996/ 1997
TOGO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Direction générale de la planification et de l'éducation (Ministère de l'éducation nationale et de la recherche) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2 ITS 1 AD 2 staff members B 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Yearbook of school statistics, last issue on school year 1995/ 96

Notes:

(2) At the level of the central structure in the capital

(3) ISE: Engineer of Statistics and Economy (Ingénieur statisticien-économiste)
 ITS: Engineer of Statistical works (Ingénieur des travaux statistiques)
 AD: Statistical technical assistant (Adjoint technique de la statistique)
 ATS: Statistical technical agent (Agent technique de la statistique)
 A, B, C staff: Non-statistician staff

Sources:

Reports from national consultants

TABLE 6: HEALTH STATISTICS: CURRENT SITUATION ⁽¹⁾

Country	Statistical Department	Human Resources ⁽²⁾ ⁽³⁾	Main publications, title, last issue, period covered
BENIN	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Service des statistiques, de la documentation et de la recherche opérationnelle (Ministère de la santé) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2 ITS 1 computer technician 2 staff members A 3 staff members B 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Statistical yearbook, last issue September 1997 on year 1996 Statistical and epidemiological bulletin (Retro-Snigs of 4th quarter 1997 available)
BURKINA FASO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Service de l'information sanitaire (Ministère de la santé) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 AD 1 demographer 2 staff members A 2 staff members B 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Statistical yearbook, 1996 issue, published in March 1998
CAMEROON	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cellule des informations sanitaires (Division des études, de la planification, des informations et de l'informatique - Ministère de la santé) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 ITS 1 demographer 1 staff member A 2 staff members B 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Yearbook of health statistics, last issue 1988 on year 1987
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Service des études et de l'information sanitaire (Direction des études et de la planification - Ministère de la santé publique et de la population) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 AD 1 ATS 1 staff member B 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Annual health information bulletin, last issue 1995 published in 1996
CHAD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Division du système d'information sanitaire (direction de la planification et de la formation - Ministère de la santé publique) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2 ITS 1 ATS 1 demographer 3 staff members A 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Yearbook of health statistics, last issue May 1997
COMOROS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Division de l'épidémiologie, de la planification et des statistiques (Ministère de la santé publique et de la population) 	N/A	N/A
REPUBLIC OF CONGO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Service de la planification, section des statistiques (Ministère de la santé) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2 staff members A 1 staff member B 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Yearbook of health statistics, last issue in 1982 covering 1980/1981 data

Note:⁽¹⁾ Data collected in April 1998

TABLE 6: HEALTH STATISTICS: CURRENT SITUATION (continued)

Country	Statistical Department	Human Resources ⁽²⁾ ⁽³⁾	Main publications, title, last issue, period covered
COTE D'IVOIRE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Direction du contrôle, de l'évaluation et de l'information sanitaire (Ministère de la santé publique) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1 ITS • 1 AD • 2 staff members A • 1 staff member B • 1 computer technician 	N/A
EQUATORIAL GUINEA	N/A	N/A	N/A
GABON	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Direction de l'informatique et des statistiques (Ministère de la santé publique et de la population) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1 ISE • 1 ITS • 3 AD • 1 informatics expert 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Statistical yearbook, 1995 issue published in February 1996
GUINEA BISSAU	N/A	N/A	N/A
MALI	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cellule de planification et de statistique (division de l'épidémiologie – Ministère de la santé, de la solidarité et des personnes âgées) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1 staff member A • 2 AD • 2 ATS • 1 librarian 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Statistical yearbook (published with 2 years delay)
MAURITANIA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Service des statistiques (Ministère de la santé et des affaires sociales) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3 staff members B 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yearbook of health statistics (generally published with 2 years delay)
NIGER	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Direction du système national d'informations sanitaires (Ministère de la santé) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1 AD • 3 informatics experts • 9 staff members A • 3 staff members B 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Statistical yearbook, last issue published in 1997

TABLE 6: HEALTH STATISTICS: CURRENT SITUATION (continued)

Country	Statistical Department	Human Resources ^{(2) (3)}	Main publications, title, last issue, period covered
SENEGAL	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Division des statistiques sanitaires (direction de l'hygiène et de la santé publique – Ministère de la santé publique et de l'action sociale)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 2 ITS• 1 ATS• 1 demographer• 3 staff members A	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Yearbook of health statistics, last issue published in May 1997
TOGO	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Service des statistiques sanitaires (Ministère de la santé)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 1 ITS• 1 AD• 8 ATS	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Yearbook of health statistics, last issue on year 1994 published in 1997

Notes:

(2) At the level of the central structure in the capital

(3) ISE: Engineer of Statistics and Economy (Ingénieur statisticien-économiste)

ITS: Engineer of Statistical works (Ingénieur des travaux statistiques)

AD: Statistical technical assistant (Adjoint technique de la statistique)

ATS: Statistical technical agent (Agent technique de la statistique)

A, B, C staff: Non-statistician staff

Sources:

Reports from national consultants

ANNEX 2: OVERALL SUMMARY TABLE

Areas	Objectives	Expected outputs	Indicative groups of activities
1. Statistical co-ordination	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Update laws and compile or improve technical instruments to promote statistical co-ordination Ensure effective co-ordination in the areas covered by PROSMIC 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A regulatory text allowing the standardisation of homogeneous technical tools has been adopted Harmonised tools are available: classification of activities, products, professions, etc. A harmonised reference book for statistical concepts and definitions has been designed and disseminated A national plan for medium-term statistical development has been adopted and implemented Co-ordination cells, which bring together operational skills have been created and meet regularly on each of the five areas: "National accounts", "Economic and social short-term analysis and forecasting", "Data dissemination", "Statistics for monitoring household living conditions and poverty", "Agricultural statistics" 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Set up harmonised statistical tools (classifications of activities and products) Draft and disseminate a harmonised reference manual of statistical concepts and definitions Organise regular meetings of co-ordination sections in PROSMIC's priority areas Organise seminars of publicising with statistical producers and users for the harmonised tools and the reference manual of statistical concepts Draft or update texts regulating the legal co-ordination framework Draft a medium-term national statistical development plan
2. National accounts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Compile national accounts in compliance with the SNA 1993, with a content corresponding to phases 1 through 4 proposed by the UN Statistical Commission and within a time span consistent with the IMF General Data Dissemination System (GDDS); Publish regularly provisional and final accounts, as well as forecasts and advanced estimates; Make available, in each member state, a stable team of trained and motivated national accountants in order to establish sustainable methods for the compilation of accounts. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dissemination of timely publications including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> GDP by activity, GDP by use, at current prices and at the base year price; Complete sequence of accounts, from the production account through to the capital account, for all institutional sectors; Accounts of the rest of the world. As of 2005, for each year n, the following accounts are available: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> End September of year n the advance estimate account of year n + 1; End March of year n the forecast account of year n (revision in September); End September of year n the provisional account of year n - 1; End February of year n the final account of year n-2 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Set up within NSO a unit in charge exclusively of the compilation of national accounts. Structure the organisation of national accounts around the ERETES module Collect and use relevant sectoral statistics in order to improve estimates of national accounts Continue regional harmonisation work for the compilation of national accounts (final and provisional) Develop and implement harmonised methods for macro-economic modelling Set up methodological work for the compilation of national accounts in line with 93 SNA Organise training courses for national accountants and other staff in charge of the compilation of forecast and provisional accounts.

ANNEX 2: OVERALL SUMMARY TABLE

Areas	Objectives	Expected outputs	Indicative groups of activities
3. Economic and social short-term analysis and forecasting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Disseminate statistical information (data and analytical note) on short-term developments, which is: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Comprehensive Released on a quarterly basis Widely disseminated no more than 6 weeks after the end of the reference quarter (bulletin) and 8 weeks (analytical note) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A Quarterly bulletin of economic information is regularly released six weeks after the end of the reference quarter An Analytical note is regularly released eight weeks after the end of the reference quarter 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Compile and improve relevant short-term economic indicators Set up or improve an efficient system of data collection for short-term economic indicators Set up a database of short-term economic indicators Define the format and the content of the two short-term publications Train staff members in short-term economic analysis
4. Data dissemination	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Disseminate as widely as possible publications corresponding to users needs Ensure the autonomy of "Dissemination" works Set up gradually a centralised database Comply with the aspects of quality, integrity, and public accessibility of IMF GDDS 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> An autonomous "Dissemination" unit is created within the NSO, at a high enough hierarchic level The organisational framework and technical characteristics of centralised databases, and their user manuals are available In addition to publications mentioned in each field of the PROSMIC, the following standard publications are issued regularly: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Statistical yearbook; publication time span: nine months after the end of year n; A monthly bulletin on consumer prices indices (data for the month n are published the 10th of month n +1); Quarterly bulletin of foreign trade (available 4 weeks after the end of the reference quarter) An Internet web site is created for each NSO 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthen the printing capacities of the NSO Set up the unit in charge of "Dissemination" Install a rereading committee Reorganise the documentation centres of the NSOs and promote exchanges among these centres and that of AFRISTAT Draft the organisational framework and the technical features of centralised databases Ensure the training of the managers of the "Dissemination" unit and those of the Library Define the content and the lay out of regular standard publications Ensure the dissemination of regular standard publications Improve relationships between users, surveyed people and units and the media
5. Statistics on monitoring household living conditions and poverty	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Create (or reactivate) institutional frameworks allowing the co-ordination of activities and technical partnerships between specialised structures and NSOs Strengthen, especially through appropriate training programmes, NSO's technical capacities and specialised national structures in the field of data collection, processing, analysis, and dissemination 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A co-ordination cell for social statistics is created or is activated to operate within the national structure of statistical co-ordination About ten senior staff members are trained in techniques of computer processing and data archiving, in theoretical and empirical techniques for the analysis of household living conditions An information system for monitoring household living conditions and poverty, determining minimum required data and the type of operations to be undertaken is designed, and a national medium-term programme is established Harmonised methods for the setting up of welfare 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Set up or operate a co-ordinating structure for monitoring household living conditions within the National Statistical Council Organise regular meetings of this co-ordinating structure Design or improve an information system on monitoring household living conditions and poverty adapted to the needs of each country Define a minimum common basis (in terms of information) on the content of surveys enabling poverty analysis Design harmonised methods for calculation of welfare indicators and determine thresholds of poverty and organise seminars to adopt them Design training modules and organise seminars in the following areas: computer processing (particularly techniques of data correction); theoretical bases and fundamental techniques of poverty analysis and household living conditions

ANNEX 2: OVERALL SUMMARY TABLE

Areas	Objectives	Expected outputs	Indicative groups of activities
<p>5. Statistics on monitoring household living conditions and poverty (continued)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop and implement an information system on monitoring household living conditions and poverty, on short-term analysis, and on national accounts, that take into account users needs • Promote the development of studies on household living conditions and poverty, and the dissemination of relevant information. 	<p>indicators and the determination of poverty line are adopted</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A bulletin including key social indicators is produced every two years • A social database is created <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Available outputs and basic data from previous surveys are archived on electronic support (CD-ROM) • An in-depth study on poverty or related issues is performed every year based on existing surveys • Senior staff members of national and regional structures in charge of education and health statistics are trained in recent statistical and computer processing methods related to their activities • The statistical yearbook on education, including a number of relevant indicators, in conformity with those recommended by UNESCO, is regularly published (the yearbook of school year n/n + 1 is published in March of year n + 1), covering all education sectors; it includes at least the information shown in Annex 6 • The statistical yearbook on health, including a number of relevant indicators, in conformity with those recommended by the World Health Organisation and UNICEF, is regularly published (within six months following the end of the year under review), covering all health sectors; it includes at least the information shown in Annex 6 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Design and propose to member states the minimum content of a publication of key social indicators • Design a database of social statistics and install it in the member states • Organise seminars on the archiving of census data on CD ROM • Perform in-depth analyses of existing surveys on important subjects with regard to social and economic policy • Organise training modules in statistics and data processing for staff members of national and regional education and health structures, and ensure the training of these staff members • Review and/or set up a list of relevant indicators in the areas of education and health statistics • Improve the collection of administrative education and health data (including a possible revision of data collection documents and circuits) and ensure the regular publication of statistical yearbooks

ANNEX 2: OVERALL SUMMARY TABLE

Areas	Objectives	Expected outputs	Indicative groups of activities
6. Agricultural statistics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create (or reactivate) institutional frameworks allowing the co-ordination of activities and technical partnerships between specialised structures and NSOs • Strengthen especially through appropriate training programmes, NSO's technical capacities in the area of collection, processing, analysis and dissemination of agricultural information • Design and set up an agricultural information system, that takes into account users needs, and these of short-term economic analysis and national accounts 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A co-ordination cell for agricultural statistics is created or activated within the national structure of statistical coordination • A system of agricultural, livestock and fishing information, determining required minimum data and the type of operations to be undertaken, is established and a national programme of medium-term agricultural statistics is set up • Conditions of technical co-operation between statistical services of ministries of agriculture, livestock and fishing, on one hand, and NSOs on the other hand, are defined and implemented • The staff of national and regional structures in charge of statistics for plant production, livestock and fishing are trained in recent statistical and computer processing methods related to their activities • Major periodical surveys carried out by various structures are integrated through the harmonisation of methodologies (use of an unique survey sampling frame, utilisation of concepts, definitions, classifications, and harmonised reference periods) • National collection mechanisms on plant production, livestock and fishing are organised and made reliable. Transparent and efficient procedures of control, processing, validation and dissemination of data are developed, set in place within mechanisms • Methodologies for collecting existing data are improved and regularly updated • Surveys performed on agriculture, livestock and fishing are better used through in-depth analyses and publications • Methodologies are designed and tested to cover production areas that are not covered and practical guides developed and widely disseminated to allow their use • Basic data, output and technical documents for surveys and censuses on agriculture, livestock and fishing are archived using modern methods (CD-ROM) and made available to users • Balance sheets of food and agricultural products and food balance sheets are compiled and regularly disseminated • A national yearbook of agricultural statistics is regularly published; it should include at least the information shown in Annex 6 • An agricultural database is set up 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create or operate an official co-ordinating structure on agricultural statistics in the national structure of statistical co-ordination • Organise regular meetings of the co-ordinating structure on agricultural statistics • Draft a medium-term development programme of agricultural statistics • Identify areas, define and implement conditions of technical co-operation between agricultural, livestock and fishing statistical services on one hand, and the NSO, on the other • Strengthen technical capacities of agricultural, livestock and fishing statistical services at the central level, especially by elaborating training modules and ensuring the training of staff members of central statistical services in the following areas: descriptive statistics, survey and sampling techniques, computer processing for surveys (data capture, data correction, tabulation, etc.), electronic archiving (CD-ROM) • Strengthen technical capacities of statistical services in agriculture, livestock and fishing at the regional level, especially assisting in the training in survey techniques and descriptive statistics for senior staff members and interviewers within regional statistical services • Establish reliable mechanisms for the collection of data on crop production, livestock and fishing • Design and field test methodologies for data collection and processing in identified areas of interest where there are no tested methodologies, compile and disseminate practical guide for their utilisation • Compile and disseminate annual data on supply and use balance sheets for major country products and a prepare a food balance sheet • Compile and disseminate each year a national yearbook of agricultural statistics • Identify important subjects of interest on agriculture and process existing survey and census data for analytical purposes • Harmonise the methodologies of all surveys carried out by different services or organisations with relation to the same subjects (crop production, livestock and fishing) in order to ensure integration and complementarity of data sources • Archive on CD-ROM the files, outputs and technical documents of surveys and censuses on agriculture, livestock and fishing • Set up an agricultural database

ANNEX 3: INDICATIVE LIST OF ACTIVITIES

Areas	Groups of activities	Detailed activities	Actors
1. Statistical co-ordination	1.1 Set up harmonised statistical tools	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure the regular maintenance of common classifications and possibly harmonise other classifications, organising working groups and national consultations with main users • Adopt common classifications • Disseminate common classifications 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - AFRISTAT/NSO - BD/SC/CM⁽¹⁾ - NSO
	1.2 Compile a harmonised compendium of statistical concepts and definitions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Define the content of the compendium • Prepare a draft of the compendium • Organise a national consultation with producers and users to examine the draft • Adopt the compendium • Disseminate the compendium widely • Update the compendium on a regular basis 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - AFRISTAT - AFRISTAT - AFRISTAT/NSO - SC/CM - NSO - AFRISTAT
	1.3 Ensure regular meetings of PROSMIC's co-ordination cells	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Set up co-ordination cells • Organise meetings of these at least twice a year 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - NSO/Ministries - NSO/Ministries
	1.4. Organise seminars for publicising harmonised tools and the compendium of concepts and definitions for statistics producers and users	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Organise two national seminars (for each Member country) for publicising (one for the classification of activities and products and one for other classifications which will be adopted later) • Organise a national seminar to publicise the compendium (for each country member) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - NSO - NSO
	1.5. Draft or update texts governing the legal framework of co-ordination	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collect and analyse existing legal texts • Organise a regional workshop in order to get minimum recommendations on the content of new texts • Draft and have adopted new texts (NSO should have previously submitted their texts to major producers of the national statistical system) • Disseminate adopted texts as widely as possible towards producers and users, and through the media • Establish and arrange regular meetings of the new structures • Organise in 2004 a regional workshop to take stock of the four years of co-ordination (following a Board of Directors meeting) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - NSO/AFRISTAT - AFRISTAT - NSO/National authorities - NSO - NSO/Line Ministries - AFRISTAT
	1.6. Draft and implement a national plan of medium-term statistical development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Draft and implement a national plan of statistical development in the medium-term 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - NSO/AFRISTAT

Note:

⁽¹⁾ Board of Directors / Scientific Council / Council of Ministers

ANNEX 3: INDICATIVE LIST OF ACTIVITIES (continued)

Areas	Groups of activities	Detailed activities	Actors
2. National accounts	2.1. Set up within NSO a unit in charge exclusively of the compilation of national accounts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify in the present structure staff who can be assigned to the national accounts unit • Propose a practical scheme for task distribution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - NSO - NSO
	2.2. Structure the organisation of national accounts works using the "ERETES" module	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implement ERETES within each country, which is not yet using the module and ensure training in DBMS PROGRESS. For the base year: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Audit mission - Initialisation mission - Source processing and pre-reconciliation - Mission of decentralised works (consultant) - Mission of first centralisation - Pre-synthesis mission - Synthesis mission - Post-synthesis mission - Mission for the integrated tables of economic accounts • For the current year: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mission transfer to the current year - Mission of decentralised works - Mission first centralisation - Synthesis mission (consultant) - Mission for the integrated tables of economics accounts - Ensure the follow up of works in countries where the module is implemented 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - AFRISTAT - AFRISTAT/NSO - AFRISTAT
	2.3. Collect and use relevant statistical sources in order to improve estimates of national accounts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Draft a regional reference manual of sources and their use • Conduct a regional seminar for the validation of the reference manual • Identify, at the national level, existing sources of information which are unused and define conditions for the transfer of these sources to NSO • Define or apply transposition tables for these sources of information (upload gross data from Excel files into the ERETES module) and draft the methodological documentation at the national level 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - AFRISTAT - AFRISTAT - NSO - NSO/AFRISTAT
	2.4. Keep working on regional harmonisation of methodologies used for the compilation of accounts (final, provisional)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Organise working groups 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - AFRISTAT

ANNEX 3: INDICATIVE LIST OF ACTIVITIES (continued)

Areas	Groups of activities	Detailed activities	Actors
2. National accounts (continued)	2.5. Compile harmonised methods of macroeconomic forecasting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Propose, on basis of the study of models used in member states, specific short-term models for macro economic forecasting Organise a seminar to present the models Implement the models in member states Monitor and follow up the implementation of the models in member states Ensure the regular administration of the models 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - AFRISTAT - AFRISTAT - AFRISTAT/NSO - AFRISTAT - AFRISTAT
	2.6. Carry out methodological works related to the compilation of accounts (forecasts, provisional, semi-final, final) in line with the 93 SNA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adapt existing methods to make them consistent with the harmonised ones Identify subjects that have not been tested and develop methods for these 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - NSO - NSO/AFRISTAT
	2.7. Ensure training courses of national accountants and staff members in charge of the compilation of preliminary and forecast accounts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct national seminars for training courses in national accounts Conduct national seminars for training courses in forecasting methods 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - AFRISTAT - AFRISTAT
3. Social and economic short-term analysis and forecasting	3.1. Compile or improve existing industrial production indices	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop an harmonised methodology (see PARSTAT) Set up or revise sampling frames Print and collect questionnaires Process, analyse and disseminate data Carry out any monitoring and support missions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - AFRISTAT - NSO/AFRISTAT - NSO - NSO - AFRISTAT
	3.2. Compile or improve existing foreign trade indices	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop a methodology (cf EUROTRACE) Set up or revise sample of products Process, analyse and disseminate data Carry out monitoring and support missions required 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - AFRISTAT - NSO/AFRISTAT - NSO - AFRISTAT
	3.3. Compile or improve existing consumer price index	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Carry out a support mission in one Member state (almost all other states will have a harmonised consumer price index at the beginning of the programme) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - AFRISTAT
	3.4. Compile indices for monitoring informal trade and short-term indicators of the labour market in a pilot country	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Compile indicators for the monitoring of the informal trade and labour market Set up or revise sampling frame Print and collect questionnaires Process, analyse and disseminate data Carry out any monitoring and support missions required 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - AFRISTAT - NSO/AFRISTAT - NSO - NSO - AFRISTAT

ANNEX 3: INDICATIVE LIST OF ACTIVITIES (continued)

Areas	Groups of activities	Detailed activities	Actors
3. Social and economic short-term analysis and forecasting (continued)	3.5 Set up a or improve an efficient system of collection of short-term economic data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish a network of correspondents within data producing units (central banks, customs, finance, etc.) for better collection of short-term economic data Use most appropriate communication tools to collect national and international data (telephone, fax, internet) Organise the regular collection of data for short-term economic developments (IPI, CPI, foreign trade indices) Assess the accuracy of existing business surveys and possibly establish a new forecasting system that meet users' needs Carry out monitoring and support missions in order to set up a new type of business survey (every second country) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - NSO - NSO - NSO - AFRISTAT - AFRISTAT
	3.6. Set up a database for short-term statistics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Design the format of databases Organise two sub-regional training and validation seminars (one by each sub-region) Implement the database in all member states Ensure the regular administration of the database Carry out monitoring and support missions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - AFRISTAT/NSO - AFRISTAT - AFRISTAT - NSO - AFRISTAT
	3.7. Prepare the layout of the bulletin and note of short-term statistics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prepare a draft of the content and layout of the two publications Organise a regional seminar for validation and training 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - AFRISTAT - AFRISTAT
	3.8. Organise training courses for senior staff members in short-term economic analysis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Training courses for senior staff members in short-term economic analysis (organise training seminars) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - AFRISTAT
	4. Data dissemination	4.1. Strengthen printing capacities within NSO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide NSO with reproduction and book binding equipment Provide credits for adequate maintenance and ensure their administration
	4.2. Create and operate a special dissemination unit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Create and operate a special dissemination unit 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - NSO
	4.3. Set up re reading committees	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Set up re reading committees to improve the quality of publications 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - NSO
	4.4. Create or activate Libraries within NSO of AFRISTAT member states and set up a network for these Libraries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Create or activate Libraries by organising ad hoc missions for audit and support, setting in place additional human and material resources and ensuring access to Internet Set up a network of these Libraries (organising seminars for managers of these Libraries to promote an exchange of information and experience) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - NSO/AFRISTAT - AFRISTAT/NSO

ANNEX 3: INDICATIVE LIST OF ACTIVITIES (continued)

Areas	Groups of activities	Detailed activities	Actors
4. Data dissemination (continued)	4.5. Draft the organisational framework and technical features of centralised databases	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Complete the inventory of existing databases in member states • Make proposals for an organisational framework • Organise seminars to discuss the organisational framework • Design the organisational framework and test the methodology in two member states (this requires the purchase of computer equipment and software and some training missions) • Organise two seminars for the presentation of the pilot experience and training in the methodology (one in each sub- region) • Set up databases in other member states. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - AFRISTAT - AFRISTAT - AFRISTAT - AFRISTAT/NSO - AFRISTAT/NSO - AFRISTAT/NSO
	4.6. Set up an Internet site within each NSO for the regular dissemination of statistical data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Set up and operate an Internet site within each NSO. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - NSO
	4.7. Ensure training for managers of the Dissemination unit and of the Library	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Organise a regional workshop for managers of "Dissemination" units • Organise two regional workshops for managers of Libraries (one in each sub-region) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - AFRISTAT - AFRISTAT
	4.8. Define a standard format for regular publications	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prepare a draft for the content and layout of publications • Organise national consultation with concerned partners • Adopt the layout on the occasion of a meeting of the Board of Directors (1 day) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - AFRISTAT - NSO - AFRISTAT/NSO
	4.9. Ensure the regular dissemination of standard publications	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure the dissemination of regular standard publications. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - NSO
	4.10. Improve relationships between users, people surveyed and the media	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Organise press conferences when publications are issued • Distribute among the surveyed units publications of surveys to which they contributed • Facilitate access of users to data • Organise annual publicity and promotion as part of the African Day of Statistics 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - NSO - NSO - NSO - NSO/AFRISTAT
5. Statistics on monitoring household living conditions and poverty	5.1. Set up or operate within the NSO a structure for co-ordinating statistical monitoring of household	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Set up a co-ordination cell 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - NSO/ Line Ministries
	5.2. Organise regular meetings of this co-ordinating structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Organise meetings of the co-ordination cell at least twice a year 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - NSO

ANNEX 3: INDICATIVE LIST OF ACTIVITIES (continued)

Areas	Groups of activities	Detailed activities	Actors
5. Statistics on monitoring household living conditions and poverty (continued)	5.3. Design or improve an information system on monitoring household living conditions and poverty, adapted to the needs of each country	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Draft terms of reference • Approve the terms of reference • Design at the regional level a reference framework for monitoring household living conditions • Carry out the study at national level • Validation of the study by the co-ordination cell • Validate the study at the national level 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - NSO/AFRISTAT - NSO/Cell - AFRISTAT - NSO/Cell - Cell - CNS
	5.4. Define a minimum common basis (in terms of information) of the content of surveys, for poverty analysis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Draft a manual defining this minimum basis • Organise a validation seminar • Finalise the manual 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - AFRISTAT - AFRISTAT/NSO - AFRISTAT
	5.5. Design harmonised methods to calculate welfare indicators and determine poverty thresholds. Organise seminars to adopt them.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Carry out a study which recapitulates the different methods for calculating welfare indicators and the different methods determining the poverty thresholds, make proposals for harmonisation • Organise a validation seminar • Finalise the document • Print and disseminate the manual 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - AFRISTAT - AFRISTAT/NSO - AFRISTAT - AFRISTAT
	5.6. Design training courses and organise seminars in the following areas: informatics (particularly data correction techniques); the theoretical foundations and empirical techniques for the analysis of household living conditions and poverty	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Design a training course on data correction techniques • Design a training course on the theoretical foundations and empirical techniques for the analysis of household living conditions and poverty (with some reminders on basic survey principles) • Organise a workshop on survey data correction techniques • Organise a training seminar on the analysis of household living conditions and poverty 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - AFRISTAT - AFRISTAT - AFRISTAT/ NSO - AFRISTAT/ NSO
	5.7. Design the minimum content of a publication of key social indicators and propose it to member states	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Design the minimum content of a publication of key social indicators and propose it to member states (distinguishing between a publication of key indicators, a yearbook of social statistics and an analysis of the social situation) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - AFRISTAT
	5.8. Design a social statistics database and implement it in member states	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Design a database based on the experience in a pilot country • Adapt the database for each of the other countries • Carry out monitoring missions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - AFRISTAT - AFRISTAT/ NSO - AFRISTAT/ NSO
	5.9. Organise seminars on the archiving of survey and census data on CD ROM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For each of the two sub-regions, organise a seminar on electronic archiving of survey data on CD-ROM • Provide the structures with electronic equipment for CD-ROM archiving 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - WB/ AFRISTAT - NSO/ Co-ordination cell

ANNEX 3: INDICATIVE LIST OF ACTIVITIES (continued)

Areas	Groups of activities	Detailed activities	Actors
5. Statistics on monitoring household living conditions and poverty (continued)	5.10. Based on existing data, make in-depth analyses on subjects of interest for economic and social policy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Based on existing data, perform in each country, at least two in-depth analyses on poverty related issues Organise seminars to present outputs Based on existing data, support the implementation of four in-depth analyses on poverty related issues 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - NSO/ Co-ordination cell - NSO/Cell - NSO/Cell/AFRISTAT
	5.11. Organise training courses on statistics and informatics for senior staff members of national and regional education and health structures and ensure the training of these staff members	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Organise training courses Organise for each of the two sub-areas (education and health) two training workshops for senior staff members at the central level (one workshop for each sub-region) Provide assistance to trained staff members at the central level to ensure the training of senior staff at the regional level 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - AFRISTAT - AFRISTAT - NSO/AFRISTAT
	5.12 Review or determine a list of relevant indicators in the areas of education and health statistics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review or set up a list of relevant indicators (this activity requires in particular an improvement in demographic forecasts by sex and age groups) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Co-ordination cell
	5.13. Improve the collection of administrative data in the areas of education and health (including possibly a revision of data collection documentation and procedures), and ensure a regular publication of yearbooks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If necessary revise data collection documentation If necessary reorganise data collection procedures Improve or set up a system for archiving and processing data Publish and disseminate regularly yearbooks of education and health statistics and other regular publications as required 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Co-ordination cells - Education/Health - AFRISTAT/Ministries - Education/ Health
6. Agricultural statistics	6.1. Set up or operate an official co-ordinating structure on agricultural statistics within the national structure of statistical co-ordination	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Create a co-ordinating cell for agricultural statistics 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - NSO/Ministries (agriculture, livestock, fishing...)
	6.2. Organise regular meetings of the co-ordinating structure for agricultural statistics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Organise at least twice a year, a meeting of the co-ordinating cell 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - NSO/Ministries (agriculture, livestock, fishing.)
	6.3. Draft a medium-term programme for the development of agricultural statistics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Draft terms of reference for the study Approve terms of reference in a plenary session of the co-ordination cell Carry out the study Validation of the study results by the co-ordination cell Adopt the study results (in an extraordinary session of the national co-ordination council) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Agriculture Ministry Office of the co-ordination cell - Co-ordination cell - Co-ordination cell - Co-ordination cell - Co-ordination cell
	6.4. Identify areas, define and implement procedures for technical co-operation between the services of agricultural, livestock and fishing statistics, on one hand, and NSO, on the other hand	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify areas for technical co-operation between the NSO and the services of agricultural, livestock and fishing statistics Define terms for technical co-operation between the NSO and each service (monitoring, etc...) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - NSO/ Line Ministries - NSO/ Line Ministries

ANNEX 3: INDICATIVE LIST OF ACTIVITIES (continued)

Areas	Groups of activities	Detailed activities	Actors
6. Agricultural statistics (continued)	6.5. Strengthen technical capacities within the services of agricultural, livestock and fishing statistics at the central level, particularly by elaborating training courses for senior staff members of the central statistical services in the following areas: descriptive statistics, survey and sampling techniques, survey data processing techniques, electronic archiving techniques on CD-ROM.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Organise training courses in survey and sampling techniques • Organise training courses in descriptive statistics • Organise training courses in survey processing techniques (data capture, data correction, lay out, etc.) • Organise training courses in electronic data archiving techniques on CD-ROM. • Organise two training workshops (one for each sub-region) on each of the four modules for staff members of central services of agricultural, livestock, and fishing statistics • Provide central services of agricultural, livestock and fishing statistics with computer, reproduction and communication equipment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - AFRISTAT - AFRISTAT - AFRISTAT - AFRISTAT - AFRISTAT - Ministries
	6.6 Strengthen technical capacities within the statistical services for agriculture, livestock and fishing at regional level, in particular providing assistance in training on surveys techniques for senior staff members and those staff member in charge of data collection in regional statistical services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Organise in each state a national workshop in survey techniques and in descriptive statistics for senior staff members and those in charge of data collection at regional level 	- AFRISTAT/NSO/Ministries
	6.7 Set up reliable national data collection procedures for crop production, livestock and fishing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reorganise data collection procedures, in particular: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Draft or improve content and layout of data collection forms - Improve supervision and checking procedures for data collection activities on the field, and draft detailed content of these procedures - Draft or update instruction manuals for data collection, supervision, checking, data entry and correction - Complete, improve or update data entry programmes, checking and layout for processing periodical surveys and ensure assimilation by staff members 	- AFRISTAT/NSO/Ministries
	6.8 Set up and test on the field data collection and processing techniques for areas where there is no proven methodology. Draft and disseminate practical guide for the use of these methodologies.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop a methodology for the annual estimate of market garden production • Develop a methodology for the annual estimate of fruit production • Develop a methodology for the annual estimate of tuber production • Develop a methodology for the annual estimate of transhumant and nomad livestock • Test these methodologies on the field • Draw up evaluation reports on these methodologies, propose relevant methodologies, disseminate these new methodologies in all member states 	- AFRISTAT/NSO/Ministries (all items)

ANNEX 3: INDICATIVE LIST OF ACTIVITIES (continued)

Areas	Groups of activities	Detailed activities	Actors
6. Agricultural statistics (continued)	6.9 Compile and disseminate on an annual basis supply / utilisation accounts for the main products in each country, as well as a food balance sheet	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Organise training courses on supply / utilisation accounts and food balance sheet • Organise two regional workshops for national senior staff members in charge of supply / utilisation accounts and food balance sheets • Publish and disseminate on a regular basis supply / utilisation accounts and food balance sheet 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - AFRISTAT/NSO/Ministries - AFRISTAT/NSO/Ministries - NSO/Ministries of Agriculture
	6.10 Complete and disseminate each year a yearbook on agricultural statistics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reorganise data collection procedures • Set up automatic printing procedures for the yearbook • Publish and widely disseminate a yearbook on agricultural statistics 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - NSO - AFRISTAT/NSO - NSO
	6.11 Identify relevant topics on agriculture and use existing survey and census data to address these topics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Draft the content of training courses in in-depth analysis techniques for census and agricultural survey data • Organise training seminar in in-depth analysis techniques for census and agricultural survey data • Identify relevant topics in agricultural policies and use existing survey and census data to address these topics 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - AFRISTAT - AFRISTAT - Ministries/NSO/AFRISTAT
	6.12 Harmonise methodologies of all surveys carried out by different services or organisations on a same topic (crop production, livestock, fishing) to ensure better integration and complementarity of data sources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify different services, which conduct survey on crop production (Ministries, development organisation, offices, etc.) • Arrange an official sharing of responsibilities for data production, and dissemination to ensure full agricultural product and geographic coverage • In each of the sub-sectors (agriculture, livestock and fishing) improve and harmonise survey methodologies (use of common sampling frames, concepts and definitions, classifications) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - NSO/Ministries/cell - NSO/Ministries/cell - NSO/Ministries/cell
	6.13 Archive on CD-ROM files and technical documents on survey and censuses on agriculture, livestock and fishing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Install computer equipment in statistical services in charge of agriculture, livestock and fishing for archiving data on CD-ROM 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ministries
	6.14 Establish a database on agricultural statistics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Design the format of a database for agricultural statistics from pilot experience in a country • Adapt the format to the specific situation in each country • Set up and fill the database and train users 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - AFRISTAT - AFRISTAT/Ministries - Ministries

ANNEX 4: RECAPITULATIVE LIST OF REGIONAL ACTIVITIES

Areas	Group of activities	Detailed activities
1. Statistical co-ordination	Set up harmonised statistical tools	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure the regular updating of common classifications and if necessary harmonise other classifications, organising working groups
	Compile an harmonised compendium of statistical concepts and definitions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Define the content of the compendium • Prepare a draft of the compendium • Adopt the compendium • Update the compendium on a regular basis
	Compile or update texts governing the legal framework of co-ordination	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collect and analyse existing legal texts • Organise a regional workshop in order to get minimum recommendations on the content of new texts • Organise in 2004 a regional workshop to take stock of the four co-ordination years
	Compile and implement a national plan of medium-term statistical development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide technical assistance to national works through AFRISTAT expert and consultant missions
2. National accounts	Structure the organisation of national accounts works around the "ERETES" module	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implement ERETES in countries which are not yet using the module
	Collect and use relevant statistical sources in order to improve estimates of national accounts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Draft a regional reference manual of sources and their use • Conduct a regional seminar for the validation of the reference manual
	Continue working on regional harmonisation of methodologies used for the compilation of accounts (final, provisional)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Organise working groups
	Compile harmonised methods of macroeconomic forecasting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Propose, on basis of the study of models used in member states, specific short-term models for macro economic forecasting • Organise a seminar to present the models • Implement the models in member states • Monitor and follow up the implementation of the models in member states • Ensure the regular maintenance of the models
	Carry out methodological works related to the compilation of accounts (forecasts, provisional, semi-final, final) in line with the 93 SNA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adapt existing methods to make them consistent with the harmonised ones • Identify parts that have not been treated and develop methods for these parts

ANNEX 4: RECAPITULATIVE LIST OF REGIONAL ACTIVITIES (continued)

Areas	Group of activities	Detailed activities
2. National accounts (continued)	Ensure training courses of national accountants and senior staff members in charge of the compilation of preliminary and forecast accounts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct national seminars for training courses in national accounts • Conduct national seminars for training courses in forecasting accounts
3. Economic and social short-term analysis and forecasting	Compile or improve industrial production indices	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop an harmonised methodology (cf PARSTAT) • Set up or revise sampling frames • Provide assistance for data processing, analyse and dissemination • Carry out monitoring and support missions
	Compile or improve foreign trade indices	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop a methodology (of EUROTRACE) • Set up or revise sample of products • Provide assistance for data processing, analyse and dissemination • Carry out monitoring and support missions
	Compile or improve the consumer price index	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Carry out a support mission in one Member state (almost all other states will have a harmonised consumer price index at the beginning of the programme)
	Compile indices for monitoring informal trade and short-term indicators of the labour market in a pilot country	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compile indicators for monitoring informal trade and the labour market • Set up or revise sampling frame • Provide assistance for data processing, analysis and dissemination • Carry out monitoring and support missions
	Set up an efficient system of collecting data for short-term economic indicators or improve the existing ones	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assess the relevancy of existing business surveys and possibly establish a new short-term analysis system that meet users' needs • Carry out monitoring and support missions in order to set up a new type of business surveys (every second country)
	Set up a database for short-term statistics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Design the format of database • Organise two sub-regional training and validation seminars (one in each sub-region) • Implement the database in all member states • Carry out monitoring and support missions as needed
	Prepare the layout of the short-term statistics bulletin and analysis note	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prepare a draft of the content and layout of two publications • Organise a regional seminar for validation and training

ANNEX 4: RECAPITULATIVE LIST OF REGIONAL ACTIVITIES (continued)

Areas	Group of activities	Detailed activities
3. Economic and social short-term analysis and forecasting (continued)	Training courses for senior staff members in short-term economic analysis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training senior staff members in short-term economic analysis (organise training seminars)
4. Data Dissemination	Set up or activate Libraries within NSO of AFRISTAT member states and set up a network of these Libraries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Set up a network of these Libraries (organising seminars for their managers to promote an exchange of information and experience)
	Draft the organisational framework and technical features of centralised databases	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Draw up the inventory of existing databases in member states • Make proposals for an organisational framework • Organise a seminar to discuss the organisational framework • Design the organisational framework and test the methodology in two member states • Organise two seminars for the presentation of the pilot experience and training in the methodology (one in each sub-region) • Set up databases in other member states
	Ensure training for managers of the Dissemination unit and of the Library	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Organise a regional workshop intended for the staff in charge of the "Dissemination" unit • Organise two sub-regional workshops intended for the staff in charge of Libraries (one in each sub-region)
	Define a standard format for regular publications	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prepare a draft of the content and format of publications • Adopt the publication format
5. Statistics for monitoring household living conditions and poverty	Design or improve an information system for monitoring household living conditions and poverty, adapted to the needs of each country	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Design at the regional level a reference framework for monitoring household living conditions
	Define a minimum common basis (in terms of information) of the content of surveys, for poverty analysis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Draft a manual defining this minimum basis • Organise a validation seminar • Finalise the manual • Print and disseminate the manual
	Design harmonised methods to calculate welfare indicators and determine poverty thresholds. Organise seminars to adopt them.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Carry out a study which recapitulates the different methods for calculating welfare indicators and the different methods determining the poverty thresholds, make proposals for harmonisation • Organise a validation seminar • Finalise the document • Print and disseminate the manual

ANNEX 4: RECAPITULATIVE LIST OF REGIONAL ACTIVITIES (continued)

Areas	Group of activities	Detailed activities
5. Statistics for monitoring household living conditions and poverty (continued)	Design training courses and organise seminars in the following areas: informatics (particularly data correction techniques); the theoretical foundations and empirical techniques for the analysis of household living conditions and poverty	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Design a training course on data correction techniques • Design a training module on the theoretical foundations and empirical techniques for the analysis of household living conditions and poverty (with some reminders on basic survey principles) • Organise a workshop on survey data correction techniques • Organise a training seminar on the analysis of household living conditions and poverty
	Design the minimum content of a publication of key social indicators and propose it to member states	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Design the minimum content of a publication of key social indicators and propose it to member states (making the difference between a publication of key indicators, a yearbook of social statistics and an analysis of the social situation)
	Design a social database and implement it in member states	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Design a database from the experience in a pilot country • Adapt the database in each of other countries • Ensure monitoring missions
	Organise seminars on the archiving of survey and census data on CD ROM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For each of the two sub-regions, organise a seminar on electronic archiving of survey data on CD-ROM
	Based on existing data, make in-depth analyses on subjects of interest regarding economic and social policy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Based on existing data, support the implementation of four in-depth analyses on poverty related issues
	Organise training courses on statistics and informatics for senior staff members of national and regional education and health structures and ensure their training	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Organise training courses • Organise for each of the two sub-areas (education and health) two training workshops for staff members at the central level (one workshop by sub-region) • Provide assistance to trained senior staff members at the central level to ensure the training at the regional level
6. Agricultural Statistics	Strengthen technical capacities within the services of agricultural, livestock and fishing statistics at the central level, particularly by devising training courses for senior staff members of the central statistical services in the following areas: descriptive statistics, survey and sampling techniques, survey data processing techniques, electronic archiving techniques on CD-ROM.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Organise training courses in survey and sampling techniques • Organise training courses in descriptive statistics • Organise training courses in survey processing techniques (data capture, data correction, layout, etc.) • Organise training courses in electronic data archiving techniques on CD-ROM. • Organise two training workshops (one for each sub-region) on each of the four modules for staff members of central services of agricultural, livestock, and fishing statistics

ANNEX 4: RECAPITULATIVE LIST OF REGIONAL ACTIVITIES (continued)

Areas	Group of activities	Detailed activities
6. Agricultural statistics (continued)	Set up and filed test data collection and processing techniques for areas where there is no proven methodology. Draft and disseminate practical guide for the use of these methodologies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop a methodology for the annual estimate of market garden production • Develop a methodology for the annual estimate of fruit production • Develop a methodology for the annual estimate of tuber production • Develop a methodology for the annual estimate of transhumant and nomad livestock • Test these methodologies in the field • Draft evaluation reports on these methodologies, propose relevant methodologies, disseminate these new methodologies in all member states
	Compile and disseminate on an annual basis supply / utilisation accounts for the main products in each country, as well as a food balance sheet	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Organise training courses on supply / utilisation accounts and food balance sheet • Organise two regional workshops for national senior staff members in charge of supply / utilisation accounts and food balance sheets
	Identify relevant topics on agriculture and use existing survey and census data to address these topics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Draft the content of training courses in in-depth analysis techniques for census and agricultural survey data • Organise a training seminar in in-depth analysis techniques for census and agricultural survey data • Identify relevant topics in agricultural policies and use existing survey and census data to address these topics
	Implement a database on agricultural statistics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Design the format of a database for agricultural statistics from pilot experience in one country • Adapt the format to the specific situation in each country

ANNEX 5: INDICATIVE LIST OF PROSMIC MONITORING INDICATORS

A.5.1. Statistical co-ordination

a) At the level of specific objectives

- Existence of effective co-ordination structures and mechanisms.

b) At the level of outputs and activities

- Availability of texts governing the legal framework of statistical activities; publication in the government official gazette or by the NSO of each Member state, date of publication;
- Regular functioning of co-ordination structures: number of annual meetings and participants, number of institutions actually represented;
- Availability of a harmonised reference book for statistical concepts and definitions: dates of publication, number of copies distributed;
- Availability of harmonised tools (classifications): dates of publication, number of copies distributed;
- Number and work area of participants in seminars on the publicising of harmonised tools and the harmonised reference manual of statistical concepts and definitions;
- Existence of a medium-term national plan for statistical development.

A.5.2. National accounts

a) at the level of specific objectives

- Availability of national accounts in line with 93 SNA, compiled according to harmonised methods and published within a timeframe consistent with IMF General Data Dissemination System (GDDS).

b) At the level of expected results and activities

- Publication of final, provisional and forecast accounts: for each year, number, detail and types of tables and accounts published, publication dates; divergence from the standards adopted for the programme (in terms of content and timeframe);
- Weighted average of phases reached by various states with reference to 93 SNA implementation phases as defined by the UN Statistical Commission¹¹;
- Number and training level of staff exclusively assigned to national accounts work, length of time actually spent in the national accounts team for programme duration;

¹¹ The UN Statistical Division is carrying out similar calculation for various regions over the world.

- Number of national accountants trained in harmonised methods under regional training activities;
- Number of staff working on forecast accounts trained under the programme.

A.5.3. Economic and social short-term analysis and forecasting

a) At the level of specific objectives

- Existence of complete information released quarterly, accessible to users in regular publications.

b) At the level of expected outputs and activities

- Number of quarterly bulletins and of forecasting notes published each year, publication dates and divergence from standards adopted (in terms of content and timeframe);
- Number of staff trained in short-term analysis under regional activities.

A.5.4. Data dissemination

a) At the level of specific objectives

- Existence and regular dissemination of a minimum number of standard statistical publications: statistical yearbooks, monthly consumer price bulletin, and quarterly foreign trade bulletin.

b) At the level of expected outputs and activities

- Existence within NSO of an independent “Dissemination” unit at a high hierarchical level: hierarchical level, available human (number and capacity) and material (nature and quantity) resources;
- Existence of an organisational framework and technical specifications for databases: number and nature of the statistical series available and of accessibility for users.
- Number of issues per year, dates of publication and divergence from standards adopted (in terms of content and timeframe) for the following publications: foreign trade quarterly bulletin, statistical yearbook, yearbook of education statistics, health statistics yearbooks;
- Number of staff in charge of the “Dissemination” unit and of the Library, who are trained under the programme;
- Number of press briefs or conferences organised by NSO;
- Type and number of publicising and promotion actions organised for the African Statistics Day.

A.5.5. Statistics for monitoring household living conditions and poverty

- Number of sessions held by the co-ordination cell on social statistics;

- Number of staff trained in household statistics survey techniques; in computer processing and data recording, and in empirical techniques of analysis of household living conditions and poverty;
- Existence of annual work plans taking into account the tasks of the information system for monitoring household living conditions and poverty;
- Existence of database on social statistics;
- Number of key social indicators published;
- Number of surveys archived on CD-ROM;
- Number of in-depth studies on previously carried out surveys;
- Existence of a methodological note on harmonised methods for poverty analysis.

In addition, the following indicators are proposed for the education and health sectors:

a) *At the level of specific objectives*

- Areas covered by statistical publications (public sector/private sector/urban areas/rural areas);
- Dates of publication of education and health statistical yearbooks.

b) *At the level of expected outputs and activities*

- Number of senior staff for central and regional statistical structures (education and health) trained in statistics and informatics methods;
- Number of studies published under the programme: dates of publication.

A.5.6. Agricultural statistics

a) *At the level of specific objectives*

- Existence of an operational co-ordination structure for agricultural statistics and an effectively implemented agricultural statistics programme;
- Existence of organised agricultural, livestock and fishing statistics departments with sufficient technical capacities, conducting efficiently and autonomously the activities of collection, processing, analysis and publishing agricultural statistics.

b) *At the level of expected outputs and activities*

- Dates of publication of the yearbook for agricultural statistics, of supply and use balance sheets and food balances;
- Existence of an integrated agricultural statistical system;

- Existence of methodologies in areas where there were none;
- Number of senior staff of agricultural, livestock and fishing statistics departments at the central level trained in survey and sampling techniques data processing, and techniques of data archiving on CD-ROM;
- Number of senior staff of agricultural, livestock and fishing statistical departments at regional level trained in descriptive statistical analysis and survey techniques;
- Number of agricultural surveys and censuses archived on CD-ROM;
- Existence of a database of agricultural statistics accessible to all users.

ANNEX 6: PROPOSED CONTENT OF YEARBOOKS

A.6.1. STATISTICAL YEARBOOK

1. Physical setting and administrative organisation
 - 1.1 Physical setting
 - Area, landscape, hydrography, population, temperature
 - 1.2 Institutional and administrative organisation
 - Constitutional regime, political life
 - Regions, departments, etc
2. Climate
 - Mean, maximum and minimum temperatures in various stations
 - Annual rainfall in various stations
 - Number of rainy days in various stations
3. Demography
 - Population by region, by sex and by age
 - Population by region, by zone (urban – rural) and by sex
 - Population of regions by great age groups (0- 2, 3-5, 6-14, 15-64, 65 and over) and by sex
 - Population by department and by sex
 - Population of "major cities"
 - Major fecundity and mortality indicators
4. Education, health
 - 4.1. Education
 - Number of schools and classrooms by level and region
 - Distribution of teachers by grade and region
 - Distribution of students by region and by sex
 - Number of students repeating a class by level and region
 - Number of students sitting official exams by region and by sex
 - Number of students having passed official exams by region and sex
 - 4.2. Health
 - Distribution of health staff by type (doctor, dentist, pharmacist, midwife, nurses, laboratory technicians etc.) and by region
 - Distribution of health infrastructures by region
 - Distribution of beds by region
 - Number of people suffering from major diseases by region
 - Number of people who died in a health infrastructure by region
 - Number of women consulting health staff during pregnancy by region
5. Economic activities
 - 5.1. Primary sector
 - Production of major crops
 - Number of livestock and animals slaughtered
 - Fishery production
 - Timber production and processing
 - 5.2. Mines and energy
 - Production of mining industries (by country)
 - Water production and supply, subscriptions

- Electricity supply, subscriptions
- 5.3. Industries
 - Industrial enterprises
 - Major aggregates of industrial activity
 - Production indices
- 6. Foreign trade
 - Net trade
 - Foreign trade indices
 - Major export products and major import products
 - Major customers and major suppliers
 - Capital flows
- 7. Prices, employment and salaries
 - Monthly consumer price trends
 - Quarterly wholesale prices, industrial producer price trends
 - Employment by main groups (agriculture, industry, civil service, etc.)
 - Hourly wage rate trend and labour costs
- 8. National accounts
 - Level and structure of GDP by branch (or sector)
 - GDP (uses)
 - Income, capital accounts and external accounts
- 9. Currency and finance
 - Monetary system resources
 - Counterparts of the monetary stock
 - Government revenues and expenditures by categories of expenditures
- 10. Transport
 - Road network and railway network
 - Number of vehicles and new registrations
 - Railway traffic (if any)
 - Sea traffic (if any)
 - River traffic (if any)
- 11. Tourism
 - Accommodation capacity by type of facilities
 - Entries into the country by mode of transportation, by country of residence, by nationality
 - Entries of non-residents by mode of transportation, by country of residence country, by nationality
- 12. Posts and telecommunications
 - Number of telephones
 - Subscribers
 - Receipts by type
 - Money order traffic

A.6.2. EDUCATION STATISTICAL YEARBOOK

- Population of 3-5, 6-14, 11-19, 18-24 years old by sex and by region (to be adapted according to each country)
- Distribution of students by region and by sex
- Distribution of teachers by grade and by region
- Number of school buildings and classrooms by level and region
- Number of students repeating classes by level and by region
- Number of students sitting official exams by region and by sex
- Number of students having passed official exams by region and by sex
- Real government expenditures for each education category with regard to teachers salaries, other operating and investment expenses

A.6.3. HEALTH STATISTICAL YEARBOOK

- Distribution of the health staff by type (doctor, dentists, pharmacist, midwife, nurse, laboratory technician, etc.) and by region
- Distribution of health infrastructures by region
- Distribution of beds by region
- Rate of children immunised against diseases covered by EPI by age (6-11 months, 12-24 months, 6-24 months) and percentage of children immunised
- Number of people with HIV/AIDS by age and by region
- Number of people suffering from major diseases by region
- Number of people who died in a hospital complex by region
- Number of women consulting a health worker during pregnancy by region
- Government expenditures on health with regard to salaries, other operating and investment expenses

A.6.4. AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS YEARBOOK

Land: maps of agro-ecological areas

Climate (temperature and rainfall)

General agricultural statistics

Total arable area

Total cultivated area

Number of farms

Number of agricultural population

Number of agricultural workers

Crop production

Cultivated area, yield and production of major food crops

- Cereals
- Leguminous
- Oil seeds
- Tubers

Cultivated area, yield and production of major cash crops

- Cotton
- Sugar cane
- Raw tobacco
- Coffee, cocoa, tea, etc.

Cattle production

Cattle population by species

Controlled slaughtering by species

Meat production

Milk production

Egg production

Fishery production

Fleet data – industrial fishing

Fleet data – small scale fishing

Production of industrial sea fishing

Production of small scale sea fishing

Production of river fishing

Wood production

Timber production

Production of farming equipment and inputs

Production of farm machinery and equipment by type

Production of farm inputs by type

Production of zootechnical and veterinary inputs by type

Agricultural infrastructures

Number of hydro-agricultural managed areas by type (dams, dikes, reclaimed lowlands, etc.)

Areas of managed lands

Livestock infrastructures

Number of slaughterhouses

Number of cattle markets

Number of immunisation centres

Agricultural senior staff in service

Number of agricultural engineers

Number of senior agricultural technicians

Number of extension workers

Livestock monitoring staff in service

Number of veterinarians

Number of zootechnical engineers

Number of senior zootechnical technicians

Number of assistants in animal diseases

Number of workers in animal diseases

Agricultural courses

Number of training centres for young farmers
Number of young farmers in the centres

Farmers organisations

Number of agricultural producers organisations by type
Total members

Livestock farmers organisations

Number of livestock farming organisations by type
Total members

Agricultural prices

ANNEX 7: PROPOSED STRUCTURE FOR A QUARTERLY BULLETIN ON SHORT-TERM ECONOMIC STATISTICS

1. Environment
 - 1.1 Exchange rates
 - 1.2 Price of raw materials
 - 1.3 International environment
 - 1.4 Rainfall

2. Economic activity
 - 2.1 Agriculture, forest exploitation
 - 2.2 Livestock and fishing
 - 2.3 Mining industries
 - 2.4 Manufacturing industries, energy, PWB (Public Works and Buildings)
 - 2.5 Trade
 - 2.6 Transport
 - 2.7 Services
 - 2.8 Employment

3. Prices
 - 3.1 Consumer prices
 - 3.2 Producer prices
 - 3.3 Salaries and real exchange rates

4. Foreign trade
 - 4.1 Total
 - 4.2 Exports
 - 4.3 Imports
 - 4.4 Cash balance, reserve ratio, terms of exchange
 - 4.5 Capital flows

5. Public finance
 - 5.1 Global
 - 5.2 Revenues
 - 5.3 Expenditures

6. Credit and currency

Annex 8: OVERALL BUDGET (in CFA Francs)

A/- Budget by area

1 Euro = 655.957 FCFA

Areas	Consultants ¹²	Reimbursable costs ¹³	Additional support ¹⁴	Sub-total	AFRISTAT Expertise ¹⁵	TOTAL
Statistical co-ordination	14 960 000	77 301 500	1 005 925 000	1 098 186 500	108 400 000	1 206 586 500
National accounts	23 520 000	341 045 000	1 109 516 000	1 474 081 000	642 000 000	2 116 081 000
Social and economic short-term analysis and forecasting	25 440 000	188 244 000	664 615 000	878 299 000	224 800 000	1 103 099 000
Data dissemination	45 920 000	183 412 000	700 895 000	930 227 000	214 080 000	1 144 307 000
Statistics on monitoring household living conditions and poverty conditions	157 760 000	515 352 000	1 653 199 000	2 326 311 000	225 440 000	2 551 751 000
Agricultural statistics	126 960 000	492 788 000	1 611 556 000	2 231 304 000	189 280 000	2 420 584 000
Total 1	394 560 000	1 798 142 500	6 745 706 000	8 938 408 500	1 604 000 000	10 542 408 500

B/- Other budget elements

a. Cross-cutting support	2 416 500 000
b. External evaluation	40 800 000
Total 2 (Total 1+ a+b) – AFRISTAT Expertise	11 395 708 500
c. Management costs (5% Total 2)	569 785 425
Total 3 (Total 2+c)	11 965 493 925
d. Miscellaneous and contingencies (5% Total 3)	598 274 696
GRAND TOTAL (Total 3+d)	12 563 768 621
Contingencies AFRISTAT Expertise	80 200 000

C/- Overall

OVERALL (Grand total + Total AFRISTAT Expertise + Contingencies AFRISTAT Expertise)	14 247 968 621
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¹² National and international consultants

¹³ Reimbursable costs include expenses related to missions and seminars, and training (transport, daily allowances, organisation costs).

¹⁴ Additional support to countries and for each PROMIC area: staff, computer and reproduction equipment, transport and communication, furniture, small ad hoc expenses.

¹⁵ Costs of AFRISTAT expertise

Annex 9: COSTS OF PROSMIC's REGIONAL ACTIVITIES (in CFA Francs)

AREA	FIXED COSTS			REIMBURSABLE					TOTAL (Excluding AFRISTAT Expertise)	GRAND TOTAL
	Consultant Fees	AFRISTAT Expertise	Total Fees	Missions, seminars, training, ...						
				Transport	Daily allowances	Organisation Fees	Other Expenses	Total		
1 STATISTICAL CO-ORDINATION	14 960 000	108 400 000	123 360 000	36 600 000	35 650 000	5 051 500	0	77 301 500	92 261 500	200 661 500
2 NATIONAL ACCOUNTS	23 520 000	642 000 000	665 520 000	154 400 000	163 480 000	23 165 000	0	341 045 000	364 565 000	1 006 565 000
3 SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC SHORT-TERM ANALYSIS AND FORECASTING	25 440 000	224 800 000	250 240 000	67 200 000	72 060 000	8 184 000	40 800 000	188 244 000	213 684 000	438 484 000
4 DATA DISSEMINATION	45 920 000	214 080 000	260 000 000	89 700 000	80 560 000	13 152 000	0	183 412 000	229 332 000	443 412 000
5 STATISTICS ON MONITORING HOUSEHOLD LIVING CONDITIONS AND POVERTY CONDITIONS	157 760 000	225 440 000	383 200 000	161 550 000	283 460 000	67 442 000	2 900 000	515 352 000	673 112 000	898 552 000
6 AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS	126 960 000	189 280 000	316 240 000	153 700 000	225 080 000	67 348 000	46 660 000	492 788 000	619 748 000	809 028 000
TOTAL	394 560 000	1 604 000 000	1 998 560 000	663 150 000	860 290 000	184 342 500	90 360 000	1 798 142 500	2 192 702 500	3 796 702 500

Annex 10: COSTS OF PROGRAMME's ADDITIONAL SUPPORT BY AREA AND BY COUNTRY (in thousand FCFA)

	CO-ORDINATION	NATIONAL ACCOUNTS	SHORT-TERM ANALYSIS	DATA DISSEMINATION	LIVING CONDITIONS	AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS	ALL AREAS	CROSS-CUTTING SUPPORT	OVERALL
BENIN	61 795	91 361	34 545	35 965	107 817	101 399	432 881	159 010	591 891
BURKINA FASO	61 795	66 456	44 145	64 665	107 817	101 399	446 276	159 010	605 286
CAMEROON	63 295	44 096	35 100	52 615	108 817	101 399	405 321	161 770	567 091
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC	37 195	67 471	66 895	56 575	108 817	101 399	438 351	162 010	600 361
CHAD	61 645	105 491	61 455	59 365	108 817	101 399	498 171	164 770	662 941
COMOROS	32 220	93 366	25 830	26 700	96 357	99 259	373 731	104 260	477 991
REPUBLIC OF CONGO	63 295	74 771	34 935	34 975	96 992	101 399	406 366	162 010	568 376
CÔTE D'IVOIRE	66 690	34 306	33 060	33 325	107 817	101 399	376 596	152 320	528 916
EQUATORIAL GUINEA	99 990	66 716	26 840	23 400	89 627	97 059	403 631	117 380	521 011
GABON	68 190	56 866	35 100	33 325	108 817	101 399	403 696	152 770	556 466
GUINEA-BISSAU	99 990	44 156	23 780	23 400	88 627	97 059	377 011	117 380	494 391
MALI	44 295	82 776	66 080	62 025	91 617	101 399	448 191	160 510	608 701
MAURITANIA	61 795	61 856	44 100	48 415	107 817	101 399	425 381	160 510	585 891
NIGER	61 795	63 341	42 495	41 005	107 817	101 399	417 851	160 510	578 361
SENEGAL	61 795	73 556	42 660	41 725	107 817	101 399	428 951	159 010	587 961
TOGO	60 145	82 931	47 595	63 415	107 817	101 399	463 301	163 270	626 571
OVERALL	1 005 925	1 109 516	664 615	700 895	1 653 199	1 611 556	6 745 706	2 416 500	9 162 206

Annex 11: COSTS OF ADDITIONAL SUPPORT BY TYPE OF EXPENDITURE AND BY COUNTRY (in thousand FCFA)

	STAFF	EQUIPMENT	OPERATIONS	SUPPORT CREDITS	MEETINGS, SEMINARS AND TRAINING	STUDIES	OVERALL
BENIN	52 020	173 500	72 900	92 000	78 321	123 150	591 891
BURKINA FASO	66 900	172 150	72 765	92 000	78 321	123 150	605 286
CAMEROON	25 650	170 800	72 630	92 000	78 321	127 690	567 091
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC	84 660	170 400	73 390	92 000	78 321	101 590	600 361
CHAD	93 600	174 000	73 750	92 000	78 321	151 270	662 941
COMOROS	28 800	142 000	50 775	46 000	64 186	146 230	477 991
REPUBLIC OF CONGO	15 840	159 650	72 315	92 000	78 321	150 250	568 376
COTE-D'IVOIRE	0	163 650	71 795	92 000	78 321	123 150	528 916
EQUATORIAL GUINEA	89 720	141 600	54 335	46 000	64 186	125 170	521 011
GABON	0	163 950	71 945	92 000	78 321	150 250	556 466
GUINEA-BISSAU	89 720	141 600	54 335	46 000	64 186	98 550	494 391
MALI	113 740	169 400	72 890	92 000	78 321	82 350	608 701
MAURITANIA	47 040	170 900	73 040	92 000	78 321	124 590	585 891
NIGER	41 280	170 600	73 010	92 000	78 321	123 150	578 361
SENEGAL	51 060	170 800	72 630	92 000	78 321	123 150	587 961
TOGO	86 850	173 000	73 250	92 000	78 321	123 150	626 571
OVERALL	886 880	2 628 000	1 105 755	1 334 000	1 210 731	1 996 840	9 162 206