



Southern Sudan Commission for Census,
Statistics and Evaluation

Master plan for Statistics Development in Southern Sudan

August 2008

List of acronyms

AfDB	African Development Bank
Board	Board of Trustees
BoSS	Bank of Southern Sudan
CPA	Comprehensive peace Agreement
CPC	Central Product Classification
CPI	Consumer Price Index
GoSS	Government of Southern Sudan
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GIS	Geographical Information System
HBS	Household Budget Survey
HS	Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System
HQ	headquarter
ISCED	International Classification of Educational Attainment????
ISIC	International Classification of Industry Codes
IT	Information Technology
JAM	Joint Assessment Mission
MDG's	Millennium Development Goals
MSDSS	Strategy for a Master plan for Statistical Development in Southern Sudan
NGO	Non-Governmental Organizations
NSS	National Statistical System
PRS	Poverty reduction strategies
SITC	Standard International Trade Classification
SSCCSE	Commission Southern Sudan Commission for Censuses, Surveys and Evaluation
SS	Statistical system
UBoS	Uganda Bureau of Statistics
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNFPA	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Program

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Annex 1: Initial implementation budget 2006-2010

0 Executive Summary.

The Master plan for Statistical Development in Southern Sudan (MSDSS) is designed and developed through a long process, starting back in 2005 followed by a series of workshops, discussions and agreements. The document comprises three main parts: first, a presentation of general principles for a national statistical system, building upon international recommendations; second; a summary of the needs assessment, through review of policy papers and discussions with the various users (and producers) of statistics, and third; presenting the elements of a national Southern Sudan statistical system as agreed during the development process.

The work on the MSDSS started with the JAM process and the frame made by the CPA, the Interim Constitution, and the draft Statistical Act. This groundwork was followed up by a Statistical Needs Assessment activity supported by Statistics Norway followed by a Southern Sudan Commission for Censuses, Surveys and Evaluation (Commission) Brainstorming Workshop for Development of Statistical Master plan in Southern Sudan on 6th of June 2006, supported by UNDP. Based upon the discussions and agreement achieved at this workshop, a draft master plan paper presenting the various options for how to organize and prioritize the Southern Sudan national statistical system was prepared. This paper was distributed to stakeholders and served as the input for a new stakeholder workshop arranged by UNDP in cooperation with the Commission and technical assistance from Statistics Norway. The discussions and priorities made by the September and also in December workshop have then served as the base for developing a plan for the interim period and point ahead.

The master plan document addresses several issues that have been discussed during the stakeholder workshops and presents a plan accommodating the priorities and issues agreed upon during these workshops. The Master plan with cost estimates will serve as the basis for raising resources from the Government and donors.

Strategic issues include how to accommodate both the decentralization as agreed upon in the Interim constitution of the Southern Sudan and the need for common national statistical standards and methods. Both the need for decentralization of policy decisions and governance to sector level and to state level are addressed and combined with the need for common statistical standards, methods and approaches are addressed.

Even though the Commission will play a leading role in the National statistical system of the Southern Sudan, other institutions have essential roles in the system, such as the Bank of Southern Sudan and various line ministries. Hence how to organize the National Statistical system, the need for coordination and division of labor between the various elements of the system is accommodated in the master plan. Also the need for donor coordination and possible technical assistance to the management of the national statistical system in general and to the Commission in particular is discussed.

Various data sources are needed for statistical compilation, such as Censuses, sample surveys, administrative registers and records. The advantages and disadvantages of the data sources are discussed, and a summary table is presented. It is, however, concluded, that most of the administrative data in the Southern Sudan at present is of a low quality, in terms of coverage and timeliness, that the use of data collected by the Commission is preferable. This means basically sample surveys, even though the Commission also will have to carry out censuses to cover basic statistical needs for economic and agricultural data, in addition to the already planned Population census.

Needs Assessment is an important aspect of a Statistical Master plan. The needs assessment for the Southern Sudan comprises a document review and interviews. The document review is based on

policy documents and plans originating from the peace process, and especially as contained in the Interim Constitution of the Southern Sudan. In addition, some statistical needs are originated from outside the Southern Sudan, such as some UN recommendations and the Millennium Development goals. The need for data to monitor poverty reduction strategies is particularly stressed. The interviews were done among some of the stakeholders using the Budget documents for 2006 and various sector plans as its point of departure.

It is obvious that not all the needs assessed can be met during the present planning period. Hence, some priorities had to be set. The priorities are based on the most urgent needs as expressed in the Interim constitution, the needs operationalized in the 2006 budget, the need for monitoring the MDG's and poverty reduction strategies, as well as reflecting the data sources that are available. The need for user input is stressed.

A work program is then proposed, based on these principles. The work program, includes, in addition to the implementation of the Population Census, the implementation of an agricultural census and the planning of an economic enterprise census, some basic economic statistics like GDP-estimates and an urban CPI, as well as the planning of annual economic surveys, the establishment of an integrated household survey system with a core survey to be carried out annually, with various other surveys attached to it, as for instance the Household Budget Survey, the introduction of a community survey to be carried out regularly as a follow-up of the village listing form for the Census, providing data for poverty monitoring, MDG reporting, as well as on other cross cutting issues like gender and HIV/AIDS. The work program is outlined in Summary table 1.

The publications emanating from the statistics compiled are discussed. In addition to sector statistical publications, it is suggested that a Statistical yearbook be produced. A list of the proposed publications is shown in Summary table 2.

As initially stated, the document reflects discussions, priorities and agreements achieved in a series of stakeholder workshops. It is built upon the Statistical Act already prepared, but not yet legally approved.

1 Introduction and General Objectives

The statistical master plan aims to develop a long-term, coordinated and coherent statistical service and to ensure that users' needs are met in a systematic and transparent way. The master plan also deals with the organization of the National Statistical System (NSS) and the division of labor between the various agencies constituting the NSS. Special emphasis is given to the role and organization of the National Statistical Agency. The passing of a Statistics Act is a necessary precondition for approval of a final Master plan and setting up a National Statistical System (NSS)

The general objective of the plan is to guide the production and dissemination of reliable official statistical information in a timely manner, responding to the needs for information of the planning authorities, macro-economic and financial management, as well as for the users in general, reflecting the structure and tendencies of the economy, the society and demography issues, and contributing to the development of the nation. The Statistical Master plan for Southern Sudan is based on the principles laid down in the Statistics Act.

The main focus for the Master plan is the post-Census period, from about mid-2008 till the end of the Interim period in 2010. Hence, if there are any major delays in the census taking, this will also have consequences for the implementation of the work program proposed in the Master Plan. Some of the main issues emphasized in the Master plan are as follows:

- How to combine centralization and decentralization, both between the Commission and subject matter areas agencies, and how the statistical system should be decentralized to local administrative levels, but still ensure that the Commission will be responsible for the overall methodology, standards and supervision of the system
- Elaborating a work program for the NSS as a whole and the Commission in particular
- Costing of the planned activities.

In addition, the plan focuses on the use of various data sources normally constituting the basis for a NSS and the possibility of using/developing those data sources within the time period covered by the plan, namely:

- A statistical system base comprising registers and censuses.
- A sample survey system comprising two core survey systems (household survey and establishment surveys) and ad hoc sample surveys.
- Use of information collected for administrative or other non-statistical purposes by other institutions

1.1 The Master Plan Process

In designing a Master plan, the process is as important as the plan itself. It is necessary to involve all important stakeholders in the process. This will ensure the necessary backing of the plan once it has been adopted. This will also lead to a plan which is country-specific and country-owned.. Hence, a series of workshops and consultations has preceded the final adoption of the plan, involving all relevant parties.

The work on the Master Plan for Statistical Development in Southern Sudan (MSDSS) started with the JAM process and the frame made by the CPA and the interim Constitution. This work was recently followed up by a Statistical Needs Assessment supported by Statistics Norway followed by a Brainstorming Workshop for Development of Statistical Master plan in Southern Sudan on 6th of June 2006 supported by UNDP. Based upon the discussions and agreement achieved at this workshop, a draft master plan paper presenting the various options for how to organize and prioritize the Southern Sudan national statistical system was prepared by Statistics Norway. This paper was distributed to stakeholders and served as the input for new stakeholder workshops arranged by UNDP in cooperation with the Commission and technical assistance from Statistics Norway. The

discussions and priorities made by the workshops have then served as the base developing a plan for the interim period and point ahead. A larger number of technical development partners and financial donors have contributed with detailed plans and costing. The Master plan with cost estimates will serve as the basis for raising resources from the Government and donors.

1.2 The need for an independent statistical system

It is a renewed awareness among statisticians across the world that statistics can not be justified from within, but that statistics is a means towards end goals such as better social and economic planning, improved governance, enhanced utilization of both public and private economic resources and development of the democracy. Hence the development of a Statistical Master plan needs the participation not only from professional statisticians but also the users of statistics, including the government at various administrative levels and sectors, the business community, NGOs, public at large and international users in overall Southern Sudan and abroad. At the same time, statistics can only serve its purpose when independent. Hence professional statisticians need to be independently in charge of how to produce statistics. The Draft Statistics Act addresses this issue and secures the independent status of the Commission.

1.3 The Statistics Act

The composition of the Southern Sudanese Statistical System – SSSS, follows the principles laid down in the Statistics Act and discussions and priorities agreed upon during the Master plan process. In the Southern Sudan, The Statistics Act regulates all matters related to national statistical information and especially the functions of the Commission. The Act provides the mandate for the collection of official statistics and defines the infrastructure and institutional arrangements for the collection, management and dissemination of official statistics. The Act also indicate the types of statistics expected to be produced by the SSSS. and enforces strict confidentiality rules to secure the trustworthiness of the SSSS.

1.4 Production and dissemination of Official Statistics

As will be shown below, the Commission is given a major role to play both in the production and dissemination of official statistics. But also other agencies are relevant in this respect. Already both the central bank, Bank of Southern Sudan – BoSS, and some of the line ministries do collect information in a systematic manner. This is a combination of management information systems and statistics for internal sector purposes. Such a collection of administrative information will continue. The issue is how and by whom this information should be published. Even though many institutions may need data for their own administration, one and the same institution can not be in charge both of implementing a policy and at the same time to measure its own performance. The BoSS should not monitor price changes, the Ministry of Agriculture should not monitor the impact of agricultural extension and provisions, the Ministry of Education should not monitor the school enrolment rates etc. But at the same time these line ministries are often the best suited to collect information within their own sectors. It is essential, however, that one body is mandated to supervise and provide quality control for all statistics which is to be considered official statistics. At the initial stage it is expected that just a few agencies will develop this capacity i.e. the Commission and BoSS. However, as the capacity grows, a line ministry may be granted the right to publish official statistics within its sector – but again supervised by the Commission. The inclusion of more agencies with the right to produce official statistics will also increase the need for coordinating and governing bodies, as discussed above.

2 The COMMISSION

There shall be established in Southern Sudan, an autonomous statistics bureau, to be known as Southern Sudan Commission for Census, Statistics and Evaluation referred to as “the Commission”. The main agency for statistical production in the Southern Sudan will be the Commission. Below, a number of issues related to the functions and organization of the Commission are discussed.

The Commission is a public office authorised in the collection, compilation, analysis and publication of statistical information on economic, social, demographic, environmental, and general activities and conditions of the people as well as evaluating social impacts of public policies, projects and programmes.

The Commission will be responsible for organisation of schemes of economic, social, demographic and environmental statistics with a view to co-ordinating and disseminating such statistical information.

The Commission shall be under the general supervision of the office of the President.

The Commission shall:

- have the duty to control and co-ordinate all statistical activities in Southern Sudan with a view to have an integrated statistical system and avoid duplication of efforts in the production of statistics, reduce the burden on respondents of providing data and to ensure optimal utilization of available resources;
- be the contact point for all official bodies, international organisations and the public in need of statistical services and professional assistance;
- be the lead agency responsible for official statistics so that an institution or individual wishing to collect statistics for the purpose of publishing official statistics must necessarily employ standard concepts and definitions developed by the Commission;
- have operational independence
- have the responsibility of providing approval for the publication of all the official statistics; any person wishing to publish any official statistics shall be required to submit a draft of such statistical information to the Commission for approval.

2.1 The functions of the Commission

The functions of the Commission will be to:

- carry out any census and relevant surveys in Southern Sudan;
- promote and develop integrated social and economic statistics pertaining to Southern Sudan and to each of the States thereof and to co-ordinate plans for the integration of those statistics and keep these plans under continuous review;
- establish statistical standards and their use by all producers of statistics so as to facilitate integration and comparison of statistics produced both nationally and internationally;
- co-ordinate statistical and data collection activities in Southern Sudan so as to avoid duplication of efforts in the production of statistics, ensuring optimal utilisation of available resources, and reducing the burden on respondents in providing data;
- collect, compile, analyse and disseminate statistics and related information on economic, social, demographic and environmental activities;
- collaborate with the Ministries of the GOSS, States, Commissions and public service institutions in the collection, compilation and publication of statistical information, including statistics derived from the activities of those Commissions and institutions;
- maintain an inventory of available and relevant statistics and information in Southern Sudan;
- assist users of statistical information in obtaining international statistics and relevant information;
- provide statistical, monitoring and evaluation services and professional assistance to official bodies, civil society, researchers and international institutions and public in general;
- provide a contact point for international organisations and foreign institutions and researchers in need of statistics and information on Southern Sudan; and

- act as a contact point for international organisations and foreign institutions in need of statistics on matters related to Southern Sudan.

2.2 Guiding values of the Commission

The following fundamental principles are the guiding values of the Commission:

- The Commission shall be committed to compile and avail statistical data about the economic, demographic, social and environmental situation to the local authorities and the public on an impartial basis to honour citizens' entitlement to public information.
- In order to retain trust in the services and statistical data, the Commission shall base its decisions strictly on professional considerations, scientific principles, professional ethics, and the methods and procedures for collection, processing, storage and dissemination of statistical data.
- The Commission shall present statistical information according to scientific standards on the sources, methods and procedures of the statistics so as to facilitate a correct interpretation of the data.
- The Commission shall be entitled to react to erroneous interpretations and misuse of statistical data.
- The Commission shall choose the right sources of statistical data drawn from various sources such as surveys or administrative records on the basis of quality, timeliness, costs and the burden on respondents.
- Individual data collected by the Commission for statistical compilation shall be strictly confidential and used exclusively for statistical purposes.
- The laws, regulations and measures under which the statistical systems of the Commission operate shall be public.
- The Commission shall co-ordinate and share its activities and experiences with other countries in order to achieve consistency and efficiency in the statistical systems.
- The Commission shall adhere to the use of international statistical concepts, classifications and methods so as to promote consistency and efficiency of statistical systems.
- The Commission shall promote bilateral and multilateral co-operation in statistics for the improvement of its statistical systems.
- The Commission will also have an important role as a facilitator for developing data collection systems in line ministries and other data collection agencies and providing technical assistance to those agencies whenever needed.
- Also, the Commission will have an important role when it comes to statistical capacity building, both among other producers of statistical data as well as among users of statistical information.
- Both for training and capacitybuilding, the commission will actively seek cooperation with other agencies with the relevant capacity. Of special importance are the universities. However, also linking up with statistical agencies in other countries will be an important option.
- Another form of coordination could be the creation of a pool of statistician formally employed by the Commission, but outposted to various other agencies.

2.3 Governing of the Commission

2.3.1 A Board of Directors

The Commission will be governed by a Board of Directors. A Board of directors, Board, will be the highest administrative and executive organ of the Commission, The chairperson of the Board and deputy shall be appointed by the president of the GoSS for renewable terms . The members will be representing other key institutions within Southern Sudan, especially the most important providers and user groups of official statistics, in particular the GOSS ministries and public service institutions, the business community, women, civil society and academia.

The functions of the Board will be to:

- set policies, objectives and guidelines;
- set priorities and annual performance targets for the Commission;
- review and evaluate the performance of the Commission;
- assess and approve the annual reports and accounts of the Commission;
- oversee the process of realising the vision and strategic goals of the Commission;
- raise resources for the implementation of the programmes of the Commission;
- protect independence and autonomy of the Commission;
- co-ordinate the statistical systems in Southern Sudan,
- protect fundamental values and principles of official statistics;
- approve the annual budget of the Commission

2.3.2 Advisory committee

An Advisory Committee will be appointed for renewable terms of three years by the President, on recommendation of the Chairperson and headed by the Chief Advisor. The Committee will comprise of 12 members, 3 of whom shall be women, representing professionals, academia, research institutions and technical groups.

The functions of the Advisory Committee are to:

- advise the Commission on measures, methodologies, concepts and approaches of statistical systems and statistical work plans
- act as a bridge between the professionals and academia on one hand and professional staff of the Commission on the other;
- evaluate the quality of statistical information and services provided by the Commission;
- assist the Commission in the implementation of some of its programmes and projects;
- advise the Chairperson on any other statistical issues.

2.3.3 The management of the Commission

The Management of the Commission will be the direct responsibility and duty of the **chairperson** as chief executive and the chairperson will be assisted in his/her day to day management responsibilities and duties by the deputy chairperson. The chairperson will engage officers and employees, with the consent of the Board, on such terms as might be considered necessary or desirable for the efficient and effective performance of the functions of the Commission.

The deputy chairperson will:

- be the chief Executive officer responsible for the day to day implementation of the decisions of the Board and supervision of the staff.
- advise on matters pertaining to statistical programmes of the institutions of the GOSS and public service.
- decide on the manner in which data for statistical purposes are collected, how they are compiled and when and how statistics are published.
- supervise generally the implementation of the Act, control the operations and staff of the Commission.
- represent Southern Sudan in international statistical meetings
- submit, a work plan for the next fiscal year to the Board, setting out all major statistical collections and planned publications, as well as estimates of expenditure and revenue related to this work plan.
- publish at the beginning of each new fiscal year a calendar of the most important releases of new statistics in that fiscal year.
- present a report within three months after each fiscal year to the Board with regard to the activities of the Commission in the preceding fiscal year.

3 The Southern Sudanese Statistical System - Other Institutions and Coordination

3.1 The BoSS

Statistical information on commercial markets from commercial banks and other financial institutions might be collected either by BoSS or Commission. Information on foreign transactions and balance of payment statistics will usually be collected by the Central bank, but in a few countries such as Norway this is done by the Statistical Office. Information on public finances would come from the Ministry of Finance and could again be collected by either BOSS or Commission. The role and functions of the Central Bank of Southern Sudan within these areas of NSS should be discussed and agreed upon during the Master plan process. There are however two areas which need special consideration:

- One of the main tasks of BoSS is to monitor the price situation in order to avoid too large price increase. Hence it is essential that the official measurement of the performance in this area, i.e. the official consumer price index should NOT be the monitored by BoSS, but the .
- Likewise it is essential that the Commission supervises the measurement of monetary supply in order to provide independent monetary statistics.

3.2 The role of line ministries and other data collection agencies

As stated above, some ministries are already actively collecting administrative information on a regular basis. At the same time both supplementary information and complementary information will be collected by Commission by surveys and censuses... As the statistical capacity still is relatively low in the line ministries, Commission will play a major part in the development of capacity for data collection, processing and compilation in those agencies, as discussed above. As capacity develops, all these line ministries may eventually be a part of the NSS and produce both systematic management information and sector-statistics.

However, since Commission has been given the mandate to publish all official statistics in the Southern Sudan, it should also have the mandate to publish the combined information from administrative sources and surveys. Initially the results may show a lack of consistency, but over time it will lead to more consistent information, for instance showing similar primary school enrolment from the school census and from surveys.

3.3 Coordination of the Southern Sudanese Statistical System – SSSS-

The SSSS will combine the needs of a decentralized political system, decentralized and centralized statistical data collection, and the needs for centralized statistical standards, quality control and dissemination.

3.3.1 Subject matter statistics and the coordination mechanisms to be established

By defining the main actors within the NSS, the Statistics Acts usually prescribes whether a system should be centralized or not. The Statistics Act for Southern Sudan indicates a relatively centralized system. However, completely centralized or completely decentralized subject matter statistical systems are rarely found. Most often the chosen system will be somewhere on a continuum, with complete centralization and complete decentralization as the two extremes. Statistical systems are defined as centralized when all, or most of the official statistics are produced and disseminated by the Central Statistical Agency. Centralization can also include out posting of staff to other departments or the delegation of certain functions to geographically separate units, which, however, remain subordinate to the central authority.

The Statistics Act clearly states that the Commission has the responsibility for \ coordinating the SSSS. Even though the Commission has been given this central role in the SSSS, it may still be

discussed which role the Commission should have as regards compiling, analyzing and publishing statistics collected by for instance line ministries. Also, even if the Commission has a central role in the SSSS, it is recommended that the establishment and updating of registers used for collecting administrative records, e.g registers of schools and Primary Health Care Unit are the responsibility of the relevant government agency/line ministry.

Even with a fairly centralized system there is still need for coordination as regards data produced by other agencies and that will be included in the official statistics produced by the Commission.

This coordination is necessary among other things because the need:

- To create a national statistical system with harmonized concepts, definitions, classifications and sampling frames to secure comparability between statistics from the various agencies
- To avoid duplication of effort, as well as undue burdening of respondents, including the use of administrative records for statistical purposes;
- To fulfill the obligations as regards international reporting required by the international (statistical) community
- The coordination of those activities is, according to the Statistics Act, the responsibility of the Commission as well as the responsibility for statistical standards and for international reporting, for instance on MDGs and to international agencies, like various UN organizations.

In addition, advisory committees and producer/producer committees can be important coordinating tools

3.3.2 Regional decentralization

Most countries have a regional or geographical decentralization of the statistical system. This will also be the case in the Southern Sudan, and the following decentralization model will be implemented:

Ten State offices will be established. Those State offices will report directly to the Commission (HQ) through a State Statistical Officer, who is directly subordinated to the Chairman of the Commission Their budget will be allocated by the HQ, the staff will be recruited following guidelines from the HQ and their work programs will be consistent with the work program of the HQ. The main role of the regional offices will be to organize and supervise the fieldwork required for data collection, as derived from the work program of the Commission The State offices may also play an important role in the dissemination of statistics pertaining to the State. Provided enough qualified staff, the State offices may also produce State reports and carry out special surveys to cover special user needs in the State. Mechanisms need, however, to be put in place also to secure the coordination of statistical activities at the State level, similar to those at GoSS level.

The State offices will have a small permanent staff for administrative tasks and to carry out regular statistical data collection exercises like the collection of prices for the CPI, and to act as supervisors during large scale field operations. In the latter case, enumerators will be recruited for each new field operation, but recruited and trained according to rules from the Commission

3.3.3 Technical assistance and donor support

It is foreseen that the Commission, as well as the SSSS as a whole, will be quite dependent upon Technical Assistance from collaborating statistical agencies during the period covered by the Master plan and even beyond. It is also foreseen that, in addition to government funding, donor support will be a major funding source, both for the Commission and the SSSS as a whole, lasting also well beyond the period covered by the Master plan.

During the Census period, UNFPA will coordinate the overall work on the Census, the funding from various sources and the technical assistance provided by various donors and agencies.

Upon completion of the Census, funding and technical assistance will be less clearly coordinated.

While it is expected that the major donor funding will be channeled through the Multi Donor Trust Fund (MDTF), also other donors will provide support. At this stage it is important to ensure coordination at both funding level and technical level.

It is also important to ensure an open and proper dialogue with donors on one side and Commission and the SSSS on the other.

To ensure both coordination and dialogue, donor coordination committees should be established and meet with the Commission with regular intervals such as semi-annually to discuss and coordinate work plans and funding.

4 Statistical Needs Assessment

4.1 Introduction

The need for statistics on various areas is stressed in a number of official documents, of which the CPA and the interim constitution are the most important, sector plans for various sectors, like health, education and agriculture, in the various clusters of the Joint Assessment Mission (JAM) and especially cluster 8 on Proposal for Strengthening Statistical Information Systems as well as in plans and programs elaborated by e.g UN organizations.

Reliable national macroeconomic and financial data are prerequisites for Southern Sudan to receive the support of the Breton Woods organizations (World Bank and International Monetary Fund) and other donors, and to interact with the international community. Basic information on the economy, the land and its people are needed to define and design all manner of development strategies, most particularly the Poverty reduction strategies, and indicators are needed to monitor the implementation of such programs. Of special importance is the monitoring of progress towards achievement of the Millennium Development Goals (MDG's)

Parts of the statistical needs defined in the CPA and the interim constitution have been detailed in the work plan for the Commission for 2006 and the Budget documents for 2006. The needs that can be deduced from the 2006 Budget documents are many and varied both in degrees of detail and in subject matter areas and are focused on monitoring special objectives, plans and programs. Also, needs are often defined as ad hoc, while the need for statistical system building is less pronounced in many of the reviewed documents.

However, to build a statistical system it is also necessary to address the need for developing the basic statistical information that will serve as a basis and a reference for all other statistical information and be the building stones of any statistical system. Not all statistical information necessary for establishing a coherent statistical system is expressed as specific user needs. There is also a need for general baseline data, basic data to be used in compilation of specific statistical indicators (e.g population figures), statistical information mentioned in the Statistics Act, statistical information recommended by international organizations as well as data needed for international reporting, for instance on MDG's.

4.2 Statistical data needed for statistical system building

4.2.1 Censuses

The most important data needed for statistical system building are the censuses, providing detailed baseline data for the main sectors in society.

Population Census: In the Southern Sudan, the overriding statistical need dominating all others is the need for a population census, since it is specifically referred to in the peace protocols as a key building block in the peace process. It is also needed to underpin almost all further data collection activities.

Business Census is needed to get an overview of the structure and size of economic activities and would serve as a sampling frame for economic sector surveys

Agricultural Census is needed to get basic information on the structure of agriculture, agricultural production, livestock, fisheries and forestry, as well as to serve as a sampling frame for regular agricultural surveys

4.2.2 Statistical data needs to monitor economic performance

The need for economic statistics is related to the requirements put forward by the World Bank and the IMF as well as in the Interim Constitution and the poverty eradication documents. Needs especially mentioned are poverty eradication, attainment of the MDG's, equitable distribution of wealth, readdressing imbalances of income, a decent standard of life, achievement of prosperity and rural development. The Budget Documents for 2006 details further some of the needs for economic sector statistics. The following statistics will address those needs:

- National Accounts (NA) statistics are developed to serve macro economic planning and give important inputs to planning models. The National Accounts will also produce estimates of GDP and other macro-economic estimates based upon current sector statistics. NA statistics cover the total economy and groupings by sectors (government, private and household) and industries. National accounts normally define the framework for a system of economic sector surveys and for economic statistics based on administrative records.
- Economic sector statistics
- Public Finance Statistics
- Monetary, Financial and Balance of Payment Statistics
- External Trade Statistics
- Agriculture and Fishing Statistics
- Industrial Statistics, including industry and oil statistics
- Service statistics
- Statistics on the economy of the household sector
- Income statistics
- Short term economic indicators like the Consumer Price Index
- Economic indicators related to poverty assessment and poverty monitoring, especially related to agriculture, infrastructure and social services.
- Economic indicators related to monitoring the MDG's.

4.2.3 Statistical data needs to monitor social sector performance

A system for Demographic and Social statistics will provide information to monitor and analyze both the provision of services by the social sectors in the society as well as the living conditions of the population.

The Interim constitution singles out several areas for social statistics, like the rights of women, the rights of the child, persons with special needs, right to public health care and access to information. The Budget Documents for 2006 details further the need for social sector statistics as stated in the Interim constitution The Population Census will be an all important source for demographic statistics, but normally, demographic and vital statistics are also collected through specialized surveys like the demographic and health surveys. Information on poverty and living conditions is also part of a system of social and demographic statistics, and most often survey based. Normally a system of integrated household surveys will provide the basis for such survey based information. Also, administrative records will provide statistical information on various social sectors, especially health, education, social security, crime and justice.

A system of social and demographic statistics will need to provide information on various target groups for policy action, such as children, the elderly, the disabled, refugees, internally displaced persons etc. It is also imperative that the statistics provided is gender sensitive, that is, takes into account the culturally and socially determined roles of women and men, and hence always be disaggregated by sex.

4.2.4 Crosscutting issues.

Some statistical areas are of such an importance that they need to be considered almost regardless of subject matter area.

Six areas can be identified:

- Children
- Effects of the Civil War on various population groups, like refugees, internally displaced persons and disabled persons
- Gender
- Poverty
- HIV/AIDS
- The Millennium Development goals (MDG's)

4.2.5 Data needs expressed by line Ministries

A detailed needs assessment was carried out for the various line Ministries. The statistical data needs as expressed by the various line ministries in their budget documents and policy/strategy documents (if existing) are an operationalization of the more overriding statistical needs as expressed in the policy documents related to the Peace process and the rebuilding of Southern Sudan (the CPA, the JAM, the Interim Constitution), as well as a concretization of the goals for the Government of Southern Sudan.

The needs expressed can be summarized in the following way:

- **The Government of Southern Sudan.** The main goals of the GoSS are poverty eradication, attainment of the Millennium Development Goals, guaranteeing the equitable distribution of wealth, redressing imbalances in income and achieving a decent standard of life for the people of Southern Sudan. This calls for statistics on poverty, poverty assessment, poverty profiles and the development of poverty; it calls for statistics to monitor the 48 MDG indicators, statistics on income and wealth and on living conditions in general.
- **Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.** The ministry has listed 8 priority objectives for the period up to end 2008 addressing supply of inputs, extension service, development of value added programs, marketing strategies, development of research and training institutions, development of environmental strategies, policy guidance for programs according to the sector master plan, food security compliance. Hence the data needs are large and demands both a basic sample census and a system of regular surveys.
- **Ministry of Animal Resources and Fisheries.** Also for this ministry an agricultural (including livestock) census and annual/regular agricultural surveys will be of great importance, covering statistics on issues such as food security, access to animal extension services, access to veterinary services etc.
- **Ministry of Health.** The objective of the Ministry is to improve the delivery of accessible, acceptable, affordable, sustainable, cost effective health care for all people in S. Sudan, especially women and children. Hence the Ministry will need data on service delivery in general, and especially data related to maternal health and child health. A policy document and various other documents are outlining in more detail the data needs of the Ministry. Some data related to the stated objectives has been collected through the Southern Sudan Household Health survey, and a system for registering use of primary health care is in principle available, but not operational. Hence no regular health statistics is collected.
- **Ministry of Education, Science and Technology.** The main objective for the Ministry is to expand basic education. The indicators needed to monitor the attainment of that objective are further detailed in the Strategy plan for the Ministry. In addition to the indicators on enrolment, attendance, dropouts and repeaters, the Ministry also stresses the need for data on recruitment of teachers, number of schools built, the use of national languages and the participation in literacy programs. The need for statistics showing gender equity (or lack of it) in the educational sector is stressed. The Ministry is well under way in the planning and

implementation of an annual School Census, but so far the coverage of the data is not sufficiently high to use the data for statistical production.

- **Ministry of Gender, Social Welfare and Religious affairs.** The objectives of the Ministry are to promote the welfare of children, promote gender equity in all areas of life and promote religious freedom. Specifically the Ministry will need data on child care facilities, on women and employment, educational attainment of girls and adult education for women. The Ministry will also need data on gender based violence as well as women's ownership of resources in the community.
- **Ministry of Information, Radio and TV.** The main objective of the Ministry is to establish a free press. Hence, the Ministry will need information on number of journals and newspapers published, the subscription rate, the access to radio and television.
- **Ministry of Cooperatives and Rural Development.** The main objectives of the Ministry are to initiate community based development projects and specifically to supply potable water for the rural population. Hence the Ministry will need data on the number of communities organizing projects and the population participating in those projects. It will also need data on access to potable water for people living in rural areas.
- **Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning.** The main objective of the Ministry is to monitor the economic development of the country and put in place policies to eradicate poverty and improve the economic situation of the country. Hence it is important to develop the National Account system, or at least some basic GDP figures, to develop financial statistics, monetary statistics, fiscal statistics, foreign trade statistics, price statistics and poverty statistics.
- **Ministry of Industry & Mining.** The objective of the Ministry as stated in the Budget document is to identify the energy potential of the Southern Sudan, and especially to identify all sources of hydro-power, and initiate and encourage establishment of industries (manufacturing). For monitoring purposes, the Ministry will need statistics on natural resources, including oil, statistics on production and use of electricity. For monitoring the establishment of industries, a Statistical Business Register will be required.
- **Ministry of Housing, Lands and Public.** The main objectives of the Ministry are to build and rebuild infrastructure in the Southern Sudan and rehabilitate water and electricity supply for urban areas. Hence, the Ministry will need statistics on infrastructure provided, water and electricity supply and access to the same.
- **Ministry of Interior.** The main objective of the Ministry is maintenance of the internal security in Southern Sudan, including supervision of police, prisons, fire safety, disasters, management and security Service, The main data needs of the Ministry would be crime statistics, that is, crimes committed, crimes detected, persons indicted and persons imprisoned, as well as persons being victims of crime, whether reported to the police or not.
- **Ministry of Commerce, Trade and Supply.** The main objectives of the Ministry are to create favorable ground for exposing exportable commodities to foreign markets and to ensure that trade exhibitions reflect Southern Sudan's policy of attracting foreign investments. The main data needs of the Ministry will therefore be foreign trade statistics.
- **Ministry of Telecommunication and Postal Service.** The main objectives of the Ministry are to promote private investment in telecommunication sector and Postal Service. Hence there is a need for statistics on telecommunication and postal services by type of ownership, as well as public access to those services.
- **Ministry of Transport and Roads.** The main objectives of the Ministry are to reconstruct and rehabilitate roads and bridges of Southern Sudan, to open up water ways, reconstruct and rehabilitate the railways line and to expand air traffic. Hence there is a need for transport statistics, as well as statistics on access to various forms of public transport.
- **Ministry of Labor, Public services and Human Resource Development.** The main objectives of the Ministry are to safeguard the interests of the workers, provide opportunity for growth, institutionalize the arrangements for industrial dispute, manage the public service

and ensure equal opportunities for joining the public service. Hence there is a need for statistics on labor relations, industrial disputes and a completion and possible update of the survey of public service personnel.

- **Ministry of Culture, Youth and Sport.** The ministry lists 7 goals addressing cultural heritage/ identity, fostering cultural interaction through festivals/ exhibitions, collection and preservation of objects/ material, preparation of youth, promotion of sports and the participation of youth in sports. The main statistical needs will be to document the activities.
- **Ministry of Water Resources and Irrigation.** The ministry lists five main priorities; staffing, optimize existing installations, rehabilitate installations, review and appraise for installation infrastructure schemes, estimating uncommitted available land and water resources and project utilization programs. Hence the main statistical needs are first for information on distribution of existing installations and their status and then to plan for environmental statistics on land and water use.
- **Ministry of Environment, Wildlife Conservation and Tourism.** The main objectives of the Ministry are to establish and monitor environmental policies, protect the wildlife and promote tourism. Hence the Ministry's main needs are for statistics on the environment and on tourism.
- **Ministry of Legal Affairs and Constitutional Development.** The main objective of the Ministry is to ensure that law and order is maintained, promoted and respected in the Southern Sudan. The Ministry will therefore need statistics on crime and justice.

4.2.6 Prioritization of statistical needs

The work program proposed in the Master Plan is based on the fact that the planning and implementation of the Census on Population and Census has the highest priority up to about mid-2008, when the main census work is planned to taper off. Hence, no other major statistical activities are planned for this period.

The initial needs assessment serves as a basis for possible prioritization of different needs. The main priorities can be deduced from the CPA, the interim constitution, the Draft Statistics Act, the JAM documents and the various sector needs as presented in the 2006 Budget documents. It is obvious that with the existing, and even planned resources, for the COMMISSION it will not be possible to meet all those needs presented during the planning period.

Hence the work program gives priority to:

- Statistics geared towards the measurement of the outcomes of development policies and programs and their contribution to poverty reduction.
- Statistics that can be used to assess the level and distribution of poverty
- Statistics that can be used to monitor the extent to which the poor and most disadvantaged groups are, or are not, benefiting from the development process.
- Statistics that can monitor the progress towards attaining the Millennium Development Goals

It is imperative that the official statistics produced and disseminated reflect user needs. Both user needs and priorities may change over time. This should be accommodated within the Master plan framework such that mechanisms must be put in place to secure that those changed priorities can be discussed and taken care of. Although this can be achieved through the Board as the main coordinating agency, more informal user/producer committees, meeting on a regular basis as well as advisory committees will be established.

4.2.7 Data sources

Various data sources or data collection methods can be used for the compilation of the statistics included in the work program. The most commonly used data sources are censuses, sample surveys and administrative records. Often, more than one data source can give the statistical information needed. The different data sources that can be used all have their advantages and disadvantages.

It can easily be argued that using administrative registers and records would be the most cost-effective methods of providing data for most sector statistics, while surveys and censuses would be the preferable methods for obtaining statistics not covered by administrative systems.

However, cost considerations prevent the use of Censuses as regular data collection methods, their use being limited to giving (updated) baseline information, normally every 10 years. In the Southern Sudan, the Population Census is well under way. The work program includes the planning and implementation of an agricultural census, while the implementation of a business census has to be postponed to the next planning period.

Administrative registers and records need to have a sufficient coverage, quality, timeliness and relevance to be used for statistical purposes. In the Southern Sudan case, there is still a long way to go before the administrative systems can provide data for official statistics. However, the work has started, and will be continued and maybe even accelerated during the planning period.

This leads to the conclusion that survey data will be the most preferable data source for most statistics planned for in the social and demographic area. This is even facilitated by the creation of a Master Sample based on the Population Census. An annual economic survey can be planned and implemented, given that the census gives enough information to be used as a sampling frame. Annual agricultural surveys will have to be postponed until the relevant agricultural census has been carried out.

However, if the needs for statistics are of great urgency, like for instance on some health matters (HIV/AIDS) and poverty, it should be investigated to which extent data collected from, for instance, UN organizations could be used to provide some of the data needed, given of course sufficient quality and coverage.

5 Proposed work program

5.1 Introduction

Apart from the Census work, no regular statistical production is presently carried out by the Commission. Also, no regular production of statistics based on administrative data is taking place. It is vital that the Commission as soon as possible can start producing, and publishing statistics on a regular basis and as part of a statistical system, and not only on an ad hoc basis. It is also important to start the work on building administrative data systems that also can be the basis for regularly produced and published official statistics. The proposed work program should enable the Commission and other parts of the SSSS to achieve this, however in a limited number of areas. The proposed work program does not take into account coordination with the Central Statistics Bureau of the Northern Sudan, except for the fact that the Census is a joint venture and that the JAM proposes certain areas of priority, both for the South and the North.

The work program proposed for the Master plan period takes into consideration:

- the relatively limited resources available for statistical activities, both in the Commission and in other possible elements of the SSSS,
- the limited time frame for the post census plan period,
- the relatively undeveloped administrative registers and records,
- the activities already proposed by the JAM,
- the activities already started, and
- the priorities discussed above

Hence, the proposed work program implies that a substantial number of the statistical needs assessed above will not be met in the present plan period. It will therefore be an important task to see how those needs can be incorporated in future plans. Also, the proposed work program only deals with statistics that should be collected at the national level. Any initiative to collect data on the state level, not being part of the national system, is not included.

It should also be noted that the statistics proposed in the work program are not detailed as to content. The content for each subject matter area, as well as for the proposed surveys will be decided during the planning period for each activity, taking into account user needs, both national and international.

5.2 Proposed activities

5.2.1 Censuses.

The **Population Census** with fieldwork onducted April 2008 is well under way. There exists a detailed proposal for organizing, implementing and reporting for the Census as well as a special Task Force to take care of the implementation. Hence, no details for the Census work will be included in the proposed work program, except that a statistical master sample should be constructed as soon as possible in order to facilitate the sampling for household surveys, and possibly even economic and agricultural surveys. However, if the proposed time schedule for the Census processing will be delayed, a corresponding delay will be expected in the work program in the present plan.

The JAM also proposes that an **agricultural census** be carried out during the master plan period, as a joint venture between the Commission and the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry. Hence, such a census is proposed.

There will be no resources for carrying out a **business and enterprise census** during the planning period.

5.2.2 Economic statistics.

National accounts: There will be no efforts to start implementing a system of National accounts in the planning period. However, even during the pre-census period, attempts will be made to give annual GDP estimates for Southern Sudan, continuing throughout the planning period.

Annual economic survey

The planning of a system of annual economic surveys should start during the planning period. If the Census can provide a sampling frame, and resources allow, even a first annual economic survey could be carried out, covering the most important economic sectors.

Household Budget Survey

A Household Budget Survey is planned for 2009, and whether for instance a Labor force survey is feasible for 2010 is open for discussion

Short term indicators: Consumer Price Index (CPI).

The work on establishing a CPI will be started already in the pre-census period. During 2007, a small Household Budget Survey is planned, to provide the composition of the basket for goods and services as well providing the weights for the CPI. Initially, the CPI is planned only to be based on information from two or three (to be discussed) urban areas.

When the proposed fully-fledged Household Budget Survey (HBS) is carried out later in the planning period, the consumer basket will be revised as will the weights. It may also be discussed to extend the CPI to all urban areas.

5.2.3 Social and demographic statistics.

Health survey

In the pre-Census period the work with the ongoing Household Health survey will be finalized.

Master Sample

Once the Census has been completed, it is planned to use the preliminary estimates and the maps, to establish a reliable and robust master sample which will very significantly improve the reliability of subsequent sample surveys.

An integrated system of household surveys

An integrated system of household surveys is proposed, starting with developing a comprehensive plan for priorities and modalities. The household survey system is planned to comprise a core household survey such as a Core Welfare Indicator Questionnaire (CWIQ) and annual modules according to priorities. The aim is to conduct a fixed core household survey such as the CWIQ every year and attach a different module every year. Jointly the core and the modules can for instance provide information as in a Labor force survey, a MICS, an HBS, an urban informal sector survey and a rural informal sector/agricultural household survey.

The core questionnaire is planned to be piloted in the pre-census period, and then carried out annually from 2008.

Community survey

Both the CPA and the Interim constitution call for a decentralization of decision-making and data collection not only on state level, but also on a community level. It is also a fact that quite an amount of the statistical needs expressed are related more to the community in which a household stays than to the household itself, e.g access to services, transport and communication, etc. Hence there is also a need for surveys at the community level. The village listing system used during the Census can be considered the first round of community surveys. During the planning period there will be a need for updating, and maybe also expanding on the village listing information. Hence a community survey is proposed to be carried out concurrently with one of the planned household surveys, for instance the Household Budget survey (The Integrated Household Survey model from the World Bank)

Health statistics

The need for Health Statistics, and especially primary health care statistics, is stressed both in the interim constitution, the health sector plan and the 2006 Budget documents. The COMMISSION has recently carried out a South Sudan Household health survey that provides information on a number of health and nutrition indicators. Also, the core questionnaire of the proposed integrated household survey program is planned to have a module on health. This means that health statistics based on survey data can be produced during the planning period. For the time being, the administrative data to produce such statistics are either non-existent or with such a low coverage, that no statistics can be based on such data. An important task will therefore be to work with the Ministry of health to develop the administrative routines for producing data on primary health care and eventually official statistics on primary health care.

Education statistics

The need for Education Statistics is stressed both in the interim constitution, the Education sector plan and the 2006 Budget documents. The Ministry of Education Science and Technology is presently working to implement a school census intended to cover all primary schools in the first instance, and providing all relevant educational indicators. However, it is too soon to know when the Census will have a complete coverage and sufficient timeliness. Efforts should be made, however, to implement this Census during the planning period.

Again, the core questionnaire of the integrated household survey program is planned to have a module on health providing the most basic educational indicators. This means that education statistics based on survey data can be produced during the planning period.

5.2.4 Crosscutting issues.

Some statistical areas are of such an importance that they need to be considered almost regardless of subject matter area. Six areas were identified during the needs assessment process:

- Statistics on children

- Statistics on the effect of the Civil war on various population groups like refugees, internally displaced and disabled persons
- Gender
- Poverty
- HIV/AIDS
- Millennium Development goals
- Mapping and georeference

Statistics on children.

Children are especially vulnerable to poverty, disease and war, through destruction of infrastructure in the health sector, destruction of schools, no supply of drinking water, just to mention a few areas of concern. Since it is not planned to carry out a survey especially directed to the situation of children, all efforts should be made to compile whatever relevant statistics exists on children that can be collected via the integrated household survey program and integrate this in the planned publications.

Effects of the Civil war.

The Census will give basic information on the size and situation of the groups most affected by the Civil war. However, it will be very important to monitor how those groups will fare in the future. Hence, data on those groups are planned to be collected via the integrated household survey program, sample size allowing, or via administrative records once available, or via data collected by UN organizations and/or NGO's, provided sufficient data quality and coverage.

Gender.

In the Interim constitution the situation of women is highlighted as one area needing special attention. At the same time, the documents prepared during the CPA process stresses the need to mainstreaming gender, that is, including gender issues in all areas of plans and programs, and hence also in statistics. Hence, during the present planning period, the gender issue is planned to be taken care of in a sense that all statistics (where possible) will be disaggregated by sex, as well as looking to gender issues when constructing questionnaires and conducting analyses. Neither a special gender publication is planned, nor an assessment of data gaps related to gender. However, those two issues should be given high priority for the next planning period.

Poverty.

Poverty eradication is one of the most important policy areas for the Southern Sudan. Hence, data on the level and distribution of poverty are urgently needed in the planning period. Several of the above mentioned data sources and subject matter statistics will give important information on poverty, especially once the planned HBS is carried. For later years, the core questionnaire is also planned to be used for providing poverty information, as will of course the GDP estimates. From 2010 onwards an annual publication using HBS-information are planned. Awaiting the HBS data, any data that can highlight dimensions of poverty is planned to be published annually.

HIV/AIDS.

To obtain information on HIV/AIDS using survey data is very difficult. It is however possible to include a module on knowledge on HIV/AIDS in the system of integrated household surveys. Administrative data from Ministry of Health or from e.g UNICEF/WHO could be used to supplement this information given sufficient quality and coverage.

Millennium Development Goals.

The Southern Sudan is committed to the attainment of the Millennium Development Goals, hence the monitoring of the progress towards goal attainment in the 8 areas is crucial. Already, an MDG-report has been published, covering as many indicators as the data sources available allowed. By the

development of the System of integrated household surveys, information on still more indicators can be added annually. Also, to the extent that information on those indicators that cannot be covered by survey data can be provided with sufficient coverage and quality, the indicators should be compiled. An annual MDG report is planned.

Disaggregating the above mentioned statistics.

For most purposes, it will not be sufficient just to give figures on a national level. The statistics need to be disaggregated so as to present information on various groups targeted in policy programs and development plans. Since most of the statistics will be based on sample surveys, the sample sizes should be large enough to prove the most important disaggregations mentioned in the Interim constitution and other policy documents. Hence, it would be required to provide data disaggregated by:

- sex (to take care of the situation of women as well as the gender dimension),
- by age (to provide information on the children and the elderly)
- orphan hood (to get some grips on the impact of HIV/AIDS)
- geographic/state level to provide data for decentralized administrative levels

Mapping and GIS services

Continuously updated digital and analogue maps at various scales, core public service facilities by coordinates and correct names of villages and administrative units are all needed for planning and implementing censuses and surveys in a costefficient way. SSCCSE is building up a huge geographical database as well as technical and human capacity on mapping fieldwork and GIS analysis in order to serve the PHC 2008. After the Census this department will continue provide services to other SSCCSE departments internally as well as to assist Ministries and other external data users.

5.2.5 Analysis.

In addition to establish a program of annual monitoring of poverty and PRSP policy measures and indicators and a program of annual monitoring of the Millennium Development goals as mentioned above, specific subject matter analysis of a limited scope is planned to be carried out, depending upon resource availability

5.2.6 Publication and dissemination.

Introduction

All the statistics produced under the proposed work program are planned to be published either on an ad hoc basis, or as regular statistical publications, see Summary table 2.

Statistical yearbook

A statistical yearbook is one of the most important publications to be established by a statistical agency. It will publish the most important statistics in all relevant field, and thus show public agencies as well as the public at large the amount and usefulness of statistics produced, whether by the statistical agency or by other institutions. Hence, the COMMISSION will produce a statistical yearbook during the last year of the planning period, drawing on all existent statistical sources in the Southern Sudan deemed to be of sufficient quality.

Website

A website for the Commission is of the highest priority and work has already started to establish it. It will be made operational as soon as possible, with regular updates, especially on the Census in the first few years of the planning period. The website should provide linkages to websites for other data producing agencies, like the BoSS and line ministries.

5.2.7 Outputs expected

It is necessary to define expected outputs for the work program adopted in the Master plan, such as to be able to evaluate the performance of the involved agencies in implementing the plan. The main success factor will be the production and dissemination, in a timely and user-friendly manner, reliable and harmonized official statistics in the areas outlined in the work program and efficient use of resources specified. One particularly important type of output from the work program is the publications planned and the timely release of data. A list of expected publications is proposed in Summary table 2.

5.3 Resource requirements, costing and type of funding

The adopted work program has to be costed, that is an assessment has to be made of the costs of the proposed activities. Costs include both human and financial resources, and are related both to equipment, salaries and funding of statistical activities, such as data collection, printing costs etc. Hence, the assessment of the resource requirements for a given work program is another important part of the Master plan process, not the least to ensure that the program is realistic and not overly ambitious. A initial budget is attached to the Master plan. However the resource requirements will be further assessed and discussed with the relevant stakeholders.

The sources for funding the program will also be identified. It is especially important to assess the part of the funding coming from Government sources, and then have a plan on how to cover the additional costs. Normally, the donor community will be approached to cover the funding gap.

Summary table 1 Work program 2006-2010.

Work area	Periodicity	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	Responsible agency	Technical Cooperation
A. Censuses								
Population Census	Every ten years							
Planning activities		xxxx	Xxxx				Commission	UNFPA
Census taking			X				Commission	UNFPA
Data processing			X	xxxx			Commission	UNFPA
Tabulation and dissemination				xx	xx		Commission	UNFPA
Agricultural census	Every ten years							?
Planning					xxxx		Commission /Min of agric	
Data collection						xxxx	Commission /Min of agric	
Data processing						xxxx	Commission /Min of agric	
Business and enterprise Census	Every ten years							
Planning						xxxx	Commission	
B. Economic Statistics								
GDP- estimates	Annual	x	xxxx	xxxx	xxxx	xxxx	Commission	UBoS
Household Budget Survey	Ad hoc	x	xxxx		xxxx		Commission	Statistics Norway
CPI (urban)	Monthly		xx	xxxx	xxxx	xxxx	Commission	UBoS
Annual economic Survey	Annual						Commission	?
Planning					xx		Commission	
Implementing 1. round						xxxx	Commission	
C. Social and demographic statistics								
Integrated system of household surveys								?
Establish Master sample	Ad hoc			xx			Commission	?
Establish core annual survey	Annual						Commission	?
- Pilot	Ad hoc	x	xxxx				Commission	Statistics Norway
- Survey implemented				xx	xx	xx	Commission	?

Other survey as part of system, eg. MICS, DHS	Upon Demand					xxxx	Commission	?
Community Survey	Every 5 years				xxxx		Commission	?
Education statistics	Annual			xxxx	xxxx	xxxx	Commission /M of educ, sci & tecn	?
Health statistics	Annual			xxxx	xxxx	xxxx	Commission/ MoHealth	?
D. Crosscutting Issues								
Poverty statistics	Annual			xxxx	xxxx	xxxx	Commission	?
MDG statistics	Annual	xx	xxxx	xxxx	xxxx	xxxx	Commission	UNDP
Mapping&GIS service	Annual	xx	xxxx	xxxx	xxxx	xxxx	Commission	
E. Analysis							Commission	
Specific subject matter analyses, to be decided	Ad hoc				xxxx	xxxx	Commission /University	
F. Dissemination and Publications								
Statistical Yearbook						xxxx	Commission	
Website	Recurrent	xx	xxxx	xxxx	xxxx	xxxx	Commission	

Summary Table 2 Planned publications

Subject matter area	Type of publication	Periodicity	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Population Census	Tabulation reports	Every 10 years			x	x	
GDP-estimates	Bulletin	Annual		x			
Small household Budget Survey	Tabulation report	Ad hoc		x			
CPI (urban)	Bulletin	Monthly		x	x	x	x
Annual economic survey	Tabulation reports	Annual					x
Core annual household survey	Tabulation report	Annual			x	x	x
Household Budget Survey	Tabulation report	Every 5 year				x	
Community Survey	Tabulation report(s)	Every 5 years				x	
Surveys on demand,	Tabulation reports	Ad hoc					x
Education Statistics	Tabulation report from Core survey/Special report	Annual			x	x	x
Southern Sudan Household Health survey	Tabulation report	Ad hoc	x				
Health Statistics	Tabulation report from Core survey/Special report				x	x	x
Poverty assessment	Report	Annual			x	x	x
MDGreport	Report	Annual	x	x	x	x	x
Special analyses	Reports	Ad hoc				x	x
Statistical yearbook	Tabulation report	Annual					x

SCHEDULE II

Data that can be collected according to the Act

1. Population and Housing
2. Vital occurrences and morbidity
3. Immigration, emigration and displacement
4. Internal and external trade as well as international travel and tourism
5. Primary and secondary production
6. Agriculture, including dairying, horticulture, pastoral and allied industries.
7. Forestry and fishing
8. Building and construction
9. Factories, mines and productive industries
10. Employment and unemployment
11. Salaries, wages, bonuses, fees, allowances, and any other payments and honoraria for services rendered
12. Expenditure and consumption
13. Income, earnings, profits, and interest
14. Social, educational, labor and industrial matters, including associations of employers, employees and other persons generally
15. Industrial disturbances and disputes
16. Banking, insurance and finance generally
17. Commercial and professional undertakings
18. Distributive trades
19. Health, water and sanitation
20. Transport and communication in all forms such as land, water, or air
21. Wholesale and retail prices of commodities, rents, and cost of living
22. Injuries, accidents, and compensations
23. Stock of manufactured goods
24. Lotteries, charitable and other public collection of money
25. Land ownership, tenure, occupation and use
26. Local government authorities
27. Law enforcement, administration of justice, crimes, punishments and rehabilitation measures
28. Social and physical environment
29. Household including family characteristics, conditions and activities
30. Handcrafts and rural industries
31. Assets including savings, liabilities and wealth of persons and undertakings, prices of property
32. Community, social, welfare, religious and personal services
33. Wildlife, water resources, natural resources and environment
34. Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)
35. Poverty Reduction Programmes
36. Social Capital

5.4 Work Program after 2010

The planning horizon for the present Masterplan follows the CPA time table and goes up to end of year 2010. The current plan should then be revised taking into consideration the outcome of the planned Referendum. However, SSCCSE expected core activity also after 2010 is to continue to conduct population censuses every 10 years supplemented with an integrated system of household surveys including piggybacked thematic surveys every 1-3 years. In addition, the institution will continue to build up, harmonise and collect administrative data from various sources such as tax-, custom-, health- and school authorities. For SSCCSE Division for Socioeconomic Statistics the overall objective will be to provide sound statistical timeseries for MDG and poverty indicators and analysis. For the SSCCSE Division for Economic Statistics, the ultimate and long term objective will be to establish all the building blocs enabling for the National Accounts and the GDP.

Annex 1: Implementation budget estimates 2006-2010

Master Plan Implementation. Summary Budget Estimates 2006-2010 (1,000 USD)

No	Work area	Total cost estimates	Annual breakdowns				
			2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
..	Grand Total	86,587	12,968	23,640	23,654	11,198	15,127
..	Total excl. Population Census 2008	43,187	2,168	5,540	9,154	11,198	15,127
1	SSCCSE basic costs/salaries estimates (GOSS from 2008)	27,167	1,417	4,750	7,000	7,000	7,000
2	International LTA cross project activity	2,600	200	200	600	800	800
3	Censuses						
3.1	Population and Housing Census	43,400	10,800	18,100	14,500	0	0
3.2	Agricultural Census	6,201	0	0	0	208	5,992
3.3	Business&Enterprise Census Planning	74	0	0	0	0	74
4	Economic Statistics						
4.1	GDP Estimates	117	0	21	26	30	40
4.2	Household Budget Survey (incl WMF pilot)	819	0	284	33	468	34
4.3	CPI (urban)	550	0	50	100	200	200
4.4	Annual Economic Survey (Business Survey)	430	0	0	30	200	200
5	Social and Demographic Statistics						
5.1	Integrated System of Household Surveys **	2,299	500	0	583	1,216	0
5.2	Community Survey	450	40	42	44	324	0
5.3	Education Statistics (partially administrative data)	77	0	0	25	26	27
5.4	Health Statistics (partially administrative data)	77	0	0	25	26	27
6	GIS and Cartography Statistics						
6.1	GIS and Cartography Statistics Services	416	0	0	133	139	144
7	Crosscutting issues						
7.1	Poverty Statistics	115	0	0	22	45	47
7.2	MDG statistics	89	0	21	22	23	24
8	Analysis						
8.1	Analysis	46	0	0	0	23	24
9	Dissemination						
9.1	Statistical Yearbook	24	0	0	0	0	24
9.2	Website	66	10	11	22	11	12
10	Misc.						
10.1	Planning & Human Resource Development (HRD)	1,572	0	162	490	460	460

** Shared responsibility between Economic and Social Statistics Departments in SSCCSE

* Cost for permanent staff (subject matter, administrative and support) is included in the SSCCSE basic costs/salaries (budget line 1).