

Economic growth which is not anchored in strong institutions, robust governance, greater freedoms; that does not deal with inequalities, disparities, whether rural-urban, religions or gender; that does not manage diversity and political exclusion, is bound to fail.

**Dr. Donald Kaberuka**  
President of the African Development Bank Group

If governance data is conceived as a public good, similarly to other statistics, the responsibility for institutionalizing the production of such data should fall on official NSOs.

**Dr. Francois Roubaud**  
Research Director, DIAL/IRD



$$I_f = 0.8I_0 \Rightarrow I_f = 0,8 \times 3.06 = 2.45m$$

$$\frac{I_f}{h} = \frac{2.45}{3.47} = 0.7m$$

## 5. A Roadmap to Harmonizing Governance, Peace & Security Statistics in Africa (2013-2018)

### At national level :

- ✓ Integration of a 2-page 'add-on' module on GPS in household survey questionnaires;
- ✓ Regular collection of administrative data on GPS by Ministries and Agencies;
- ✓ GPS Units established in NSOs;
- ✓ GPS statistics widely disseminated amongst policymakers and civil society.

### At regional level :

- ✓ GPS coordination units established in RECs;
- ✓ Development of a wider regional 'menu' of country-specific indicators;
- ✓ GPS statistics used by RECs in the prevention and management of conflicts.

### At continental level :

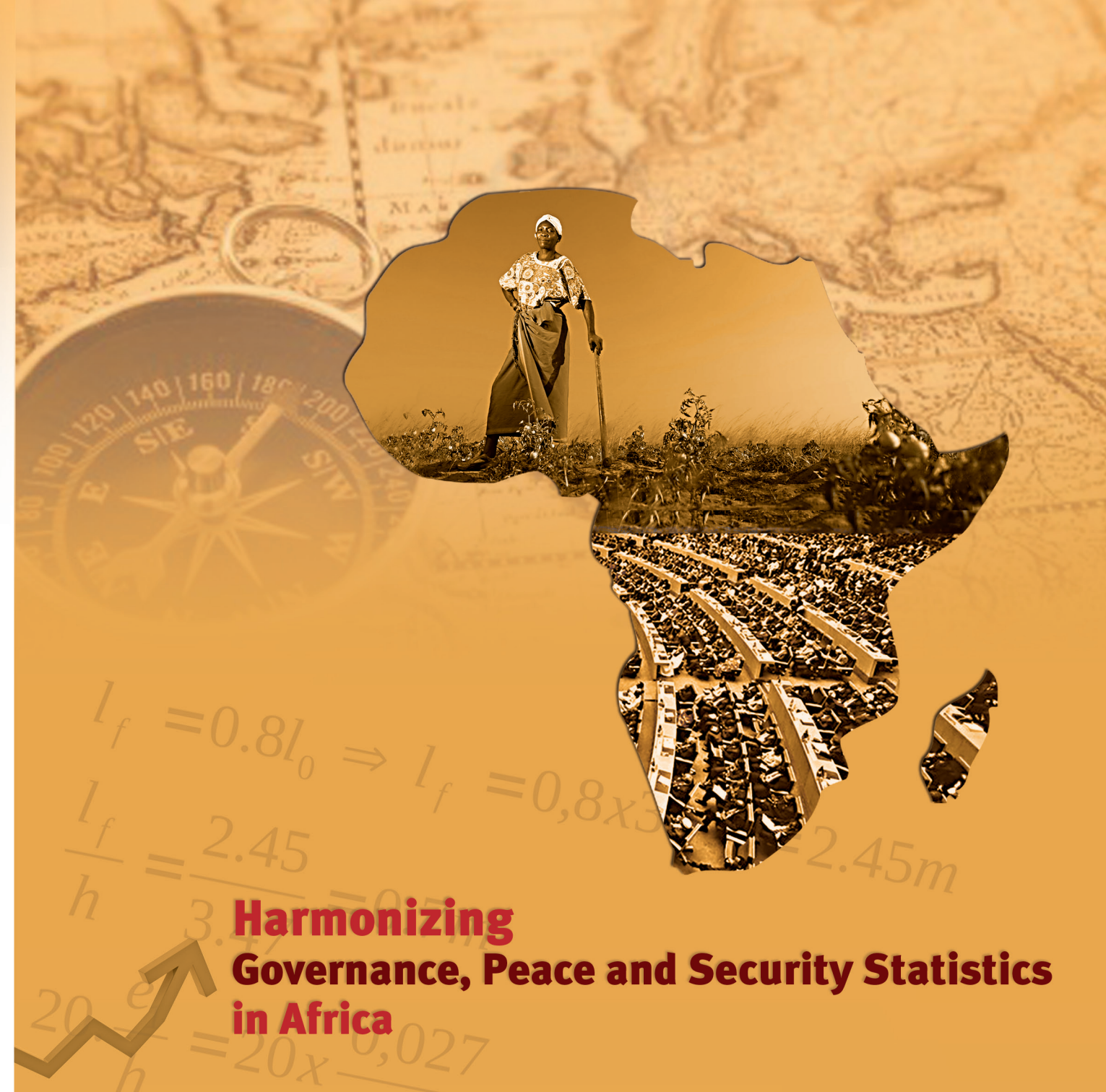
- ✓ Secretariat on GPS statistics established in the AU Statistics Division;
- ✓ GPS statistics used in continental monitoring mechanisms such as :
  - APRM,
  - Continental Early Warning System
  - African Governance Platform



**Union Africaine**  
une Afrique unie et forte



Empowered lives.  
Resilient nations.



# Harmonizing Governance, Peace and Security Statistics in Africa

*We cannot over-emphasize the need for peace and security. Without peace and security, no country or region can expect to achieve prosperity for all its citizens.*

**HE Dr. Nkosazana Dlamini Zuma**  
Chairperson of the African Union Commission



*It is now high time for Africa to measure itself, based on data produced nationally.*

**Dr. René N'Guettia Kouassi**  
Director, Department of Economics Affairs, AUC

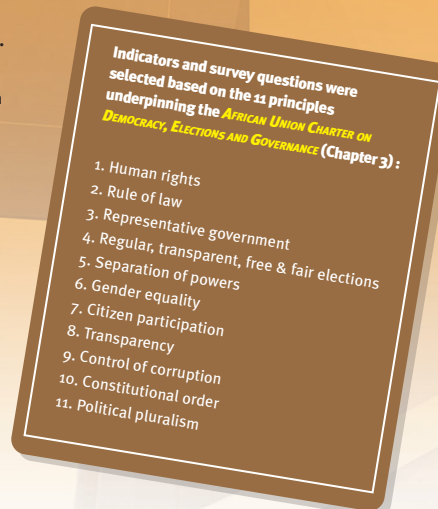


*Infrastructure is not just a matter of roads, schools and power grids. It is equally a question of strengthening democratic governance and the rule of law. Without accountability, not only of the government to its people but of the people to each other, there is no hope for a viable democratic State.*

**UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon**

*National GPS statistics reinforce a country's sovereignty : they provide policymakers with the means to conduct their own analysis of the governance situation and its evolution over time.*

**Mr. Pali Lehohla**  
Statistician-General for Statistics South Africa & Chairperson of the African Group on Statistical Harmonization (AGSHa)



*In order to get a complete picture of the state of governance in a given country, one has to consider both the efforts of the State (on the 'supply-side') and the actual experiences of citizens (on the 'demand-side'). Both administrative and survey data are equally indispensable.*

**Mr. Ibrahima Ba**  
Director General, Institut National de Statistique de Côte d'Ivoire

## 1. The Need for Governance, Peace & Security Statistics Produced by Africa, for Africa

The importance of governance data as an essential tool for national planning and for preventing and managing conflict is widely accepted. Yet very few countries in Africa have official monitoring systems that supply governance, peace and security (GPS) data to national policymakers.

This shortage leads to use of global comparative indices instead. Since these tend to rely on the opinions of international 'experts' who reside far from the country in question, country ownership of results is very low. Furthermore, they often fail to capture the actual experiences of governance by specific groups, such as women and youth.

These deficiencies in existing international datasets and the lack of national time series data hinder national governments' efforts to track progress and setbacks in carrying out reforms in governance, and to detect potential triggers of instability and conflict.

## 2. Harmonizing the Production of Governance, Peace & Security Statistics Across the Continent

The need to include the domain of GPS in African official statistics was formalized in the Strategy for the Harmonization of Statistics in Africa (SHaSA), developed under the joint auspices of the African Union Commission, the African Development Bank and the UN Economic Commission for Africa.

A Specialized Technical Group (STG) on GPS Statistics was created in Nairobi, Kenya, in May 2012, as the first one of 14 thematic STGs established as part of SHaSA. The STG1 has a mandate to develop a harmonized set of data collection instruments and indicators for periodic monitoring in the area of governance, peace and security by National Statistical Offices (NSOs) across the continent.

Chaired by Kenya's National Bureau of Statistics, the membership of the STG 1 pulls together a rich body of experience among several NSO pioneers that are already collecting GPS data, as well as representatives from Regional Economic Communities (RECs) and from independent institutions

with expertise in this field, such as DIAL/IRD, Afrobarometer and the Mo Ibrahim Foundation.

The Secretariat of the STG1 is housed in the AUC Statistics Division, and the STG1 is supported technically and financially by UNDP.

## 3. Why National Statistical Offices for the Collection of Data on Governance, Peace & Security?

African NSOs have an obvious comparative advantage for the collection of GPS data, namely :

- their official legitimacy as public institutions;
- their familiarity with established statistical standards and procedures;
- their ability to draw nationally representative samples that permit disaggregation;
- their strategic position to ensure the sustainability of data collection; and
- the cost-effectiveness of attaching 'add-on' GPS modules to regular surveys.

## 4. Rapid Progress of the STG1 and Strong Interest Among NSOs

The Committee of Director-Generals of NSOs, at Yamoussoukro in November 2012, endorsed the STG1 report and recommendations with praise for the rapid progress achieved by the Expert Group.

Since then :

- ✓ An action plan and budget for a progressive continental roll-out of the instruments have been developed (\$2.1m for the first two years);
- ✓ 2 'add-on' household survey modules and 2 schedules of administrative items, in respect of both Governance and Peace & Security statistics, are ready for piloting;
- ✓ 13 NSOs have officially expressed their interest in piloting: Benin, Cameroon, Cape-Verde, Congo-Brazzaville, Gabon, Ghana, Côte d'Ivoire, Kenya, Madagascar, Mali, Senegal, Seychelles and Uganda.