

**MEASURING VISION 2063 TOWARDS SUSTAINABLE
DEVELOPMENT IN AFRICA**

**Adopted in Pretoria
South Africa
May 2015**



**An Open Letter to African Statisticians from African Girl-Children
On the Occasion of the 2015 Bring a Girl Child to Work Campaign
28 May 2015**

Pretoria, South Africa

Dear Heads of African Statistics Offices and Country Representatives

On behalf of all the girls of South Africa today, I write this letter to you as you convene in Pretoria as African statisticians and Heads of statistics agencies to cost a post-2015 development agenda defined by the new set of sustainable development goals.

We are ushering out 8 Millennium Development Goals, many of which were achieved in part in Africa, to welcome in yet another framework of development called sustainable development goals.

One of the MDGs that has not been achieved is that of empowering women and girls through access to universal education. Gender inequality still remains to this day. Many girls my age across Africa do not go to school because they are girls. We saw 200 girls being kidnapped last year by Boko Haram because they dared to go to school.

The future and the reality of sustainable development goals lies in our hands more than in your esteemed statisticians. We therefore plead with you, as you sit this week in Pretoria to cost this framework for development, to please remember that it is our future you are costing. Whatever indicators you select, whatever targets you determine with respect to education, please remember the plight of the girl-child in this beautiful continent.

Why you may ask? The situation of the girl-child in Africa is complex. Ordinarily the issues under scrutiny normally include level of education; levels of enrolment and levels

of achievement. Yet a wide range of issues also affects us that you must know, measure and cost.

These include the fact that many girls my age in Africa are unable to go to school for a number of social, economic and cultural reasons. Girl children have to drop out of school because of teenage pregnancies, or because its hard being heads of their households, or because of arranged marriages. High absenteeism amongst girl children is emerging, due to ill-health, HIV opportunistic diseases, or simply having to collect foster and child-care grants.

No quantitative or even qualitative data exists to help understand us and the extent to which social, economic and cultural factors influence our school enrolment, literacy and upward mobility of girl children in South Africa. In closing gender data gaps to achieve gender parity and to improve the situation of girl-children, please consider the need to review what data should be collected in order to address the sustainable development goal concerning children, girls and education.

I could say more, but let me end there and wish you a productive remainder of your meeting. Let me also thank Mr Pali Lehohla, the Statistician-General of South Africa for hosting us in his office this morning.

Thank you

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1. Introduction

The letter by Tlotlo Mogotsi a Grade 12 Daspoort Secondary School in Pretoria, South Africa constitutes a very instructive injunction to Africa's statisticians on development challenges confronting the continent and implores African statisticians that statistics and measurement is about people and their wellbeing. It brings the Agenda 2063, the SDGs, Common Africa Position and the SHaSA home in a manner that is very refreshing.

Africa has moved steadily towards building a culture of democratic and accountable governance engendered by the desire to establish capable states. The African states have individually and collectively signed up to managing for results as a pathway to proffer a better life for the African people. The African Peer Review Mechanism (APRM) has been an important instrument albeit voluntary in participation, to introduce the science of measurement of governance. At the national level, governments have pursued policy agendas including National Development Plans and Poverty Reduction Strategies to realize national development visions around transformed and prosperous countries at peace with themselves and the world. At a continental level, countries have been working towards the realization of the African integration agenda that addresses three main areas. These are political integration and good governance, economic integration, and social and cultural integration. At the international level, countries have been working towards the achievement of Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). In the last ten years, the African statistical community has put in place frameworks, strategies and initiatives to support implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the above development agendas. One such strategy is the **Strategy for the Harmonization of Statistics in Africa (SHaSA)**.

SHaSA was jointly developed by the African Union Commission (AUC), African Development Bank (AfDB) and the UN Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA) and adopted by the AUC/UNECA Joint Conference of Ministers for Finance and Economy in 2010 and subsequently by the Summit of Heads of State and Governments. Its overall objective is to provide the African Statistical System with a robust framework for providing harmonised and quality statistics for the design and implementation as well as monitoring and evaluation of integration and development policies as well as development programmes in Africa. Its specific objectives are to:

- identify priority areas of the African integration process based on decisions taken at the highest level by African leaders, as well as on policies and programmes implemented at regional and continental levels that need to be underpinned by statistics;

- assess the state of the African Statistical System and various initiatives on statistical harmonisation both at regional and continental levels; and
- elaborate a global continental strategy for the production and dissemination of quality harmonised statistics to inform the development and integration of Africa.

In the recent past, new policy agendas have come into vogue at continental and international levels with far reaching consequences. To this end, the African statistical community is preparing to respond to the data challenges in measuring the policy agendas.

2. Background

In relation to the policy agenda at continental level, the African Union launched in 2013, a 50-year **Vision called Agenda 2063 for Africa**, as Africa commemorated the 50th Anniversary of the establishment of the Organisation for African Unity (OAU), the predecessor of the African Union (AU). Agenda 2063 is an approach on how the continent should effectively learn from the lessons of the past, build on the progress now underway and strategically exploit all possible opportunities available in the immediate and medium term, so as to ensure Africa's positive socioeconomic transformation within the next 50 years. In particular, Agenda 2063 is:

- Africa's endogenous plan of transformation. It aims to harness the continent's comparative advantages such as its people, history and cultures; its natural resources; its position and repositioning in the world to effect equitable and people-centred social, economic and technological transformation and the eradication of poverty. It seeks to develop Africa's human capital; build social assets, infrastructure and public goods; empower women and youth; promote lasting peace and security; build effective developmental states through participatory and accountable institutions and governance. Note that this corresponds with the United Nations Sustainable Development Agenda which stresses the urgent need for accountable and just institutions, eradication of poverty and ensuring that capital in all its forms, human and natural are applied in a manner that ensures positive development.
- Africa's vision and roadmap for sequencing her sectoral and normative, national, regional and continental plans into a coherent whole.
- a call to action to all Africans and people of African descent, to take personal responsibility for the destiny of the continent as the primary agents of change and transformation. This call is central to the notion on leaving no one behind articulated in the Sustainable Development Goals agenda.

- a commitment from national, regional and continental governments, leadership, institutions and citizens to act, coordinate, and cooperate for the realization of this vision.

Agenda 2063 has a fifty-year time horizon with five ten-year plan frameworks. The **First Ten Year Implementation Plan (2014-2023)** has been designed based on the tenets of Agenda 2063. It has 19 goals and 34 priority areas which are presented around seven aspirations. It also gives associated targets.

At global level, the **Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)** are a new, universal set of goals, targets and indicators that UN member states will be expected to use to frame their development agendas and political policies over the next 15 years. The SDGs follow, and expand on the **Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)**, which were agreed by governments in 2000, and are due to expire at the end of this year. The post-2015 International Development Agenda, now called SDGs, proposes 17 goals, 169 targets and about 304 indicators to measure progress toward sustainable development. The goals are:

1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere
2. End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture
3. Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages
4. Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all
5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls
6. Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all
7. Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all
8. Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all
9. Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation
10. Reduce inequality within and among countries
11. Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable
12. Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns
13. Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts
14. Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development
15. Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss

16. Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels
17. Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development

There is a **Common African Position (CAP)** on the post-2015 Development Agenda that was endorsed by Heads of State and Government of the African Union during the 22nd Ordinary Session of the Assembly of the Union in January 2014. The position was arrived at using a participatory approach involving stakeholders at the national, regional and continental levels among the public and private sectors, parliamentarians, civil society organizations (CSOs), including women and youth associations, and academia. This notion accords well with the Young African statisticians (YAS) drive that the African statistics community advocates. The CAP has provided inputs into the global discussion on the indicators to be adopted for the post-2015 development agenda. Africa assessed and developed indicators in line with the SDGs during a series of meetings, the first being in Pretoria in April where a core group of African countries and pan African institutions convened to undertake the preparatory ground breaking work in April. This was followed by an Africa-wide meeting held in Algiers in May 2015. Among its key deliverables, the Algiers meeting recommended the costing of measurement of indicators in the broader context of SHaSA.

In order to respond adequately to the above new policy agendas at continental and international level, the African statistical community has set about to:

- (a) align Agenda 2063 with SDGs;
- (b) review the adequacy of SHaSA to provide data on indicators for monitoring the implementation of the policy agendas; and
- (c) costing the measurement of development indicators.

3. Positioning SHaSA to respond to Agenda 2063 and the SDGs

3.1 Alignment of Agenda 2063 and SDGs

Following on the Algiers meeting, Statistics South Africa hosted the alignment of Agenda 2063 and the SDGs as well as costing thereof. This effort was undertaken by a group of experts from National Statistics Offices and heads of these institutions, pan-African institutions (African Union Commission, African Development Bank and the UN Economic Commission for Africa).

The alignment involved the following:

- Comparison of goals of Agenda 2063 with the goals of the SDGs;
- Identifying common targets in both policy agendas;
- Identifying data sources for every goal, target and indicator;
- Aligning SHaSA statistical dimensions to Agenda 2063 and the SDGs;
- Identifying new and emerging statistical dimensions;
- Linking data sources to the SHaSA statistical dimensions;
- Developing a proposed a statistical programme consisting of surveys, censuses, administrative data sources and secondary data sources;

This exercise was concluded by costing the statistical programmes at national and continental level.

3.2 Statistical dimensions

The following table maps the statistical dimensions against the three integration themes of political integration and good governance, economic integration as well as social and cultural integration.

Table 1: SHaSA statistical dimensions

Themes	Integration area	SHaSA statistical dimensions
Political integration and regional governance	Institutional organisation	<i>Leadership, Democracy and Governance (expanded)</i>
	Political governance	Peace and Security
		<i>Human rights (new)</i>
	Financing	<i>Finance for Development (new)</i>
Statistics	<i>Statistics capacity development (new)</i>	
Economic integration	Trade, monetary and finance integration	Foreign trade
		Balance of payment
		Currency (Monetary Policy)
		Price Indices
		Public Finance (Fiscal Policy)
	National Accounts	
	Economic cooperation and partnership	Industry (ISIC)
		Investment
		<i>Infrastructure (Energy, Telecommunication, Transportation & Water) (expanded to include water)</i>
	Tourism (moved from Social)	
Agriculture	Agriculture	

	Environment	Natural resources Environmental management and climate change
	Knowledge and Innovation (new)	<i>Research, Development and Innovation (new)</i> Science and Technology
Social and cultural integration	Education	Education and literacy
	Health	<i>Health & Nutrition (expanded)</i>
	National and trans-national population dynamics (rephrased)	Demography
		Migration
	Gender and vulnerable groups	Gender
		<i>Vulnerable groups (e.g. Youth, elderly, disabled) - (new)</i>
	Employment and unemployment	<i>Employment and decent work (expanded)</i>
	Standard of living, quality of life & service delivery	<i>Poverty, Inequality and Hunger (expanded)</i>
		<i>Basic quality services (new)</i>
		<i>Human Settlements (new)</i>
<i>Social security, protection and development (expanded)</i> Human Development		
Social cohesion	<i>Participation, opportunities and affiliation (new)</i>	
Cultural identity, values and ethics	<i>Culture (new)</i>	

Column 1 in the table presents the integration themes as outlined in Agenda 2063. Column 2 represents the linkage between Agenda 2063 targets and SDG targets. Column 3 outlines the statistical dimension in response to data needs for the policy agendas.

The following changes to the original SHaSA table are proposed to position SHaSA to better respond to aforementioned data needs:

New emerging areas:

- Human rights (new)
- Finance for Development (new)
- Statistics Capacity Development (new)
- Research, Development and Innovation (new)
- Vulnerable groups (e.g. Youth, elderly, disabled) (new)
- Basic quality services (new)
- Human Settlements (new)
- Participation, opportunities and affiliation (new)
- Culture (new)
- Standards and classifications (new)

Expanded and adjusted areas:

- Leadership, Democracy and Governance (expanded)
- Infrastructure: Energy, Telecommunication, Transportation and Water (expanded to include water)
- Health & Nutrition (expanded)
- Employment and decent work (expanded)
- Poverty, Inequality and Hunger (expanded)
- Social security, protection and development (expanded)

3.3 Minimum Statistical programme for Africa

In response to the statistical dimensions identified in the previous section, a minimum statistical programme has been designed for each country to implement in order to meet the data needs for informing the sustainable development agenda.

For each statistical dimension, multiple data sources have been identified consisting of:

- Censuses which mainly include Population and Housing censuses, Agriculture census and Economic census.
- Surveys which mainly include household-base surveys and establishment-based surveys.
- Administrative records which are administered and maintained in government ministries, departments and agencies.
- Secondary data sources which mainly exist in the private sector and other domains. These are emerging data sources to supplement official statistics.

Details of these data sources that respond to the statistical dimensions are attached as Annexure 1.

Below is an outline of the statistical programme to be implemented by countries:

Household-based Surveys	Establishment-based Surveys/Censuses
Surveys <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. General Household Survey (annually)2. Agriculture Survey (annually)3. Living Conditions Survey– including Income and Expenditure Survey (2-yearly)4. Crime Survey (3-yearly)5. Informal Sector Survey (4-yearly)6. Demographic and Health Survey (5-yearly)	Derived: <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. National Accounts2. Environmental Economic Accounts3. Government Financial Statistics4. Balance of payments Surveys <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Industrial surveys (according to ISIC)

<p>Censuses</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Agriculture Census (10-yearly) 2. Population and Housing Census (10-yearly) 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Private Sector financial statistics survey 3. Employment survey 4. Large Sample Economic Surveys 5. Price statistics surveys (CPI & PPI) 6. Research and development survey <p>Censuses</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Economic Census
<p>Administrative records</p>	<p>Secondary data sources</p>
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Line Ministries, Departments and Agencies 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Civil Society 2. Private Sector
<p>Standardisation</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Standards 2. Classifications 	

In response to the Minimum Statistical Programme, the following:

- It is recommended that countries develop and implement an integrated household survey programme to achieve synergy and cost effectiveness in undertaking household-based surveys.
- It is recommended that all countries adopt the minimum statistical programme in order to produce the basic data required to inform sustainable development.
- It is recommended that all countries design the NSDS, using a sectoral approach, as a tool for implementation of SHaSA at country level.
- It is recommended that all countries mainstream Gender in the minimum Statistical Programme as part of implementation of SHaSA at country level.
- It is recommended that all countries invest in the Young African Statisticians Programme as part of implementation of SHaSA at country level.
- It is recommended that countries move to standardisation as a statistical policy and statistics implementation practice

4. Costing SHaSA

Data production has become expensive the world over. It is therefore important that statistical programmes and activities are properly costed. It remains however a key strategic goal to implement cost reduction strategies through innovative technologies and methodologies and Data Revolution as an approach holds such a prospect.

Statistics in many countries is not mainstreamed in national development plans and hence not identified as a priority sector for national development. Even the donor programmes are not prioritizing statistics. As a result, adequate funding for statistics remains a challenge in many African countries.

The Minimum Statistical Programme has been used as the basis for identifying the resource requirements for informing the policy agendas. This costing will be critical to mobilizing funding for development of statistics based on Africa's ten year Strategy for the Harmonisation of Statistics on the continent.

SHaSA outlines four strategic themes to drive statistical development in Africa, namely:

- 1) To produce quality statistics for Africa
- 2) To coordinate the production of quality statistics for Africa
- 3) To build sustainable institutional capacity into the African statistical system
- 4) To promote a culture of quality decision-making

Three scenarios have been developed to cost Strategic theme 1 - *To produce quality statistics for Africa*. The costing for this theme reflects the funding required at country level to lead and coordinate the production of statistics in the national statistics system to respond to the policy agenda at national, continental and global level.

Scenario 1: Ideal situation

Costing per capita based on the South African National Statistics System Model

Scenario 2: A middle situation

Costing per capita based on the average cost of NSDS' in Africa

Scenario 3: A basic funding situation

Costing per capita base on the average cost of NSDS in Africa excluding outliers

Below is a high level summary of the cost of statistical production and coordination in Africa:

Country	Population size	Low scenario: Total NSDS cost: (Average excluding South Africa)		Medium scenario: Total NSDS cost: (Average including South Africa)		High scenario: Total NSDS cost: (South Africa)	
		Cost per capita (USD)	Total cost for country (USD)	Cost per capita (USD)	Total cost for country (USD)	Cost per capita (USD)	Total cost for country (USD)
Total Africa	1 164 501 792	\$1.54	\$1 776 809 263	\$1.82	\$2 099 865 493	\$4.33	\$4 995 833 838

Notes to the table:

1. The total cost of NSO's are included in the table
2. Administrative records used for purposes of compiling official statistics are included
3. The Agriculture, Economic and Population and Housing Censuses have been excluded in the cost per capita as these censuses are conducted every 10 years.
4. The investment in the civil registration policy process is excluded.

The following table is a breakdown of cost per capita for censuses based on the South African costing

Agriculture Census - 10-yearly	\$0.39	\$20 833 333.33
Economic Census - 10-yearly	\$0.93	\$50 000 000.00
Population Census - 10 yearly	\$5.71	\$308 333 333.33
Total periodic cost per country		\$379 166 666.67
Total periodic cost for all countries		\$20 475 000 000.00
Grand total Africa		\$22 251 809 263.46

Costing for Strategic themes 2 to 4 reflects the funding required at continental level to coordinate the harmonization of statistics in the African statistics system to respond to the policy agenda at national, continental and global level. The establishment of an independent African Statistics Institute and an African Training Institute has been excluded from the costing exercise. The total annual cost is estimated at \$15 million dollars per annum which include an estimated expenditure of \$5 million dollars per annum for the Young African Statisticians Programme.

Annexure 1: Measurement response (data sources) linked to SHaSA statistical dimension

Themes	Integration area	SHaSA statistical dimensions	Measurement response	SDG Goal
Political integration and regional governance	Institutional organisation (arrangements)	Leadership, Democracy and Governance (expanded)	<p>Surveys: Opinion Survey General household survey <i>World Bank survey (CPIA) - country level</i> National Service Delivery Survey Afro-Barometric Survey</p> <p>Administrative data (examples) Police Services Department of Justice Department of National Treasury Department of Public Service & Admin Department of Local Government Department of Home Affairs/Civil registration</p>	Goal 16
	Political governance	Peace and Security	<p>Surveys: Crime Survey</p> <p>Administrative data Police Services Department of Justice Department of Correctional Services Department of Defense/Internal Affairs</p>	Goal 16
		Human rights (new)	<p>Surveys: General Household Survey Multi-Indicator Cluster Survey</p> <p>Administrative data Department of Justice Department of Correctional Services Human Rights Commission</p>	Goal 10 Goal 16
	Financing	Finance for Development (new)	<p>Administrative data Department of National Treasury (National Budget) Department of Revenue Services The Central Bank</p> <p><i>Country report on support to Statistics</i></p>	Goal 10
	Statistics	Statistics capacity development	<p>Survey Assessment of NSS</p> <p>Administrative data NSO National Treasury Department of Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation</p> <p>Secondary data (assessments) Peer review Assessment of NSS</p>	Goal 17

Themes	Integration area	SHaSA statistical dimensions	Measurement response	SDG Goal
Economic integration	Trade, monetary and finance integration	Foreign trade	Surveys: Cross Border Survey Derived: National Accounts Administrative data Revenue Service (Customs) Central Bank	Goal 8
		Balance of payment	Derived: National Accounts Administrative data Revenue Service (Customs) Central Bank National Treasury	Goal 17
		Currency (Monetary Policy)	Administrative data Central Bank National Treasury	
		Price Indices	Surveys: CPI and PPI Income and Expenditure Survey/ Living conditions Survey Building Construction Price Indices Survey Secondary data Private data (future data revolution opportunity)	Goal 12
		Public Finance (Fiscal Policy)	Surveys: Public expenditure tracking survey Financial Census of Local authorities Quarterly Financial statistics survey Derived Government financial statistics Administrative data Department of Finance Assessment data PFAA	Goal 12

Themes	Integration area	SHaSA statistical dimensions	Measurement response	SDG Goal
		National Accounts	Surveys: Economic/Industry Surveys Economic Census Population Census Labour Force Survey Informal Sector Survey Derived National Accounts GFS Administrative data Department of Finance Central Bank Department of Trade and Industry Department of Economic Development Etc	Goal 12
	Economic cooperation and partnership	Industry (ISIC)	Surveys: Economic/Industry Surveys Economic Census Informal Sector Survey Derived National Accounts GFS Administrative data Department of Finance Central Bank Department of Trade and Industry Department of Economic Development Regulatory bodies	Goal 9
		Investment	Surveys: Survey on FDI (Central Bank) Administrative data Central Bank Dept of Finance Development Bank/National Bank of Investment	Goal 7 Goal 8
		Infrastructure (Energy, Telecommunication, Transportation & Water) - water new	Surveys Census mapping (data on infrastructure) Large Sample Surveys (sectors) - confirm Administrative data Dept of Energy Dept of Transport Dept of Water Affairs Dept of ICT/Communication Secondary data <i>Africa Infrastructure Knowledge Programme</i>	Goal 6 Goal 7 Goal 9

Themes	Integration area	SHaSA statistical dimensions	Measurement response	SDG Goal
		Tourism (moved from Social)	Surveys: Tourism Survey (HH) Tourist Accommodation Survey Food and Beverages Survey Derived: Tourism Satellite Accounts Administrative data Dept of Tourism Dept of Home Affairs/Civil Registration/Immigration (Internal tourists)	Goal 8
	Agriculture	Agriculture	Surveys Agriculture Survey/Census Population Census Administrative Records Dept of Agriculture, Fisheries and Live stock Dept of Forestry Secondary data Agriculture Associations/Corporations	Goal 2 Goal 12
	Environment	Natural resources	Surveys: Agriculture Survey/Census Population census Derived: Economic Environmental Accounts Administrative Records Dept of Agriculture Dept of Environmental Affairs Dept of Water Affairs <i>Dept of Forestry</i> Municipalities Secondary data Agriculture associations/corporations	Goal 13 Goal 14 Goal 15
		Environmental management and climate change	Administrative Records Dept of Agriculture Dept of Environmental Affairs Dept of Water Affairs <i>Dept of Forestry</i> Municipalities Secondary data Agriculture associations/corporations	
	Knowledge and Innovation (new)	Research, Development and Innovation (new)	Survey Research and Development Survey Innovation Survey Administrative Records Dept of Science and Technology (HSRC, CSIR etc) Dept of Research and Development Institutions of Higher Learning Secondary data: Private Research Institutions	Goal 14
		Science and Technology		
Social and cultural integration	Education	Education and literacy	Surveys: Population Census General Household Survey Living condition Survey Survey/Census of Schools Administrative Records Dept of Education Dept of Vocational and Technical Training	Goal 4

Themes	Integration area	SHaSA statistical dimensions	Measurement response	SDG Goal
			Institutions of Higher Learning	
	Health	Health & Nutrition (expanded)	Surveys: Demographic and Health Survey Living Conditions Survey MICS Welfare monitoring survey Nutrition survey Specific Disease Survey (e.g Malaria) Administrative Records: Department of Health Dept of Agriculture CRVS (causes of death) Dept of Community Development	Goal 3
	National and trans-national population dynamics (rephrased)	Demography	Surveys: Population Census Community Survey (SA - intercensal)	All goals
		Migration	Derived Mid-year population estimates Administrative Records (CRVS) Dept of Immigration Dept of Home Affairs Dept of Civil Registration	
	Gender and vulnerable groups	Gender	Surveys: Population Census All Surveys	Goal 15 Goal 16
		Vulnerable groups (e.g. Youth, elderly, disabled) - (new)	Administrative records Dept of Social Development Dept of Health Dept of Women and Children Dept of Gender and Social Affairs	Goal 16
	Employment and unemployment	Employment and decent work (split)	Surveys: Population Census Economic Census Labour Force Survey (HH) Employment and Earnings Survey (Establishment) Living conditions Survey Informal sector survey Urban Employment and unemployment survey (HH) Derived National Accounts Administrative: Dept of Revenue Services Dept of Labour	Goal 8 Goal 10
	Standard of living, quality of life & service delivery	Poverty, Inequality and Hunger (expanded)	Surveys: Population Census (10-yearly) Living Conditions Survey Income and Expenditure Survey General Household Survey	Goal 1
		Basic quality services (new)		Goal 6 & 7
		Human Settlements (new)		Goal 11

Themes	Integration area	SHaSA statistical dimensions	Measurement response	SDG Goal
		Social security, protection and development (expanded)	MICS CWIQ	Goal 1
		Human Development	Welfare monitoring survey (National service delivery survey) Census of Municipalities (non financial) Administrative records: Dept of Social Development Dept of Housing Dept of Land Affairs (deeds)	Goal 3 & 4
	Social cohesion	Participation, opportunities and affiliation	Survey General Household Survey (new: module on social cohesion)	
	Cultural identity, values and ethics	Culture	Survey Business Surveys Population census Living Conditions Survey Administrative records: Dept of Arts and Culture Dept of Culture/Community Development/Traditional Affairs	

Annexure 2: Costing by Country

Country	Population size	Low scenario: Total NSDS cost: (Average excluding South Africa)		Medium scenario: Total NSDS cost (Average including South Africa)		High scenario: Total NSDS cost: (South Africa)	
		Cost per capita (USD)	Total cost for country (USD)	Cost per capita (USD)	Total cost for country (USD)	Cost per capita (USD)	Total cost for country (USD)
	2015						
Algeria	40 633 464	\$1.54	\$62 575 535	\$1.82	\$73 952 904	\$4.33	\$175 942 899
Angola	22 819 926	\$1.54	\$35 142 686	\$1.82	\$41 532 265	\$4.33	\$98 810 280
Benin	10 879 828	\$1.54	\$16 754 935	\$1.82	\$19 801 287	\$4.33	\$47 109 655
Botswana	2 056 370	\$1.54	\$3 166 810	\$1.82	\$3 742 593	\$4.33	\$8 904 082
Burkina Faso	17 914 625	\$1.54	\$27 588 523	\$1.82	\$32 604 618	\$4.33	\$77 570 326
Burundi	10 812 619	\$1.54	\$16 651 433	\$1.82	\$19 678 967	\$4.33	\$46 818 640
Cameroon	23 393 129	\$1.54	\$36 025 419	\$1.82	\$42 575 495	\$4.33	\$101 292 249
Cape Verde	508 315	\$1.54	\$782 805	\$1.82	\$925 133	\$4.33	\$2 201 004
Central African Republic	4 803 082	\$1.54	\$7 396 746	\$1.82	\$8 741 609	\$4.33	\$20 797 345
Chad	13 605 625	\$1.54	\$20 952 663	\$1.82	\$24 762 238	\$4.33	\$58 912 356
Comoros	770 058	\$1.54	\$1 185 889	\$1.82	\$1 401 506	\$4.33	\$3 334 351
Congo	4 671 142	\$1.54	\$7 193 559	\$1.82	\$8 501 478	\$4.33	\$20 226 045
Congo Democratic Republic	71 246 355	\$1.54	\$109 719 387	\$1.82	\$129 668 366	\$4.33	\$308 496 717
Côte d'Ivoire	23 000 000	\$1.54	\$35 420 000	\$1.82	\$41 860 000	\$4.33	\$99 590 000
Djibouti	899 658	\$1.54	\$1 385 473	\$1.82	\$1 637 378	\$4.33	\$3 895 519
Egypt	84 705 681	\$1.54	\$130 446 749	\$1.82	\$154 164 339	\$4.33	\$366 775 599
Equatorial Guinea	799 372	\$1.54	\$1 231 033	\$1.82	\$1 454 857	\$4.33	\$3 461 281
Eritrea	6 737 634	\$1.54	\$10 375 956	\$1.82	\$12 262 494	\$4.33	\$29 173 955
Ethiopia	98 942 102	\$1.54	\$152 370 837	\$1.82	\$180 074 626	\$4.33	\$428 419 302
Gabon	1 751 199	\$1.54	\$2 696 846	\$1.82	\$3 187 182	\$4.33	\$7 582 692
Gambia	1 970 081	\$1.54	\$3 033 925	\$1.82	\$3 585 547	\$4.33	\$8 530 451
Ghana	27 707 367	\$1.54	\$42 669 345	\$1.82	\$50 427 408	\$4.33	\$119 972 899
Guinea	12 347 766	\$1.54	\$19 015 560	\$1.82	\$22 472 934	\$4.33	\$53 465 827
Guinea-Bissau	1 787 793	\$1.54	\$2 753 201	\$1.82	\$3 253 783	\$4.33	\$7 741 144
Kenya	44 000 000	\$1.54	\$67 760 000	\$1.82	\$80 080 000	\$4.33	\$190 520 000
Lesotho	2 120 116	\$1.54	\$3 264 979	\$1.82	\$3 858 611	\$4.33	\$9 180 102
Liberia	4 503 439	\$1.54	\$6 935 296	\$1.82	\$8 196 259	\$4.33	\$19 499 891
Libya	6 317 080	\$1.54	\$9 728 303	\$1.82	\$11 497 086	\$4.33	\$27 352 956
Madagascar	24 235 390	\$1.54	\$37 322 501	\$1.82	\$44 108 410	\$4.33	\$104 939 239
Malawi	17 308 685	\$1.54	\$26 655 375	\$1.82	\$31 501 807	\$4.33	\$74 946 606
Mali	16 258 587	\$1.54	\$25 038 224	\$1.82	\$29 590 628	\$4.33	\$70 399 682
Mauritania	4 080 224	\$1.54	\$6 283 545	\$1.82	\$7 426 008	\$4.33	\$17 667 370
Mauritius	1 253 581	\$1.54	\$1 930 515	\$1.82	\$2 281 517	\$4.33	\$5 428 006
Morocco	33 955 157	\$1.54	\$52 290 942	\$1.82	\$61 798 386	\$4.33	\$147 025 830
Mozambique	25 727 911	\$1.54	\$39 620 983	\$1.82	\$46 824 798	\$4.33	\$111 401 855

Namibia	2 392 370	\$1.54	\$3 684 250	\$1.82	\$4 354 113	\$4.33	\$10 358 962
Niger	19 268 380	\$1.54	\$29 673 305	\$1.82	\$35 068 452	\$4.33	\$83 432 085
Nigeria	174 000 000	\$1.54	\$267 960 000	\$1.82	\$316 680 000	\$4.33	\$753 420 000
Rwanda	12 428 005	\$1.54	\$19 139 128	\$1.82	\$22 618 969	\$4.33	\$53 813 262
Sao Tome and Principe	202 781	\$1.54	\$312 283	\$1.82	\$369 061	\$4.33	\$878 042
Senegal	14 967 446	\$1.54	\$23 049 867	\$1.82	\$27 240 752	\$4.33	\$64 809 041
Seychelles	93 754	\$1.54	\$144 381	\$1.82	\$170 632	\$4.33	\$405 955
Sierra Leone	6 318 575	\$1.54	\$9 730 606	\$1.82	\$11 499 807	\$4.33	\$27 359 430
Somalia	11 122 711	\$1.54	\$17 128 975	\$1.82	\$20 243 334	\$4.33	\$48 161 339
South Africa	54 000 000	\$1.54	\$83 160 000	\$1.82	\$98 280 000	\$4.33	\$233 820 000
South Sudan	12 152 321	\$1.54	\$18 714 574	\$1.82	\$22 117 224	\$4.33	\$52 619 550
Sudan	39 613 217	\$1.54	\$61 004 354	\$1.82	\$72 096 055	\$4.33	\$171 525 230
Swaziland	1 285 519	\$1.54	\$1 979 699	\$1.82	\$2 339 645	\$4.33	\$5 566 297
Tanzania	52 290 796	\$1.54	\$80 527 826	\$1.82	\$95 169 249	\$4.33	\$226 419 147
Togo	7 170 797	\$1.54	\$11 043 027	\$1.82	\$13 050 851	\$4.33	\$31 049 551
Tunisia	11 235 248	\$1.54	\$17 302 282	\$1.82	\$20 448 151	\$4.33	\$48 648 624
Uganda	40 141 262	\$1.54	\$61 817 543	\$1.82	\$73 057 097	\$4.33	\$173 811 664
Zambia	15 519 604	\$1.54	\$23 900 190	\$1.82	\$28 245 679	\$4.33	\$67 199 885
Zimbabwe	15 046 102	\$1.54	\$23 170 997	\$1.82	\$27 383 906	\$4.33	\$65 149 622
Total Africa	1 164 501 792		\$1 776 809 263		\$2 099 865 493		\$4 995 833 838