



## 10<sup>th</sup> ASSD RESOLUTIONS

Kampala, Uganda  
13-15 January 2015



**Final Draft Resolutions of the 10th Africa Symposium on Statistical Development  
Kampala, Uganda, 13-15 January 2015**

1. We, the representatives of National Statistical Offices (NSOs) and Civil Registration Authorities (CRAs) of African States, supported by the African Development Bank (AfDB), the African Union Commission (AUC), the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (ECA), the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), the government of South Africa, and other development partners, gathered in Kampala, Uganda from 13 to 15 January 2015 during the 10<sup>th</sup> Africa Symposium on Statistical Development (ASSD,) under the theme *“A Decade of Statistical Development: Revolutionising Censuses and Civil Registration and Vital Statistics towards Africa Agenda 2063”*;
2. **Appreciating** the Government of Republic of Uganda’s successful hosting of the 10<sup>th</sup> ASSD and the hospitality of its people;
3. **Celebrating** the achievements made in the African statistics fraternity under the theme *“A Decade of Statistical Development: Revolutionising Censuses and Civil Registration and Vital Statistics towards Africa Agenda 2063”*;
4. **Celebrating** the overall progress made in the African statistics system over time traced in the book titled *“The emerging data revolution in Africa: Strengthening the statistics, policy and decision-making chain”* launched during this symposium;
5. **Encouraged** by the unprecedented population census coverage recorded in the African continent in the 2010 round of population and housing censuses;
6. **Encouraged** by the strides made in the implementation of the APAI-CRVS programme since its inception in 2010;
7. **Noting** the global emerging data revolution trend and the contribution that Africa continues to play in this regard;
8. **Appreciating** the need to improve the African continent’s capability and capacity to increase the coverage of the African population in the 2020 round of population and housing censuses;
9. **Noting** the ongoing efforts made by some countries and Pan-African institutions and United Nations agencies to support to the Young African Statisticians programme;
10. **Noting** the progress made towards the launch of the African Institute for Statistics to be based in Tunisia;
11. **Noting** the coming into force of the African Charter of Statistics following its ratification and signing by the required number of Member States (in line with UAC protocols), the

importance that was placed by the Assembly of Heads of State and Governments in July 2010 in Kampala, as they adopted the Strategy for the Harmonization of Statistics in Africa (SHaSA) and called the AUC, ECA, AfDB and countries, to come up with pillars for its implementation;

12. **Concerned** about the increasing weakening of the working relationships among the Pan-African development institutions;
13. **Motivated** by the increasing need for statistical data to monitor and evaluate the implementation of African Union's vision 2063 on the backdrop of the post-2015 development agenda;

**Hereby resolve that:**

- 14.1 Countries that could not undertake censuses in the 2010 round should reduce on their data gaps through establishment of population registration systems or through implementation of population estimation surveys;
- 14.2 The ASSD Secretariat should develop a repository of lessons learnt and best practices emanating from the 2010 round of population and housing censuses, with particular emphasis on use of technology, as a base for the 2020 round of population censuses;
- 14.3 The ECA should lead a process to develop an addendum to the United Nations Principles and Recommendations for 2020 Round of Population and Housing Censuses to take care of African specificities;
- 14.4 Countries should prepare for the 2020 round of the Population and Housing Censuses by developing comprehensive country plans; putting new, relevant and efficient data collection and management technologies and quality at the centre of all efforts aimed at revolutionising population censuses;
- 14.5 Countries should continuously advocate for and make available data and thematic reports for academic purposes;
- 14.6 Stats SA and ANSD-Senegal in partnership with the UNFPA, AfDB, ECA and AUC should consult IGBE to develop a project document for the establishment of Statistics Operations Centres of Excellence in Senegal and South Africa to build capacity for best practice;
- 14.7 Stats SA and ANSD -Senegal in partnership with the UNFPA, AfDB, ECA and AUC should develop a framework for sharing experiences and best practice especially in the use of modern technology;
- 14.8 Countries that have not undertaken in-depth assessments of their CRVS systems are encouraged to do so;

- 14.9 Countries should use CRVS to generate mortality and causes of death statistics that meet the quality criteria of being representative, continuous, timely, comparable, detailed, accurate and disaggregated and; and create operational seamlessness between National Statistics Offices, Civil Registration Offices, Health Ministries, and other relevant ministries;
- 14.10 Countries are encouraged to use technology such as GIS to strengthen statistical development and merge unit record data;
- 14.11 We support the resolutions of the forum of Chairpersons of African Statistics Councils/Boards adopted to form a permanent forum that meets annually on the margins of the ASSD;
- 14.12 We support the resolutions of the forum of African Statistics Associations, particularly to create a network and meet annually on the margins of the ASSD.
- 14.13 National Statistics Offices must upscale their support to the Young African Statisticians programme and involve young African statisticians in ongoing work to build their capacity;

**We hereby urge:**

- 15.1 Pan-African institutions, namely AUC, ECA and AfDB to sustain the momentum that saw the African Statistics System notch the gains achieved in the last ten years and ensure unity;
- 15.2 Governments to expedite the review of statistical legal frameworks to strengthen professional independence of NSOs in fulfilling their mandates.

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