Republic of Sudan

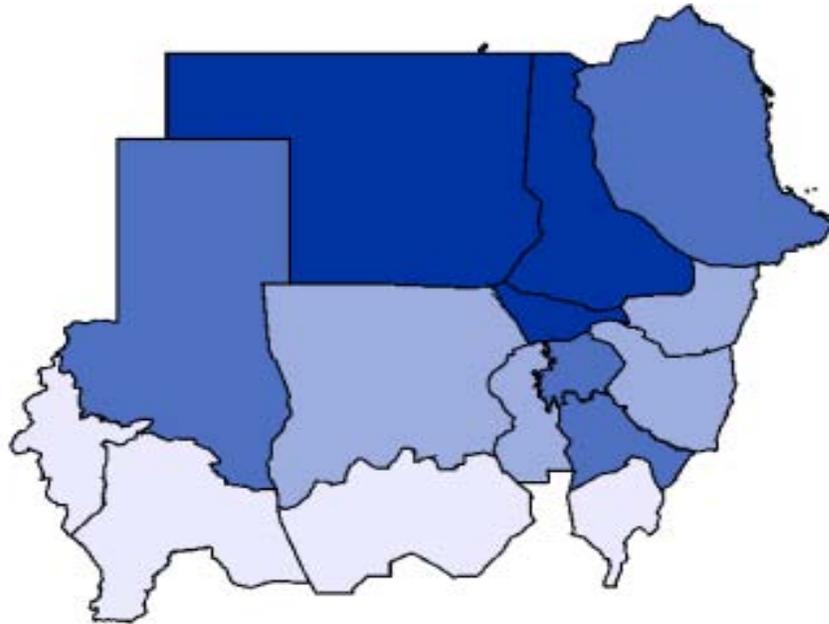**National Strategy for the Development of Statistics (NSDS) in Sudan**

(2012-2016)

Abridged Version

September 2012

Table of Contents

1.0 Background:

Sudan adopted in 1994, decentralized system of governance, operating a Federal System of government with three tiers, namely, Federal, State and Local government levels respectively. All these levels require making policies, planning development programs and carrying out monitoring of plans implementation plus evaluating progress and achievements of development plans. Timely and high quality statistics are required to address these mandates and deliver development to the people of Sudan. However, the statistical capacity needed to deliver statistical products in a sustainable basis at the various levels is weak and therefore needs upgrading. It becomes imperative to therefore design a national strategy for the development of statistics that will overhaul the systems at all levels of government that will deliver relevant, timely and high quality statistics to support the development efforts in Sudan.

1.1 Development Framework and Demand for Statistics:

At the National Level, through the National Council for Strategic Planning, established in 2001, 25–year vision for development (2007 – 2031) was developed and launched. The second five-year development component (2012 - 2016) of the vision to serve as a growth oriented strategy with a primary focus on sustainable development and poverty reduction in the medium term has just been crafted and launched. Within this component are sectoral and state development plans. Other complementary development strategies that have been designed to address these various development issues were the Interim Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (I-PRSP) and the 3-year rolling plan (2011 – 2013) for Sustainability of Economic Stabilization. The Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) as a development strategy has also been acknowledged as basis for achieving socio-economic stability in Sudan. All these development frameworks are going to have need for data support for the monitoring of their implementation and evaluation. Fortunately, this strategy for the development of statistics shares the same time horizon with all of these development frameworks thereby making the provision of data during this period truly demand-driven.

1.2 The Context:

The importance and the roles statistics plays to enhance the overall development of a nation can not be over-emphasized as data are required at all levels, National, Sectoral (MDAS) and sub-nationals (states) for measuring progress of development. But the National, Sectoral and sub-national statistical systems have been faced with a lot of challenges – gaps in data provision, fragmented and out of-date data that are being untimely supplied, absence of time series data, lack of standards in data production, and lack of uniform development across the various statistical systems. It then becomes critical for the Republic of Sudan to address this situation in a strategic way that will lead to the strengthening of the National Statistical System (NSS), the Sectoral Statistical Systems (SSSs) and the State Statistical Systems (StSSs) and be made to operate in an integrated and coordinated manner. The strategic route to take is in developing the National, Sectoral and State strategies for the development of statistics which are also

mainstreamed into development frameworks that require the data/indicators from the statistical systems at all levels.

2.0 Design Process of the NSDS, SSDSs and StSDSs:

2.1 The NSDS has been developed as a framework for strengthening statistical capacity uniformly across the entire NSS such that each of the sub-systems will be empowered to manage results and outcomes of development. It also will serve as an integrated framework within which sub-systems and different stakeholders generate, disseminate and use statistics that are credible and provide a sound basis for national planning and development by:
- Strengthening statistical production consistent with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics and based on International best practices;
- Improving coordination and promoting integration and collaboration among and between producers and users;
- Strengthening national capacity for producing and using statistics; and
- Ensuring long-term sustainability of the NSS through provision of adequate resources,

A strategic approach has been adopted making certain that all stakeholders have been involved adopting participatory, consultative and all-inclusive approach.

The Central Bureau of Statistics (CBS) of Sudan, with the support of the UNDP Sudan (with additional inputs by one or two development partners) coordinated the design process across the National Statistical System (NSS). Sector and state strategies are component building blocks for the National Strategy. The sector/state strategies are being, therefore, developed in phases because of their large numbers.

2.2 The Process
The preparation of the NSDS and its building blocks (sector/state strategies) is an important step to take towards the modernization of the CBS and the components of the NSS and this process is as important as the strategy documents. Hence, the imperativeness for establishing a structure for the process and also to serve as platform for strengthening and streamlining the NSS and the component sub-systems. Considerable time has therefore been taken to work out this structure which now remains as a permanent one for managing and operating the NSS.

There were ten steps taken during the preparation of the strategies, namely:-
- Sensitization of key stakeholders;
- Launching of the NSDS concept
- Preparation of the roadmap
- Visits to the stakeholders (MDAs,States etc);
- Establishing sector/state statistics committees;
- Establishing the National Consultative Committee on Statistics (NCCS) – an inter-agency committee;

- Technical empowerment of the committees through technical workshops along with technical back-stopping and monitoring of the MDA/State committees;
- Assessment of the current status of statistics
- Drafting the strategy documents and
- Stakeholder approval and finalization of the strategy documents

3.0 Status of the NSS:

3.1 Composition: Conceptually, the NSS is made up of groups of data producers, users, suppliers/providers of basic information. They also include Statistical Training Institutions/Centers and Research Institutions, Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), Civil Society Organization (CSOs), the Media, the Development Partners including Donors and Funders. The Central Bureau of Statistics (CBS) is at the centre, coordinating and facilitating the other members and all operations under one single legal framework. These components are expected to work as a team under a coordination arrangement. Some key national agencies (stakeholders) have been identified plus indicating some of their roles. Some of these are the CBS (Coordinator), Micro Economic Directorate of the Ministry of Finance and National Economy (MoFNE), the Poverty Unit (MoFNE), National Population Council/General Secretariat, and National Strategic Planning Council, etc…….

3.2 Desirable Characteristics of a Good NSS

The components of the NSS should have relatively uniform capacity for generation and use of statistics. It should also operate with objectivity and impartiality and must produce relevant and timely statistics with high quality. All members should be well coordinated, working as a team and very much aware of their respective roles. The regulatory framework for statistics should similarly be adequate. Some of these characteristics must be present in a NSS and the current ineffectiveness of the system is reason for the inadequacy of statistical information. The NSS therefore has its strengths, weaknesses, as well as opportunities and threats confronting and hampering its performance:

3.2.1 Strengths
- Team work spirit exists among the MDAs/States/CBS and the staff respectively of the NSS, the Sectors/States also acknowledge the need for a strong NSS;
- A Semi-autonomous CBS with branch offices in all the States of the Federation enhances not only data collection nationally but also strengthens coordination of all Sectors (MDAs) and sub-national (State) statistical systems plus ensuring the production of impartial and credible official statistics plus creating opportunities for retention of skilled personnel;
- Competencies and unique capabilities are available in Institutions within the components of the NSS giving these agencies comparative advantage over others in performing certain statistical tasks (carrying out large-scale surveys and censuses by CBS, undertaking school

censuses under EMIS by the Ministries of Education at both Federal and State levels and compiling indicators from hospital statistics by the Ministries of Health at both Federal and State levels),

- An up-to-date frame of geographic Enumeration Areas (EAs) is available for use of all stakeholders as Framework for conducting all Household surveys in Sudan;
- Geographic Information System (GIS) technology is available to enhance spatial presentation of data for easy understanding of policy, people and all categories of users such as poverty mapping;
- Existence of a Statistical Training Centre conducting training for statistical personnel across the NSS and even for the private sector personnel.

3.2.2 Weaknesses

- Ineffective or complete absence of coordination within agencies (MDAs, States, CBS) and across the NSS bringing about poor outputs in terms of statistical products and services;
- Absence of a Coordination General Directorate at the CBS hampering both CBS internal Coordination and CBS's role in across the NSS coordination.
- Absence of General Directorate for Field organization and Survey Methodology, Research and Standards and another for the re-engineering and development of Administrative Statistics from records of administrative actions (Management Information Systems);
- Absence of or weak functional organizations for statistical production at MDA and State levels;
- Poor funding for statistical activities with the consequence of heavy reliance on donor funding leading to low sustainability. Indeed, no budget line exists for the MDA statistics functions both at the Federal and State levels;
- There are poor infrastructural facilities in terms of:
    - Physical Infrastructure [building/space allocation, office equipment (file cabinets, photocopying machines, scanners, furniture, storage facilities etc) and vehicles for statistical operations];
    - Statistical Infrastructure (compendium of standards, business register, manuals to guide surveys and meta data for produced data etc);
    - ICT Infrastructure [PCs, softwares and application programmes, Wide Area Networks (WAN); inefficient Local Area Network; communication facilities etc];

- Poor advocacy for the importance and usefulness of statistics across the NSS;
- Lack of dissemination policy and plan plus poor facility and infrastructure for effective dissemination of statistical products in an impartial manner. There are no operational databases at the MDAs and States and it is only a weak functioning one at the CBS;
- Lack of capacity building policy and programmes all through the entire NSS in terms of training and retooling of the organizations (old equipment are all over the NSS);
- Weak analytical and report writing skills in the NSS;

- Lack of IT Strategy in the NSS and so IT has not been properly harnessed to support data production and management processes;
- Inadequate Statistics Act and non-implementation of some provisions within the Act;
- Poorly equipped Statistical Training Centre and absence of Statistical library plus lack of link between Training Institutions and the CBS/NSS; and
- Poor record keeping hampering the development of administrative Statistics from records of administrative actions – Weak Management Information Systems across the MDAs and the States.

3.2.3 <u>Opportunities:</u>
- High data demand because of the requirement for managing for results and data support for planning, monitoring and evaluation of development frameworks nationally and internationally [Interim Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (I-PRSP), Salvation Economic Programme (2011-2013); 2nd Strategic Plan (2012-2016); MDGs; and Sectoral Development Plans];
- The presence of high-level policy support for Statistical Development in Sudan plus strong political will for a paradigm shift for an effective National Statistical System;
- Extensive international support for statistical development in low-income countries through the activities of Paris21; Development Banks and other International organizations and donors;
- Availability of South-South cooperation in the African Region and Sub-regions plus the availability of International frameworks, programmes, Initiatives, body of best practices and international standards. Presence of regional programmes and activities such as the GDDS, International Comparison Programme for Africa (ICP-Africa) and those activities of the Statistical Commission for Africa (StatCom-Africa) and Africa Symposia for Statistical Development (ASSD).

3.2.4 <u>Threats</u>
- Internal conflicts could negatively affect census and survey programmes leading to incomplete coverage, poor data collection and lack of representative data nationally and for regions involved in conflicts;
- Poor state of the economy which could lead to limited funding of the NSS for Statistical development plus low prioritization attached to statistical production;
- Poor condition of service for the statistical personnel and sub-standard working environment might negate the rebuilding strategies for the NSS;
- Varying reporting requirements by donors that are not harmonized or aligned with the national reporting standards.

4.0 Main Data Types/Products from the NSS:

4.1 Sources of Data:

MDAs including the CBS obtain data through censuses, sample surveys, administrative records and qualitative/participatory measurement studies. The Poverty Reduction Strategy Team collaborates in such qualitative/participatory measurements with the CBS/MDAs in order to fully understand the quantitative indicators of poverty. While there are yet other specialized studies being carried out by other bodies to complement the statistical programmes of the NSS. The data types being covered are in the areas of Economic, Social, Demographic and Environmental issues.

Main Data Types

Economic Statistics	Social and Demographic Statistics	Other Statistics
Macro Economic Statistics • GDP • Inflation rates • Imports and Exports • Monetary statistics • Balance of payment • Foreign Direct Investment • Domestic Investment • Foreign Aid Statistics • Microfinance Statistics • Insurance Statistics • Trade Statistics • Commercial Banking Borrowing • Treasury bills/Bonds • Government fiscal operations • Value Added Tax (VAT) **Business and Revenue Statistics** • Business Statistics • Value Added • Gross Output • Capacity Utilization (from survey) • Employment in Industries (from survey) • Producer Prices • Foreign tourists – arrivals and departures • Accommodation in establishment • Business Register **Agricultural Statistics** • Yield • Area • Input • No. of livestock by type • Fish catch • Availability of markets • Agriculture extension services	**Population and Demographic Statistics** • Infant Mortality • Child Mortality/U-5 mortality • Teenage Fertility • Maternal Mortality • Life Expectancy • Rates of HIV/AIDS infection • Incidences of malaria • Immunization • Nutrition • Poverty Statistics (uncompleted) • Gross Enrolment rate • Literacy level • Statistics of higher technical education • Pupil-Teacher ratio • Disability Statistics **Employment and Unemployment** • Economic activity rates • Size and composition of Labour force • Occupation • Unemployment rates **X-Cutting Issues** • Gender Issues	**Environmental Statistics** • Land degradation /Erosion rates • Deforestation statistics • Water and Sanitation • Meteorology data • Natural disasters • Wood fuel for consumption • Energy use and production • Wild life population **Infrastructure Statistics** • Transport and road statistics • Communications • Electricity tariffs • Housing statistics • Construction prices

Key Economic Statistics Generated by the Sudan NSS

National Accounts Data:
CBS currently compiles Annual GDP estimates using SNA68. CBS has begun to implement SNA93 starting with two sectors namely, Government and Finance. National Accounts compilation utilizes information from several sources including the CBS. Virtually all the information sets generated by CBS are inputs in national accounts while, information is also collected from other agencies, and institutions within the NSS or posted to CBS through electronic mail.

Value Added Tax (VAT):
Value Added Tax (VAT) is the tax imposed on consumed goods and services at the point when produced and traded and also on the Value of imported goods and services at the point of custom clearance. This tax is equal to 15% of the value of such goods and services. VAT data is obtained monthly from defined business entities. There is need for improvement in the collection of VAT data to ensure completeness.

Government Finance Statistics (GFS):
Government Finance Statistics are collected from central government ministries and states. The information collected is a major input to the GDP using expenditure approach.

Consumer Price Statistics (Inflation Measure):
CBS collects prices of consumer goods and services from Urban and Rural areas of all States (15 States). From each State there are two Urban areas and two Rural areas for computing inflation rates and disseminated on the first week of the following month. The Price Survey also provides Consumer Price Index (CPI) that better reflects price movements for the mode of living levels as well as rural and urban prices. Rebasing of the CPI from 1990 and 2007 base was done using the Quick Household Surveys (QHS) which was conducted in 2007.

Trade Statistics:
CBS is responsible for the compilation of external trade statistics. The Customs Administration is the source of trade data. Asycuda System has been introduced at most Customs Offices in Sudan, since 1992 for processing of customs trade documentation. The Eurotrace System has been installed at CBS, since 1996, for compilation and processing of external trade statistics data. The CBS produced the Annual Report which contains yearly statistics on exports, imports and re-exports by commodity, division, chapter and country. It also produces Sudan Foreign Trade Statistics Summary produced on annual basis. The report usually includes trade balance, exports of petroleum and petroleum products and non-petroleum products, summary of export and import commodities and trade balance by country groups.

Producer Price Index (PPI):
CBS conducted Industry survey in the year 2010 for the data on 2009 covering all Sudan. Now CBS has established weights for the manufacturing sector. CBS collected producer prices (factory gate prices) quarterly since 2009 from a sample of manufacturing establishments located in different parts of the country and undertaking manufacturing activities as classified by International Standards of Industrial Classification (ISIC) Rev.III. Price information is available to compute the Producer Price Index for Manufacturing (PPI-M). There are intentions to expand the PPI to cover other sectors such as Agriculture, Mining, and Quarrying.

Energy, Building and Construction:
Energy statistics cover statistics on electricity supply and generation from Ministry of Electricity and other energy statistics mainly produced by the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources. The other forms of energy statistics are collected through household surveys and censuses. For Building and Construction CBS used indirect method to estimate activities in this sector.

Balance of Payment (BOP):
The Central Bank of Sudan compiles BOP using data from following: the Customs, the Ministry of Finance, Tax Authority, and Hotels. BOP data is one of the inputs for GDP estimation. In addition the Bank periodically collects data on Commercial Bank Reserves (Bank Monetary Survey).

5.0 Vision, Mission, and Core Values of the NSS:

5.1 Vision of the NSS

The future NSS of Sudan shall rank among the best globally with well mainstreamed statistical sub-systems thus creating an integrated and efficiently coordinated National Statistical System (NSS).

5.2 Mission of the NSS

The mission of the Sudanese NSS is to evolve a NSS that is a key National Infrastructure as an Asset required to build a sustainable National Integrated Information System for Sudan supporting results-based development agenda and promoting democracy and good governance.

5.3 Key Core Business of the NSS

In order to fulfill the mission of the NSS, the following shall be the core business (key success factors of the NSS):

- **Production and dissemination of Social Statistics**
The range of social statistics will include statistics and Indicators on population and demography, migration and vital statistics, gender statistics, labour and employment statistics, culture statistics, education statistics, health statistics, geo-information and poverty statistics;

- **Production and dissemination of Economic Statistics**
These are national accounts (macro-economic aggregates), finance and external transaction statistics, Price Statistics, Foreign Trade statistics, manufacturing, building &

construction and distributive trade statistics; statistics on business, agriculture including livestock and fisheries statistics.

- **Production and dissemination of Other Statistics**

Covering environmental statistics, land degradation/erosion rates, desertification Statistics, water and sanitation, meteorology data, natural disasters, wood and fuel consumption, energy use and production, infrastructure statistics to include electricity generation, communications etc;

- **Provision of Professional Statistical Services**

To include technical advice on survey methodology and sampling; data processing, surveys implementation for other bodies outside the NSS and performing special tabulations and analysis for users of data; Re-engineering the System of Administrative Statistics (SAS) for the entire NSS.

5.4   Core Values and Principles

Apart from basing and aligning of the Fundamental Principles of official Statistics, all stakeholders within the NSS shall adopt and cultivate plus being guided by the following sets of values and principles:

- **User-friendly:**
  Users are the reason for the NSS being in Statistical production business. Therefore the NSS shall be user-demand compliant in responding to user needs and priorities.

- **Integrity:**
  The NSS shall remain objective and apolitical in the analysis and interpretation of produced data and also be impartial in the release of statistics. For that reason, the NSS will strictly follow prepared advance release calendar.

- **Supplier-Motivation:**
  The NSS shall have a programme for the motivation of suppliers of statistics to secure their cooperation and in addition design programmes in a way to avoid inflicting response burden on the suppliers of data.

- **Quality:**
  For the NSS to be respected and be relied upon for giving quality service, its statistical products must pass the tests when subjected to the dimensions of quality of timeliness, consistency, completeness, coherence, reliability, and relevance

under the Data Quality Assessment Framework (DQAF). For continuous improvement in quality of products and services, NSS will embrace the principles and practices of Total Quality Management (TQM).

- **Efficiency:**
  Since efficiency is a guarantee for success, the NSS shall promote efficiency by encouraging teamwork, networking, cooperation, motivation, innovation, and cost-effectiveness within the NSS.

- **Sustainability:**
  NSS must focus on achieving sustainability of its services by ensuring stability of staff and funding processes of its operations.

- **Professionalism:**
  High level professionalism must be brought into the production of statistical outputs using internationally acceptable methods, procedures, and practices so as to retain stakeholders' trust in official statistics.

- **Confidentiality:**
  In order to retain the trust and confidence of the suppliers of data, individual data submitted by respondents, whether they are natural or legal entities, shall be treated confidentially throughout the process of compilation and presentation and must be used exclusively for Statistical purposes as required by the Statistics law.

- **Regulatory Framework:**
  The NSS shall, at all times, respect the laws, regulations and measures underpinning the production processes and should ensure that the provisions of the Act is made public in line with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics.

- **Effective Coordination:**
  Is a critical value that must be upheld in statistical production, management, and dissemination by the NSS in order to achieve synergy and efficiency of the system?

- **Accountability and Transparency:**
  NSS shall strive to promote accountability to the public through provision of reliable and relevant data and to ensure transparency in the data production processes

- **Standardization of process:**

  The process of generating statistics should follow set down standards as already developed internationally such as the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics and the African Charter on Statistics to mention only a few of them; and the choice of sources of data (surveys, censuses, and administrative records) should be based on quality, timeliness, and cost.

6.0 Strategic Framework:

The basis of the development of Strategic Framework:

Through a thorough situation analysis of the National Statistical System, it was established that the system is being faced with a number of <u>challenges</u> which have to be addressed for the NSS to achieve its vision and accomplish its mission. Some of these challenges are:

- Coordination has either been absent or ineffective across the NSS, within the sub-systems and at the Federal Level operations with the states;
- Institutional and organizational inadequacies at the CBS, MDA and State levels of statistical administrations;
- There is Infrastructural deficiencies across the NSS;
- Data development/overall data production process has been inconsistently and irregularly addressed leading to poor data delivery with inadequate data quality and lack of reliable data time series;
- Lack of resources to prosecute statistical programmes even when they are prepared;
- Low profile for the importance of statistics;
- Low statistical capacity to prosecute statistical programmes of the NSS;
- Absence or little data analysis with the consequences of low data use by key data users;
- Poor data dissemination practices within the NSS including absence of operational databases; and
- Inadequate legal framework to underpin the work of the entire NSS plus inadequate implementation of key provisions of the 2003 Statistics Act for the Central Bureau of Statistics (CBS).

The NSS needs to remove these challenges adopting some strategies under a number of strategic objectives while our strategic goals embrace the central thrusts and performance areas which the NSS must pursue in order to achieve its vision and accomplish its mission. The following strategic objectives are considered for the NSS in Sudan:

- Mainstream the statistical sub-systems into the NSS so as to achieve more efficient use of resources;
- Improve the statistical information base both in contents and quality;
- Build sustainable capacity for data production, management and use;
- Raise the public profile for statistics;
- Provide guidance, develop skills and provide other assistance that may be required by users, providers and producers of statistics;
- Promote cooperation, collaboration, coordination and rationalization among users and producers of statistics at both the Federal, MDA and State levels in order to prevent duplication of effort; and
- Promote and support results based management and policy making informed by evidence (data) as may be retrieved from operational databases.

Ten Strategic goals have then been derived from the identified challenges facing the NSS which will facilitate the attainment of the NSS Vision and what has to be done at different levels as necessary to produce the desired impact on the NSS. They cover areas of advocacy, organizational and institutional development, human resources development and management, infrastructural development, information technology development, surveys and censuses programme, strengthening System of Administrative Statistics (SAS), data dissemination policy and plans (including data accessibility) and statistical auditing. These strategic goals were thus formulated as follows:

1. Statistical Advocacy for raising the public profile for Statistics so as to bring about increased demand for and use of statistics and simultaneously improving investment for data production and supply.
2. Organizational and Institutional Development to improve regulation, performance, coordination, and visibility.
3. Human resource development and management in terms specialization mix, number and skills to produce, supply and use statistics both efficiently and effectively.
4. Physical and Statistical Infrastructure Development for efficient and effective production and dissemination of statistics plus service delivery.
5. Harnessing information technology for statistical development through appropriate policies and plans for IT Architecture, hardware and software and training.
6. Data development and management techniques for data production, storage and dissemination tasks across the entire NSS with appropriate statistical programmes (of surveys and censuses).
7. Improvement and coordination in the System of Administrative Statistics (SAS) across the NSS.

8. Data Dissemination Policy and Plans to ensure data products reach all categories of users in the most user-friendly formats.
9. Coordination of censuses and surveys.
10. Statistical Auditing to ensure compliance with the Fundamental Principles of official statistics towards developing a body of official statistics.

7.0 Implementation Plan:

The overall strategy for the development of statistics in Sudan has components of strategies for the Central Bureau of Statistics (CBS), the MDA strategies and the State Strategies. The success of this overall Strategy demands faithful implementation of the component plans at all levels. Success of this strategy will be determined by the quality of the implementation process.
Therefore, the implementation governance structure will be the same as the structure used during the design process with additional refinement to guide the entire implementation process.
The elements of the governance structure shall be:

1. The Steering Committee (NSC);
2. The Director-General of the CBS;
3. The National Coordinator with the support of the NSDS Progress Monitoring Team;
4. Core Technical Team (will metamorphose into Plan Implementation Unit (PIU);
5. Committees: MDA/State Committees, National Consultative Committee on Statistics (NCCS), Federal Agencies Consultative Committee on Statistics (FACCS) and the National User/Producer Committee (NUPC).

NSS GOVERNANCE ARRANGEMENT
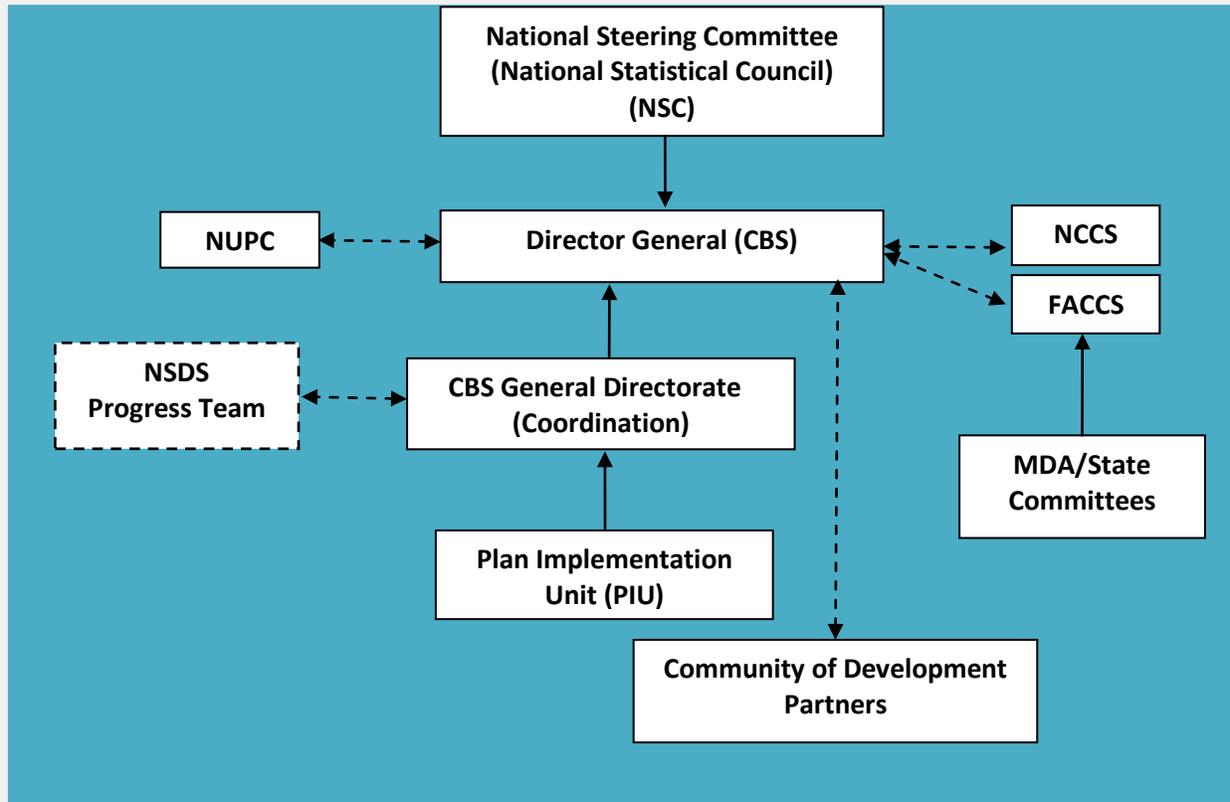
The PIU is within the General Directorate of Coordination of the CBS with Head of the Unit reporting to the Director-General (CBS) through the Director (who also is the National Coordinator) of the General Directorate of Coordination. This unit is responsible for monitoring of all the implementation tasks nationally working through the MDA/State committees, FACCS ensuring that resources are available and that regular progress reports are rendered.

Other strategies designed to ensure that implementation is holistic and efficient are:

- Developing partnerships and collaboration among key agencies of the NSS;
- Promoting the ownership of the NSS concept;
- Working with Development Partners; and
- Developing joint work plans for collecting and disseminating data.

8.0 Monitoring, Reporting and Evaluation:

The monthly monitoring and quarterly reviews on the progress of the NSDS implementation will be followed by annual reviews. It is to be noted that monitoring becomes ineffective unless action is taken in response to what has been measured and reported upon.

Logical framework already prepared as an instrument for effective monitoring and evaluation will be very much used.

Evaluation exercise has been designed to be carried out at the mid point and end of the action plan to assess most significant constraints, most successful activities and how well the strategies achieved their goals and targets. The benefits of evaluation which are lessons learnt will become useful for achieving better performance in future.

9.0 Financing Plan and Budget:

9.1 Budget:
For the strengthening of the NSS, ten strategic goals have been identified for implementation with the cost of implementing the actions of the goals, given and estimated by goal totaling an estimated cost of SDG 88, 090,621 (The Table Below).

There are separate costs for the strategies at both the MDA and State levels including the CBS.

9.2 Financing Plan:
The overall budget will be met by contribution coming from governments both at the Federal and State levels and another part coming from the aggregate support of the International Donors (Bilateral and Multilateral) including Regional Institutions and other Development Partners.
The government component will cover salaries, overheads and allowances plus the capital expenditure to cover part of the action plans of the strategies while donors will cover the balance of the capital cost. Other costs to the donors/development partners will be in the form of technical support.

Estimated Budget for the NSS Strategy by Goals and Sub-systems
(The estimation is in SDG with 1 Dollar = SDG 2.88)

Goal/Year	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Total
Goal 1	499,800	553,800	553,800	553,800	553,800	2,715,000
Goal 2	502,860	456,500	366,500	301,500	266,500	1,893,860
Goal 3	1,206,980	1,485,690	1,490,390	1,428,290	1,448,090	7,059,440
Goal 4	16,545,946	14,452,700	12,315,000	12,015,000	2,065,000	57,393,646
Goal 5	175,860	48,300	48,300	0	0	272,460
Goal 6	2,838,349	2,468,749	2,677,389	2,677,389	2,340,429	13,002,305
Goal 7	1,062,250	498,500	573,500	498,500	573,500	3,206,250
Goal 8	453,300	374,460	268,300	153,300	143,300	1,392,660
Goal 9	165,000	165,000	165,000	165,000	165,000	825,000
Goal 10	70,800	70,300	70,300	48,300	70,300	330,000
Total	**23,521,145**	**20,573,999**	**18,528,479**	**17,841,079**	**7,625,919**	**88,090,621**

National Statistical Programme

Censuses and Surveys

2012-2016

SN	Censuses & Surveys	Preparatory Phase	Field work Phase	Data Processing Phase	Dissemination Phase
1.	Comprehensive Agricultural Census (including Livestock and Crops)	1Sept.2012 -31Oct.2013	1st Nov. 2013 – 31 Nov. 2013	1st Dec. 2013 – 30June 2014	1st July 2014 - 31 August 2014
2.	Household Budget Survey	1st Jan 2013 – 30March 2013	1st April 2013 – 31 March 2014	1st April 2014 – 31 August 2014	1st Sep. 2014 – 1st Oct. 2014
3.	Core welfare Indicator Questionnaire (CWIQ)	1st Sept. 2014 – 31Oct. 2014	1st Nov. 2014 – 31 Dec 2014	1st Jan.. 2015 – 31 March 2015	1st April 2015 – 30 April 2015
4.	Census of Economic Establishment	1st Oct. 2014 – 31March 2015	1st April 2015 – 31 July 2015	1st August 2015 – 31 Jan. 2016	1st Feb. 2016 – 30 May 2016
5.	Informal sector survey	1st Nov. 2014 – 28Feb. 2015	1st March 2015 – 31 May 2015	1st June 2015 – 30 Sept. 2015	1st Oct. 2015 – 31 Oct. 2015
6.	Industrial Survey	1st Jan. 2016 – 30 April 2016	1st May 2016 – 31 July 2016	1st August 2016 – 30 Nov. 2016	1st Dec. 2016 – 31 Dec. 2016
7.	Development of Integrated Household Survey System	**Jan 2015** Preparation of the Master Sample	**Feb. 2015** Preparation of Programme of Surveys (2017-2021)	**March/ April 2015** Design of the core (GHS) (Survey questionnaire) (Tabulation Plan..etc)	**August 2015** Pilot test for the (GHS)
8.	Population and Housing Census	1st Jan 2016 – 31 December 2016			

National Statistical Programme

Censuses and Surveys

2012-2016

No.	Census/ Survey	Estimated Total Cost SDG
1	Comprehensive Agricultural census (Including Livestock and crops)	76,442,715.0
2	Core welfare indicator questionnaire (CWIQ) survey	2,185,291.9
3	Household Budget Survey	3,455,162.0
4	Informal Sector Survey	3,618,372.5
5	Census of Economic Establishments	6,874,946.1
6	Industrial Survey	2,703,033.0
7	Population and Housing Census	41,330,049.0
8	Development of Integrated Household Survey System	1,148,834.0