This action is funded by the European Union

**ANNEX 2**


**Action Document for ‘Pan-African Statistics Programme II’**

**MULTIANNUAL PROGRAMME**

This document constitutes the multiannual work programme in the sense of Article 110(2) of the Financial Regulation and action programme/measure in the sense of Articles 2 and 3 of Regulation N° 236/2014.

| 1. Title/basic act/CRIS number | Pan-African Statistics Programme II
| CRIS number: DCI/PANAF/041-885
| financed under the Development Cooperation Instrument (DCI) |
| 2. Zone benefiting from the action/location | Pan-African
| The action shall be carried out at the following location: African countries |
| 4. Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) | Main SDG: 17 ‘Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalise the global partnership for sustainable development’
| Secondary SDG: 8 ‘Promote inclusive and sustainable economic growth, employment and decent work for all’ |
| 5. Sector of intervention/thematic area | DCI - Sector of Cooperation 1: Political dialogue and Pan-African governance
| 4.1.2. Pan-African governance |
| 6. Amounts concerned | Total estimated cost: EUR 18 950 000
| Total amount of EU budget contribution EUR 18 700 000
| Joint co-financing from FAO: EUR 250 000
| An amount of EUR 3 231 080.06 will be financed from the general budget of the European Union for 2019 and EUR 15 468 919.94 from the general budget of the European Union for 2020, subject to the availability of appropriations following the adoption of the relevant budget. |
| 7. Aid modality and implementation modalities | Project Modality
| Direct management through co-delegation with Eurostat
| Indirect management with OECD and FAO |

8. a) DAC code
16062 - Statistical Capacity Building

b) Main Delivery Channel
11000 - Donor Government

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<tr>
<th>9. Markers (from CRIS DAC form)</th>
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10. Global Public Goods and Challenges (GPGC) thematic flagships
N/A

**SUMMARY**

The action aims to support African integration by strengthening the African Statistical System, to ensure the use of quality statistical data in the Africa Integration decision making process and policy monitoring, in order to facilitate the monitoring of societal progress in Africa.

This programme is conceived as a vehicle to mobilise expertise in Africa, where European experience is recognised and valued. Pan-African Statistics II offers the opportunity to build an EU statistical partnership, involving the European Commission Directorate-General for International Cooperation and Development (DG DEVCO), Eurostat (the EU’s statistical office), and a network of members of the European Statistical System.

The programme will also rely on two international partners, the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) and Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations (FAO), to provide specific contributions in their areas of expertise, within the overall umbrella of the programme.

The action will focus on the application of standards across the entire African Statistical System, both in the collection and analysis of reliable and harmonised statistics, in a number of key sectors relevant for African integration (expected output 1.1), but also on making sure that these statistics, once produced, are effectively disseminated and used by policy-makers (expected output 1.2).

To enable this, the capacity of the institutions at the three levels of the African Statistics system (continental, regional and national) will be enhanced, at each level (expected output 1.3) as well as an integrated system (expected output 1.4).
1. Context Analysis

1.1 Context Description

In the context of the United Nations (UN) 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, the African Union’s (AU) Agenda 2063, the Summit Declaration of AU and EU Heads of States and Governments of Abidjan of November 2017, and the rollout of the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA), several trends have led to an increasing demand for high quality statistics: the need to support all dimensions of the African integration process by evidence-based policy analysis, strengthened monitoring/evaluation of development agendas, increased focus of programmes on results. Agreement on establishing the AfCFTA, which represents a major step towards regional integration, requires the establishment of appropriate mechanisms to monitor and evaluate the regional integration.

In 1990, the Addis Ababa Plan of Action (AAPA) for Statistical Development was adopted by the Economic Commission for Africa Conference of Ministers. During the following 25 years, the African Union Commission (AUC), together with its Member States, established an African Statistical System (AfSS), leading to the adoption of the African Charter on Statistics in 2009, which came into force in 2014, at the time ratified by 16 States who ‘committed themselves to adopting appropriate measures, especially legislative, regulatory and administrative, necessary to ensure that their laws and regulations are in conformity with the Charter’. The Charter defines ‘Statistical Information’ as ‘any organised quantitative and/or qualitative information obtained from statistical data that facilitate understanding of economic, political, demographic, social, environmental and cultural trends, and of gender and governance etc.-related issues.’

The African Charter on Statistics lacked an implementation strategy and monitoring and evaluation framework, which was then launched in 2010 with the Strategy for the Harmonisation of Statistics in Africa (SHA Sa), Africa’s first continent wide forward strategy. It was followed by the updated SHA Sa-2 covering the period 2017-2026.

1.2 Policy Framework (Global, EU)

The ‘Africa-Europe Alliance for Sustainable Investment and Jobs’\(^2\), launched in September 2018, sets out the ambition to tap the full potential of economic integration and trade and more precisely support the establishment of the African Continental Free Trade Area including support to data gathering and data analysis (Action 7).

The Pan-African Multi-annual Indicative Programme 2018-2020\(^3\), specifically identifies statistics as a key area of support within the broader objective of Pan-African governance (paragraph 4.1.2): ‘The programme will continue to provide dedicated support to enhance institutional and statistical capacity in the African Statistical System (ASS), building on the Strategy for harmonisation of Statistics in Africa II (SHA Sa II, 2017-2026). Strengthening the ASS is crucial to produce and disseminate high-quality and harmonised statistics. Qualitative statistical information at continental level is essential to assist in the designing, planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of integration policies for inclusive development.’

The Action aligns with the EU Gender Action Plan\(^4\) in particular objective no. 6. ‘Partnerships fostered between EU and stakeholders to build national capacity for gender equality’.

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\(^3\) Commission Implementing Decision C(2018)3225 of 22.05.2018 final.

1.3 Public Policy Analysis of the partner country/region

The African Union Commission - Agenda 2063 is the strategic framework for the socio-economic transformation of the continent over the next 50 years. Its vision starts with an aspiration of a prosperous Africa based on inclusive growth and sustainable development. It specifies that its implementation framework should be ‘evidence driven: all decisions relating to prioritisation/focus areas, allocation of resources amongst others should be based on objectively defined criteria to ensure convergence/acceptance by all stakeholders and the building of the African knowledge base and the collection of data and statistics, to underpin implementation and monitoring of plans’.

For the development of this evidence base across the continent, the major policy framework within the AU is the Strategy for the Harmonisation of Statistics in Africa (SHaSA) which was adopted by the Heads of State and Government in 2010. SHaSA II (2017-2026) is the single continental programme for statistical development in Africa for the next 10 years and the main coordination instrument for pan-African statistical activities. Its development was led by the AUC Statistics Division, and it was endorsed by the AU, UNECA (United Nations Economic Commission for Africa) and the African Development Bank (AfDB) – the three major actors in pan-African statistics.

SHaSA’s main purpose is to enable the AfSS to generate timely, reliable, and harmonised statistical information, covering all aspects of political, economic, social, and cultural integration for Africa. It aims to drive forward the continental integration agenda. Implementation of the SHaSA II goes through all levels: national level (National Statistics Organisations (NSOs)), regional level (regional economic communities (RECs)) and continental level.

TheAU Strategy for Gender Equality & Women’s Empowerment 2018-2028 focuses on gender statistics and aims at strengthening capacities in this field. The robust M&E framework of Agenda 2063 is one of its distinguishing features. The Gender Strategy works within and strengthens this framework. This ensures that gender is effectively mainstreamed in the work of the AU, the RECs and member states. The AU is undertaking a mid-term evaluation of the 5-year period of the 10-year plan. This is a unique opportunity to strengthen the gender programming of all departments and divisions. The AU will undertake a final evaluation at the end of each 10-year plan. This will be a unique opportunity to evaluate the Gender Strategy 2018 to 2023.

1.4 Stakeholder analysis

In addition to government needs at all levels, the major stakeholders are researchers, civil society, investors, media, business community, citizens, who would benefit from improved statistics in Africa.

Making available reliable and comparable statistics in order to facilitate the process of integration in Africa goes through supporting the African Union Commission (Statistics Division) as well as the other members of the broader AfSS, i.e. all bodies involved in the production and dissemination of official statistics at continental level. This means that the project will cover all levels of the system: national, regional, and continental.

National level

The foundations of any national statistical system are the National Statistics Institutes (NSIs) in each country. The responsibility of the NSIs is to produce and disseminate reliable and timely statistics on economy, society and environment.

The NSIs in Africa vary greatly in size and capacity. Independent statistics, free from political interference, are fundamental tools to inform and hold those in power accountable for their
policy actions. This can be done through measuring their impact on the protection and realisation of human rights.

The production of statistics may involve a number of institutions within the country, depending on the organisational set up. Other actors likely to be involved in statistical production in a given country include ministries, central banks, as well as international organisations that may finance and carry out surveys.

In several countries (e.g. Rwanda, the Gender monitoring Office), there is a strong focus on the collection and analysis of gender statistics, related to the different sectors. These gender machineries provide for systematic reporting and updating of sex-disaggregated and gender statistics. Unfortunately these gender machineries are often underfunded and dispose of little equipment to collect, monitor and assess data in the different sectors.

**Regional level**

Most of the REC's in Africa have now established dedicated statistical teams, although these are very small (between 2-10 people) and at varying degrees of advancement and capacity. Their role is to support the production of statistics needed for REC level integration. Given the size of Africa, they have the potential to play an intermediary role for statistics between the Member States and the AU.

They derive their role in statistical development from their regional integration mandates. Outcomes of a "REC's assessment" produced by the current programme highlight the following:

- RECs are heterogeneous and should be considered individually so that assistance is adapted to their mandate and their needs. Their capabilities are, on average, weak and resources should be geared toward building their resilience. In spite of their heterogeneity and weaknesses, RECs are legitimate actors of the AfSS and they have a responsibility in its functioning. It is paramount that they are integrated in the scope of the programme.

- REC’s value added as actors of the AfSS lies in four areas: data harmonisation, data collection, and member-states capacity building and data dissemination. This REC's assessment represents a solid basis for determining how the programme can support the RECs to ensure that they can have an added value to the statistics process in their member countries and develop technical assistance schemes based on their needs, as well as their strengths and weaknesses.

At regional level, there are also some organisations in charge of strengthening statistical capacity (AFRISTAT and regional training schools). It is important to use better their potential in terms of capacity building in this second phase of the programme.

**Continental level**

* African Union Commission (AUC)

The African Union Commission is mandated to assume political leadership of the African Statistical System. The Statistics division within the Department of Economic Affairs of the AUC (AUSTAT) was established to provide statistical support and to monitor the African integration process. Its activities have largely so far been directed towards creating a framework for improved continental coordination of statistical production and encouraging harmonised practices across the NSIs such as in relation to quality methodologies and tools.

The setup of an African Union Institute for Statistics – STAFRIC – responds to the need to have an Independent body having the legitimacy and the capacity to produce official statistics for the entire continent. As defined in SHASA II, the Institute is expected to be under the guardianship of the African Union but independent. Developments over the next few months will be key, as regards the degree of transparency, independence and inclusiveness to which
the establishment of STATAFRIC’s Strategic Plan and staff recruitment will be handled, in order to ensure a positive perception and trust by all the members of the AfSS from the start.

**African Development Bank (AfDB)**

As a development bank, reliable statistical data is key to determine objectives and impact of its interventions. Through its department of statistics, it has taken a particular role in the dissemination and publication of data and launched the Africa Information Highway (AIH) initiative, responding to the resolution of the 2012 African Union Summit calling on the support to countries in improving their data management and dissemination systems. This initiative involved the development of a mega network of live open data platforms (ODPs) across Africa that electronically links all 54 African countries and 16 regional and sub-regional organisations to facilitate data collection, management, and dissemination. Their leadership is rather on the "technological" side of statistical development.

**United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA)**

As both a pan-African organisation and a United Nations body, it has been very engaged in the statistical development of the continent, promoting the adoption of harmonised standards. UNECA's African Centre for Statistics is active in several areas: Economic statistics and national accounts, Demographic and social statistics, Statistical development, Geo-information and sectoral statistics and Data technology.

With the formulation of SHaSA II, the three pan-African institutions are expected to become more coordinated. SHaSA II represents a concrete effort to define a governance structure facilitating this coordination. It relies on a network of multilevel coordinators:

- At the sector/technical level with the 18 Special Technical Working Groups. They are conceived as vehicles to take forward improvements in the availability and quality of statistics across the continent. In reality, only a few of these STGs have been revitalised, lead countries of champions have not been identified, and the secretariat is to be provided by two or three pan-African institutions at the same time.
- At operational and implementation level with the Committees of the Director Generals, who have the mandate to supervise the overall implementation of SHaSA II
- At continental coordination level with the African Statistical Coordination Committee which should promote overall coordination.

**1.5 Problem analysis/priority areas for support**

a) The capacity of the AfSS covering the individual country statistical systems as well as the continental and regional levels is not adequate to meet all the demands placed upon it.

Statistics are needed to underpin national policies, regional and continental integration, and international purposes, and to improve accountability. Quality statistics are key to contribute to evidence based information for policy formulation, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation at all levels.

High quality data (i.e. reliable, timely, relevant, consistent and comparable data) are required in order to measure and monitor progress towards the SDGs.

For example, Africa faces a number of challenges to produce reliable, harmonised and comparable statistics with regard to many current and topical policy issues such as governance, migration, macro-economic development, trade, environment and climate change, infrastructure development. In addition, there is a need to address the mistrust vis-à-vis some of the statistics that are produced and considered as not always reflecting African realities and not always comparable and harmonised across countries.
SHaSA II identified a number of systemic problems which are, despite some progress over the past 40 years, still preventing the AfSS from developing a stronger, more sustainable ability to meet the demands placed upon it. These can be described as:

- Institutional factors (including a low level of resources, low priority compared to other parts of government, poor coordination with other parts of the AfSS)
- Organisational factors (including an inability to assess user needs, poor data management and dissemination, and poor data quality)
- Expertise (lack of qualified staff)

This lack of capacity exists at all levels:

- **At national level.** Countries are at the forefront of data production. Those lagging behind need to be up to speed for the SHaSA recommendations to be fully understood and implemented. Efforts also need to address the accessibility of the data and the transparent use for individual, collective, public and private use.

Most countries have developed/reviewed their National Strategies for the Development of Statistics (NSDS), so they have an instrument to advocate for adequate resources to strengthen the statistical capacity of their national statistical system (NSS). The challenge comes from the necessity to have the adequate backing from the decision makers to implement the NSDS, therefore country support should not be limited to technical and statistics-related aspects. National Statistics Systems sometimes suffer from issues that go beyond this scope and that relate to management/leadership capacities, communication/advocacy issues, funding challenges.

From their statistical outputs, collated with others, it should be possible to create aggregated indicators needed at either the relevant regional (REC level) and/or AU level (depending on the relevance for a particular policy at each level), as well as to underpin the process of integration at both.

- **At regional level.**

If all 8 RECs would have a fully fledge operational statistical department, with qualified staff to support and advise their member countries, they could act as interface between NSIs and the AU.

The membership of countries to several RECs, the absence of coordination among RECs, and their limited statistical capacity are factors that limit development and statistical harmonisation. In some cases, the AUC relies on them to provide statistical data but they have a limited and heterogenous capacity to do so.

At least five RECs are implementing Regional Strategies for the Development of Statistics (RSDS) as tools for the coordination and harmonisation of statistical activities in support of the regional integration process. They focus in particular on the production of comparable statistics in economic domains to monitor macroeconomic convergence. However most RECs do not have or only have very limited staff and often only specialised in one or few statistical domains. Despite their policy mandates underlining the importance of statistics, reality shows that RECs face even bigger budget (and human) resource challenges than NSIs. For example, over the past decade, the staff number for statistics in SADC has decreased from 6 to 1.

- **At continental level**

AUC structure related to statistics is currently in a transition phase before the full operationalisation of STATAFRIC. Statistics are handled for the moment by a Statistics division (AUSTAT) which is under the Economic Affairs department. The objectives put forward for STATAFRIC are very ambitious. However despite the fact that AU Member States have endorsed the idea of setting up STATAFRIC and that it has now an official
building in Tunis, de facto by end June 2019 only 1 AUC staff is permanently based there. The recruitment of staff is meant to start upon approval of the proposed structure of the Institute during the next AU summit. The future of the statistical function within the AUC in the context of the implementation of STATAFRIC will depend on the unfolding of the broader AU reform. The positioning of STATAFRIC towards the entire African Statistical System, and towards the 3 pan-African organisations who have a mandate in the statistical process in particular, will be key. The idea is to stimulate a demand-driven system for statistics so that all AfSS stakeholders have an incentive in producing high quality statistics, and STATAFRIC is considered as a credible data provider.

b) Quality standards need to be recognised and applied at all levels of the African Statistical System. Benchmarks should be defined, accepted and endorsed by the entire system while at the same time meet international standards. The African Charter of Statistics is one important building block of the system but there is no practical guidance to put it in practice, equivalent to the European code of practice.

Another aspect is the acceptance of the standards. In this respect, peer reviews have proved to have a positive role in promoting the acceptance of these standards. The focus of the peer reviews is on governance of the national statistical system (NSS), its organisation, strategic planning, service to users, funding, and sustainability. Peer review teams have typically included both senior statisticians (normally the head or deputy head of the NSS) and senior policy makers from two other countries. A challenge that needs to be tackled is the actual follow up of these recommendations, both at national level in the concrete implementation of these recommendations, and at the level of the African Union in its capacity to enforce the compliance with the standards.

c) Lack of data for Africa by Africa. Data remains often produced by international organisations: there is a real issue of African ownership of data. A number of African institutions/organisations at regional or continental level contribute to the production and analysis of aggregated statistics for Africa in certain domains: The African Union and RECs have become more autonomous in the collection of Trade statistics, UNECA is reporting on the achievement of SDGs, the AfDB has been producing the African Economic Outlook autonomously for the last few years and is supporting data dissemination for the entire continent with the African Information Highway. However, these initiatives remain insufficient or not fully sustainable. The system lacks independence, capacity and strong ownership that can ensure building up a system with proper institutions able to define their primary user needs and to meet them by producing the respective statistics without having to rely on others.

d) Lack of gender sensitive statistics: Despite the data revolution, sex and age disaggregated data remains notoriously difficult to access across all countries. Even where governments gather such data, it is often not analysed and used to improve policies and decision-making on gender (AU Gender Strategy 2018-2028).
2. **RISKS AND ASSUMPTIONS**

The inception phase will provide a solid base to identify risks. Nevertheless, the prior analysis shows the following:

<table>
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<th>Risks</th>
<th>Risk level (H/M/L)</th>
<th>Mitigating measures</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AU cannot successfully reach agreement among key stakeholders on aspects related to STATAFRIC, such as the structure and the staffing.</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>Partly mitigated by choosing concrete results for this action that do not depend on the status of the Institute. For example, results in terms of improved methodologies and approaches for particular statistical domains can be achieved through support to the Specific Technical Groups which are continental and multi-partner in nature and do not rely on the Institute's creation as well as support to a group of REC aiming to have in the end a continental coverage.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Collaboration between the three pan-African institutions: AUC, African Development Bank and UNECA is not effective, and no clear division of labour and distinction of the support that the three main pan-African institutions are supposed to provide for the concrete implementation of the statistical harmonisation process.</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>The EU may play a supportive role as a &quot;dialogue partner&quot; and work with all partners, including EU and international ones, to encourage them towards an optimal outcome.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The AUC, RECs and National Statistical Institutes (NSIs) do not have sufficient capacity to implement actions agreed at continental level. If the programme does not make the best use of resources, the heterogeneity of national and regional systems risks to increase.</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>Ensure global coherence of the programme via a proper assessment of the situation and of the resources and capacities available and proper planning of activities. Grouping beneficiaries according to actual level and capacity and adapt activities to that (speed, quantity) will be applied as much as possible. Important that complementary bilateral programmes continue to be implemented at national and regional level to strengthen the capacity of statistical systems, to support the PAS programme. Improved donor coordination, and first of all at EU level, with EU Delegations and with EU Member States is a pre-condition to achieve this.</td>
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<td>Lack of ownership of African Union on statistics collected by OECD and FAO.</td>
<td>L</td>
<td>AUC/STATAFRIC staff will be trained and associated to capacity building activities; outputs will be reported/validated by specific governance structures under the ShASA II.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lack of disaggregated data (sex, age, disability).</td>
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<td>Disaggregation of data allows data users to compare population groups, and to understand the situations of specific groups. Disaggregation requires that data on relevant characteristics are collected.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Risks related to the purposes of data collection, populations of interest should be self-defining and informed about the data collection processes.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Individuals should have the option to disclose, or withhold, information about their personal characteristics.</td>
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</table>

**Assumptions**

- Eurostat and the key continental actors work hand in hand for the overall management of the PAS Programme.
- African States remain motivated and committed to support the operationalisation of STATAFRIC.

### 3. Lessons learnt and complementarity

#### 3.1 Lessons learnt

Eurostat has a number of lessons learnt from its experience in supporting the development of regional statistical capacity in other parts of the world (e.g. the recently completed MEDSTAT IV institutional statistical capacity building programme), as well as in the EU's own institutional history for statistics since Eurostat is the longest existing institution of its kind.

Lessons learnt from the RECs, from regional integration and cooperation with partners such as FAO (for the 1st phase of the Global Strategy on agriculture and rural statistics), ITC, UNCTAD, and the World Bank, will also be taken into account.

Moreover, DEVCO and Eurostat, and members of the European Statistical System have a long history of statistical cooperation with NSIs in third countries across Africa, Latin American and Asia as well as in the enlargement countries and in the European Neighbourhood region. Eurostat has often directly supported NSIs in technical domains, and helped to develop their institutional capacity.

More specifically, this programme aims to address recommendations formulated in the recent completed mid-term evaluation of PAS I.

PAS I mid-term evaluation underlines the very high relevance of the Pan-African Statistics programme overall and the importance that it is pursued, in order to guarantee the sustainability of the processes that have been set in motion in PAS I. It confirms a key lesson learnt from the European Commission so far that support to statistical capacity building needs to be long-term and repetitive as statistics evolve quickly over time based on users' needs, and statistical capacity has to be built over many years.

The AUC is in the process of attempting to fill the gap of human and financial resources to design and implement sustainable and comprehensive statistical information systems, with the creation of STATAFRIC but this process is still at its initial phase and is fragile. The AUC needs support to achieve this, while key statistics programmes should be developed and implemented at all levels of the AfSS.

As regards the different statistical areas covered by the PAS, priorities in terms of focus areas had to be determined during the programme, and a similar approach is recommended for the second phase, on the basis of the policy priorities but also the reality of the existence of data,
the level of control of AUSTAT on the statistical process, and the level of political commitment from Member States.

The evaluation recommends further support to be provided in the following areas:

- National accounts, as they are the integration system of all economic data;
- Trade, as work is already advanced and should be reinforced in the context of the AfCFTA, so that countries and RECs can manage the data production and collection process fully independently;
- Labour and migration.

The evaluation recommends exploring the support to other domains such as Population and Housing census process, or the improvement of the use of administrative data.

The evaluation on the other side recommended reassessing the support to the following areas:

- SDGs, as they are not a statistical domain as such, but could be used as a vehicle in setting the priorities in the statistical process;
- On governance, peace and security statistics, big investment needs to be done within each NSI to establish the necessary structures and capacities for administrative data collection. It seems that countries may not be ready to give priority to this statistical area in a context where the NSIs will need their resources for the Population and Housing survey between 2020 and 2022;
- Climate change, since engagement at country level seems to be limited.

The PAS II will start by working on the areas recommended by the evaluation: trade, national accounts, migration, other areas will be added during the implementation of the programme to answer to needs as well as to follow the recommendations of the evaluation on the use of administrative data and other data sources. Specific ongoing projects will be added to PAS II (agriculture statistics and revenue statistics) to enhance the coordination and technical oversight of the programme.

As regards effectiveness of the programme, at this stage of the programme it has been difficult to measure the actual change, beyond skills development. Trade and peer reviews are an exception. Trade statistics are harmonised to a large extent and the process has led to the production of a continent wide Trade publication. The first Africa-wide harmonised trade statistics have been produced by NSIs data. Peer reviews led to some concrete changes in the statistical law or in the organisation of the statistical office, or the adoption of the NSDS. In other areas, it is more difficult to measure the actual progress beyond the upgrade of methodologies and skills development. Very little results have been reached as regards communication and data dissemination.

For PAS II, the evaluation recommends to put more attention on the issue of accountability of the institutions for following up and reporting on the peer review recommendations. It will also be very important to define concrete and measurable targets for the programme synchronised with AUC own monitoring mechanisms, to be able to demonstrate tangible results. More focus will be put on increasing the sustainability of the statistics produced.

Efficiency of the programme clearly needs to improve. The responsibility of the efficiency issues did not lie entirely on the management of the programme itself but some key areas of improvement within the control of the programme need be considered:

- Anchoring coordination and cooperation between all members of the AfSS at strategic level (steering committee) and technical level (Sectoral Technical Groups);
- Improving coordination with other donors both in the design and the implementation of the programme;
- Deliver more targeted and differentiated support, clustering countries based on their level of maturity, bringing all countries to acceptable standards before embarking to the next level can provide efficiency gains;
- Better design support based on real capacities: for example as regards the RECs, important to limit the number of statistical domains where RECs can provide added value for their countries;
- Support clarification and harmonisation of data procedures and data transmission flows between NSIs, RECs and AU.

PAS support has provided elements of sustainability of the statistical processes, through harmonised methodologies and tools. However, a major concern remains about the availability of human and financial resources to sustain all activities across all levels of the AfSS. The fundamental element of sustainability of the system is STATAFRIC, as a continental institution embedded within the AfSS building on the political endorsement from Member States and one a shared continental vision, ShASA II. PAS approach is geared in a way that is flexible to adapt to the existing structures and their level of capacity, once STATAFRIC is effectively in place, it will directly support this institution in performing its mandate.

This programme is designed to address these lessons learnt and recommendations in the following way:
- Ensuring continuity by pursuing the harmonisation work in the 4 current main focus areas (national accounts, trade, labour and migration), with a flexibility to identify other topics later, for instance health, education and skills, based on needs and capacities;
- Strengthen effectiveness and potential impact of the programme by increasing the support to regional and national level, in a customised way that will take into account the different levels of maturity of the statistical systems;
- Building an ‘EU’ coordinated approach as part of the design of the programme and of its implementation modality, by bringing together the expertise of Eurostat and the members of the European Statistical System;
- Supporting systemic capacity building to AUC and STATAFRIC once fully operational, as such a central body can develop a capacity to facilitate, lead consultations and coordinate all external cooperation partners at continental level.
- Complementing the support to the capacity of the different levels by a ‘system’ approach, creating incentives to strengthen the links between the levels and leading to more integration of the system.

3.2 Complementarity, synergy and donor coordination

As regards complementary with other EU programmes, it will be important to take into account as much as possible the programmes implemented at continental, regional and national level. At regional level, the EU is already financing a number of programmes aimed at strengthening regional capacity for producing official statistics (such as EU MEDSTAT programme which includes Morocco and four AU Member Countries (Algeria, Egypt, Libya and Tunisia). The support to statistical systems is often a limited part of a wider support, being overall institutional support to a Ministry or a Regional institution (such as the Institutional Capacity Programme for COMESA), or an accompanying measure of budget support (general or sectoral).
In each of the focus areas of the programme, the scope and extent of the work may vary, taking into account both the progress already achieved, the existence of administrative data and capacity of the NSIs, and the work implemented by other programmes. Complementarities and synergies should be ensured in particular with: activities of the AU Trade Observatory (implemented by ITC) in the field of Trade statistics also funded by the Pan-African Programme; West Africa Competitiveness Observatory, AFRITAC (IMF regional offices in Africa) as regards national accounts and macroeconomic statistics; dedicated support to STATAFRIC in migration statistics put in place by Statistics Sweden, ongoing support to UNECA by DFID and the UK Office for National Statistics.

Both the 'Revenue statistics' initiative of the OECD and the Global Strategy on agricultural and rural statistics led by FAO have been so far supported by the EU outside the scope of the Pan-African Statistics programme. Their integration within PAS II aims to facilitate a co-ownership of this statistical process and prepare the ground for an eventual transfer of this ownership to the African Union/STATAFRIC.

The programme will support a specific selection of actions within the FAO Global Strategy on building the capacity of the AfSS to produce harmonised agricultural and rural statistics. The Global strategy overall objective is coherent with the objectives of PAS II and the specific outputs will be carefully selected in order to fit within the overall PAS II framework. It will be complementary to the planned EU contribution to the new ‘50x2030 Initiative to Close the Agricultural Data Gap’, more focused on data collection, as it aims to support fifty low and lower-middle income countries (L/LMICs) including in Africa to build strong national data systems that produce and use high-quality and timely agricultural data through survey programmes.

This action builds on a concrete EU donor coordination approach. DEVCO and Eurostat consider this programme as a vehicle for mobilisation of expertise where European experience is recognised and valued. PAS II offers the opportunity to build an EU statistical partnership, involving DEVCO, Eurostat, and a network of members of the European Statistical System.

Implementation of the 1st phase of the PAS comprised several European NSIs, namely France, Germany, the Netherlands and Italy involved as consortium members. In this second phase, DEVCO and Eurostat intend to involve the NSIs directly, so they can bring strong technical inputs in the implementation of the programme, coordinated directly by Eurostat.

The choice of this model of intervention lies on three main considerations:

1) Partner institutions in Africa at all levels of the AfSS have a strong demand for the "EU" experience. The continental ambition of the programme gives the opportunity to bring the hands-on experience from European public expertise of how the European Statistical System works as a partnership between a "Community" statistical authority, which is the Commission (Eurostat), and the national statistical institutes (NSIs) and other national authorities responsible in each Member State for the development, production and dissemination of European statistics.

2) The added value of having a “whole of Europe” approach. DEVCO and Eurostat have engaged a consultation process with National Statistics Institutes (members of the ESS) involving a joint analysis of the strengths and complementarities between the different members of the ESS. The objective is to define a joint European strategy to set out the overall rationale and direction for EU and MS support in this programme, taking into account the existing bilateral support schemes. The strategy will define how together EU development partners will provide support and measure progress, identifying which sectors/areas each of them will work in, what the objectives for these sectors are and the volume of expertise and financing involved.
3) Eurostat’s role in the global statistical system will allow the establishment of links with other international organisations and initiatives in capacity building in the statistical domains of the programme (e.g. OECD, FAO); Eurostat is currently chairing the inter-secretariat working group on national accounts, set up by the United Nations Statistical Commission (UNSC) to enhance cooperation among international organisations working in the same field).

In total, 12 of the 94 objectives of Agenda 2063 relate to the social and economic well-being of women. The Women, Gender and Development Directorate (WGDD), in collaboration with UNECA and the AfDB produces an annual African Union Gender Score Card on different themes. A survey of 22 national gender action plans by WGDD found that only seven have specific targets and indicators. The efforts at AU, REC and national level, on setting targets, indicators, data collection, analysis and dissemination need to be effectively harmonised. (AU Strategy for Gender Equality & Women’s Empowerment 2018-2028, p. 44).

4. DESCRIPTION OF THE ACTION

4.1 Overall objective, specific objective(s), expected outputs and indicative activities

The overall objective is to improve measurement of progress in the process of African Integration

The specific objective is:
1. The use of statistical data of quality in the Africa Integration decision making process and policy monitoring is ensured

Expected Output 1.1

Reliable and harmonised statistics are collected and analysed based on standards recognised and applied across the entire African Statistical System in a number of key sectors relevant for African integration (following disaggregation by sex, age, disability where relevant)

Main activities will be:

- Further enhance the capacity of the AU/STATAFRIC to collect data based on the application of a harmonised approach in a number of key sectors relevant for African integration (at least trade, labour, national accounts, migration, revenue, agriculture, other topics may also be identified such as gender, education, or health) by providing assistance to implement the different steps of the statistical process:
  - Methodological guidance to support statistical production processes
  - Assessment at country and/or REC level of the availability and quality of the collected data, clarification of data transmission flows
  - Identification of training needs, and design of tailored technical assistance (at national and regional level)
  - Data collection, and dissemination for pilot countries
  - Identification of processes providing for sharing and disseminating the data in a transparent way
  - Improving participation of all stakeholders throughout the whole data collection process (privacy and confidentiality of the (use of the) data, information about the processes and the rights of people regarding sharing data)

- Technical assistance to build the capacity of AUC/STATAFRIC to aggregate and analyse data, and perform quality checks on national statistics collected and reported by the national statistics producers or through RECs;
- Technical assistance to build the capacity of RECs to aggregate and analyse data, and perform quality checks on national statistics collected and reported by the national statistics producers;

- Supporting greater harmonisation of statistical production across the AU through the promotion for use and dissemination of standardised tools for statistical production, e.g. for the compilation of National Accounts (ERETES), or for Trade (Eurotrace), Standard for Data and Metadata Exchange (SDMX), Comtrade portal among others;

- Providing technical and operational support to the ‘Specific Technical Groups’ proposed by the SHaSA, in particular to the Groups on National Accounts, Trade, Employment, post 2015 development agenda indicators and Migration;

- Supporting the establishment of quality assessment frameworks as well as support to carry out and further develop capacity for different kinds of quality assessments and promotion of stronger compliance with the standards;

- Strengthening AU/STATAFRIC frameworks for the production, analysis and dissemination of statistics and statistics related to topics mentioned above;

- Strengthening AU/STATAFRIC framework for supporting the collection, analysis and provision of data for monitoring both Agenda 2030 and Agenda 2063.

Expected Output 1.2
Reliable and harmonised statistics are disseminated to users and used as evidence for informed decision-making

- Support the AUC in producing evidence based policy and analytical papers to show that data provided has been used to inform policy (link statistics to main policy priorities or flagship projects such as AfCFTA);

- Support the development of a strong dissemination strategy so that the data provided reaches out to data users,

- Support the development an integrated "data hub", involving the identification and collection of data provided in the different statistical areas into one single data centre.

Expected Output 1.3
The institutional capacity of the African Statistical system has increased capacity at each level (continental, regional and national)

At continental level:

- Provide technical and strategic advice to STATAFRIC in terms of organisational strengthening, leadership and management capacities, reaching consensus with African statistical stakeholders on the mission statement, structure, functions, staffing, range of activities, ways of working of the new institute.

At regional level:

- On the basis of outcomes of the "RECs assessment" performed in PAS I, provide tailored assistance depending on the needs, ranging from support to the development of a statistics unit, to the design; implementation and monitoring of a Regional Statistics Development Strategy, etc;

- Develop in house expertise and building a pool of experts in/around the RECs, strengthening ties with other regional actors, such as AFRISTAT and regional Training institutes, to build their capacity to train their Member countries.
At national level:

- Promote exchange of good practice on institutional and governance frameworks for Statistics between National Statistics Institutes, both African and European ones through events, technical assistance, study visits, etc;
- Build a technical assistance facility allowing for short-term mobilisation of European expertise on a demand-driven basis;
- Support to NSIs to strengthen their management capacities, help them to address communication issues and funding challenges via: organisation of leadership trainings, design of an advocacy strategy presentation of marketing and branding strategies to better ‘sell’ their publications and services;
- Support to some "champions" to showcase positive experiences;
- Promote the reinforcement of statistical capacities in Africa by the use and integration of the large range of existing sources at national, regional and local level, including non-traditional official statistical sources based on the use of innovative technologies largely spread in Africa, e.g. mobile phones and tablets. The latter are tools for collecting data both actively (e.g. registration for administrative purposes or surveys) or passively (sensors including geo-localisation).

Expected Output 1.4

The integration and coordination capacity of the AfSS is enhanced

- Support STATAFRIC in its role of integrator of the AfSS by helping the new Institute to define ways of cooperating with other actors in the African Statistical System;
- Advice and technical assistance on how to organise effectively the data flow between AUC, RECs and national level and clarify division of labour in the context of RECs multiple membership in a number of key sectors;
- Accelerate implementation of ShASA II as the main coordinating tool for pan-African statistical activities: streamlining ShASA II into the development of national and regional statistics strategies to equip countries with a roadmap to allow for the implementation of SHaSA II recommendations;
- Support an EU-Africa policy dialogue on statistics in Africa by organising events bringing together members of the European Statistical System and the African Statistical System;
- Support to the operationalisation of the governance structure of ShASA II

4.2 Intervention Logic

Sound statistical systems producing high quality data (i.e. reliable, timely, relevant, consistent and comparable data) are required in order to measure and monitor progress towards the SDGs. By ensuring the use of statistical data of quality in the Africa Integration decision making process and policy monitoring, the quality of the measurement of African progress towards global goals should improve.

To achieve this, the action will focus on the application of standards across the entire African Statistical System, both in the collection, and analysis of reliable and harmonised statistics, in a number of key sectors relevant for African integration (expected output 1.1) but also on making sure that these statistics, once produced, are effectively disseminated and used by policy-makers (expected output 1.2).
To enable this, the capacity of the institutions at the three levels of the African Statistics system (continental, regional and national) will be enhanced, at each level (expected output 1.3) as well as an integrated system (expected output 1.4).

4.3 Mainstreaming

Statistical capacity building for all purposes, including the design and monitoring of the integration process, is cross-cutting to all other domains, particularly those of priority to AU integration. Therefore, the proposed cooperation is relevant not only to monitor progress and good governance of the integration process but also to obtain comparable data in key areas of interest, such as trade, national accounts, labour and migration, but also health, education and skills, gender, environment and climate change, across Africa.

Regarding gender statistics, these reflect differences and inequalities in the situation of women and men in all areas of life: their specific needs, opportunities and contributions to society. In every society, there are differences between what is expected, allowed and valued in a woman and what is expected, allowed and valued in a man. These differences have a specific impact on women’s and men’s lives throughout all life stages and determine, for example, differences in health, education, work, family life or general well-being. Producing gender statistics entails disaggregating data by sex and other characteristics (age, disability, etc) to reveal those differences or inequalities and collecting data on specific issues that affect one sex more than the other or relate to gender relations between women and men. (AU Gender Strategy 2018 – 2028, p. 64)

4. 4 Contribution to Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

This intervention is relevant for the United Nations 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. The 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and 169 associated targets demonstrate the scale and ambition of this new universal Agenda.

The action contributes primarily to the progressive achievement of SDG 17 "Partnership for the goals" as regards the "availability of high-quality, timely and reliable data disaggregated by income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, geographic location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts". It also contributes to SDG 8 "Decent work and economic growth" and SDG 5 ‘Achieve gender equality and women’s empowerment’.

5. IMPLEMENTATION

5.1 Financing agreement

In order to implement this action, it is not foreseen to conclude a financing agreement with the regional organisation.

5.2 Indicative implementation period

The indicative operational implementation period of this action, during which the activities described in section 4 will be carried out and the corresponding contracts and agreements implemented, is 48 months from the date of the adoption by the Commission of this Financing Decision.

Extensions of the implementation period may be agreed by the Commission’s responsible authorising officer by amending this Decision and the relevant contracts and agreements.

5.3 Implementation of the budget support component

N/A

5.4 Implementation modalities

The Commission will ensure that the EU appropriate rules and procedures for providing financing to third parties are respected, including review procedures, where appropriate, and compliance of the action with EU restrictive measures.6

5.4.1 Direct management through Eurostat (through co-delegation agreement)

DEVCO and Eurostat relations are based on a co-delegation (type II) agreement. Eurostat will manage directly the part of the funds that are delegated to them (EUR 12 700 000) and will also be responsible for the technical oversight of the entire programme.

5.4.2 Indirect management with an international organisation (OECD)

A part of this action may be implemented in indirect management with the OECD. This implementation entails the production of the ‘Revenue Statistics’ report. The envisaged entity has been selected using the following criteria: the OECD is the owner of the report together with the AUC in context of an established partnership. OECD has widely recognised international expertise in economic statistics analysis. Its contribution and value-added to this programme stems from its diverse membership and expertise to analyse the interactions between Africa and its main economic partners, compare African economies with a broad set of countries, and distil policy recommendations that build on lessons learned in Africa and elsewhere.

If negotiations with the above-mentioned entity fail, that part of this action may be implemented in direct management in accordance with the implementation modalities identified in section 5.4.4.

5.4.3 Indirect management with an international organisation (FAO)

A part of this action may be implemented in indirect management with the FAO. This implementation entails the contribution to a selection of actions within the framework of the 2nd phase of the Global Strategy to improve Agricultural and Rural Statistics in Africa. The envisaged entity has been selected using the following criteria: the recognised leadership expertise of FAO in standards and methodology setting in agricultural statistics, and results achieved in the first phase of the Global strategy, a strategy that was endorsed by the United Nations Statistical Commission (UNSC) in 2010 and that provides a framework for national and international statistical systems to enable developing countries to produce the necessary data in the 21st century. Agricultural statistics are very important for the global food security; this data needed to implement SDG’s and contributes also to address climate change issues.

5.4.4 Changes from indirect to direct management mode due to exceptional circumstances

In case accompanying negotiations with OECD should not succeed, the action will be implemented with OECD under direct management as described in this section.

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6 www.sanctionsmap.eu Please note that the sanctions map is an IT tool for identifying the sanctions regimes. The source of the sanctions stems from legal acts published in the Official Journal (OJ). In case of discrepancy between the published legal acts and the updates on the website it is the OJ version that prevails.
Grants: (direct management)

(a) Purpose of the grant
In line with the objectives indicated in section 4.1, the grant would aim at supporting the production of the ‘Revenue Statistics’ report.

(b) Type of applicant targeted
The envisaged entity for the grant is an international organisation.

(c) Justification of a direct grant
Under the responsibility of the Commission’s authorising officer responsible, the grant may be awarded without a call for proposals to the OECD.
Under the responsibility of the Commission’s authorising officer responsible, the recourse to an award of a grant without a call for proposals is justified because the OECD has a de facto monopoly (Art.190.c), as it is the owner of the Revenue Statistics report together with the AUC in context of an established partnership. The OECD has widely recognised international technical expertise in economic statistics analysis.

5.5 Scope of geographical eligibility for procurement and grants
The geographical eligibility in terms of place of establishment for participating in procurement and grant award procedures and in terms of origin of supplies purchased as established in the basic act and set out in the relevant contractual documents shall apply.
The Commission’s authorising officer responsible may extend the geographical eligibility on the basis of urgency or of unavailability of products and services in the markets of the countries concerned, or in other duly substantiated cases where the eligibility rules would make the realisation of this action impossible or exceedingly difficult.

5.6 Indicative budget

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>EU contribution (in EUR)</th>
<th>Partner contribution (in EUR)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5.4.1 Direct management through Eurostat (according to co-delegation agreement) *</td>
<td>12 700 000*</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.4.2 Indirect management with OECD</td>
<td>3 000 000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.4.3 Indirect management with FAO</td>
<td>3 000 000</td>
<td>250 000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.9 Evaluation, 5.10 Audit</td>
<td>Will be covered by another measure</td>
<td>N.A.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.11 Communication and visibility</td>
<td>Included in the total budget. Will be covered by grant and contribution agreements</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Totals</td>
<td>6 000 000</td>
<td>250 000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*EU contribution to be committed directly by Eurostat, based on the co-delegation agreement between DEVCO and Eurostat

5.7 Organisational set-up and responsibilities
DEVCO and Eurostat relations are based on a co-delegation (type II) agreement. Eurostat will manage directly the part of the funds that are directly delegated to them (EUR 12 700 000), and will also be responsible for the technical oversight of the entire programme.
In the current programme, the consultative meeting of RECs had been until recently used as the main steering and coordination platform.

A more formal Steering Committee is currently being set up, and will serve as an embryo of the Steering group to be set up in PAS II. This Steering group will be expected to oversee and validate the overall direction and policy of the programme. It will have responsibility to approve the overall and annual work plans, and to discuss evaluation reports. It will be co-chaired by the European Commission (DEVCO and Eurostat) and the African Union Commission.

ShASA II has formally identified the ‘African Statistical Coordination Committee’ (ASCC) (comprising representatives of the AUC, the AfDB, the ECA, the ACBF, AFRISTAT, and RECs) as the overall coordination body of ShASA II, however it is not yet operational.

The programme Steering Group can be seen as an "extension" of this Committee and an effort will be made to organise meeting back to back to the ASCC meetings.

5.8 Performance and Results monitoring and reporting

Overall performance of the programme will be monitored by Eurostat in close cooperation with DEVCO.

Mission reports, progress reports and evaluation reports will be produced at various stages of the action and enable continuous monitoring and timely evaluation of all activities including specific activities at the regional and national levels.

The day-to-day technical and financial monitoring of the implementation of this action will be a continuous process, and part of the implementing partner’s responsibilities. To this aim, each implementing partner (Eurostat, NSIs, FAO and OECD) shall establish a permanent internal, technical and financial monitoring system for the action and elaborate regular progress reports (not less than annual) and final reports. Every report shall provide an accurate account of implementation of the action, difficulties encountered, changes introduced, as well as the degree of achievement of its results (outputs and direct outcomes) as measured by corresponding indicators, using as reference the Logframe matrix.

The Commission may undertake additional project monitoring visits both through its own staff and through independent consultants recruited directly by the Commission for independent monitoring reviews (or recruited by the responsible agent contracted by the Commission for implementing such reviews).

5.9 Evaluation

Having regard to the importance of the action, a final evaluation will be carried out for this action or its components via independent consultants contracted by the Commission.

It will be carried out for accountability and learning purposes at various levels (including for policy revision), taking into account in particular the fact that it has many stakeholders and beneficiaries in different regions of Africa.

The Commission shall inform the implementing partners at least one month in advance of the dates foreseen for the evaluation missions. The implementing partners shall collaborate efficiently and effectively with the evaluation experts, and inter alia provide them with all necessary information and documentation, as well as access to the project premises and activities.

The evaluation reports shall be shared with the partner country and other key stakeholders. The implementing partner and the Commission shall analyse the conclusions and recommendations of the evaluations and, where appropriate, in agreement with the partner
country, jointly decide on the follow-up actions to be taken and any adjustments necessary, including, if indicated, the reorientation of the project.

The financing of the evaluation shall be covered by another measure constituting a financing decision.

5.10 Audit

Without prejudice to the obligations applicable to contracts concluded for the implementation of this action, the Commission may, on the basis of a risk assessment, contract independent audits or expenditure verification assignments for one or several contracts or agreements.

The financing of the audit shall be covered by another measure constituting a financing decision.

5.11 Communication and visibility

Communication and visibility of the EU is a legal obligation for all external actions funded by the EU.

This action shall contain communication and visibility measures which shall be based on a specific Communication and Visibility Plan of the Action, to be elaborated at the start of implementation.

In terms of legal obligations on communication and visibility, the measures shall be implemented by the Commission, the partner country, contractors, grant beneficiaries and/or entrusted entities. Appropriate contractual obligations shall be included in, respectively, the financing agreement, procurement and grant contracts, and contribution agreements.

The Communication and Visibility Requirements for European Union External Action (or any succeeding document) shall be used to establish the Communication and Visibility Plan of the Action and the appropriate contractual obligations.

For the part of the programme directly managed by Eurostat, communication and visibility requirements will be implemented by them, and will be part of the co-delegation agreement they will manage. They will also be part of the contribution agreements with the OECD and the FAO.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>APPENDIX – INDICATIVE LOGFRAME MATRIX</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Impact (Overall Objective)</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Improve measurement of progress in the process of African Integration</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Outcome(s) (Specific Objective(s))</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Outputs</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.2 Reliable and harmonised statistics are disseminated to users and used as evidence for informed decision-making</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.2.2 Frequency of updates of new data, new documentation, new links and new information (at any level)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.3 The African Statistical system has increased capacity to produce/provide statistics at each level to implement the continental vision</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.3.2 Level of autonomy of AUC/RECs staff in the performance of quality checks of collected statistics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.3.3 Level of implementation of recommendations from peer review and other quality assessments implemented disaggregated by level (continental, regional, national)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.3.4 Number of experts included in the pool of experts created with the support of this action, disaggregated by level, sex, etc…</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.4 The integration and coordination capacity of the AfSS is enhanced</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.4.2 Number of National/Regional Statistical Strategies that have been adapted to integrate ShASA II priorities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.4.3 Number of statistics policy dialogue meetings involving EU and African stakeholders</td>
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</table>