African Peer Review Process of NSSs

Facilitating South-South Learning in Statistical Development

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Outline of this presentation

1. Peer review Processes in Africa
2. Expected outcomes
3. Added value of peer reviews in Africa
Peer review Processes in Africa

• Why African Peer Reviews?
  ▪ pass good practices from country to country
  ▪ share first hand experience of peers
  ▪ accelerate the change processes in reforming statistical systems

• Who recommended APRs?
  ▪ African PR process proposed by the ECA’s Committee on Development Information (CODI) in 2003

• Why PARIS21?
  ▪ Share global experience; share OECD’s experience;

• PARIS21 developed a practical guide on conducting a peer review
1. **Peer review Processes in Africa**

• **Methodology?**
  - a country proposes/agrees to be peer reviewed
  - two countries identified as reviewers
    - Some commonalities
    - Accepted by country under review
  - each country provides two peers
    - Statistician
    - Data user: policy maker/academician etc
  - PARIS21 & AUC secretariat
  - 5 days mission
Who are the players?

Reviewed Country A
1. All NSS

Reviewer Country B
1. Statistician
2. Data user

Reviewer Country C
1. Statistician
2. Data user

All NSS
1. Peer review Processes in Africa

- Focus of African Peer Reviews :-
  - governance of the (NSS)
  - organization
  - strategic planning
  - service to users
  - funding and
  - sustainability
  - Innovations, big data & data revolution
  - Partnerships & relation building
  - Professionalism & teamwork
What are their roles?

- **Policy makers**: For advocacy; policy approach; user-feedback
- **Statisticians**: governance, planning & reporting; service to users; funding; communication; innovations; partnerships;
- Regional & International organizations: technical support; facilitation; coordination
  - PARIS21; African Union Commission; REC
## Expected outputs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Reviewers</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tanzania</td>
<td>2016</td>
<td>South Africa &amp; Kenya</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cameroon</td>
<td>2015</td>
<td>Chad &amp; Senegal</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kenya</td>
<td>2015</td>
<td>South Africa &amp; Tanzania</td>
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<td>Mauritania</td>
<td>2014</td>
<td>Djibouti &amp; Mali</td>
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<td>Senegal</td>
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<td>Burkina Faso</td>
<td>2009</td>
<td>Cameroon &amp; Niger</td>
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<td>Malawi</td>
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<td>Niger</td>
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<td>Congo</td>
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<tr>
<td>Zambia</td>
<td>2007</td>
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Expected outputs & outcomes

• reports posted on websites (NSO & PARIS21)
• insight into ways others perceive the performance of the NSS;
• areas at risk of underperformance;
• areas underperforming and requiring support;
• strengths and weaknesses of the NSS;
• development plan to address the areas of concern.
3 Added value of peer reviews in Africa

• Reinforcing areas of strength
• Identifying areas for development or improvement
• Reflecting on own (reviewers) performance
What next for Peer Reviews in Africa?

- practical guide on conducting a peer review being updated by PARIS21
- further collaboration underway with AUC & European Commission Eurostat
  - To update the practical guide &
  - Conduct more peer review over the next two years
Should countries be compelled to undertake peer reviews within a specified period?