

**General Data Dissemination System (GDDS) Project
Phase 2: Modules for Strengthening Statistics
Report of the Closing Workshop of the Module on
Justice and Security Statistics
Serena Beach Hotel, Mombasa, Kenya
June 22 to 24, 2009**

1. Background

Since 2007, the World Bank (WB), with the IMF, has implemented the General Data Dissemination System (GDDS)¹ project to strengthen national statistical systems in countries of Anglophone Africa. This project is financed by the UK's Department for International Development (DfID). Its aim has been to: sustain improvements in the quality of official data; increase government and public awareness of the importance of good quality data collection, use and dissemination; and improve regional cooperation on statistical issues.

The IMF and the WB each supported modules in seven key areas of economic and financial statistics (IMF) and socio-demographic statistics (WB). Each module focused on a defined subject area and involved a coordinated set of activities designed to help countries achieve improvements in the management of statistical activities and the quality and coverage of statistical data series.

Governments of the 22 countries in the GDDS project selected two modules, based on a judgment of their statistical needs and taking account of any other assistance they were receiving. Each module consisted of a launch workshop and a series of bilateral technical assistance missions to address particular concerns, together with other workshops to review and report on progress and address particular issues.

The Justice and Security Module aimed to assist participating countries improve the coverage and quality of their statistics on Justice and Security. The participating countries were Kenya, Namibia, Mauritius, Seychelles and Tanzania. Each country attended a launch workshop at Dar Es Salaam in March 2007, following which a work plan was drawn up for data improvements to be implemented over the life of the module.

A Module Manager² was appointed for the Justice and Security Module and expert visits were made to each country during the 12 months following the Dar Es Salaam workshop. These expert visits reported a number of common problems which it was felt could be addressed most effectively during a second workshop arranged in Port Louis, Mauritius

¹ More information about the GDDS is available on the IMF's Data Standards Bulletin Board at <http://dsbb.imf.org/Applications/web/gdds/gddshome/>

² Professor Chris Lewis, University of Portsmouth, previously Chief Statistician at the UK Home Office.

during the Spring of 2008. Following this further expert visits were made to countries during the 2008-2009 period³.

During the GDDS Module, various other conferences/workshops were attended to publicise the GDDS programme.

- The GDDS Module Manager presented a report on progress on the J&S Module to a conference of the European Society of criminology during 2007.
- Representatives from Mauritius and Kenya attended a UNODC workshop on crime and justice statistics in Addis Ababa in December 2008
- A Representative from Kenya attended a meeting of the GDDS project as a whole in South Africa and spoke about progress made within the Justice and Security Module

2. Closing Workshop for Justice and Security Statistics Module

The Closing Workshop for the Justice and Security Statistics module took place at the Serena Beach Hotel in Mombasa, Kenya from 22 to 24 July 2009. It was attended by teams from each of the four countries who had completed the Module: Kenya, Mauritius, Seychelles and Tanzania⁴. A list of those who attended the workshop is attached at Annex 1. The workshop was opened by the Kenya National Bureau of Statistics, whose assistance is gratefully acknowledged. It was managed and facilitated by Chris Lewis, Module manager, UK and Jon Simmons, Statistics expert, UK Office of National Statistics and Home Office. Two DfID independent evaluators, Mr Roger Edmonds and Dr Mike Pepper, discussed Module experiences and future needs with the country teams and made presentations on monitoring and evaluation.

3. Workshop Objectives

The objectives of the closing workshop were to discuss:

- Progress made by individual countries since the Launch Workshop in March 2007:
- Concerns in the areas of victim surveys, dissemination, uses of statistics, sampling techniques and statistical infrastructure.
- Evaluation and monitoring of the GDDS Module and countries plans and
- Countries' plans and concerns for their future work on Justice and Security Statistics.

The workshop was very hands on. Participants brought their own lap-tops and computer sticks, made presentations on progress since the start of the GDDS Module: they were encouraged to decide their own priorities for the future and to discuss their concerns with the other countries at the Workshop. Because of the confidence gained during the GDDS Module, the closing workshop was dominated by discussion and ideas from the 4 country teams, who learned considerably from each other during the workshop. The augurs well for the improvement in regional cooperation that was one of the aims of the GDDS Module on Justice and Security.

³ Although Namibia hosted a first expert visit during 2008, it was not possible for them to host any further expert visits due to problems of coordination within the country. Hence they did not participate in the closing workshop.

⁴ A statistician from the Gambian Central Statistics Office attended as an observer.

4. The Workshop Program

The workshop was opened by a speech from Mr Anthony Kilele, Director General of the Kenya National Bureau of Statistics, which was read by Mr Abdulkadir A Awes, also from KNBS. This speech is attached at Annex 2. The participants were welcomed to the workshop by Mr Oliver Chinganga, GDDS Regional Manager, on behalf of the World Bank.

Mr Kilele stressed the importance of this closing workshop, set out the history of the technical assistance that had been available, and noted the potential of justice and security statistics to improve policy within African countries. He summarized the way forward for participating countries in a series of headings, reproduced in the Table below.

Ways forward on justice and security statistics for GDDS countries in the next few years

1. Priority should be given to statistics in areas where the expenditure would give best value for money in costing and evaluating solutions of particular problems with which Justice systems are faced.
2. In-depth research work should be conducted in certain areas.
3. Statistics units in all the collaborating institutions should be expanded to cope effectively with the workload identified.
4. Data compilation in justice and security statistics agencies should be automated to ease data processing, storage and retrieval.
5. All Justice and security statistics agencies should join a committee through which they conduct their activities.
6. Where statistics units do not exist in these agencies, countries should set up such units
7. National Statistics Offices should take the lead in organizing Justice and Security statistics where they do not exist.
8. All agencies should train personnel handling Justice and Security statistics on basic data management.

Mr Chinganga, GDDS Regional Manager for East Africa, spoke from the point of view of the World Bank. He told the workshop that Phase two would come to an end in July 2009 but that no decision had yet been made on whether GDDS would continue into a Phase III and, if so, in what form. He urged the workshop members to continue to take note of the advice they had been offered on how to progress statistics, whether or not further technical assistance would be available. He also urged them to speak honestly to the evaluators about their experiences, as only in this way could the World Bank and donors know what would be the best way to react to what had happened in Phase 2.

The workshop then followed broadly the detailed program as set out in Annex 3. On the first day the workshop continued with each country making a presentation on the progress they had been made on Justice and Security Statistics in their country since the Launch Workshop. The slides used by Kenya, Mauritius, Seychelles and Tanzania are

attached as separate files: Annexes PP1-4. Questions were asked, the experts responded to the presentations and aspects common to more than one country were noted.

On the second day, Chris Lewis and Jon Simmons made presentations, with discussion, relevant to these presentations, on various aspects of statistics, including:

- Jon Simmons: Overview of crime measurement in Africa and Dissemination
- Chris Lewis: Using Crime and Justice Statistics for policy development, operational action and legal reform in African Countries
- Jon Simmons: Household and other surveys: the current African situation
- Chris Lewis: How sampling existing records can improve value of statistics in African countries

The slides used by the experts are attached at Annexes PP5-9.

Also on the second day, the independent evaluators discussed the countries' experience of the project with the country teams, in the absence of the World Bank experts. They have reported separately to DfID and the World Bank on this. The independent evaluators also presented their understanding of the way to evaluate and monitor progress on the Justice and Security Module. Copies of the Slides used in this presentation are attached at Annex PP10-11.

5. Country experiences of the GDDS Module on Justice and Security

Kenya (Annex PP1)

The Kenya team reported that GDDS had presented major challenges to KBNS and the Kenya National Statistical System: but also tremendous opportunities by raising the public profile of statistics and harnessing both national and international resources for statistical development. They went on to say that the user needs in both criminal and civil justice had been reviewed: that the statistical outputs and products needed were identified: and that inputs and capacity building activities required to achieve these were identified. A management information system to meet the needs of the users had been achieved: there had been improvements in data quality, timeliness, analysis and reporting: access of data to improve the human rights and the rule of law had been achieved: and there had been greater working together of different justice agencies for the better running of the justice system.

Routine discussions now take place between justice agencies with a view to improving statistical collaboration: the justice and security statistics committee discusses statistics and research that inform policy issues: and the governance chapter in the KNBS 2009 Economic Survey had been enriched with more information. Discussions now take place on how data can be used by more than one agency and on areas where statistics and research that inform policy issues and cut across institutions: on the best way of linking different agencies: on how to develop a common policy towards research: on how routine statistics may be shared between the justice agencies: Discussions on how agencies can

publish more of their material have lead to a new governance chapter in the annual economic report and to the planning of a new victimization survey.

Kenya has expanded the definition of ‘governance’ statistics far wider than the other GDDS countries. New agencies that have been included are: The Kenya Immigration authorities: The Children’s Department: The Kenya Electoral Commission: the Kenya Law Reform grouping GJLOS: The Kenya Anti-Corruption Commission: and the National Registration authorities. All these agencies described the way they were organized and the way they collected their statistics. They spoke of the usefulness of sitting on the KNBS Justice Statistics Committee, hearing technical issues that had been solved in their colleagues’ area and in getting advice from the technical assistance offered by the GDDS programme. A body of expertise had now been developed that was enabling faster progress to be made in the development of governance statistics.

Mauritius (Annex PP2)

The Mauritius team reported that before GDDS, there were not enough statistics to satisfy users’ needs: there were increasing and more pressing requests for data: there was a need to develop statistics for the Tourist sector and there was growing concern about level of crime and the need for more data to understand this.

They reported that, following the start of GDDS, the CSO had set up a steering committee on Crime, Justice and Security (CJS) statistics. This was chaired by the Director of Statistics and included the Police, Prosecution, Judiciary, Prison, Probation and After-care, State Law Office and the Ministry of IT. Regular meetings ensured collaboration of stakeholders, and the need to define roles, allocate responsibilities and monitor progress. CSO had regarded as very important advocacy meetings between the head of the CSP and visiting GDDS experts with all heads of relevant institutions.

As a result of GDDS, improvements had been made in:

Coordination: Structures for coordination set and working: A Steering committee on CJS statistics: An Analysis committee on CJS: and an IT steering committee to discuss common CJS computer issues.

Resources: Staffing on justice and security statistics had increased from 2 to 6 people. IT equipment had risen from 1 computer and 1 printer to 7 computers and 4 printers under the CSO budget: and the scope of justice statistics had been extended from simply the Police and Courts to Police, Judiciary, Prisons and Probation. However, there were still not enough human or IT resources.

Classifications: There had been developments in the Harmonization of classifications and definitions: Improvements to the coding system for offences: and existing local classifications had been brought in line with UN classification.

Statistics for user needs: New data included: Statistics on victims of offences reported by the Police: a Public satisfaction survey about attitudes to the Police: and a new data collection had started on the cost of prisoners to the government.

Dissemination: A first issue of a series of reports (April 2009) included data from a victimization survey, Police, Judiciary and Prisons (2007 data). A second edition would follow in August 2009 (2008 data): Probation data would be added as soon as possible.

Seychelles (Annex PP3)

The Seychelles country team reported that a series of meetings had been held to discuss: needs in all areas: possible support that could be made available in the short & medium term: and areas where there could be collaboration and harmonization or standardization. They reported that an initial proposal for statistical grouping and classification of crimes had been discussed and reviewed and a common classification had been adopted by the C, J & S Committee.

They reported that the Data Collection Point had now moved under the Statistics Section of Scientific Support & Crime Record Bureau with the advantage that the GDDS-J&S representative was based in this unit and therefore had better control of crime classification, recording and editing. They also noted that a court case management system had now been installed and was going through a user acceptance phase. Staff training sessions had been arranged and conducted. A Tourism survey had collected data for each quarter of 2008 and a first report would be published in 2009. A sample survey of court case files had started to indicate time taken to process and dispose of cases.

An interim database system had been developed for the Probation Department to facilitate regular submission of statistics for the annual Crime & Justice Report.

Tanzania (Annex PP4)

The Tanzania Country team reported that since the start of GDDS achievements made included: A committee on J & S statistics had been formed: there had been a more proactive role by National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) to work closely with J & S institutions: a separate Judiciary statistics committee had been set up headed by Senior High Court Judge. The Crime Report (2007) and Draft Crime Report (2008) had been produced by Police.

New data collection instruments had been created and were currently being tested by DPP. A composite (1993-2007) statistical report had been produced by Courts ready for publication: a composite (2003-2007) statistical report had also been produced by the Prison department. Management Information Systems for Courts and Prisons had been drawn up and ready for tendering process to improve the production of related statistics. The NBS and Legal Sector reform programme had devised a sampling system to estimate court delays.

Safer Cities Tanzania had produced results of several victim surveys which also gave public confidence measures.

NBS and World Bank had agreed a statistical capacity building programme that might benefit the J & S institutions for the next year, and, if successful, for the three following years.

6. Statistical issues presented at the Closing Workshop

Jon Simmons gave presentations on dissemination of statistics from African countries, using examples from the countries present that had been developed during the GDDS project. (see Annex PP5.) Some of the points mentioned are shown in the table below.

Dissemination of Statistics

1. Key principles are:
 - a. To consider the needs of the data user
 - b. Numbers must be trusted and understood clearly
 - c. Messages need to be repeated
 - d. Dissemination principles do not depend on good technology
 - e. Have patience: good statistics take time to build up and become accepted
2. The purposes of Crime and Justice Statistics Are :
 - a. Measuring and managing the business
 - b. Reporting on performance
 - c. Planning resources and policies
 - d. Designing actions and interventions
 - e. Monitoring the impact
3. Statistics published can be very wide and include Survey data, Administrative data, Resources and Results from research.
4. Published statistics should
 - a. Describe the flow through the system, showing its component parts
 - b. Show significant changes and trends
5. The statistical tools to use are Words, Tables, charts, maps, flow diagrams, management reports, web pages, newsletters, conference papers, etc.
6. The four GDDS countries had made considerable developments during the GDDS period, using many of the techniques described here. Countries should study the web sites and publications of others in the region.
7. The type of questions that statistics should answer are:
 - a. Is crime really decreasing?
 - b. How many homes are being broken into?
 - c. How many people are victimized by strangers?
 - d. Who is victimizing children?
 - e. Is the public satisfied with the police service?
 - f. Are courts 'softer' on youth?
 - g. Who is in prison?

Chris gave a presentation on using Statistics for Policy (see Annex PP7). Some of the main points he made are shown in the table below.

Uses of Statistics for Policy

1. There is a legal sector reform process in all GDDS countries:
 - Tanzania: setting up of Prosecution Service in: review of Customary laws.
 - Kenya: Ongoing reforms at State Law Office, born of initiatives such as GJLOS
 - Mauritius: Independence of DPP: New Divorce law: Equal Opportunities Act
 - Seychelles: Statistics Act passed 2005 providing significant authority to NSO
2. Statistics can be used to:
 - To save money for the government
 - To react to social changes
 - To react to pressure from civil society
 - Growing workload
 - To control the CJ process
 - To use technical developments
3. Some of the areas where statistics would be useful are:
 1. Possible independence for DPP, which is being worked on in all four countries to some extent.
 2. Better operational performance for the CJS: eg setting targets for staff.
 3. Save money by reducing the courts use of remand
 4. Save money and improve justice by reducing delays in courts.
 5. To research if sentencing works in punishing offenders and reducing reoffending.
 6. By forecasting the future, so help in resource allocation
4. Statistics can influence policy by the choice of what is published

Jon Simmons also gave a presentation on Household surveys, using examples from African countries which had been developed during the GDDS period (see **Annex PP8**).

Use of Household Surveys

1. Surveys can measure:
 - a. Victimization risks for common crimes
 - b. Victims' background and experiences
 - c. Circumstances of victimisation
 - d. Perceptions and concerns about crime
 - e. Interaction with the authorities, including attitudes towards the police, etc.
2. Surveys need to be designed to allow for objectives of the exercise and resources available, reflecting local circumstances
3. Populations that could be studied are: Households, Individuals, Businesses
Non-household settings, Visitors/Tourists
4. The following aspects of surveys need to be decided upon
 - a. Sampling strategy: bias and non-response
 - b. Data collection methods to be used (face to face, telephone, post)
 - c. Analysis tools
 - d. How to present the data

5. Many Surveys have been carried out in Africa, but these are usually not carried out by the central statistics offices but more often by local authorities, or other agencies, not directly associated with central government.
6. There is clearly a need for GDDS teams to develop links with those carrying out such surveys and use the data from them together with their own data.

Chris Lewis also gave a presentation on the uses of sampling in African countries (see **Annex PP9**). Some of the main points that he made are shown in the table below:

Uses of Sampling in African countries

1. Sampling has advantages: It is an accepted way of collecting statistics. It is very much cheaper than making full counts. It can often give sufficiently accurate results for what is needed: eg. court delays. It makes possible collections that otherwise would not be carried out at all. It can be carried out in advance of IT system development: and it enhances the professional development of statisticians.
2. Sampling has some disadvantages but these can usually be allowed for. It does not give you an absolutely accurate result but 100% statistics are often incomplete anyway: It needs more planning using expert statisticians: It needs more training for data collection staff on which records to use: The analysis can also be more complex: and more care has to be taken in explaining the answers to readers.
3. Sampling has already been used by GDDS countries in Africa: Victim surveys: (eg Mauritius, UN Habitat in Tanzania/ Kenya, Seychelles): GLJOS baseline surveys in Kenya: KACC surveys in Kenya: Estimates of court delays (Tanzania): some lower court statistics already collected in Tanzania.
4. Small numbers can give good results: *Crime in Dar Es Salaam, 2000* analysed results from 2400 street interviews to identify the ratio of victims to non-victims: from a household survey of 1000 interviews on the experience and perceptions of crime and from in depth interviews of 42 abused women on their experiences.
5. Other possible uses of sampling include:
 - Police – detailed circumstances of crimes reported: details of cases investigated
 - Prosecution – what happens to cases sent to the prosecutor: dismissed/charged
 - Courts – workload: outcomes: delays
 - Prison/Probation: workload: outcomes: conditions: health: skills training.
6. How to go about sampling
 - At HQ: Instead of trying to analyse or enter data on 100% of all returns, go through a sample of say one months data a year

- Out in the field: visit police stations: courts: prisons; probation and go through record books, choosing perhaps 100 cases in each place and recording information by hand on pre-arranged blank sheets
7. This way you will get patterns of new information about Police, Prisons, Probation:

7. Evaluation and Monitoring issues discussed at the Closing Workshop

On the second day, the two independent DfID evaluators discussed the experiences of the country teams over the period of the GDDS Justice and Security Module. Their report has been made separately to DfID and the World Bank. Country teams expressed themselves broadly happy with the support that they had received over this period, although some countries would have preferred that the statistical capacity building programmes existing at the same time had been coordinated with GDDS.

Although all countries had made good progress on improving justice and security statistics and general openness during the period 2007 to 2009 they felt that continuous investment in improving these statistics would be needed for many years to come. Although their general statistical infrastructure had improved during this period, they were worried that existing resources and infrastructure would not be sufficient for the work that would be involved. They felt that more external support would be needed in the future and expressed the view that some form of GDDS support should continue in a Third Phase of the project.

The independent evaluators also made a presentation to the workshop on monitoring and evaluation. (M & E) (**See Annexes PP10-11**) They described M and E as stages in the way that statistical projects were continuously planned and improved.

- a) **Monitoring** is a **continuing function** that uses systematic collection of data on specified indicators, to provide management and the main stakeholders of an ongoing development intervention with **indications of the extent of progress** and achievement of objectives and progress in the use of allocated funds. Two functions of Monitoring were: to produce information about project implementation in order to adjust the plan: and to record what is being implemented for the purpose of accountability, advocacy and future evaluation
- b) **Evaluation** is the systematic and objective assessment of an on-going or completed project, programme or policy, its **design, implementation and results**. Its aim is to determine the **relevance** and **fulfillment of objectives**, development **efficiency, effectiveness, impact** and **sustainability**. Two functions of evaluation were: to assess outcomes of project activities and outputs, and reflect on what happened and why, for accountability and lesson learning: and to identify reasons for success and failure in order to inform future planning.

The evaluators also described how monitoring and evaluation needed to be linked to statistical systems in the African context, using the broad specification in the table below.

	Monitoring	Evaluation	Statistical Systems
Purpose	Monitoring of specific public sector policies or programmes	Evaluation of specific public sector policies or programmes	Provision of statistical information for general use
Focus on ...	An ongoing process that uses information to inform policies		The wholesale production of a wide range of statistical outputs
Type of information covered	a. Quantitative		
	b. Qualitative		
	c. Milestones		
Type of information	Light, quick reporting	Detailed, disaggregated	Mixed, both light and detailed information
Outputs	Rapid reporting, featuring 'early indicators'. Reporting on specific activities	Detailed studies, frequently involving complex analysis	Comprehensive, 'official', serving the needs of a wide range of client needs
Policy linkage	Close linkage to specific policies		Rarely if ever linked to specific policies, but wide general background use to identify, inform, and monitor public sector policy and inform civil society
Standardised and / or Codified systems?	No, systems tend to be programme-specific although a lot of commonality exists between programmes based on the log frame structure of inputs, outputs, outcomes, and impact		Yes, high level of both, given international legitimacy through consensus building by UN Statistical Commission

8. Planning for the future

During the final session of the workshop all country teams presented their plans for the future. Although they all felt that they would like to have some continued technical assistance from the World bank, they all proved to have a string awareness of what was needed in the next few years, both in technical statistical matters, in resources and in working with the main Justice and Security agencies.

Kenya (Annex PP12)

The Kenya team had divided their plans for justice and security agencies into activities to be implemented on: a yearly basis: a short term basis(1 – 2 yrs): a medium term basis (3 - 5 yrs): and a long term basis(6+ years)

Yearly activities include:

Metadata development/revision: Routine data collection, collation, analysis, report writing/dissemination: Monitor/evaluate field data: Field visits by HQ staff: Improve data coverage: Bring in other agencies collecting crime data e.g. Nairobi City Council: Train

officers on data management, report writing, project management & ICT: Improve web sites: Improve software: Publish JSS statistics in journals: improve ICT resources: hold sensitization workshops: Review data collection instruments: Develop methodology for checking data quality.

Short-term activities include: Business victimisation surveys: General victimisation surveys starting: Study tours: Develop indicators

Medium term activities include: Governance surveys: Rapid institutional facility assessment surveys

Long Term activities include: Tourism victimisation survey: give assistance to other Anglophone countries.

Mauritius (Annex PP13)

The Mauritius team structured their plans around each agency:

Police activities included: Statistics on victims of violent crimes: Statistics on property crime: analyse survey data on public satisfaction with police: and , in the medium term to ensure data needs of users are considered in the police ICT system COTS.

Prosecution Statistics would concentrate on capacity building

Judiciary Statistics included: Data on judicial time management (design forms and set up data compilation processing procedures): Survey of administrative court records to measure time from lodge to disposal.

Prison Statistics included: Stats on prisoners' profiles: Extend coverage from male adult prisoners to all types of prisoners (female + children): Cost of prisoners to government (based on expenditure and goods produced): Survey of prisoners' views and attitudes.

Probation Statistics included: Capacity building: Setting up a data collection system: and developing an interim ICT system.

Central Statistical Office work included: Capacity building (victimization survey, use of software for statistical purpose, analysis and dissemination of data): Updating and disseminating methodology reports: and improving dissemination on CSO website

Seychelles (Annex PP3)

The Seychelles team planned to: Establish cross-government agreement for the statistical classification and grouping of crime types: Complete the entry of registration data into the new databases provided for Prosecution and for Probation: further enhance and integrate the ICT systems in the various agencies: Set up a data capture system for the new employer/employee grievances & employment crimes 'court' which will eventually

move from the Dept. of Employment to the Judiciary System: develop a database for Probation Department to facilitate regular submission of statistics.

The following challenges had been identified:

Human resources: responding to the general government Macro-economic Reform Programme (MERP) restructuring:
Restrictions imposed by current policies such as the current police data system: and the Timing for competing projects (eg. Labour Force Survey, Impact assessment, 2010 decennial census.)

Tanzania (Annex PP14)

Tanzania priorities included working on Judiciary Statistics to improve: Access to justice (visibility of judgments): Reduce time to final court decision): Reduce growing backlog of cases: and improve efficiency of courts operation. A new Case Management System (CMS) will make a major difference from being able to produce documentation much easier, information will be at your fingertips, it serves as the gateway to other initiatives such as e-Filing and e-Search, and also links to Court Recording and Transcription.

A new Courts CMS will also produce speedy Cause lists and, Returns: Calculate fees automatically: Assigning cases and Generate Court Statistics easily, accurately and timely.

Other priorities will be to publish annual reports for the police, judiciary and prisons, develop the prisons CMS, and to work with the NBS to improve statistical capacity, following the recent agreement with the World Bank,

9. Next Steps

- A Representative from Kenya will attend a meeting of the International Statistical Institute to report on progress being made on GDDS Module on Justice and Security
- Study visits have been proposed by:
 - Kenya (6 members) – a 5 day visit to the UK Statistics department in September 2009: funded through World Bank STATCAP statistical capacity building programme
 - Mauritius (1 member) - a 9 day visit to UNODC (Vienna) and UK Statistics department, funded through UNODC.
 - Tanzania (Visit of Judiciary Statistics Committee) Funding is being sought for a visit to the UK Ministry of Justice IT and statistics department in the autumn of 2009.

10. Closing of Workshop

The workshop closed on the afternoon of Wednesday, June 24th. It was agreed that the report of the meeting, including the presentations made by each country on their experiences and plans for the future would be circulated within a month, along with the presentations made by the experts and independent evaluators.

Before leaving, each country team was provided with electronic copies of the following:

- The presentations made during the seminar
- The background documents used to prepare the seminar material
- The list of participants, including e-mail addresses
- Some miscellaneous documents about Justice and Security Statistics

Chris Lewis,
World Bank Module Manager,
GDDS Justice & Security Statistics,
University of Portsmouth, UK.
chris.lewis@port.ac.uk
July 2009

Annex 1 List of participants at Closing Mombasa Workshop

Kenya

1. Mr Abdulkadir A Awes,
Kenya National Bureau of Statistics
Tel 254-20-313851
awes@knbs.go.ke
2. Mrs Gertrude AUDI,
Ministry of Home Affairs (Probation and Aftercare Dept)
Tel +254311303:722440386
gertrudeaudi@yahoo.com
3. Mr Robert C B BULUMA,
Kenya National Bureau of Statistics
Tel +25420244079
rbuluma@yahoo.com
4. Mr Samuel Kiptorus,
Kenya Judiciary
kiptorus@yahoo.com
1. Mr Valentine Odhiambo Oduor
Odhval04@yahoo.com
2. Ms Jane Kabiro
Children's Department
kwelewana@yahoo.com
3. Mrs Rosemary Mokaya
rosemokaya@yahoo.com
4. Mr David Mutema
mainmutema@yhoo.com
5. Mr Stephen Okere
Kenya Police Statistician
sokere2000@yahoo.com
6. Mr Richard Nyaliech
Kenya GLJOS
ronyaliech@gjlosco.ke
7. Ms Clara Chemarich
claraiep@yahoo.com

8. Mr Vincent Okong'o
yokongo@integrity.go.ke

Mauritius

1. Mrs Yasmin Cassimally
Mauritius Central Statistics Office
230-21223414
ycassimally@mail.gov.mu
2. Mrs Naigee Guillaume
Mauritius Central Statistics Office
230-21223414
nguillaume@mail.gov.mu

Seychelles

1. Ms Helena De Letournis
Seychelles National Statistics Bureau
248-611663
Helena@nsb.gov.sc
2. Mr Reginald Elizabeth
Seychelles Police
248-224232
regelizabeth@hotmail.com

Tanzania

1. Mr Ahmed Stambuli
Tanzania Police Statistics
255-713-634571
stambuliahmed@gmail.com
2. Mr Machumu Essaba
Tanzania Court of Appeal
255-22-2116654
t612aaj@yahoo.com

Gambia (Observer)

Mr Wally Ndow
Gambia Central Statistics Office
Walhadre1@yahoo.com

World Bank

1. Mr Oliver Chinganga
Regional GDDS Coordinator
World Bank

2. Mr Christopher Gray Lewis
Senior research fellow and visiting professor
University of Portsmouth, UK
+1243 573599
Chris.lewis@port.ac.uk

3. Mr Jon Simmons
Director of Research
UK Border Agency
Home Office, UK
Jon.simmons@homeoffice.gsi.gov.uk

Independent DfID Evaluators

1. Mr Roger Edmonds

2. Dr Mike Pepper

Annex 2 OPENING SPEECH OF THE DIRECTOR GENERAL, KENYA NATIONAL BUREAU OF STATISTICS, MR. ANTHONY K.M. KILELE, AT SERENA HOTEL, MOMBASA ON 22ND JUNE, 2006 DURING THE GENERAL DATA DISSEMINATION SYSTEM CLOSING WORKSHOP

Ladies and Gentlemen:

It is with great pleasure that I welcome all of you to Mombasa City for this important General Data Dissemination System (GDDS) phase II closing workshop. I wish to thank the World Bank for choosing Kenya for this meeting. I am informed that you will be here for the next three days. During this time, you will discuss presentations from various countries; crime measurements in Africa; how sampling of existing records can improve value of statistics in Africa; using crime and justice statistics for policy development, operational actions and legal reforms in Africa; the current African situation on household and other surveys; monitoring and evaluation; and the way forward. Your inputs will go a long way in improving justice and security statistics in the participating countries.

As you are aware, the main objective of this closing workshop is to review and report on progress made since the inception of GDDS phase II in 2007.

Ladies and Gentlemen:

The General Data Dissemination System (GDDS) was established in 1997, and the ultimate objective was to enhance the availability of timely and comprehensive statistics. The first phase of the GDDS (2001-2006) focused on education and training and consisted of a series of nine [regional seminars](#) for country officials and the preparation of pilot metadata i.e., descriptions of current practices on data production and dissemination, and comprehensive plans for improvement of these practices.

In 2001, the World Bank, in collaboration with the IMF, started implementing the project to assist fifteen countries in Anglophone Africa to put the guidelines of GDDS into practice. This included preparation of the metadata and formulation and implementation of plans for improvement in the finance and economic sectors and selected socio-demographic areas, namely population, poverty, health and education. Management issues, Justice and Security, Agriculture, Labour, and GIS were later included.

Ladies and Gentlemen:

The General Data Dissemination System (GDDS) Project Phase II, “Modules for Strengthening Statistics,” was initiated in September 2006 where 7 additional Anglophone African countries were invited. The United Kingdom Department for International Development (DFID) provided the broad oversight and financial support while the IMF and World Bank executed a technical assistance program to help the 22 countries build statistical capacity aimed at supporting the more effective design, implementation, and monitoring of macroeconomic policy and poverty reduction

strategies by helping to strengthen the capacity of National Statistical Systems (NSS) in participating countries.

The GDDS phase II project had two goals: to build national capacity to compile and disseminate key data series as well as the metadata describing the series; and strengthen governance and decision-making in the private and public sectors through timely and transparent dissemination of high quality data.

The launch workshop for the Justice and Security Statistics module took place at the New Africa Hotel in Dar Es Salaam, Tanzania, from March 19 to 23, 2007. The aim of this module is to assist participating countries to improve the coverage and quality of different aspects of statistics on Justice and Security statistics. During the launch, each participating country identified its own priorities and developed a work program for data improvements to be implemented over three years' life of the module.

Ladies and Gentlemen:

In 2008, Justice and Security Statistics module workshop took place in order to address common problems among the participating countries. The workshop was held from 7th to 11th April, 2008 at Port Louis, Mauritius. The workshop also served as a forum for discussing progress of the module and for enhancing the mutual co-operation between countries, leading towards the improvement in regional co-operation among participating countries.

Ladies and Gentlemen:

In Kenya, GDDS phase II has been supported by STATCAP project on training and provision of infrastructure to the Police, Prisons, Judiciary; and Probation and After – Care. These institutions collect, collate, compile, analyse and disseminate statistics for planning and general administration of justice. Other institutions that provide data to Kenya National Bureau of Statistics include Immigration, National Registration Bureau, and Kenya Anti – Corruption Commission.

This project has therefore strengthened justice and security statistics data collection in the country. A new chapter on governance statistics is now produced in annual Economic Survey. More data on justice and security statistics is published annually in the Statistical Abstracts

Justice and Security Statistics Committee (JSSC) chaired by KNBS was formed. It draws membership from agencies handling justice and security statistics. The following issues have been discussed in various meetings attended by members of this committee:

- Improving collaboration between the departments through the committee
- How data collected can be used by more than one agency
- Areas where statistics and research that inform policy issues and cut across departments should be addressed jointly.

- The best way of linking different agencies, both nationally and regionally.
- How to develop a common policy towards research, including inter-agency surveys conducted by the KNBS
- How routine statistics may be shared between the justice agencies on a regular basis.
- Publication and dissemination of material on annual basis.

The major challenges encountered included delay in funding of STATCAP project activities. As a result of the delay, planned activities such as trainings and purchase of equipment for agencies were not fully implemented.

Ladies and Gentlemen:

The way forward for participating countries to improve their justice and security statistics, in the next decade and beyond requires that:

- Priority be given to statistics in areas where the expenditure would give best value for money in costing and evaluating solutions of particular problems with which Justice systems are faced.
- In-depth research work be conducted in certain areas pertaining to Justice and Security.
- Statistics units in all the collaborating institutions be expanded to cope effectively with the workload identified.
- Data compilation in justice and security statistics agencies be automated to easy data processing, storage and retrieval.
- All Justice and security statistics agencies form a committee through which they conduct their activities.
- Where statistics units do not exist in these agencies, countries should set up such units
- National Statistics Offices should take the lead in organizing Justice and Security statistics where they do not exist.
- The agencies should train personnel handling Justice and Security statistics on basic data management

Ladies and Gentlemen:

In conclusion, as you are aware, justice and security systems that rely excessively on manual recording tend to make the administration of justice complex, costly and slow. As a result, the disposal of cases is slowed down occasioning huge backlogs. With these few remarks, I wish you the best of luck in your deliberations and officially declare this workshop officially opened.

THANK YOU!

Annex 3 Agenda for Closing GDDS Workshop on Justice and Security

Sunday June 21st Arrival in Mombasa:

Monday June 22th

09.00 - 09.15 Opening and welcome by Mr. Kilele, Director General Kenya National Bureau of Statistics. (read by Mr Awes, KNBS)

09.15 - 09.30 Introduction of the Agenda for the Closing workshop, by Oliver Chinganga, GDDS Regional Manager

09.30 - 11.00 Presentations by country teams of their experiences, including questions and discussion: Kenya country team

11.00 – 11.30 Coffee Break

11.30 – 13.00 Presentations by country teams of their experiences, including questions and discussion: Kenya country team (continued)

13.00 - 14.00 Lunch Break

14.00 – 15.15 Presentations by country teams of their experiences, including questions and discussion: Mauritius and Seychelles country teams

15.15 - 15.45 Coffee Break

15.45 – 16.15 Presentations by country teams of their experiences, including questions and discussion, Tanzania country team

16.15 – 17.15 Reaction of the experts to these presentations:
Chris Lewis : Jon Simmons

Tuesday, June 23rd

09.00 - 09.45 Jon Simmons: Overview of crime measurement in Africa and Dissemination (**Presentation and discussion**)

09.45 - 10.30 Chris Lewis: Using Crime and Justice Statistics for policy development, operational action and legal reform in African Countries (**Presentation and discussion**)

10.30 – 11.00 Coffee Break

11.00 – 11.45 Chris Lewis: How sampling existing records can improve value of statistics in African countries (**Presentation and discussion**)

11.45 – 12.45 Jon Simmons: Household and other surveys: the current African situation (**Presentation and discussion**)

12.45 - 14.00 Lunch

14.00 - 17.00 Group discussions with the Roger Edmonds and Mike pepper, Independent evaluators of the GDDS Module (**Presentation and discussion**)

Wednesday, June 24th

09.00 - 09.15 Opening

09.15 - 10.30 Presentations by country teams of their future plans, including questions and discussion: Kenya country team

10.30– 11.00 Coffee Break

11.00 – 13.00 Presentations by country teams of their future plans, including questions and discussion: Mauritius and Seychelles country teams

13.00 - 14.00 Lunch

14.00- 15.00 Presentations by country teams of their future plans, including questions and discussion: Tanzania country team

15.00 – 15.30 Coffee Break

15.30 – 16.30 Chris Lewis Key points from the workshop and thoughts for the future, including questions and discussion

16.30- 17.00 Completion of World Bank Questionnaires: exchange of documents

17.00 Close of Workshop

Annex 4 List of electronic attachments to report of the Mombasa Closing Workshop

PowerPoint Files

Annex PP1 – Kenya GDDS Status report

Annex PP2 – Mauritius GDDS Status Report

Annex PP3 – Seychelles GDDS Status Report

Annex PP4 – Tanzania GDDS Status Report

Annex PP5 – Dissemination - Jon Simmons, Home Office, UK

Annex PP6 – Overview – Jon Simmons, Home Office, UK

Annex PP7 – Using Statistics for Policy – Chris Lewis, Module manager

Annex PP8 – Victim Surveys in Africa – Jon Simmons, Home Office, UK

Annex PP9 – Using sampling in Africa – Chris Lewis, Module manager

Annex PP10 – Monitoring and Evaluation, Roger Edmonds, Evaluator

Annex PP 11 – M and E and Statistical Systems, Roger Edmonds, Evaluator

Annex PP12 – Kenya GDDS Future Plans

Annex PP13 - Mauritius GDDS Future Plans

Annex PP14 - Tanzania GDDS Future Plans