



DEMOSTAF

Demography Statistics for Africa

Emerging population issues in Sub-Saharan Africa:

Cross-checking and promoting demographic data for better action

Newsletter n°8 July-December 2019

Summary of the activities of the last semester: conference and restitution workshops • Focus on... the spatial concentration of disability in Senegal • Secondments of the semester • 2020: scientific dissemination!

Summary of the activities of the last semester

Planned at the time of the last collective workshop of DEMOSTAF, **the international conference *Demographic Challenges in Africa: The Contributions of Census and Civil Registration Data*** was held on October 16-18 in Aubervilliers at the campus Condorcet the new location of INED. Most of the sessions organized during this three-day conference focused on the value of census data and aimed to highlight the considerable potential of this type of data to understand demographic dynamics: quality of the data and estimates, confrontation of sources, international comparability and comparisons, geographic analysis and territorial dynamics... Two sessions were devoted to civil registration and vital statistics: the first one on the determinants of death and birth registration in different contexts; the second on initiatives and projects promoting registration coverage.

This conference was also an opportunity to reflect on how to enhance the exploitation of the data produced, to carry out collaborative research associating the producers of official statistics from the analysis to the presentation and dissemination of the results. The closing session of the conference featured a round table on the obstacles and the opportunities for official statistics to respond to demographic challenges.

The conference brought together 80 participants, junior and senior researchers and statisticians from 17 different countries. Twenty-six papers were presented and discussed during the scientific sessions and 13 posters were presented as flash presentations, bringing the total number of projects and results presented to about 40.

The detailed programme, all presentations, and the recording of the round table and videos of the CRVS session talks are available on the website: <https://demostaf.site.ined.fr/en/news/conference/>

Picture of the round table



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The restitution workshops

As also planned, a workshop has been organized in each country of the four NSOs partner of DEMOSTAF: November 28 in Dakar, December 9 in Antananarivo, and December 12 in Bamako. The last workshop will be held on January 30, 2020 in Ouagadougou. These workshops provided an opportunity for the teams to present the main results obtained from collaborative projects with the community of statisticians, researchers, decision-makers, NGOs and journalists. These workshops were an opportunity to highlight the considerable work carried out by the statisticians of the NSOs and feedbacks are very positive. *Congratulations to the national organization committee for these great events that give meaning to our project!*

Detailed programme of the workshops are available on the project website:

<https://demostaf.site.ined.fr/en/news/restitution-workshop/>

Pictures of the workshops in Bamako (top) et Dakar (bottom)



Focus on... the spatial concentration of disability in Senegal

In Africa, disability is an emerging public health concern. For the authorities, it is essential to quantify and describe disability induced by the numerous health issues experienced by the population in order to identify needs in terms of assistance or spatial planning. The last census (RGPHAE) of Senegal in 2013 identifies people with functional limitations (vision, hearing, mobility), cognitive (concentration/memorization, communication) or activity restrictions (such as self-washing). The questions developed by the Washington Group are formulated in order to identify concrete difficulties in seeing, hearing, walking, etc.



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Arlette Simo Fotso (IRD), Ibrahima Diouf (FAO/ANSD) and Géraldine Duthé (INED) explored the question of a spatial concentration of disability in Senegal. For each of the 551 districts and for three large age groups (children 10-17 years old, adults 18-59 years old, elderly aged 60 and over), they calculated: the share of individuals with at least some difficulties in any of the six dimensions of disability measured; having at least a lot of difficulties among one of them; and having at least some difficulties for each of them. Moran's global index was used to test the spatial autocorrelation between the districts and indices were calculated at the local level in order to identify where precisely concentrated areas (hotspots) are observed with significant differences in proportion of disability.

Figure 1. Maps of disability prevalence (having at least some difficulties, in %) among children (left), adults (middle) and elderly (right) in the districts of Senegal in 2013

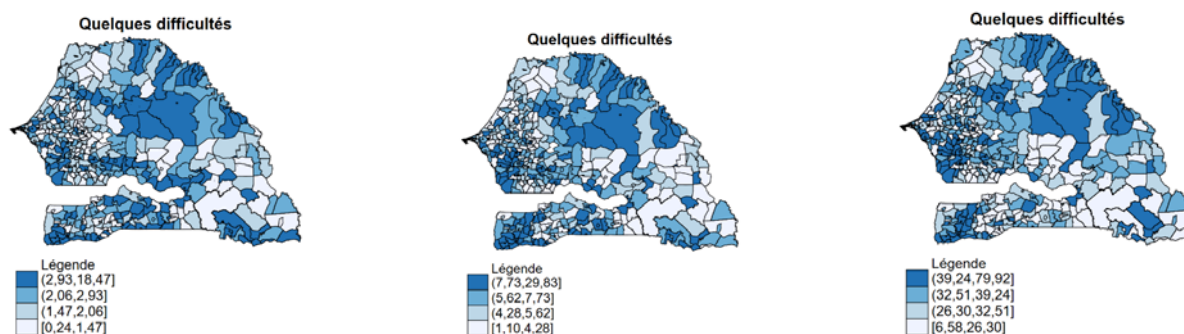
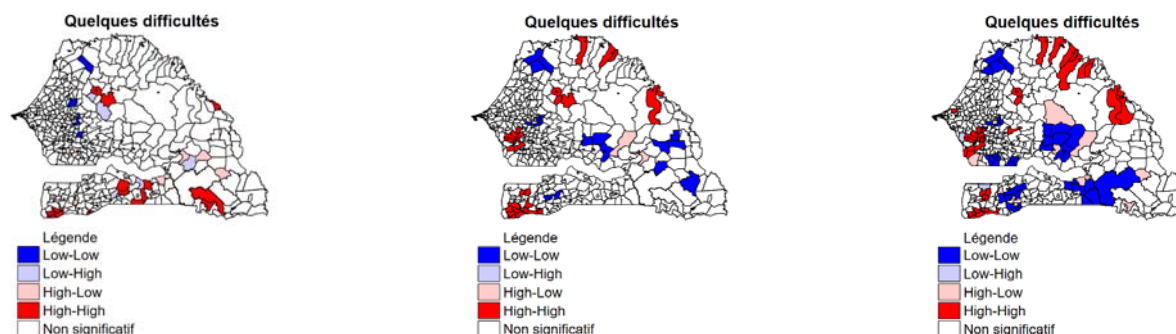


Figure 2. Moran's maps identifying districts characterized by a spatial and significant concentration of disability (having at least some difficulties, in %) among children (left), adults (middle) and elderly (right) in the districts of Senegal in 2013



Spatial autocorrelation is confirmed for the three age groups but it is lower for children than for adults and the elderly. The migration of adults could partly explain this result with people with disabilities who could have migrated to be closer to health services, religious leaders or cities allowing them to live on donations from people. However, the very similar results found between the general population and those taking into account only non-migrants show that the effect of migration remains relatively marginal in spatial concentration.

Through the identification process of districts characterized by a higher concentration of disability than expected, some regions seem to highlight: the Casamance in the South-West of Senegal, the Kolda region in the South-East of the capital Dakar, the center from the country and along the Senegal River to the North. These regions are characterized by environmental conditions that induce different exposures to health and disability risks. Casamance for example is characterized by a subtropical climate while the northern regions are Sahelian. For this reason, resources, activities, risks of drought or exposure to diseases are therefore very different. The follow up of the project will consist in identifying the ecological factors which are associated with the spatial concentration observed here.



Secondments of the semester

Ouedraogo Soumaila (INED) at ISSP in July and December (WP3), Ouedraogo Adama (INED) at ISSP in August (WP3), Moguérou Laure (UPO) at ODSEF in August (WP5), Kinziunga Felly (UCL) at ANSD in August-September (WP2), Masquelier Bruno (UCL) at IPM in September-December (WP3), Samake Tenin (doc) (INSTAT Mali) at INED in September (WP6), Soura Abdramane Bassiahi (ISSP) at INED in September et October (WP3), Delaunay Valérie (IRD LPED) at ODSEF in September-October (WP5), Pilon Marc (IRD CEPED) at ODSEF in September-October (WP5), Bahoum Jean-Pierre Diamane (ANSD) at INED in September-October (WP4), Bazongo Baguinébié (INSD) at INED in September-October (WP4), Diop Pape Mabeye (ANSD) at INED in September-October (WP4), Sanogo Souleymane (ISSP) at UNIGE in September-October (WP3), Barry Adjibou Oppa (ANSD) at INED in September-October (WP5), Bougma Moussa (ISSP) at UNIGE in September-October (WP2), Sawadogo Nathalie (ISSP) at UCL in September-October (WP2), Wade Khoudia (ANSD) at INED in September-October (WP5), Wayack-Pambè Madeleine (ISSP) at INED in October (WP5), Boly Dramane (ISSP) at IRD-CEPED in October (WP5), Gakou Assa (INSTAT Mali) at INED in October (WP4), Gnoumou Bilampoa (ISSP) at INED in October (WP5), Rakotomanana Faly (INSTAT Mada) at INED in October (WP5), Ravelo Arsène (INSTAT Mada) at INED in October (WP5), Ratovoson Rila (IPM) at INED in October (WP3), Boly Sidy (INSTAT Mali) at INED in October (WP5), Goudiaby Jean-Alain (UZ) at INED in October (WP5), Kaboré Idrissa (ISSP) at IRD-CEPED in October (WP5), Kakuba Christian (UM) at INED in October (WP5), Cisse Siaka (INSTAT Mali) at INED in October-November (WP4), Ouedraogo Ousmane (ISSP) at INED in November (WP2), Golaz Valérie (INED) at UM in November (WP5).

2020: Scientific dissemination!

Our secondment programme is closed, but we still have a huge amount of work to promote all the research projects DEMOSTAF supported, some of them are still in progress, in particular our collective book in 2 volumes. At the end of the project, 22 chapters are planned to be part of the collective book. All the papers were brought together in a working document submitted to the European Commission. This document confirms the large productivity of the teams but it cannot be disseminated as it stands because it requires a first internal review. The coordination and WP leaders of the scientific components are currently exploring different strategies for publishing the book and the chosen option will be communicated to the authors of the chapters as soon as possible. At the same time, the European partners of the project are doing the budget balance sheet in order to estimate the amount of the remaining budget that could - we hope so - allow us to still provide a little support for our projects and their promotion.

The coordination team thanks you very much for your contribution!

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