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# Economic Statistics for Development in Tanzania: Mainstreaming SDGs in the National Statistical Systems

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# 1. Introduction

- ❑ Tanzania is implementing national development programmes and the SDGs;
- ❑ Programmes include National Development Vision 2025, FYDP II 2016/17 -2020/21, The EAC agenda 2050, the Africa Agenda 2063 and the SDGs 2030;
- ❑ Economic statistics is pivotal in evidence based policy formulation and development planning;
- ❑ Setting of targets and means of achieving is made possible by use of economic statistics;



# 1. Introduction

- ❑ Moreover, economic Statistics is used for monitoring and evaluations of programmes in a country;
- ❑ The monitoring and evaluation is done to assess the impact of set policies and plans;
- ❑ Tanzania is implementing the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) which are cross cutting in all sectors of the economy;
- ❑ Policy formulation and development planning as part of implementing SDGs needs economic statistics;



## 1. Introduction – cont.

- ❑ In order to assess the implementation of SDGs in Tanzania, a Sustainable Development Data Roadmap Process was introduced;
- ❑ Sustainable Development Data Roadmap process has taught a lesson on how the available indicators can monitor national programs and track SDGs in Tanzania;
- ❑ Few indicators are selected out of 36 Tier 1 Economic Indicators list to establish their relevancy with national programs;



## 2. Demand for economic statistics

- ❑ Economic statistics is key in policy formulation and development planning;
- ❑ Through economic statistics policy makers and planners use available statistical evidence as the production, consumption and distribution of goods and services is well understood;
- ❑ Moreover, the level of technology, volume of production, exports and imports in policy formulation and planning need also to be understood;



## 2. Demand for economic statistics

- ❑ Demand for economic statistics is however not met by the statistical systems due to the following challenges that need addressing:
  - ❑ Existing systems are not harmonized;
  - ❑ Definitional problem;
  - ❑ Unavailability of indicators, not collected;
  - ❑ Irregular frequency of data collection;
  - ❑ Existence of data in “not easy to use format”

### 3. Monitoring Progress and SDGs Indicators

- ❑ Tanzania developed a SDDR in 2016;
- ❑ Its objective was to bring together all stakeholders to discuss data challenges and find solutions;
- ❑ The forum identified existing data gaps and proposed for solution to fill in gaps;
- ❑ Collaborators included GoT, Global Partnership for Sustainable Development Data, NBS, WB Group, PARIS 21, UNDP, MCC-PEPFAR collaborative and Tanzania Data Lab;



### 3. Monitoring Progress and SDGs Indicators

- ❑ The focus of the roadmap is effective tracking of SDGs fostering partnership for improvement of data availability, accessibility and use with identified priority areas as:
  - ❑ SDGs and FYDP II data gap assessment;
  - ❑ Developing interactive National SDGs, EAC Vision 2050, Africa Agenda 2063 and FYDP II data visualization portal;
  - ❑ High level engagement for formation of National Coordination mechanism on SDGs agenda;





### 3. Monitoring Progress and SDGs Indicators

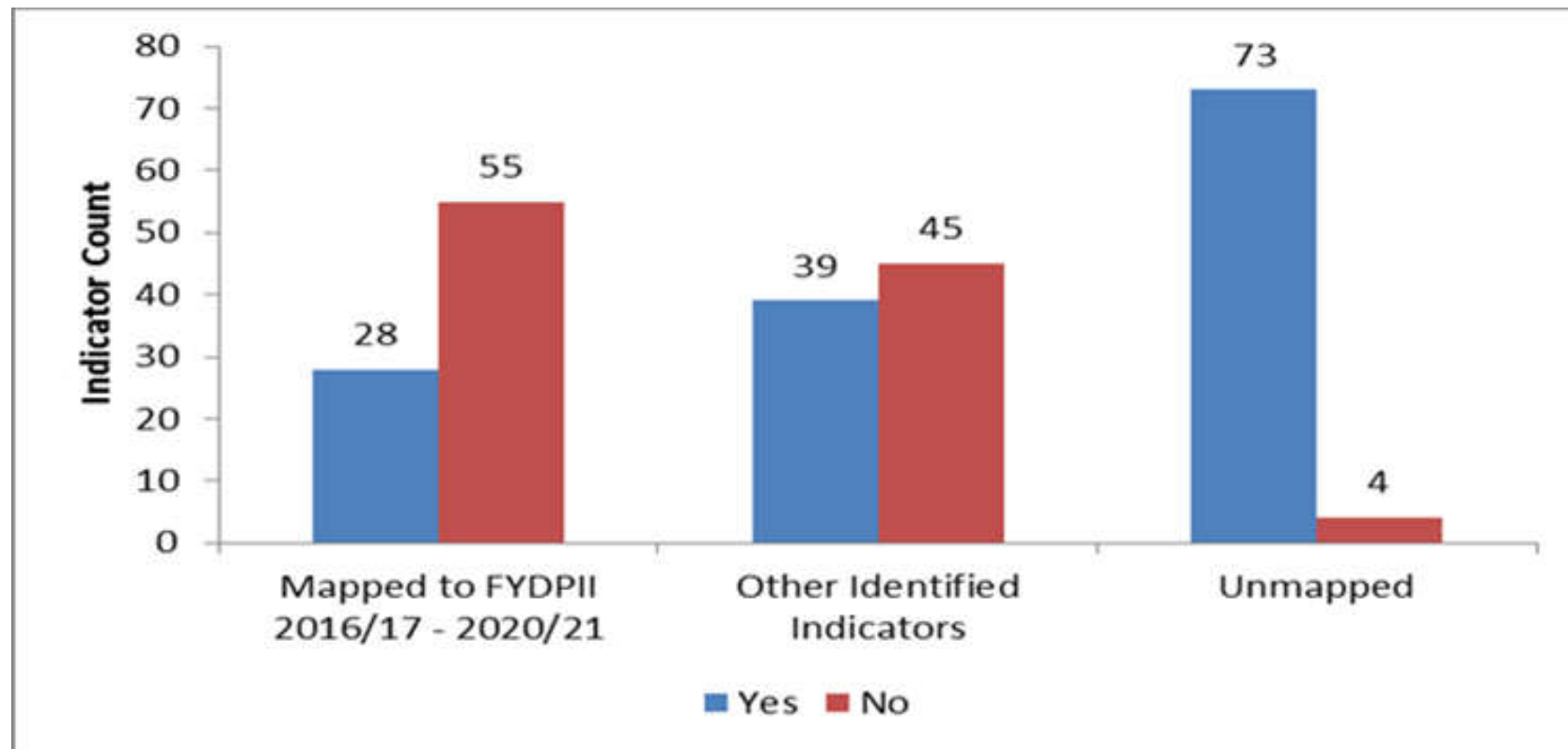
- ❑ Engagement of stakeholders to support data production and availability at national level where data gaps have been identified;
- ❑ Create awareness session for high level officials to boost momentum of open data initiative;
- ❑ Data capacity development (production, analysis and dissemination) in the government for MDAs;
- ❑ It was revealed that of all indicators required for SDGs monitoring 40 percent are collected through Censuses and surveys while 60 percent are collected through routine data systems.



## 4. Indicators mainstreamed in the existing system

- Assessment show strong alignment between SDGs and national development frameworks;
- Out of the 244 SDGs indicators, 240 are potentially relevant with exception of 4 indicators that are not applicable to Tanzania;
- Four indicators are not collected due to geographical focus.
- Disaggregated data is presented in the figure below

## 4. Indicators mainstreamed in the existing system



## 5. Challenges Facing Data Production the Process

Some of the existing challenges include:

- Resource gaps
- Capacity gaps
- Limited political commitment; and
- Weakness in stakeholders coordination

## 6. Recommendations for production of statistics

Development of Sustainable Development Data Roadmap process has provided useful lessons which include:

- Establishing of National Coordination arrangements for SDGs implementation and monitoring;
- Set up clear policy and procedural guidance for development of the national data ecosystem;
- Put and keep the financing for data on the list of institutions and national priorities;



## 6. Recommendations for production of statistics

- Building institutional knowledge base, collaboration and commitment within the National Statistical Office of drive the change;
- Spreading knowledge and Awareness on SDGs and sustaining momentum;
- Facilitating more comprehensive data capture from Administrative sources;
- Engaging and working with sub-national Governments on the data for Development Agenda;



## 6. Recommendations for production of statistics

- ❑ Establishing mechanism for smooth flow, access and use of data;
- ❑ Building of a more comprehensive data base on statistics for Tanzania Mainland and Zanzibar; and
- ❑ Collaboration with non-state actors and the International Data Community.

