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Data Needs and Gaps for Measuring NDS1, SDGs and Agenda 2063
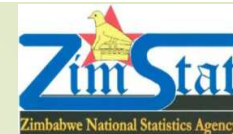
Victoria Falls, 8 – 12 November 2021

Presentation Outline

- Background

- Mandate of ZIMSTAT

- User Data Needs

- Background to Data Gaps

- Current Situation

- Adressing Data Needs

- Way Forward

Background

- There is strong political support in the country towards statistical development as evidenced by the approval of the Census and Statistics Act (2007), transformation of ZIMSTAT and support for statistical activities, e.g censuses & surveys

- The statistical legislation underpins the institutional arrangements for the collection, management and dissemination of official statistics in the country

- Further, the legal framework also sets out clear responsibilities and relationships between ZIMSTAT and other actors, which are necessary for a decentralised National Statistical System (NSS) to work efficiently and effectively.

Who are we? ZIMSTAT???

Are a semi-autonomous agency under the Ministry of Finance and Economic Development

Mandated to:

- collect, produce and disseminate official statistics

- coordinate and supervise the NSS

Activities regulated by the Census and Statistics Act (CAP 10:29) of 2007 and provides for independence and oversight by a Board of Directors

Regulatory Frameworks

National

Census and Statistics Act (CAP 10:29)*

    Statistical production

    Statistical coordination

*Amended

Continental

**African Charter on Statistics
(African Union adopted 6 principles*)**

Global

**Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics
(United Nations adopted 10 principles)**

CREATING CHANGE through
Collective Leadership

Global

ZIMSTAT is the main source of official statistics in Zimbabwe and mandated to play a coordination and supervisory role within the National Statistical System (NSS).

❖ Agency has the authority to certify and designate any statistics produced in the country as official statistics having been satisfied that all the quality requirements of good statistics were met.

❖ The responsibility for the production of good quality statistics does not rest in the hands of ZIMSTAT alone. Statistical production must be the combined effort of all stakeholders in the National Statistical System.

❖ While ZIMSTAT normally conducts national censuses and surveys, other players such as line ministries produce administrative data.

❖ Research and training institutions as well as the Civil Society Organizations will be producing a variety of other essential statistics covering a wide range of subjects.

What we do

Measuring Society/Economy

Health

Projectio
n Energy

Tourism

Vital

Trade

Gender

Education

Population

Migration

Labour

Poverty

Environment
Prices

Mining

Finance

National Accounts

Agriculture

CRIME

Culture

ICT

Manufacturing

User Data Needs

(i) New Policy & Development Agendas

Global — **Agenda 2030** - SDGs

Continental — **Agenda 2063**

Regional — **SADC RISDP (2020-2030)**

National — **NDS 1 (2021-25)**
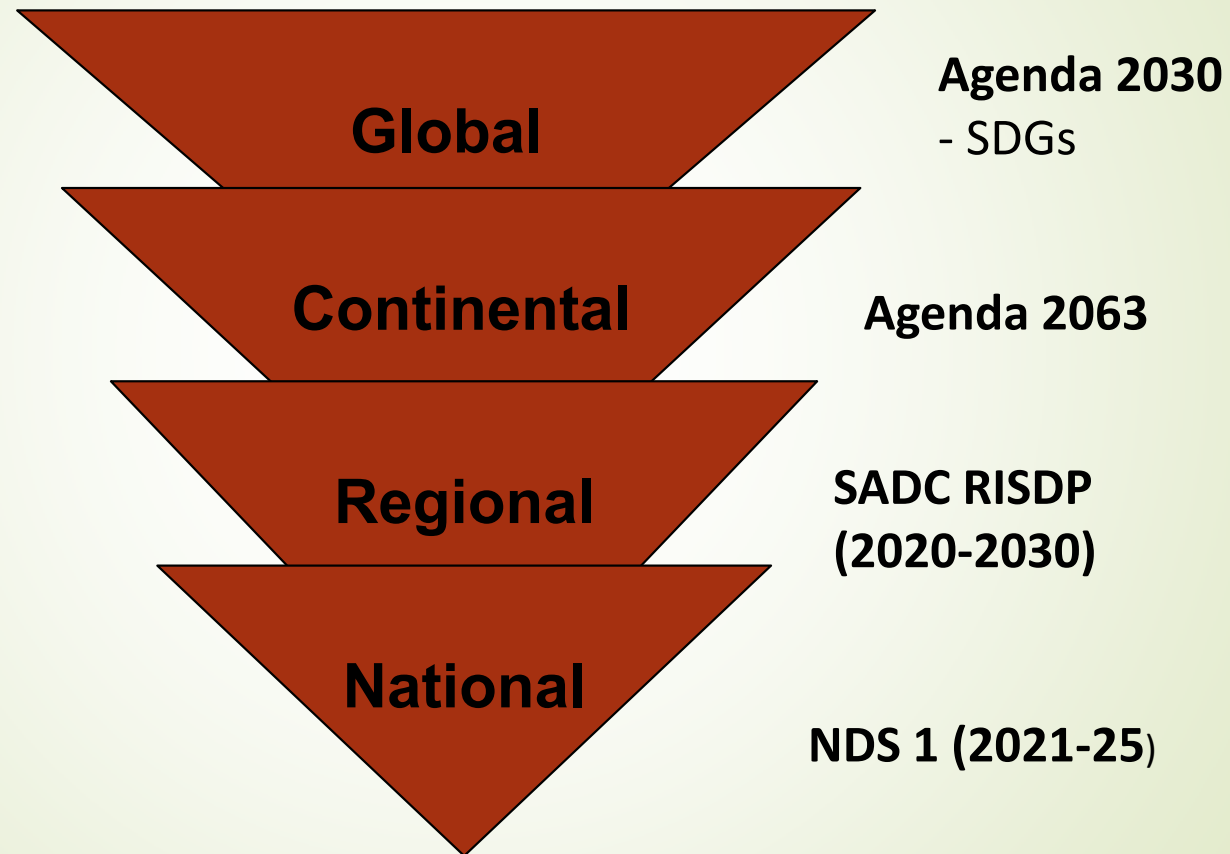
1. Changing data ecosystem

The data ecosystem is **e x p a n d i n g** and **diversifying** to <u>include new:</u>
- ✓ <u>data users</u>,
- ✓ data producers
- ✓ sources of data.
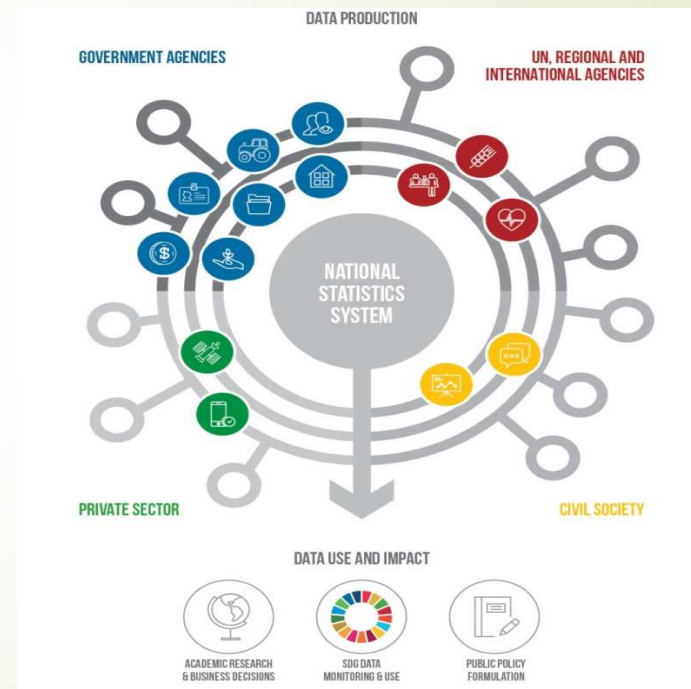
2. **exponential increase in demand for data**: need for increased scope, quantity, quality, timeliness and disaggregation for monitoring & reporting NDPs, SDGs (nationally & internationally)

3. **statisticians expected to**:
- disaggregate data by the following domains: income, sex, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, geographic location (to ensure no one is left behind)
- integrate statistical & geo-spatial information
- make use of new and non-traditional data sources
- use innovative technologies for data collection, processing and dissemination

Background on Data Gaps

➤ Data gaps threaten to hinder the achievements of the development plans, i.e. NDS1, Agenda 2030 and the African Union's Agenda 2063.

➤ Countries own the monitoring and reporting of the DPs, and the 2030 Agenda clearly specifies that global follow-up and review 'will be primarily based on national official data sources'.

➤ The capacity of countries to report on global indicators varies, and efforts are needed to incorporate the global and regional indicator framework into national monitoring systems. Although a large quantity of data exist at the country level, it may be scattered across stakeholders, and substantial resources and capacity-building may be required to close data gaps and harmonize reporting.

➤ In Zimbabwe, data for monitoring comes from ZIMSTAT censuses and surveys as well as secondary data from other institutions, mainly MDAs. However, the existence of gaps has been a perennial problem for the Agency and these gaps emanate mainly from inadequate funding for surveys and weak coordination of the NSS both of which negatively affect data production

Current Situation

ZIMSTAT with technical assistance from AfDB built an Open Data Platform (ODP) which allows the Agency to implement a one-stop platform where users can explore all statistical data being disseminated.

The ODP is a user-friendly tool where users can access a wide range of development data and also allows ZIMSTAT to monitor areas where gaps exist

➡ The situation with regards to data gaps showed a significant positive change for some indicators while for others it has remained stagnant since the last review in November 2020. ZIMSTAT carried out two major surveys in 2019 (MICS, LFCLS) and these produced mostly social indicators.

➡ In 2020 only two surveys were carried out, ICT survey and the Rapid PICES telephone surveys which produced indicators for monitoring impact of COVID-19 pandemic on livelihoods. The COVID-19 restrictions resulted in the cancellation or postponement of some surveys.

➡ The picture shows that the country still needs to improve on data collection to reduce the challenge of gaps.

Users can access the platform through the links below:

ZIMSTAT ODP Link: https://zimbabwe.opendataforafrica.org/

The link is also on the Agency's website: www.zimstat.co.zw

Current Statistics Supply-Agenda 2030

Goal	Number	Indicators with Data	% with Data
1: End poverty	14	10	71.4
2: End hunger	13	6	46.1
3: Ensure health	17	14	82.3
4: Education	11	10	90.9
5: Gender equality	12	11	91.7
6: Water and sanitation	11	5	45.4
7: Sustainable and modern energy	6	3	50.0
8: Employment and decent work	14	9	64.2
9: Resilient infrastructure	12	4	33.3
10: Reduce inequality	8	4	50.0
11: Cities and human settlements	13	5	38.5
12: Sustainable consumption	6	3	50.0
13: Climate change	11	9	81.8
14: Oceans, seas and marine resources	10	0	0.0
15: Sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems	9	3	33.3
16: Inclusive societies	17	9	52.9
17: Global Partnership	21	9	42.9
Total	205	104	57.3

Brief Overview of Agenda 2063

- AGENDA 2063 is Africa's blueprint and master plan for transforming Africa into a global powerhouse of the future.

- It is the continent's strategic framework that aims to deliver on its goal for inclusive and sustainable development

- The first 10 year implementation plan results framework has 140 indicators but there was a consensus among member states to reduce the number to 66 for efficiency and effectiveness at member states level

- The 66 indicators are referred to as the core and all member states are encouraged to report on as many as possible

- Seventy percent of the 66 indicators are Agenda 2030 indicators

Current Statistics Supply-Agenda 2063

Goal	Number	Indicators with Data	% with Data
1: High Standard of Living	7	7	100.0
2: Education	4	4	100.0
3: Health	8	8	100.0
4: Economy and Job Creation	4	4	100.0
5: Agriculture	2	0	0.0
6: Ocean Economy	2	0	0.0
7: Sustainable Climate	2	0	0.0
8: United Africa	2	0	0.0
9: Finance	1	1	100.0
10: Infrastructure	6	3	50.0
11: Democracy	6	0	0.0
12: Capable Institutions	1	0	0.0
13: Peace, Security and Stability	1	0	0.0
14: Peaceful Africa	1	0	0.0
15: Functional and Operational Security Architecture	1	1	100.0
16: Cultural Renaissance	1	0	0.0
17: Gender Equality	5	3	60.0
18: Youth and Children	5	4	80.0
19: Global Affairs	3	3	100.0
20: Finance	4	2	50.0
Total	66	40	60.6

Closing Data Gaps

Supply vs. Demand

ZIMSTAT must fulfil its coordination function effectively
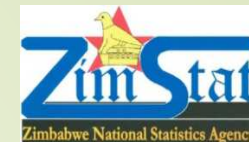
Adopt common principles, standards and policy frameworks to ensure data comparability and the capacity to integrate data from different sources, as well as a supportive environment for collaboration
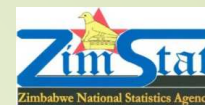
Production must occur within a framework of demand

Consider the use of proxies where data are not readily available

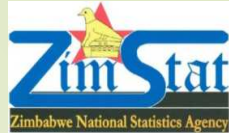**A "robust" funding model that ensures long-term production of vital data.**

Addressing Data Needs

Better Statistics

Require better planning

of the National Statistical System

The NSDS?

In an endeavour to strengthen the NSS, the Government of Zimbabwe through ZIMSTAT made a strategic decision to develop NSDS1 (2010-2015) and NSDS2 (2016-2020) as frameworks for planning, budgeting and implementation of statistical activities, and respond to NDPs

A robust, comprehensive and coherent framework to strengthen statistical capacity across the entire National Statistical System & respond to key user needs

❑ It is also a framework to:

- better coordination of NSS

- mobilize & prioritise use of resources

- Mainstream (integrate) statistics within national policy & planning processes

- introduce & manage change

- herald the "data revolution" into the country

18

NSDS Objectives

The objective of the NSDS3 is to set out a framework for planning, budgeting and implementation of statistical activities in the NSS for the period 2021-2025.

Specific objectives of the NSDS is to;

�§ Provide statistical data needed to monitor and evaluate the implementation of NDS1 priorities, regional and global agendas e.g. Agenda 2063 and Agenda 2030 on Sustainable Development Goals.

➤ Strengthen the production of statistics in ZIMSTAT, Line Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDA), and other players in the national data ecosystem.

➤ Improve coordination and collaboration among data producers and users across the data ecosystem.

➤ Enhance data quality control by promoting adherence to international standards, ensuring an enabling institutional environment for strengthening statistical production and instituting continuous quality measures.

➤ Enable policy makers, researchers and other stakeholders to increased access to reports and statistical information during implementation of NDS1, and take appropriate action
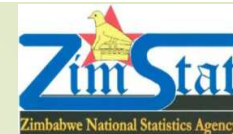
NSDS3 Design Process
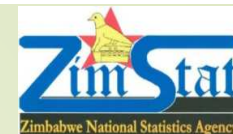
The development process for NSDS3 (2021-2025) has already been initiated by the Government through ZIMSTAT, with technical and financial support from the World Bank.
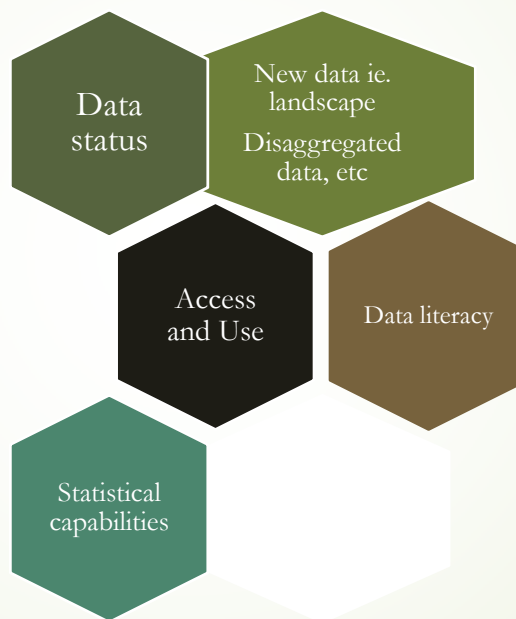
- The Theme for the NSDS3 is '**Innovation and modernization of statistical systems in an evolving data ecosystem**'.

- Various structures have been put in place to speed up the process of designing the NSDS3 process.

- The structures include the NSDS Design Team, Technical Committee whose role will be to support and provide coordinated input from government and key stakeholders into the NSDS strategic framework to enable the NSS achieve its goals, and ZIMSTAT Management.

- An evaluation of NSDS2 will precede and inform the current NSS assessment and Visioning for the NSDS3.

- NSDS3 design process will focus on topical issues such as, modernisation of statistical systems, innovation, Administrative data, Data Resolution, Open Data, Gender Equality and exploiting high frequency data sources such as big data at the same time recognising external threats such as COVID 19 and Cyber Security Risks among others.

- A roadmap has been developed highlighting the major activities to be undertaken between now and December 2021

- To ensure inclusiveness and development of realistic strategies that will yield sustainable statistical capacity in the national statistical system NSDS3 relies on wide consultation and participation of key stakeholders during the design process.

Design process
involves:
Evaluations
Assessments

Data
status

New data ie.
landscape
Disaggregated
data, etc

Access
and Use

Data literacy

Statistical
capabilities

**Put users at the
centre of any
process / activity**

Way Forward

Without data, we drive blind — policies are misdirected and progress on the road to development is stunted hence the need for all to act urgently to close the 'data gaps,' if indeed we aim to leave no one behind."

- ZIMSTAT needs to take some of the internationally recommended steps for an effective and inclusive national data system:

- (i) An open, user-centric system that actively supports public and private data demands, collaboration and innovation at local, national and international levels; and

- (ii) Promote use of mobile phones and geospatial information that have shown promising signs in some countries that these technologies can help to bridge data gaps. But to really harness this, "the production of data needs to be more agile and adaptable to user needs."

- (iii) Adopt a framework to assess data gaps. The framework requires identifying attributes related to Enabling Environment-Supply-Demand-Quality for specific human development programme areas. With the principle of leaving no one behind, each attribute is disaggregated as much as is possible in relation to drivers of inequity such as geography, religion, disability, ethnicity, wealth and education levels among others.
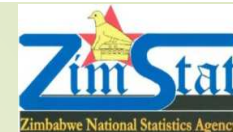
Plan covers six strategic areas to transform National Statistical Systems:

1. **Coordination & strategic leadership on data for sustainable** development (NSO's role)
2. **Innovation and modernization** of national statistical systems
3. **Strengthening of basic statistical activities and programmes**, with particular focus on addressing monitoring national needs and the 2030 agenda
4. **Dissemination and use** of sustainable development Data
5. Multi-stakeholder **Partnerships** for sustainable development data
6. **Mobilization of resources and coordination efforts** for statistical capacity building.

Thank You !!!!!!