Zimbabwe National Statistics Agency

Use of Data for SDG Implementation and VLRs

29th March 2022, Holiday Inn Hotel, Harare

Presentation Outline

- Introduction
- Mandate of ZIMSTAT
- Data Challenges in monitoring Sub-National Implementation
- Data Comparability and Suitability
- Statistical Annex for VLR
- How best to Analyse and Communicate Information on Data for Wider Use

Introduction

- The Government is strongly committed to implementation of the transformative 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development as underscored in the first VNR of 2017.
- SDGs have been integrated into the National Development Strategy1 further demonstrating the resolve to anchor the country's development on the 2030 Agenda
- Zimbabwe's step towards Vision 2030 is the Five year National Development Strategy of 2021-2025 (NDS1).
- The NDS 1 underlines Integrated Results Based Management (IRBM) that emphasises, high performance, quality service delivery, **measurement**, goal clarity, continued improvement and accountability across the public sector.
- Effective monitoring of development agendas require quality data.

Mandate of ZIMSTAT

Who are we? ZIMSTAT???

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

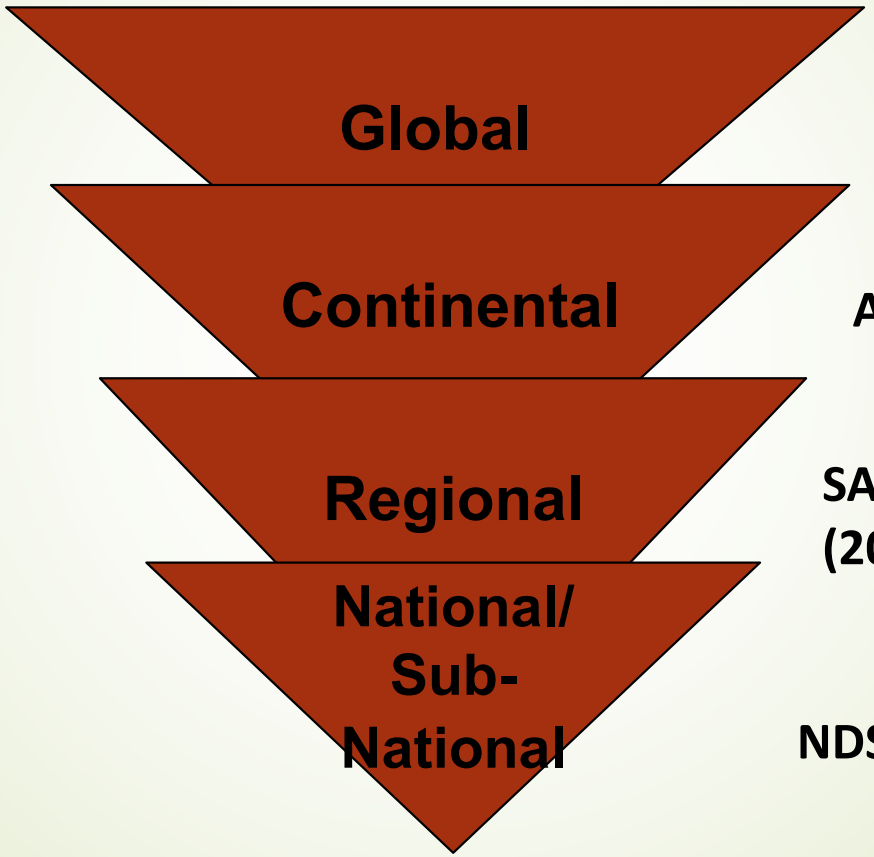
Mandated to:

- 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

User Data Needs

Policy & Development Agendas



2030 Agenda
- SDGs

Agenda 2063

SADC RISDP (2020-2030)

NDS 1 (2021-25)

Data Challenges in monitoring Sub-National Implementation

- **Limited disaggregation of data**
- **Low data utilisation due to weak dissemination strategy**
- **Data sharing between ZIMSTAT and other MDAs is mostly based on mutual understanding**
  - Weak collaboration with institutions which collect administrative data
- **Data Gaps**
  - Fragmented data due to different sources (migration statistics)
  - Incomplete records (Vital statistics)
- **Limited resources**
  - Limited funding restricts ZIMSTAT from collecting data at lower levels
  - Growing data demand due to COVID-19 episodes whilst on the supply side producers handicapped by complying with COVID restrictions e.g. company data

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.

Data Comparability and Suitability

To ensure data comparability, ZIMSTAT produces data in adherence to international guidelines and best practice, e.g use of ISIC/ISCO , 2020 RPHC

- Household Surveys are carried out in compliance with "International Household Surveys Programme"
- Participation in local, regional and international fora ensures data produced in line with modern trends in technology and methodology
- Data produced is demand driven to suit national priorities
- Prior to every survey/census technical committees comprising stakeholders from the wider NSS are formed to discuss and identify data needs for specific thematic areas
- ZIMSTAT is also working towards strengthening partnerships with state and non state actors to harness data from non traditional sources
- At ZIMSTAT available data covers a wide range of areas including demographic, socio-economic and production statistics.

Available data

Measuring Society/Economy

Health

Projections

Energy

Tourism

Vital

Trade

Gender

Education

Population

Migration

Labour

Poverty

CRIME

Culture

ICT

Environment

Prices

Mining

Finance

National Accounts

Agriculture

Manufacturing

Informal Sector

ZIMSTAT DIVISION	STATISTICAL OUTPUT
POPULATION AND SOCIAL STATISTICS	DEMOGRAPHY
	HEALTH
	EDUCATION
	GENDER
	JUDICIAL & CRIME
	VITAL
	TOURISM
	MIGRATION
	LABOUR
PRODUCTION	ICT
	AGRICULTURE & ENVIRONMENT
	TRANSPORT & ENERGY
	MANUFACTURING & CONSTRUCTION
	MINING
	INFORMAL
ECONOMIC ANALYSIS	NATIONAL ACCOUNTS
	EXTERNAL TRADE
	FINANCE
	PRICES (CPI, PPI, etc.)

Statistical Annex for VLRs

Statistical annex contains a set of data that NSOs employs to delineate trends in various dimensions of the national/sub-national economy.

- Preparation of such an annex depends on availability of data for monitoring indicators
- In defining local indicators, the following steps could be followed:

(a) Subnational authority should first be mindful of the indicators' relevance, the level of influence that they have over the indicators and data availability.

(b) Local indicators need to be relevant to the local context and representative of the demands of the subnational governments' constituents.

(c) They should also have a certain degree of control over the indicators so that they can be influenced by local and subnational policies (data should be easily available)

(d) Subnational authority may consider using a combination of both quantitative and qualitative indicators; qualitative indicators, for example, could be the level of innovation within the administration, the level of engagement with different stakeholder groups, and the efforts put into raising awareness around a certain issue;

(e) Subnational authority need to decide how frequently the indicators will be monitored, as measuring the process at set intervals results in accrued insight and ensures that the monitoring framework encourages people to take initiatives.

Statistical Annex for VLRs

f) Local data may be available within the local administration or across several subnational authority agencies

g) Accessing the data will depend on the institutional arrangement that the subnational authority utilizes for conducting the review.

h) Once relevant indicators have been established, the sub-national authority would identify the institution responsible for managing administrative data.

i) In addition to internal coordination, data collection will require coordination with external stakeholders that may be able to provide data sets or additional sources of data, especially on marginalized groups traditionally omitted from official data sources.

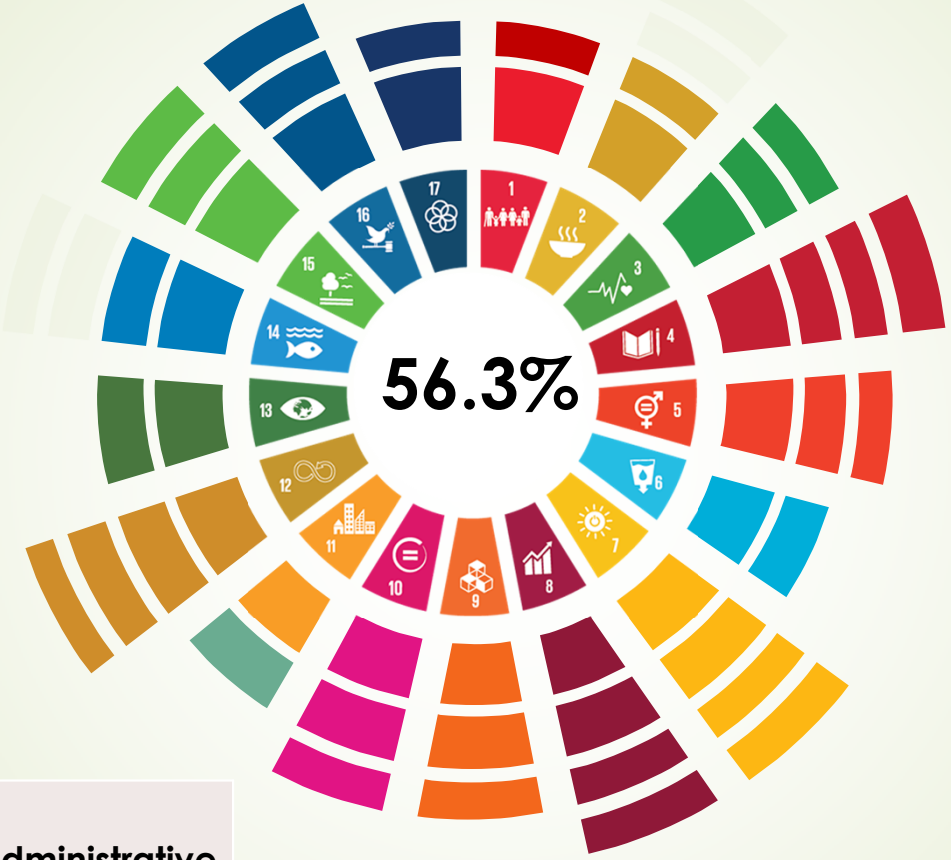
Once data are available statistical annexes can be prepared depending on the issues the sub-national authority would like to track (can be tables , graphs and charts)

Social Statistics and SDGs (Health Statistics-Multiple Surveys Sources)

Goal 3. Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages

	Subgroup	2015		2017		2019	
3.1.1 Maternal mortality ratio	N	651	ZDHS	525	ICDS		MICS 2019
3.1.2 Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	N	78	ZDHS				MICS 2019
3.2.1 Under-5 mortality rate	N	69	ZDHS	72.4	ICDS		MICS 2019
3.2.2 Neonatal mortality rate	N	29	ZDHS				MICS 2019

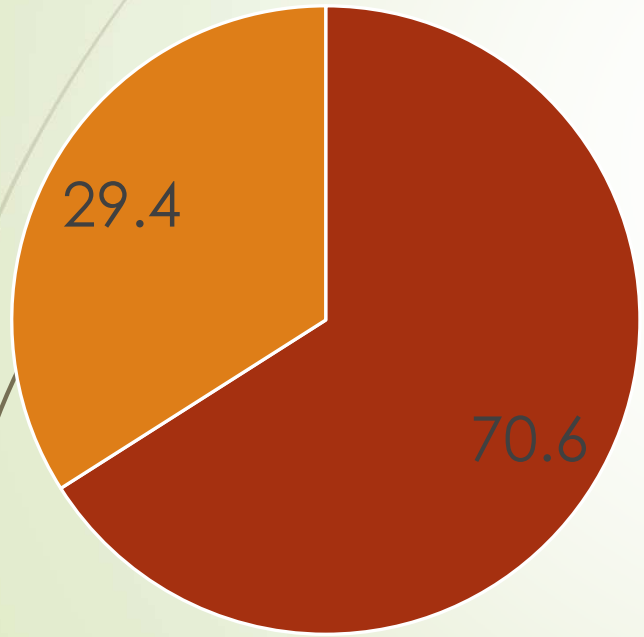
Social Goals-5
Economic Goals – 3
Environmental Goals - 8
Peace - 1



Prioritized Goals:
Goal 2:
Goal 3:
Goal 4:
Goal 5.
Goal 6:
Goal 7:
Goal 8:
Goal 9:
Goal 13:
Goal 17:

Quantitative	Qualitative	Administrative
86	14	63

3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING



Data Gap %

29.4%

Key areas affected

Targets:
3.9

Key Data Providers

- ZIMSTAT
- MoHCC
- ZRP

How best to Analyse and Communicate Information o Data for Wider Use

ZIMSTAT mainly produces quantitative data through its surveys/ census programme

- In-depth interviews and key informant interviews are useful for learning about the perspectives of individuals. They are effective qualitative methods for getting people to talk about their personal feelings, opinions and experiences
- Qualitative data is also produced through in-depth analysis of surveys findings
- Data can be extracted from existing large databases at the national and local levels and existing surveys and census data. Desk-based research.
- Desk-based research is used to collect factual information and hard data to complement information gathered through the other methods. Such data can be extracted from secondary sources, such as government official reports; policies and strategy documents; reports or studies of local and national governments; reports of civil society organizations; publications at the local, national and regional levels; and other relevant sources.
- However, data utilisation is generally low among sub-national authorities

- Need to improve data dissemination and statistical literacy through engagements
- Dissemination should focus on sub-national levels in line with the devolution agenda
- Need to work closely with the media to improve statistical literacy among stakeholders
- Need to present data in a user –friendly manner, eg. use of GIS
- Wide use of various platforms for dissemination, (print/electronic, media, social media, discussions, etc)

Thank You !!!!!!