



# NATIONAL VOLUNTARY LOCAL REVIEWS

**ZIMSTAT**  
**NSS COORDINATION**

# Outline of Presentation

**Status of SDG Indicators**

**Data Gaps and Challenges faced in Overcoming  
the Gaps**

**Recommendations for Mitigation of Data Gaps**

# Introduction

- ❑ The Zimbabwe National Statistical Agency (ZIMSTAT), in terms of the Census and Statistics Act of 2007, provides official statistics for monitoring of national and global development plans.
- ❑ This presentation provides a highlight on the status of data for SDG monitoring and challenges encountered during its production.

# Status of SDG Indicators

A decorative graphic consisting of multiple parallel, wavy lines of small blue dots. The dots are arranged in a pattern that resembles a sine wave or a series of overlapping curves, creating a sense of movement and depth. The background is a solid, vibrant blue.

- During the 2022 period ZIMSTAT carried out a Population and Housing Census which produced 30 SDG indicators directly from the data.
- The introduction of a Quarterly Labour Force Survey has also seen an improvement in up to date data on employment and unemployment.

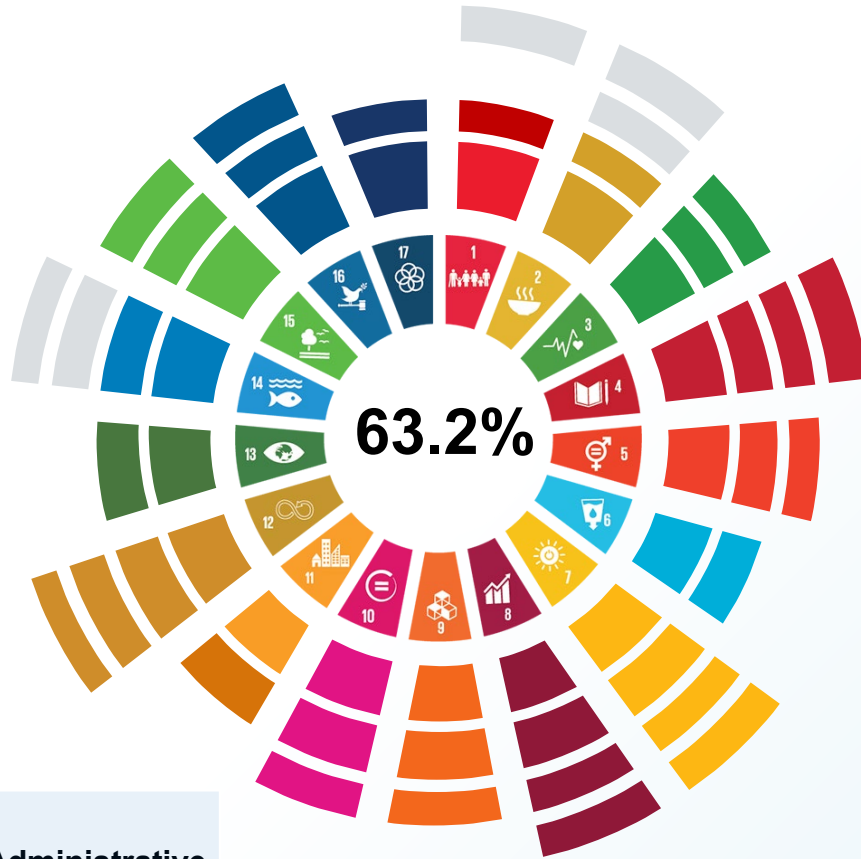
- Updated GDP figures covering the period 2017 to 2021 were released.
- The Agency is now producing quarterly GDP figures, a move that will improve periodicity and provide timely data for the Devolution Agenda, (2019 -2022).

- Planned ZDHS which focuses on health indicators and whose results should be available by June 2024
- Updating of Vital and Migration Statistics in progress
- Zimbabwe Budgeting Survey (*formerly PICES*) to be undertaken during the 4<sup>th</sup> qtr 2023.

- Overall, about 63,2% of prioritised SDG indicators can be monitored using available data leaving a gap of 36,8%.
- This is after incorporating data collected from the 2022 Population and Housing Census & Quarterly Labourforce.



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

# Data Gaps and Challenges Faced in Overcoming the Gaps

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Data produced by ZIMSTAT for SDG monitoring is derived from its censuses and surveys whilst other institutions produce administrative data.

However, these censuses and surveys are periodical and carried out after a fixed period of time, e.g. 3, 5 and 10 years. This results in the proliferation of data gaps in between surveys unless such data are available from other sources.

However, the situation with regards to data availability shows that there still exist data gaps.

- It should be noted that gaps exist where data is entirely not available anywhere (eg. Goal 14)
- ZIMSTAT is carrying out a data gap analysis to establish which indicators are mostly affected.
- It is only through such an exercise that a plan can be developed to find ways of mitigating these gaps

## Challenges in Overcoming Gaps

- Missing Data - where data is not collected anywhere
- Non-existence of a robust sharing arrangement between ZIMSTAT and data suppliers
- Failure to conduct dedicated surveys due to funding issues
- No capacity to explore other sources of data, e.g citizen generated data, big data

# Recommendations for Mitigation of Data Gaps



# National Strategy for Development of Statistics (NSDS III), 2021 - 2025

- The production of a National Strategy for Development of Statistics (NSDS III), is expected to increase data available for monitoring Developments Plans through improved collaboration with NSS stakeholders.
- The strategy was designed in line with aspirations of NDS1, Agenda 2030 and Agenda 2063 and is expected to mitigate the challenges of data gaps through adoption of a collaborative approach in data production.

- A lot of data that can be harnessed for statistical purposes are scattered across most MDAs and with better coordination of the National Statistical System, data flow to ZIMSTAT will be greatly improved.



## Use of Non – Traditional Sources of Data

- The Agency, in line with global trends in statistical production is considering the use of non-traditional sources of data such as citizen generated data, big data and proxies to complement already existing sources.
- However, going this route may take some time to implement due to lack of capacity and the need to learn from best practice.

## Data Sharing Agreements

- MDAs and other institutions within the NSS generate huge amounts of data kept as administrative records.
- Such data can be harnessed for statistical purposes and help reduce existing data gaps.
- ZIMSTAT Developed a Data Sharing Agreement to allow the Agency easy access to secondary data. The agreement should allow ZIMSTAT to receive data in an agreed format at agreed timelines

## Partnerships in Data Collection

- The Agency can boost data availability through partnerships with organisations in their areas of interest.
- Such partnerships provide data to complement already existing or where data is entirely not available



# Closing Supply Data Vs. Demand Gaps

Partnerships in Data Production

Data Sharing Agreements

The Agency responsible must fulfil 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 ,non-traditional sources, proxies where data are not readily available

A “robust” funding model that ensures long-term production of vital data.

# I THANK YOU

