

USING ADMINISTRATIVE DATA FOR SDGs MONITORING

A Case Study of Zanzibar - Tanzania

Presented by:
Moza R. Omar,
Office of the Chief Government Statistician,
Zanzibar – Tanzania.
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Presentation Layout

- Introduction
- Implementation of National and Global Agenda
- Monitoring of SDGs
- Success and Challenges of administrative data
- Conclusion

Introduction

- In 1964, Tanganyika and Zanzibar united to form United Republic of Tanzania
- The union is not all inclusive whereby some of the administrative issues are individually managed by each including statistical issues.
- Zanzibar has Statistical System which operates under Statistics Act No. 9 of 2007
- This Act established Office of the Chief Government Statistician (OCGS) and gives mandate to coordinate all issues pertaining to official statistics in Zanzibar

Implementation of National and Global Agenda

- Vision 2020 and Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty (ZSGRP)
 - In early 2000s, Revolutionary Government of Zanzibar initiated a long term development plan and named it a Vision 2020
 - The main focus of the vision is poverty reduction and bring the state into middle income level by its end in year 2020
 - The vision is implemented through short term plans of five year period named ZSGRP (MKUZA)

Implementation of National and Global Agenda

- Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)
 - URT is one of the countries that signed to implement the SDGs
 - Zanzibar, as part of the URT, also adhered to the implementation of SDGs whereby 190 indicators were adopted
 - SDGs implementation in Zanzibar is aligned with the implementation of ZSGRP
 - There is a high correspondence between SDGs and ZSGRP goals though the mapping is not perfect

Monitoring of SDGs

- Sources of data for SDGs monitoring
 - Monitoring of SDGs in Zanzibar relies solely on “Official Statistics” that are either produced directly by OCGS or by other recognized source and endorsed by OCGS as official statistics
 - The Assessment of Baseline Information for adopted SDGs indicators was conducted by OCGS and revealed that 34 indicators have baseline data while 156 have no baseline information
 - Out of 156, 50 indicators need administrative data, 43 surveys data and 63 fall under tier III

Monitoring of SDGs

- In general, the assessment shows that majority of SDGs indicators require data from the routine administrative data system for monitoring
- Taking into consideration the importance of routine administrative data, OCGS started to assist some of entities to develop the routine data systems to ensure that data produced meet standards and quality to be used for any purpose

Monitoring of SDGs

- Some examples of systems developed:-

- **HMIS in the Ministry of Health**

- 3.3.5 Number of people requiring interventions against neglected tropical diseases

- Filariasis 0.6%
 - Trachoma 11.2%

- **Crime Statistics Management Information System**

- 3.4.2 Suicide mortality rate 5.0%

- 3.6.1 Death rate due to road traffic injuries 13.5%

Monitoring of SDGs

– EMIS in the Ministry of Education

4.5.1 Parity indices (female/male, rural/urban, bottom/top wealth quintile and others such as disability status, indigenous peoples and conflict affected as data become available)

GPI of Net enrolment rate in

- Primary School 1.04
- Lower Secondary 0.99
- Upper Secondary 0.90
- University 0.92

GPI of Adult literacy rate 0.9

GPI of Examination Pass rate

- STD 7 1.13
- Form 2 1.11
- Form 4 0.97

Monitoring of SDGs

– Transport and Communication Information Management System

9.1.2 Passenger and freight volumes, by mode of transport

	At Airport	At Seaport
• Number of Passenger embarked	444,528	1,172,966
• Number of Passenger disembarked	449,816	1,106,272
• Freight loaded	42.21tons	127,479.7tons
• Freight unloaded	1,776.1tons	744,982.5 tons

– Visitor's Arrival Tracking System in Zanzibar Commission for Tourism

8.9.1 Tourism direct GDP as a proportion of total GDP and in growth rate

- Tourism direct GDP as a proportion of total GDP 8.1%
- Tourism direct GDP growth rate 10.2%

Success and Challenges of administrative data

- More comprehensive and available in short periods of time
- Cheap to produce compared to survey data
- Under-coverage
- Some of the staffs engaging in the production of data in the country do not have adequate statistical skills
- In addition to that, sometimes they fail to meet the quality in terms of accuracy, timeliness and reliability

Conclusion

- Even though the periodic surveys are more reliable sources of data, administrative data are more frequent and cheaper to produce data for SDGs monitoring
- In order to have quality administrative data, we need to have strong routine data systems which are capacitated to produce quality data
- Cost of improving data system is lower than the one for carrying out periodic surveys

Thank you for your attentive
listening