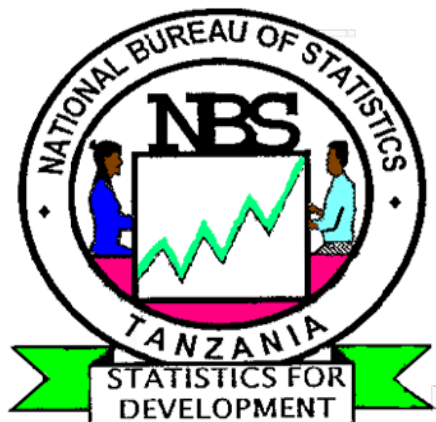




THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

Tanzania's experience on production and coordination of Migration Statistics



SADC Regional Workshop on the Use of Administrative
Data Sources for Migration Statistics

17-21 March 2025



Presented jointly by participants from the National Bureau of
Statistics Tanzania (NBS); PMO- Labour, Youth, Employment and
Disabilities; and Immigration Services Department

Presentation Outlines

- ❖ Introduction – Country Profile.
- ❖ NBS; PMO – LYED and Tanzania Immigration Department Organisational Structure.
- ❖ National Strategy for the Development of Statistics - NSDS);
- ❖ Institutional arrangements and data sharing – Legal provisions for access migration data.
- ❖ Constraints affecting the operational administrative data sharing procedures within NSS.
- ❖ Migration statistics produced and disseminated;
- ❖ Successful Practices in Tanzania's Migration Statistics
- ❖ Gaps and Challenges in Migration Statistics
- ❖ Technical assistance or training obtained in the past 5 years on migration statistics and administrative data systems.
- ❖ Capacity building needs and technical assistance required

Introduction – Country Profile

- ❖ Located in East Africa the United Republic of Tanzania (URT) came to be on 26th April 1964 as a union between the then Republic of Tanganyika and the Peoples Republic of Zanzibar.
- ❖ URT has a population of 61,741,120 (2022 PHC) projected to 68,153,004 in 2025; GDP growth rate of 5.1% (2023) and 5.9% (Q3 2024).
- ❖ Tanzania is land of: the Kilimanjaro mountain (roof top of Africa); Home of numerous National Parks, including the mighty Serengeti, Ngorongoro, the Selous and long coastline and spicy islands of Zanzibar;
- ❖ Predominantly agricultural and endowed with abundant of natural resources.
- ❖ Tanzania also possess a huge variety of natural resources including metallic and non-metallic minerals for industrial and other use.
- ❖ Development effort is guided by the FYDP III and Zanzibar Development Plan (ZADEP) – The plans embarked on major investments in modern transport and energy infrastructure;

NBS Tanzania Organisational Structure

- The Organizational structure of the National Bureau of Statistics is as follows: [NBS | Organisation Structure](#)
- The migration statistics are produced under the following sections;
 - ❖ Population Census and Vital Statistics Section (Censuses and overall migration statistics production and coordination)
 - ❖ Labour and Price Statistics Section (Labour migration statistics through labour surveys)
 - ❖ Trade, Transport, Tourism and Migration Statistics Section (Migration Statistics by producing [NBS | Tourism Statistics](#) in collaboration with MNRT; BOT; ISD; ZCT & TCT – Is annual international visitors' exit surveys with the objectives of estimating tourists' expenditure pattern, number of arrivals, travel arrangement and tourist demographic characteristics).
 - ❖ Social and Demographic Statistics Section (Migration Statistics from TDHS, HBS; households surveys)

PMO- LYED Tanzania Organizational Structure

- Organizational structure and relevant human resources in the PMO-Labour for the production of migration statistics:-
- The Prime Minister Office-Labour, Youth, Employment, and Disability (PMO-LYED) is responsible for managing labor migration in Tanzania. It collaborates with other national and international stakeholders to collect, analyze, and disseminate migration-related data related to labor and employment.

➤ **Key Organizational Units:**

a) Labour Market Information System (LMIS):

- This system is tracking patterns in labor migration, the employment status of migrants, and their integration into the workforce.

PMO- LYED Tanzania Organizational Structure

b) Labor Inspectorate Division:

This division oversees compliance with labor laws, which includes monitoring labor migration trends and the treatment of migrant workers, especially in sectors like agriculture, construction, services and domestic work.

c)Employment Promotion and Services Division:

- Encourage employment opportunities for Tanzanian workers to work both domestically and internationally.
- Collaborates with organizations that deal with the migration of Tanzanian workers abroad, ensuring that the data related to these workers is collected, verified, and published.
- Responsible for providing vocational training and supporting Tanzanian migrant workers seeking employment abroad.

Tanzania Immigration Service Department - Organizational Structure

❖ **PLANNING, RESEARCH AND STATISTICS SECTION:**

This is the Section within the immigration Department which deals with the production of migration data.

❖ **The department is a member of migration technical group in Tanzania**

National Strategy for the Development of Statistics - NSDS) OR Tanzania Statistical Master Plan I (TSMP I)

- The NSDS is a national strategy which enables countries like Tanzania to build a reliable statistical system that produces official Statistics necessary to design, implement and monitor national, regional and global development policies and programmes; In Tanzania it is known as Tanzania Statistical Master Plan (TSMP) which is being implemented in phases.
- Tanzania Statistical Master Plan -TSMP Phase I was implemented in the year 2011/12 and ended in 2017/2018.
- TSMP- I aimed to strengthen the capacity of the NSS to produce and disseminate high-quality data and statistics that meet users' needs; TSMP I had five components as follows;
 - ❖ Institutional Development and Legal Reform;
 - ❖ Human Resource Development;
 - ❖ Development of Statistical Infrastructure;
 - ❖ Data Development and Dissemination; and
 - ❖ Physical Infrastructure and Equipment;

TSMP I (NSDS 1) - Key Achievements

- TSMPI enabled the Government to access data for monitoring national frameworks (FYDP - I & II for mainland) and MKUZA (Zanzibar) as well as regional and global frameworks - Africa Agenda 2063 and SDGs 2030;
- Strengthened the legal and institutional framework of National Statistical System (NSS); coordination and harmonization;
- Improved human resource capacity;
- Timely undertaking and dissemination of major statistical surveys and censuses;
- Improved physical and ICT infrastructure – new buildings in Dodoma for NBS and in Zanzibar for OCGS; vehicles and computers.

TSMP I (NSDS 1) - Key Challenges remaining

- Low quality of statistics produced due to failure of some data producers in the NSS to adhere to the fundamental principles of official statistics;
- Incomplete development of routine data systems due to inadequate technologies to retrieve sector statistics that can fill the existing gap of 65 percent of the SDG's Indicator Framework for Tanzania;
- Limited technical capacity especially in the area of Economic statistics;
- NBS has inadequate capacity to harness and manage big data;

TSMP II (NSDS II) Formulation

- To address the challenges and sustaining gains; The link for the TSMP Strategy [NBS | Tanzania Statistical Master Plan - Phases I & II](#)
- It involved review of TSMP-I evaluation reports and related literature;
- Extensive consultations with stakeholders of statistics to 70 statistical stakeholders' institutions in Tanzania Mainland and 10 in Tanzania Zanzibar
- Stakeholders of statistics consulted included users and producers of statistics in Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs); Research and Academic Institutions; Civil Society Organizations (CSOs); and the Private Sector;
- **Main Focus:** TSMP II is designed to sustain gains of TSMP I while addressing remaining challenges and embark on new developments in statistical arena.
- Implemented is for both Tanzania Mainland and Zanzibar.

TSMP II (NSDS II) – Main components

Three key components are earmarked:

- Harmonization, Quality and Dissemination of Data
- Data production
- Infrastructure & Institutional Development
- Each component is detailed with strategic objectives, targets and interventions –
- When these are implemented, expectation is to improve statistics to support policy processes and decision making.

Deep Dive into TSMP II Components - Harmonization, Quality and Dissemination of Data

- Interventions to enhance statistical coordination at all levels in the NSS based on accepted standards.
- Operationalization of Data Quality Assessment Framework (DQAF) and production of technical quality reports for surveys and administrative data;
- Building human resource capacity in the NSS involving both long and short-term courses;
- Broadening means of data dissemination along NSS including using of modern techniques –Digital.

Deep Dive into TSMP II Components - Data production

- Interventions to enhance data production to reduce data gaps to monitor and report on national and international development frameworks.
- Increasing frequency of conducting various surveys – such as HBS, ILFS, Ag surveys –to be annually
- Integrating HBS and NPS;
- Strengthen collection and use of administrative data;
- Harness the use of non- traditional data –Big Data, Citizen Generated data.

Deep Dive into TSMP II Components - Infrastructure and Institutional Development

- Infrastructural and institutional aspects relevant for production and use of statistics in the National Statistical System
- Construction of statistical offices in Lindi, Simiyu and Pemba.
- Rolling out of electronic system for Integration of administrative data of five sectors rolled out including Civil Registration Offices, National ID info, and across related agencies.
- Actors in the NSS retooled with ICT networks, hardware, software, and transport equipment;
- Upgrading of remote sensing, geospatial and GIS tools infrastructure.

What is new in TSMP II (NSDS II)

- Implementation of TSMP II will be through normal government the regular government structure and procedures – Not a project.
- More stakeholders are involved compared to TSMP I – including sub-national governments;
- Emphasis is to strengthen administrative data collection and use while improving its quality and reduce the costs of surveys in the medium and long term;
- Financed by the Government (USD 281m), WB (through P4R (USD 82m)) and other partners through a pooled basket fund (USD 21m).

Roles key Actors in TSMP II (NSDS II)

- There is a TSMP II Steering Committee chaired by Permanent Secretary - MoFP, composing key Stakeholders (BoT, TCRA, LGAs, Private Sector, NGOs) oversees the implementation of TSMP II in Tanzania Mainland and Zanzibar;
- The TSMP II joint Technical Committee is co-chaired by NBS and OCGS Chief Executives and the leading Development Partner oversees the Technical aspect of the program.
- Six Sector Working Groups (SWGs) which are Sectoral technical committee composed of several institutions which have closely related core businesses within the respective sector oversees implementation at Sector level.
- SWGs are Economic statistics, Social Statistics, Infrastructural Linkages, Good Governance, Macro-Economic Sector and Environment Statistics Sector.
- NBS and OCGS is the overall Coordinator.

Institutional arrangements and data sharing – between the NSO, Labour and Immigration departments for access migration data

- ❖ Migration Statistics Technical Working Group (Migration Monography Group).
- ❖ Technical and Steering Committee (International Visitors' Exit Survey; Labour Force Surveys).
- ❖ MoUs with other NSS for data sharing.
- ❖ These help to ensure that data is accessed, shared, and utilized effectively to meet national and international reporting requirements, as well as to support policy and decision-making.

Institutional arrangements and data sharing – Legal provisions for access migration data

Access to migration-related data records in the NSO, Labour Department and Immigration Department typically follows several key legal provisions:

- ❖ Constitution of the United Republic of Tanzania (1977).
- ❖ The Non-Citizen (Employment Regulation) Act Cap 426 (No.1/ 2015).
- ❖ Labour and Employment Relations Act CAP 366 R.E 2019 and Labour Institution Act Cap 300 R.E 2019.
- ❖ The Immigration Act Cap. 54 of 2016.
- ❖ The e-Government Act No. 10 of 2019.
- ❖ The Statistics Act, [Cap 351 R.E 2019] – NSO & Whole NSS.

Institutional arrangements and data sharing – Legal provisions for access migration data (The Statistics Act)

- The National Bureau of Statistics Tanzania (NBS) is an autonomous public office by the virtue of Statistics Act, [Cap 351 R.E 2019];
- The act mandates the NBS to produce official statistics to the Government, business community and the public at large including migration statistics;
- The act also mandates NBS to coordinate production of official statistics within the National Statistical System (NSS) to ensure that quality official statistics is produced;

Institutional arrangements and data sharing - Operational administrative data sharing procedures within the NSS

- ❖ Operational administrative data sharing procedures within the National Statistical System (NSS) typically involve a set of guidelines, protocols, and legal frameworks that ensure data is shared securely, responsibly, and in compliance with privacy and ethical standards.
- ❖ These procedures are designed to facilitate collaboration between various governmental agencies, statistical offices, and other relevant entities while ensuring data protection and integrity.
- ❖ The Data are being shared through emails and upon requests within the NSS; Through Working Session in TWG.

Constraints affecting the operational administrative data sharing procedures within NSS

- ❖ There are several **constraints** that can affect the operational administrative data sharing procedures within a **National Statistical System (NSS)**.
- ❖ These constraints often relate to legal, technical, organizational, and ethical factors. Some of the main constraints include:

Constraints affecting the operational administrative data sharing procedures within NSS

1. Legal and Regulatory Constraints

- i) Data Privacy and Protection Laws:
- ii) Confidentiality Obligations:.
- iii) Jurisdictional Boundaries:

2. Ethical Constraints

- i) Informed Consent:
- ii) Risk of Identification
- iii) Sensitive Data

Constraints affecting the operational administrative data sharing procedures within NSS

3. Technical Constraints

- i) Interoperability Issues
- ii) Data Quality and Standardization
- iii) Security Concerns

4. Organizational and Institutional Constraints

- i) Lack of Clear Governance
- ii) Political Sensitivity
- iii) Resource Constraints

Constraints affecting the operational administrative data sharing procedures within NSS

5. Operational Constraints

- i) Timeliness of Data
- ii) Data Ownership and Control
- iii) Cultural Barriers

6. Financial Constraints

- i) Cost of Data Management
- ii) Limited Budget for Collaboration

Constraints affecting the operational administrative data sharing procedures within NSS

7.Public Trust and Perception

- i) Public Concerns about Data Usage:
- ii) Transparency and Accountability

Migration statistics produced and disseminated

A. Overview of migration statistics currently produced and disseminated by the country.

- ❖ There are both strengths and gaps in the way migration statistics are produced, particularly in relation to migration flows, refugee populations, labor migration, and remittances.
- ❖ Here's an overview of the key aspects of Tanzania's migration statistics, highlighting successful practices and areas that require improvement.

Migration statistics produced and disseminated

B. Key Institutions and Migration Data produced in Tanzania

- i) Migration statistics from census, households' surveys; including Migration monography, profiles – TWG.
- ii) Immigration and Border Control Data.
- iii) Refugee Data.
- iv) Labour Migration and Remittances.
- v) International Organizations and Reports.

Successful Practices in Tanzania's Migration Statistics

i) Refugee Data Management:

- Tanzania's refugee management system, particularly in collaboration with UNHCR, has been relatively successful in tracking large refugee populations. Refugee registration, demographic breakdowns, and assistance programs are well documented.
- The Tanzanian government, in cooperation with UNHCR, provides periodic updates on the status of refugees, which is valuable for policymaking and humanitarian aid coordination.

Successful Practices in Tanzania's Migration Statistics

ii) Population and Household Surveys:

- The **Tanzania Demographic and Health Survey (TDHS)** and the **Integrated Labour Force Survey (ILFS)** are good examples of national surveys that collect important migration-related data, including internal migration patterns, migration for work, and the impact of migration on household livelihoods.
- These surveys allow for a better understanding of domestic migration, especially in rural-to-urban movement, and provide key data on labor migration trends.

Successful Practices in Tanzania's Migration Statistics

iii) Regional and International Cooperation:

- Tanzania is an active member of regional bodies such as the **East African Community (EAC)** and **Southern African Development Community (SADC)**, **AU** which help in coordinating migration data across the region.
- This cooperation aids in the harmonization of migration statistics, making it easier to compare trends and manage cross-border migration more effectively

Successful Practices in Tanzania's Migration Statistics

iv) Use of Administrative Data for Migration Policy:

- Tanzania uses administrative records from its immigration department to inform migration policy, especially regarding visa issuance, work permits, and asylum-seeking processes.
- The government has also worked with IOM to improve data collection methods, particularly regarding migration trends from and to neighboring countries

Gaps and Challenges in Migration Statistics

i) Irregular and Undocumented Migration:

- Tanzania faces challenges in accurately tracking irregular and undocumented migration, particularly migrants moving through the country's porous borders or those migrating by boat across the Indian Ocean. This includes both transit migrants heading to other countries and those attempting to stay illegally within the country.
- The lack of reliable data on irregular migration hampers the country's ability to address issues like human trafficking, migrant exploitation, and undocumented labor

Gaps and Challenges.....

ii) Limited Longitudinal Data on Migration Trends:

- While Tanzania collects data on migration through periodic surveys and censuses, there is limited longitudinal data that tracks the same migrant populations over time. This makes it harder to assess the long-term effects of migration on economic integration, social outcomes, and remittances.
- Data on migrant returnees and their reintegration processes is also limited, hindering effective support for this group.

Gaps and Challenges.....

iii) Inconsistent Coverage of Internal Migration:

- Although Tanzania collects data on internal migration trends through surveys and the national census, it is often less detailed than international migration data. This limits the understanding of rural-urban migration flows, which can be significant in a country undergoing rapid urbanization.
- Disaggregation by key demographic factors such as age, gender, and socio-economic status is often limited in internal migration data

Gaps and Challenges.....

iv) Data on Vulnerable Migrant Populations:

- Data on vulnerable migrant groups, such as women, children, refugees, and migrants with disabilities, is often insufficient. This is particularly true for refugees and asylum seekers who may face specific challenges that are not captured in general migration statistics.
- Gender-sensitive migration data, especially regarding women migrants and their specific needs in labor migration or refugee contexts, is still underdeveloped.

Gaps and Challenges.....

v) Lack of Granular Labor Migration Data:

- While Tanzania monitors labor migration to some extent, there is a significant gap in granular data regarding the types of work Tanzanians are undertaking abroad, the sectors they are involved in, and the destinations they migrate to.
- Similarly, there is a need for better tracking of labor migrants' contributions to the Tanzanian economy and their impact on social systems.

Gaps and Challenges.....

vi) Underreporting of Remittances:

- Remittance data, especially from informal channels, is often unreliable or underreported. Informal money transfer systems, which are widely used in Tanzania, make it difficult to accurately capture the total volume of remittances sent back to the country.
- This leads to challenges in assessing the full economic impact of migration and in formulating policies to better leverage remittances for development.

Technical assistance or training obtained in the past 5 years on migration statistics and administrative data systems

Over the past five years, Tanzania has received technical assistance and training in migration statistics and administrative data systems from several national, regional & international organizations. Here's a breakdown of key areas and the organizations involved:

Technical Assistance or Training Obtained....

i) Capacity Building:

- **IOM** and **UNDESA**: Provided training on migration data management and integration into national statistical systems, supporting the **Population and Housing Census** and refugee data management.

ii) Improving Administrative Data Systems:

- **UNSD, IOM, UNHCR, and World Bank**: Assisted with digitizing migration data, improving border control systems, and integrating migration variables into national planning.

Technical assistance and Training ...

iii) Refugee and IDP Data Management:

- **UNHCR:** Conducted workshops on improving the registration of refugees and internally displaced persons (IDPs) and provided training on using **ProGres** (UNHCR's refugee management database) for better data management.

iv) Policy Integration:

- **IOM** and **UNDESA:** Supported the integration of migration data into national policies on development, labor migration, remittances, and human trafficking.

Technical assistance and Training ...

v) Use of Technology:

- **IOM and World Bank:** Offered assistance on utilizing **GIS** and **big data** tools to track migration trends, especially in border and refugee areas.

vi) Training and capacity with IOM, ILO (The Southern Africa Migration Management (SAMM) Project and Migration Data Management).

vii) Training and capacity with AUC, EAC, SADC

Country's capacity building needs and technical assistance required to set up administrative data systems for migration statistics

- Tanzania, like many countries, faces challenges in establishing effective administrative data systems for migration statistics.
- Building the capacity for such systems involves a combination of technical, human, financial, and institutional resources. Given the complexity of migration patterns and the variety of data sources (such as border control data, census, and surveys), there are several needs and areas where technical assistance could play a critical role.
- Here are the key components of Tanzania's capacity-building needs for setting up migration statistics systems

Country's capacity building needs and technical assistance required to set up administrative data systems for migration statistics

i) Data Collection and Harmonization

- **Need:** Tanzania requires systems to collect, integrate, and harmonize migration-related data from multiple sources, such as border control records, permits, and refugee registries.
- **Assistance Needed:**
 - **Designing integrated data systems:**
 - **Standardizing data formats:**
 - **Data quality control measures:**

Country's capacity building needs and technical assistance required to set up administrative data systems for migration statistics....

ii) Human Resource Development

- **Need:** Adequate skills are essential for effective migration data management, analysis, and use in policy making.
- **Assistance Needed:**
 - Training programs:
 - Strengthening data literacy
 - Specialized skills

iii) Institutional Coordination

- **Need:** Effective coordination between different government bodies (e.g., immigration, labor, foreign affairs, PO-RALG and statistical offices) and relevant stakeholders (e.g., international organizations, NGOs, private sector).
- **Assistance Needed:**
 - Developing frameworks for collaboration
 - Building partnerships

Capacity building needs and technical assistance required...

iv) Data Access and Sharing

- **Need:** There must be a system that allows authorized institutions to access migration data and share it with researchers, policymakers, and international partners.
- **Assistance Needed:**
 - **Creating data access protocols:**
 - **Public databases:**
 - **Ensuring data confidentiality**

v) Data Analysis and Reporting

- **Need:** The ability to analyze migration data and turn it into actionable insights for policy and planning.
- **Assistance Needed:**
 - **Developing migration-specific data analysis tools**
 - **Capacity building in data analysis**
 - **Developing reporting frameworks**

Capacity building needs and technical assistance required...

vi) Migration Policy and Research

- **Need:** A deeper understanding of migration's impact on economic development, human rights, and social issues to shape effective policy.
- **Assistance Needed:**
 - **Building a research agenda:** Promoting research into migration patterns and their socio-economic impacts.
 - **Data-driven policy making:** Providing technical support to ensure that migration data is incorporated into national development plans, poverty reduction strategies, and disaster risk management.

Capacity building needs and technical assistance required...

vii) Technology Infrastructure

- **Need:** A robust digital infrastructure is critical for building migration data systems, including software, hardware, and internet connectivity.
- **Assistance Needed:**
 - **Setting up ICT infrastructure:** Installing and upgrading the necessary hardware (servers, databases, etc.) to support migration data systems.
 - **Adopting best practices in IT management:** Ensuring that the system is secure, scalable, and can handle future data needs.
 - **Developing migration databases and GIS tools:** Geographic Information Systems (GIS) can help mapping and analyze migration flows geographically.

Capacity building needs and technical assistance required...

viii) Legal and Regulatory Framework

- **Need:** A legal foundation that enables the collection and sharing of migration data while protecting privacy and ensuring transparency.
- **Assistance Needed:**
 - **Developing migration data policies:** Creating or updating policies that guide the collection, sharing, and use of migration data in Tanzania.
 - **Addressing data protection and privacy issues:** Ensuring that migration data is collected and stored in compliance with international standards of data protection

Capacity building needs and technical assistance required...

ix) Funding and Resource Mobilization

- **Need:** Establishing sustainable funding mechanisms to support the long-term development and maintenance of migration data systems.
- **Assistance Needed:**
 - **Technical support in fundraising**
 - **Budget planning and resource allocation**

Capacity building needs and technical assistance required...

x) International Cooperation and Best Practices

- **Need:** Tanzania would benefit from global expertise and cooperation in migration data systems.
- **Assistance Needed:**
 - **Sharing knowledge and experiences:** Engaging with international organizations, such as the International Organization for Migration (IOM), UNHCR, and other countries with strong migration data systems.
 - **Accessing technical expertise:** Benefiting from global best practices, guidelines, and frameworks for migration data systems

THE END



Thank you!

Asanteni sana!

Merci!

Obligado!

visit: <https://www.nbs.go.tz/> for more Tanzania Statistics updates. ALSO

<https://www.kazi.go.tz/>

<https://immigration.go.tz/>