

Best practices in data availability and the use of non-traditional data for VNR reporting – Tanzania Case



Presented at the Virtual Expert peer exchange for VNR 2023 countries:
data disaggregation and use of non-traditional data sources, 2nd
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Outline

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- 2 The sustainable development data gaps assessment
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- 4 Efforts for using Administrative data Non-traditional data

Introduction – Global Perspectives

MDGs



SDGs



8 Goals – 18 Targets – 48 Indicators

17 Goals – 169 Targets – 232 unique Indicators

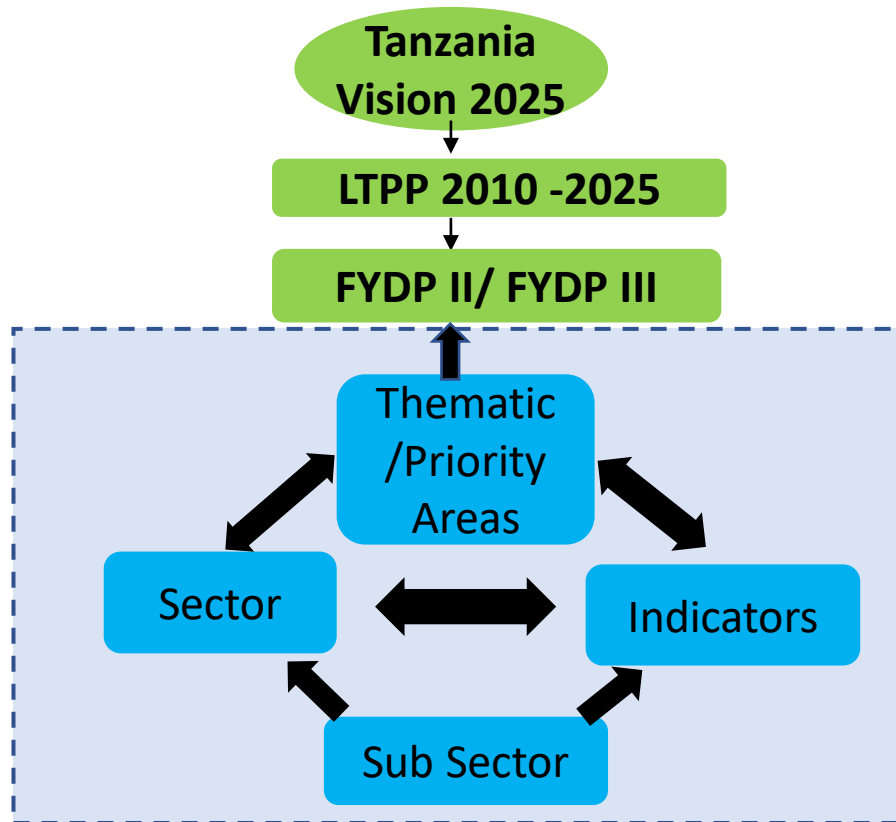
Time for Implementation – 15 Years

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**Increase in demand for data
Increase in data
Increase in data problems**

Introduction – National Perspectives



FYDP II and FYDP III strongly link between Thematic / Priority area, Sector, sub sectors and indicators



SDGs were considered during the design of both FYDP II and FYDP III to facilitate mainstreaming process.

Introduction – Other Development Frameworks

- ❑ The African Development Agenda **2063 – The African We Want**
- ❑ The East African Community (EAC) Vision 2050
- ❑ The Paris Climate Agreement
- ❑ Sendai Framework
- ❑ The Southern African Development Agenda
- ❑ Tanzania **Development Vision 2025**
- ❑ Thus, Data are needed for supporting decision making, monitor and evaluate the Performance of Global, Regional and National Dev. Programmes.

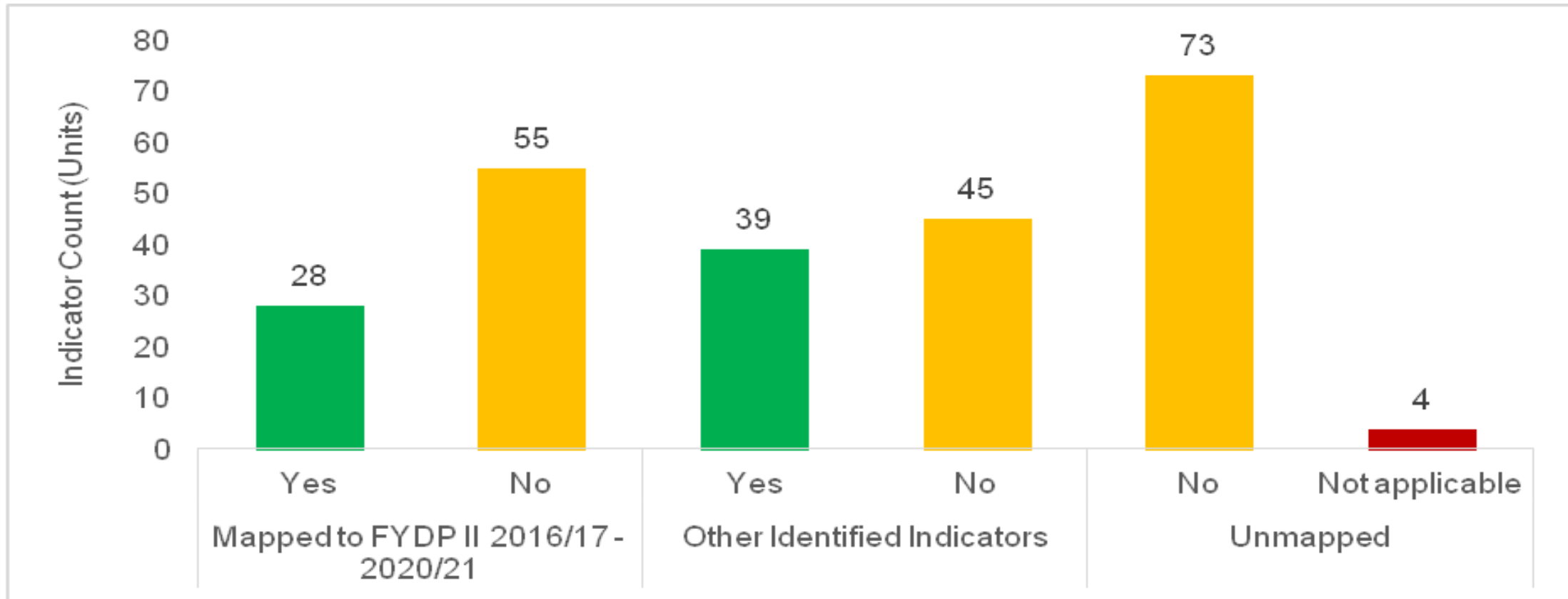
The sustainable development data gaps assessment 2016-2018

- ❑ Involved ADAPT Training, coordination, implementation, and technical development & backstopping.
- ❑ Involved mapping, assessment of alignment between FYDPs and SDGs
- ❑ Data Validation, reconciliation and Multi-stakeholder Engagement on the discussion of results;
- ❑ The Development and Dissemination of Communication Products for the process.

Results of the sustainable development data gaps assessment

- ❑ The results from the data gap assessment showed that, 61% of SDGs data are from administrative sources & 39% are from surveys and censuses.
- ❑ Hints: Importance of strengthening administrative data sources.

Availability of Data by mapping categories (SDG vs FYDP II)



2019 Tanzania Voluntary National Review Report in brief

- ❑ Tanzania is doing reasonably well in goals 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 16.
- ❑ Goals 7, 9, 11, 12 are likely to be achieved with stepped-up efforts.
- ❑ Goals 1, 13, 14, 15 17 will need significant local efforts and international support to achieve. censuses.

2019 Tanzania Voluntary National Review Report in brief – Data related Challenges

- Absence of baseline data and/or limited routine data for some SDG indicators hinders progress monitoring (SDG 8, 13 and 16).
- Inadequate harmonization of data reporting formats cross Local Government Authority (LGAs).
- Inadequate financial and technical resources

2019 Tanzania Voluntary National Review Report in brief – Capacity related challenges

- ❑ Inadequate capacity for designing, implementing and managing effective SDG interventions in Goal 13, Goal 17 (appropriate technological advancement, data and statistics, innovative financing and investment methods).

2019 Tanzania Voluntary National Review Report in brief – Support Needed in data issues

- ❑ Statistical capacity development for NBS Tanzania and other agencies and Technical and financial support for Tanzania Statistical Master Plan (TSMP).
- ❑ Building requisite technological capacity (e.g. those fostering climate change resilience capabilities, harnessing renewable and sustainable energy sources, etc.).
- ❑ Building effective and mutually beneficial trade and investment relations

Efforts for using Administrative data Non-traditional data

- ❑ Developing Tanzania Statistical Master Plan (TSMP) for Strengthening Administrative data in Tanzania.
- ❑ Experience gaining through Collaborative Group on Administrative data organized by UNSD, GPSDD.
- ❑ Workshop on Integrating non-traditional data sources in the production of Official Statistics and Indicators in July 2019. The national workshop, hosted by the Ministry of Finance and Planning, is organised jointly by NBS Tanzania, DFID, UNECA and UNSD with the support of the World Bank and dLab Tanzania.

Efforts for using Administrative data Non-traditional data

- ❑ The workshop addressed the institutional and organisational environment for official statistics that would foster access to and use of non-traditional data sources, such as data from the private sector, civil society and the academia, to complement traditional data sources to produce official statistics and Indicators.
- ❑ Discussions covered sound governance and coordination mechanisms, leadership as well as dialogue and partnerships among producers of official statistics, providers of non-traditional data sources and users.
- ❑ The workshop help in achieving a common and improved understanding among all national stakeholders about institutional, organisational, and technical arrangements.

Efforts for using Administrative data Non-traditional data

- ❑ Stakeholder workshop on Integration of big data in production of Official Statistics supported by UNDP Tanzania in 2020.
- ❑ The main objective of the workshop was to provide an avenue for discussions on methodologies, data quality aspects, technologies, data access, privacy and management of big data to facilitate integration of big data into production of official statistics.

Efforts for using Administrative data Non-traditional data

- ❑ To share experience on compilation big data to build capacity from different perspectives;
- ❑ To forge partnerships and identify areas of cooperation among data providers, producers and users of big data and related statistics; and
- ❑ To develop an Action Plan and agree on the way forward towards Integration of Big Data in Production of Official Statistics.



SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

17 GOALS TO TRANSFORM OUR WORLD

Thank you for listening

