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Developing a Data and Information Working Group

TAS2000 PROJECT

DATA AND INFORMATION WORKING GROUP

1. Introduction

It is widely acclaimed that any country wishing to reduce or alleviate poverty requires among other factors a strong socio-economic information system. To meet this fundamental requirement, the country has to prepare itself adequately in setting up the framework in all aspects of the data production pyramid.

The basic conditions in order to produce official statistics necessary for poverty alleviation includes putting in place a system and processes which regularly collects or coordinates data production. To ensure access to the existing data, there is need to organise and manage them adequately and have a complete or at least reasonable coverage over the variables necessary to generate key indicators for poverty monitoring.

Systems of information concern involvement of some central data collection agencies and agencies in ministries, departments and local government. Stakeholders need to decide about what information is needed, for what purpose, and by whom. Networks of communications between the Agents of change i.e. Village Executive Officers, Health Officers, Head-teachers, Agricultural extension workers, etc. on the one hand and central data collecting agencies on the other is increasingly more important in order to get and make use of among others, small area statistics. The mentioned agents of change will be useful in updating the Databases of indicators on a regular basis.

Public policy advocacy is the efforts to influence public policy through various forms of persuasive communication. Activities or advocacy efforts designed to have an impact on public policy start with accurate information and in-depth understanding of the problem, the people involved, the policies, the implementation or non-implementation of those policies, the organisations, and the channels of access to influential people and decision-makers. This should be of an ongoing process. Planning for continuity means articulating long-term goals, keeping functional coalitions together, and keeping data and arguments in tune with changing situations.

Further, there is need to establish appropriate institutional arrangements (or institution of governance) as well as institutional environment (rule of the game or incentive system) for effective monitoring. An appropriate institutional arrangement specifies clear lines of responsibilities for the various sectors and agencies to promote demand driven data generation, compilation and analysis; to maximise the benefits of specialisation and; to minimise overlaps and conflicts. Appropriate incentive systems have to be put in place not only to minimise external costs and free riding but more importantly to promote any of the objectives set.

A lot has been done to establish databases for different sectors through different projects. Of course, lack of policy on informatics that could have guided development partners resulted into development of databases that did not follow particular standards in both hardware and software. As the handling and access to information becomes more central to socio-economic activity, need to have sector information sharing cannot be over emphasised.

2. Existing Work on Poverty Indicators

As one of the basic conditions in order to produce official statistics necessary for poverty alleviation, there must be a government agency, which regularly collects or co-ordinates data production processes. To ensure access to the existing data, we must organise and manage them adequately and have a complete or at least reasonable coverage over the variables necessary to generate key indicators for poverty monitoring and alleviation.

3. Sectors

The report titled "Poverty and Welfare Monitoring Indicators" by the Vice President's Office identified 14 key items (sectors) and 73 indicators relevance to Tanzania. These indicators can be grouped into three categories. In the first category are those collected through administrative systems. This is where authorities at the lower level collect and use information and pass on some data to higher authorities periodically. In the second category are those indicators collected through censuses and surveys. In the third category are indicators collected at village level for use by respective villages.

The 14 sectors earmarked by the report are: -

1. Food Security
2. Income and Production
3. Education
4. Health Status
5. Water and Sanitation
6. Health Services
7. Malnutrition
8. Transport and Communication
9. Housing
10. Environment
11. Households and Family Relation
12. Energy
13. Empowerment and Participation
14. Traditions and norms

On the above sectors three of them have no data at all or poor administrative records and undocumented study results. These are

- Households and Family Relation
- Empowerment and Participation
- Traditions and norms

TAS will concentrate on the indicators that relate to the process borne by sector specific programmes for that period. It will therefore put less emphasis on the general output indicators.

Food Security

Information flow for all indicators under food security is such that the household is the starting point as it is the major actor for cultivation, production, harvesting and storage. At the village and ward level agricultural extension workers in collaboration with village and ward authorities respectively will collect data or information on the food situation from households and pass it to respective district officers. From the district level the officers concerned would pass it to regional level then to the Ministry of Agriculture and Co-operatives.

Income and Production

Indicators under this item have different institutional set-up for their collection. Most of these are national level indicators and are collected through surveys and studies. Indicators under this item are mostly relevant at national level although information generated may be useful in analysing food situation at different levels. They, therefore, may not require an institutional set up from the village level to national level although regular surveys must be undertaken at the national level by the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS), and research and training institutions.

Education

Information flow for the education sector begins with schools as main source for all indicators. It is passed to the Ministry of Education and Culture at the national level through village, ward, district and regional levels. Education sector is considered to have a fairly well established and functioning institutional set-up for data collection, processing and dissemination. Responsible organs include Headteachers/Headmasters, Village Education Committees, Ward Education Co-ordinators, District Education Officers, Regional Education Officers and various departments in the Ministry of Education and Culture.

The Ministry of Education and Culture at the national level is responsible for co-ordination and supervision of data collection in the education sector.

Health Status, Health Services, and Nutrition Status

Indicators under these three items follow a common and similar institutional set-up, responsible offices and method of data collection. Information flow is from the village level to the ward, district, region and national levels. The responsible institutions at the respective levels are health units, traditional birth attendants, health officers, medical officers and Ministry of Health at the national level. Most of the information is found in the administrative system, except for information collected through the census. The “number of disabled

people by type, sex, and district" and such other data could be collected through special surveys at different levels.

The Ministry of Health is responsible for supervision of the collection process and provision of technical as well as financial support to the lower levels.

Water and Sanitation

Most indicators under water and sanitation are collected from the village level. The information flows up to the national level through ward, districts and regional levels. However different institutions are responsible for information collection of different indicators. Information on access to water is collected by the village committee at village level and officials of the Ministry of Water from district to national level. Indicators based on sanitation are collected by health officers, medical officers, health units and Community Development Officers at different levels.

Ministries of Health and Water, respectively have overall responsibility for data collection in their respective sectors.

Transport and Communication

Institutional set up for indicators under transport and communication sector is weak. There is no clear mechanism between levels where such information is being used, partly because most indicators fall under separate institutions. Information is mostly collected through surveys.

The responsible institutions are the Ministry of Works, Communication and Transport, the NBS, and the Tanzania Telecommunication Company.

Housing

A household is a basic information unit for indicators under housing. However institutional mechanism is lacking or very weak thus information is collected on irregular basis through household surveys.

The Ministry of Land and Human Settlement has the role to co-ordinate and supervise data collection process, as well as providing technical support to the level.

Environment

Indicators under environment have different sectoral set up for their collection. This is due to the fact that environment is such a wide and cross-sectoral phenomenon. For indicators on deforestation and dynamite fishing, the Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism is responsible while number of livestock per unit area is generated and collected by Ministry of Agriculture and Co-operatives at all levels

Households and Family Relation

Information flow for indicators under household and family relation begins with household as its basic unit. This information is mostly collected through surveys. Various institutions are responsible for generation and collection of indicators under this item. These are the NBS, Tanzania Food and Nutrition Centre, East African Statistical Training Centre, Ministry of Labour and Youth Development, Ministry of Community Development Women Affairs and Children, and UNICEF respectively.

Energy

Information on indicators under energy is collected on irregular basis through surveys by the NBS and the Ministry of Energy and Minerals. Although the Ministry of Energy and Minerals has the necessary structures data collection is not reliably done.

The NBS at the national level will be responsible for undertaking surveys for indicators that could not be captured through the normal system. The Ministry of Energy and Minerals has a role to supervise and co-ordinate information collection at lower levels. It has to strengthen its data collection system at region and district levels. Districts will collect information from wards and villages in the districts.

Empowerment and Participation

Empowerment and participation need not only involve individuals. Structured institutions like community based organisations, other non-governmental organisation and the media are equally major players with respect to empowerment and participation.

Information on empowerment and participation are generated and collected through occasional surveys by different institutions. There is no institutional set up for most of the indicators under this item.

At the national level the NBS and other institutions such as research and training institutions will be conducting surveys and studies on different indicators

Traditions and norms

Indicators under this item have no established set up and are not regularly collected. Information is generated and collected through occasional surveys or special studies by different institutions at different levels. These institutions are government departments, research and training institutions, and Non-Government Organisations. A household is the starting point for information on these indicators. The NBS will conduct surveys on regular basis on those specific areas.

4. Institutional arrangement

There are four components to be addressed by any institutional arrangement to be put in place, i.e.

- Ensuring that all data sets are collected
- Ensuring that the analysis is done to the maximum extent so as to have best value for money
- Put in place the right environment and incentives for institution to deliver.
- Promote use of web technologies

To ensure that all data set are collected, a well co-ordinated system of a population as well as other household based censuses and surveys, village registers and community enquiries as well as pertinent administrative records need to be put in place. Annex 1 is a proposal for a programme of integrated census and household surveys.

Data collecting agencies, research NGO's, research department of institution of higher learning and research department of ministries will be the major players in the network (see box).

1. *A database capable of integrating tables from sectoral datasets on:*
    - *Statistical data on social and economic conditions*
    - *List of producers that are answerable to NBS and other agencies with statistics produced*
    - *List of potential and expected users of statistical information and their level of statistical usage*
    - *List of data production bureaus (if any)*
    - *List of training Centres in the country, etc*
2. *Policy and regulations on:*
    - *Producer-Producer interaction*
    - *Producer –User interaction*
    - *Encourage use of Web technologies in communicating and exchanging statistics data and/or information*
    - *Issues on confidentiality and security without violating need to share statistical data and/or information across sectors*

Can facilitate understanding and appraisal of optimal utilisation of statistical information on development processes and poverty alleviation in general.

Articulating the vision, mission and functions of various institutions will strengthen institutional arrangement. An example for the NBS is presented in the paragraph that follow.

The NBS Vision

The NBS is the authoritative source of statistical information pertaining to socio-economic conditions in the country, an institution able to provide such

information most effectively, and a point of reference on statistical methodology and standards.

The NBS Mission

The NBS mission is to facilitate decision making within the government and the business community, to stimulate research and inform public debate through the provision of relevant, reliable and timely statistics and a quality statistical service in general.

Functions for the NBS

In order to achieve the mission the following functions will be carried out:

- Draw up an overall national statistics plan for official statistics and keep it under continuous review

- Establish statistical standards and ensure their use by all producers of official statistics so as among other things to facilitate the integration and comparison of the statistics produced both nationally and internationally

- Co-ordinate all statistical activities in the country so as:

  - to avoid duplication of efforts in the production of statistics
  - to ensure optimal utilisation of available resources
  - to reduce the burden, on respondents, of providing statistical data

- Collect, compile, analyse and disseminate statistics and related information

- Maintain an inventory of all available official statistics in the country and assist users in obtaining international statistics

- Provide statistical services and professional assistance to official bodies and the public at large

- Provide a contact point for international organisations and foreign institutions in need of statistics on Tanzania

In addition to the NBS there are other governmental and non-governmental actors which need to be recognised as having a role which they can best and ably play now and in the future in areas of data collection up to further analysis stages. These include:

- Research department of government ministries
- Other data collecting agencies in government ministries
- Research NGOs
- Research departments of institutions of higher learning
- Individual researchers

Encouragement of application of web technologies may ensure an elaborate institutional collaboration in a more cost-effective manner.

Communication and sharing of existing statistical data and/or information i.e. Data Flow Patterns can not be just taken for granted (see box).

Application of computing software that do not conform to same standard continues to costs Tanzania in terms of production, usage and exchange of statistical data and/or information. A policy on the procurement and use of particular software packages in the country will help in establishing databanks that follow same format and therefore promote exchange of data without requiring conversions that are difficult or sometimes impossible.

Regional Statistical Offices are seem to be crucial in channelling data to central agencies from various source points. To promote collection and utilisation of, among others, small area statistics, there is a need to launch and promote some existing vehicles like "Village register data collection system." The village register, which was originally supervised by former Central Bureau of Statistics with support from UNICEF, is a good tool for generating basic statistics for village level planning. Information from this vehicle can be used to study poverty across villages in Tanzania. To optimally use these vehicles, there is need to have potential users of the information generated by the respective vehicle(s). For example, to institute Village Register data collection system to a village, the respective district council must be made to be the effective customers. How this should be worked out will very much depend on the marketing strategy and policies developed as the system and processes are being set.

The use of tools such as village registers and community surveys can probably enhance governance at village level by engaging its executives to generating data necessary for that level. This way poverty within the household and individuals can easily be seen through the ensuing data analysis.

5. Gaps

There is a need to get views of other TAS working groups on gaps with respect to indicators as shown in Annex 2.

Data and Information working group has realised among others the problems associated with the current system include the following:

- There is realisation that other indicators that are identified as missing may actually have data sets somewhere.
- In the area of data management, generally several problems have been associated by ad-hoc processing and lack of standardisation in terms of technology use in managing data including proper documentation.

- Documentation within institutions is not properly managed and this problem is even worse when you consider different data collecting institutions.
- It is important to identify the weakest parts of the system (gaps) so as to amplify pertinent resource requirement.

6. Institutionalising High Level of Statistical Literacy

6.1 Statistical literacy

The ultimate purpose of official statistics is to contribute to informed decision making by the public and its representatives in government. National statistical services need to cast a more dynamic role for themselves in publicising the results of their work and in creating a "statistical culture". This should generate more effective use of statistical data. It is difficult to think of transparency and good governance where there is an illiterate public. In Tanzania a lot of effort has been spent in providing basic literacy to the population through universal primary education and adult education programmes. Now, efforts need to be directed at functional literacy. The public needs statistical literacy. It will enable them to demand relevant information. It will enable them to examine progress reports on various programmes and government performance more critically and ask the right questions.

As of today it should be acknowledged that, in Tanzania the level of statistical literacy of the general public including a good proportion of the decision-makers is low. Deliberate efforts need to be exerted to raise the literacy to a reasonable level. At international level it has also been acknowledged that statistical literacy has not reached the level needed to handle the products of the ongoing information revolution. In emphasising the importance of public awareness of statistics, the theme for the next meeting of the International Association for Statistical Education, the sixth "International Conference on Teaching Statistics (ICOTS-6)" to be held in Durban, South Africa in 2002, is "Developing a statistically literate society".

In the recent past accurate estimates of gross national product has acquired greater importance among civil servants when it was learnt that the figure is used in determining civil service salaries. Similarly the profile of the Consumer Price Index has risen following its high demand by IMF/World Bank and Bank of Tanzania. The media professionals and the representatives of the public in government should be the first to raise the questions raised by the IMF/World Bank and other external forces. It will help to change the national statistical system from being producer driven to demand driven. It may assist in raising the priority of statistical programmes from the current level. Financing of statistical programmes will be enhanced and co-operation of the public in statistical data production will be promoted.

6.2 Institutional arrangement

An important aspect is to instil an appreciation for the benefits which statistics can yield. It is therefore, essential to include statistical themes in the curricula in primary and secondary schools. Statistics should not only be understood as a field of mathematics but also an important tool for better understanding of one's social and economic environment. Statistical techniques and their application should thus be taught across social and human science subjects. Special efforts should be made to encourage young women to cultivate interest in statistics so that the basis is laid for a greater number of them aspiring to tertiary-level education in this field than is the case now.

Under formal education statistics is mainly taught at higher education level. The University of Dar es Salaam offers degrees, which incorporate statistics. Other institutions of higher learning do provide limited coverage of the subject to suit their interests. The Eastern Africa Statistical Training Centre is a specialised institution established to cater for the specific requirements of the statistical profession at the technician's level and those in the field. It trains those joining the statistical profession at the lowest level and serves as a centre for continuing professional development for the professional statisticians in the field.

Interest for statistics among the general public can also be aroused by lively feature presentations on radio, newspapers and magazines and on television; for example by highlighting social and economic characteristics emerging from a survey. Collection and use of statistics should be encouraged at the lowest level in government such as village. Village governments should be encouraged to collect and maintain village registers and statistics on the village's social and economic activities. The collected data should be used to explain the social and economic conditions of the village and how to use the information in the planning of village programmes. The data could then be aggregated to ward, division, district, region and national levels. Since there is a drive towards making districts to be the focus for planning, efforts should be made to ensure that the district leadership is statistically literate and has in place a statistical system that is capable to meet the requirements of the district.

The news media, the local government authorities, the ministries and non-government organisations need to have some personnel who can collect, process and do some basic statistical analysis in their places of work to be able to support the statistical system of the country. Given that in most places such personnel are not in place a way needs to be found to put them in place. An assessment should be made to determine the requirement. Where those in employment could be trained through special short courses, such courses should be designed for them. Otherwise the regular programmes of the EASTC could be used to keep the system supplied with the required manpower. However, experience shows that statistical training has suffered the same problem of being accorded low priority like other statistical programmes. Few institutions have realised the importance of having and therefore of training statistical manpower. As a result the demand for

statistical manpower has tended to be low. It will take some time for the labour market environment to change and show a strong demand for them. Until such a time comes it cannot be expected to find parents who are keen in sponsoring their children to take statistics courses.

It has been argued elsewhere that the government has been unable to support some badly needed statistical programmes because of financial constraints. To be able to sustain the training programme stakeholders have to conceive a method of financing it.

7. Monitoring Aspect

Monitoring need to be viewed as a cross cutting subject across the different TAS working groups.

7.1 Monitoring in the Context of TAS

Monitoring is a systematic observation or recording of a specified activity (result). It may be undertaken continuously or periodically. Although it has often been used to compare planned with actual figures in a given time frame to arrive at a measure of performance, it may also be used to ensure that activities are adequately co-ordinated to enhance aggregated performance. In the later sense monitoring is used to create enabling environments for the various sectors to perform. As shown in Annex 3, monitoring may focus on:

- Creating enabling environment for enhancing sectoral performance
- Reviewing sectoral performance in the implementation of TAS

(See Annex 4)

8. Resource Requirements

Emphasis should be put to the understanding that the system of critical data to be proposed must be considered as a public good. In a country public good financing is by way of public funds i.e. government financing. This does not pre-empt possible involvement of local NGOs and the business community.

There is a need to build a spirit on the local institutions and community in general to take initiatives on matters that can be addressed. The strategy of getting revenue from other sources other than the Government will involve findings out of the real need for statistics in the various sectors of the economy. The following should be considered as prerequisites:

- *Clear specification for analysis requirements:* Statistical programmes should be informed on analysis requirement. In the process of implementing proposed statistical programmes, the customer need to have additional resource that could be used to understand their results.

- *A well thought out statistical programmes:* The programmes will continuously be worked out in close co-operation with the users in the

sector, to ensure that their needs are met. The aim is to currently find out how to produce and finance the needed statistics.

- *Production of the statistics according to the identified needs:* develop and improve data collection, processing and disseminating to suit the prevailing environment and technology.

- *Make sure the statistics are easily available and accessible.*

- *Strengthen and modernise the Regional Statistical Offices:* TAKWIMU has become an Executive Agency. A number of activities have emerged that will potentially increase revenue for TAKWIMU. These areas include mainly the modernisation and improvement of the Regional Statistical Offices in terms of infrastructure and staff training. The Regional Offices have increasingly become more important, especially now that the local Government is under going restructuring. It is obvious that the local Government will require data for their planning and implementation of different programs at local level. The Regional Statistical Offices are therefore going to be a major source of this required information if they are modernised and equipped properly to handle this challenge.

8.1 Training arrangements

The department of Statistics of the University of Dar es Salaam, the Eastern Africa Statistical Training Centre (EASTC), the Demographic Training Unit of the University of Dar es Salaam and statistical modules available in other higher learning institutions are included to create statistical awareness. As it is for other fields (disciplines), training of statisticians and/or statistical officers in Tanzania is the responsibility of the government with some donor support. Unfortunately, statistics is not well covered at lower levels of learning making the majority who do not joined higher learning institutions to leave education system without basics of statistics (see box).

Proper utilisation of the existing training centres can help to minimise cost of manpower production and management of statistics in tracking source of socio-economic information for monitoring trends in poverty

The Eastern Africa Statistical Training Centre was established specifically for training middle level statisticians at Certificate and Diploma level. During the 1965/66 to 1998/99, it has enrolled a total of 753 Tanzanian trainees. Its training programme has been designed to enable user countries including Tanzania get the statistical officers who can collect statistical data, manage it, summarize, analyse, present and disseminate socio-economic conditions. To find out how best do its graduates perform in their respective countries, in 1999/2000, the EASTC launched a “Trainee Follow-Up Survey.” During the 1995/96 to 1998/99 enrolment and sponsorship of Tanzanians at EASTC was as shown in table 1 below.

Table 1: Enrolment of Tanzanians at EASTC in 1995/96 – 1998/99

Academic Session	**Government Sponsored**	**EDF Fellowships**	**Total**
1995/96	10	10	20
1996/97	8	6	14
1997/98	6	16	22
1998/99	3	32	35
Total	***27***	***64***	***91***

Source: EASTC Annual Report; 1995/96; 1996/97; 1997/98; and 1998/99.

Department of Statistics of the University of Dar es Salaam was established to prepare higher carder statisticians while the Demographic Training Unit was established at the University of Dar es Salaam under UNFPA support to provide statisticians specialising on population studies. Unfortunately data on enrolment on these departments were not easily accessible to help obtain data in order to arrive at desirable conclusions about the effort of the Government in training statisticians.

In general, the expected potential customers, such as the Central and Local governments do not seem to realise the importance of statistical information for assessing the socio-economic conditions at the village and/or higher levels of the government hierarchy. Hence, it is unlikely the products from EASTC, Department of Statistics and the Demographic Training Unit of the University of Dar es Salaam are properly utilised. As a result, it has often proved difficult to integrate statistical information in decision-making processes in order to propose programmes to address and thereafter alleviate poverty.

Probably lack of awareness on statistical information, make our customers find no reason to train statisticians as reviled above and optimally utilise statistics. As a result the data generated by NBS are somehow producer driven rather than user-driven as it should be. The majority of those who got training from these training centres still belong to the NBS.

Institutions, such as the NBS need to take proactive role in ensuring statistical literacy penetrates in the minds of customers in order to enable them integrate statistics in their decisions and planning processes. Unfortunately, there is no defined policy that provides adequate information on how the producers will interact with their customers. It is further necessary to evaluate the capability of the NBS and other producers of statistics in terms of both equipment and human resources. Knowing the distribution of staff by number and field in order to understand the capability of the producers of statistics could probably motivate customers. It would be helpful to have something like the frames given below:

Distribution of staff on the three basic fields of work

	Statistical	Data Processing	Administrative
Required			
Available			

Number of staff in the field

Category of Staff	Permanent staff	Temporary Staff	Total
Supervisors Enumerators Others			
Total			

To better understand the extent Tanzania is trying to achieve self-dependent on socio-economic endeavour, we need to examine the percentage contribution of donors to the national budget. The following frame if completed can be useful to analyse commitment.

Contribution of donors to the national budget for the past three financial years, 1997/98; 1998/99 and 1999/2000

Year	Sources In Tshs.				Total
	Internal (Govt.)		External		
	Amount	%	Amount	%	
1997/98					
1998/99					
1999/2K					

Furthermore, a helpdesk need to be established which will provide a sort of clearinghouse to all matters related to statistical information on official statistics. The most frequently requested data can be established and help to study new demands. In order for the NBS and other producers to become more focused on customer need, it is important to adopt both top-bottom and bottom-up approaches. This will encourage customers to see the reason of paying for the products and/or services rendered.

9. Recommendations

This section should take into consideration among others the following:

9.1 How to migrate from ad-hoc to systematic approach processes

9.2 How to put in place the processes and link them to the results

9.3 Clearly define the system which ensures data is required, collected, processed and disseminated on timely manner.

It is recommended to have a data management committee with its secretariat located in the proper department in the NBS

10. References

- Vice President's office. November 1999. *Poverty and Welfare Monitoring Indicator*
- Vice President's office. June 1998. *The National Poverty Eradication Strategy*
- *Vision 2025*

Annex 1

PROPOSED INTERGRATED CENSUS AND HOUSEHOLD SURVEYS 2000- 2010

The model for integrated censuses and household surveys being presented emanates partly from recommendations from a SADC workshop on statistics for monitoring living conditions and poverty, the Poverty Eradication Strategy, the Tanzania Assistance Strategy as well as the consultancy report on Critical Elements of a Data Collection System for Poverty Monitoring[1].

The model assumes an annual round of surveys. Two advantages are associated with this model, i.e.

- possibility for an annual series of statistics
- possibility of commulative figures over the years for improved estimates.

Census and indepth surveys, e.g. the census of population and housing, the sample census of agriculture, in-depth surveys, e.g. household budget survey, labour force survey, informal sector survey, demographic and health survey, etc are not excluded from this model. However in any year where there is no census or an in-depth survey, then the model assumes a one month operation (field work) with an initial visit to the responding household followed by four other visits one at the end of each week.

The visits (modules) are proposed as follows

1st visit (beginning of week 1):

(i) A household roster with family relation
(ii) A limited education module
(iii) A limited HBS module

2nd visit (end week 1):

(i) A limited LFS module with heads of households only
(ii) A limited module on housing and construction (directed to heads of households only)
(iii) A limited HBS module

3rd visit (end week 2):

(i) A limited agricultural production module

[1] SADC workshop on Statistics for Monitoring Living Conditions and Poverty, Windhoek Namibia, 1-4 July 1986
Poverty Eradication Strategy, June 1998
Critical Elements of a Data collection system for Poverty Monitoring; A UNDP supported mission report by Mr. Ken Williams

(ii) A limited LFS module with rest of members of the household
(iii) A limited HBS module

4th visit (end week 3):

(i) A limited MCH module with adult women
(ii) An anthropometric module
(iii) A limited HBS module

5th visit (end week 4):

(i) The balance of the census or in-depth module for the year (if any)
(ii) A limited HBS module

Provisional list of areas and indicators for monitoring living condition and poverty in SADC countries.

1. **Household income, expenditure and consumption**

Household income	Total consumption	Consumption structure
Household savings	Expenditure	Poverty
Durables	Own Production	

2. **Household resources for production and income earning**

Labour resources	Agriculture	Construction and repair:
Wage employment	Land	Own dwelling
Self employment	Livestock	Fishing
Informal sector activities	Other resources	Hunting

3. **Health and access to nutrition and medical care**

Life expectancy	Food security	Access to medical care
Infant mortality	Nutrition status	Distance to services
Child mortality		Cost of services
Cause of death		
Morbidity		

4. **Education and access to schooling**

Education attainment	Type of schools	Access to schooling
Illiteracy	Quality of schools	Distance to schools
School attendance		Costs of education
Drop out rates		

5. **Household and family relations**

Household size	Age dependency ratio	External family resources
Household structure	Economic dependency	External family obligations
Births	Marital status	Division of labor by gender
Deaths		

6. **Housing conditions and related amenities**

Tenure status	Number of rooms	Toilet facilities
Type of dwelling	Dwelling area	Kitchen equipment
Expenditure on housing	Overcrowding	Energy for cooking & lighting
		Garbage disposal

7. **Transport and Communication**

Access to collective transport	Access to telephone
Own means of transport	Access to postal services
Expenditure on transport	Access to modern media

8. **Victimization by crime**

Crimes of property by type	Crimes of violence by type
Crimes of property by perpetrator	Crimes of violence by perpetrator
Reported to police or other authority	Reported to police or other authority

Annex 2

INDICATORS FOR WHICH THEIR DATA ARE NOT AVAILABLE

1. FOOD SECURITY

i. % of households with food insecurity
ii. % of villages/ wards/ districts with food storage
iii. % of population who are unable to get 2 meals a day and 3 meals for children

2. INCOME AND PRODUCTION

i. % of population with access to financial facilities for savings and credit
ii. % of household spending 50% or more of income on food

3. EDUCATION

i. Vocational training school gross enrolment ratio, by type
ii. Mean age enrolment for Primary school
iii. % of user charges realised during the year*

4. HEALTH STATUS

i. # of disabled people by type, sex and district

5. WATER AND SANITATION

i. % of urban households with access to garbage collection
ii. % of urban households with access to (I) sewage system (ii) cesspit emptying

6. HEALTH SERVICES

i. % of the population with access to reproductive health services

8. TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION

i. % of villages accessible by either road, railway or boat throughout the year
ii. % of population with access to transport facilities by type: (i) Bicycles, (ii) ox driven carts, (ii) motor cycle (iv) car

9. HOUSING

i. % of households living in temporary houses
ii. Average number of persons sleeping in one room

10. ENVIRONMENT

i. No. of reported incidences of dynamite fishing (in coastal regions)
ii. No. of livestock per unit land (stocking rate) in pastoral regions

11. HOUSEHOLDS AND FAMILY RELATION

i. Economic dependency ratio
ii. Average household size
iii. Ratio of working hours by men and women % of female headed households
iv. Prevalence (%) of drinking 15+ years, by gender
v. # of children in child labour (children under 15 years of age in labour force)
vi. # of children in difficult circumstances, by type (e.g. street children, orphans)

13. EMPOWERMENT AND PARTICIPATION

i. % of women participation in making decision at the household level
ii. % of Men and women participating in decision making organs at the village level
iii. Participation of villages in decision making at local and central government
iv. Participation of women in decision making positions and professional economic activities
v. % of men and women not participating in any social group

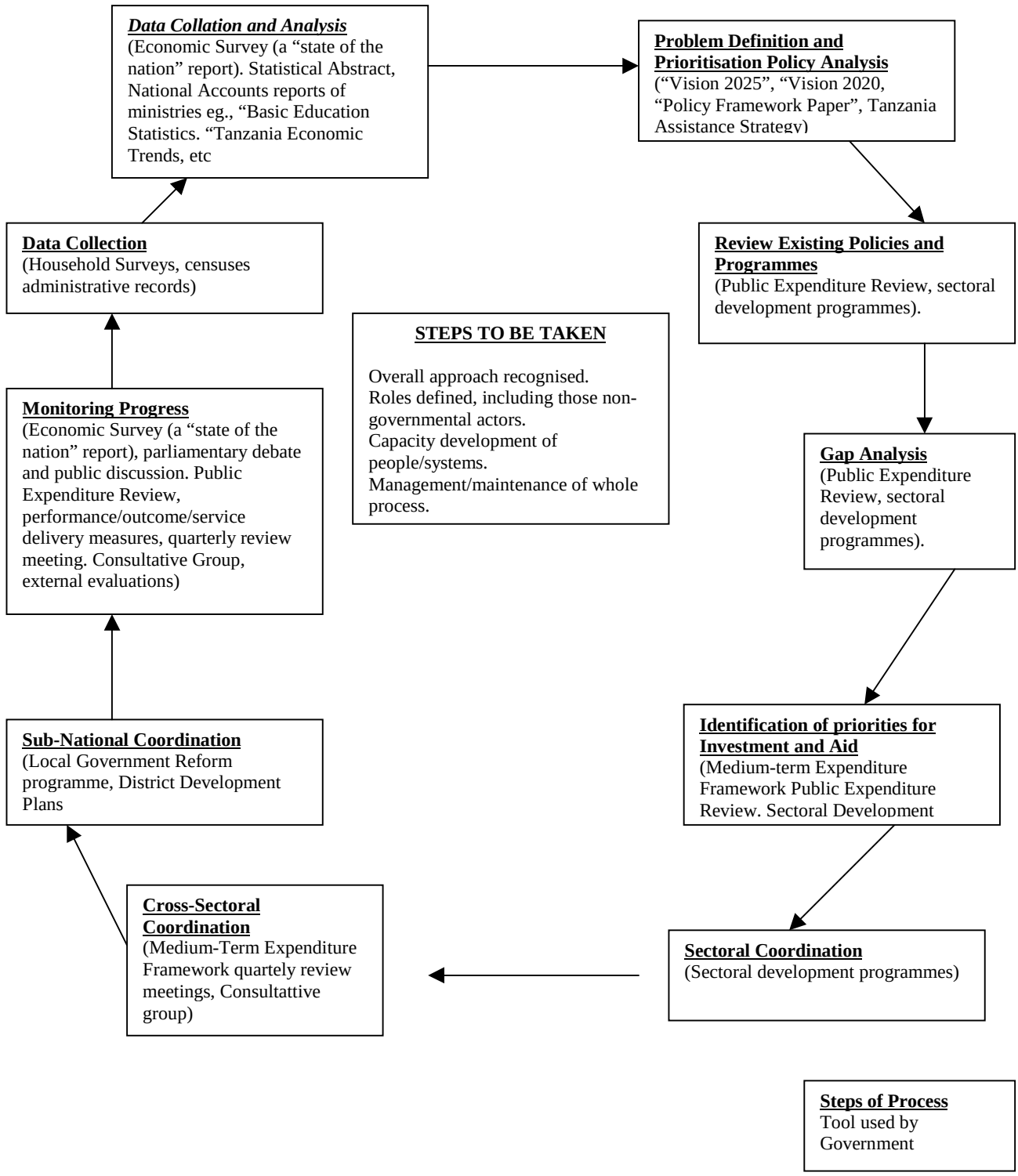
14. TRADITIONS AND NORMS

The extent to which traditional beliefs influence (I) food use (ii) land utilisation (iii) time use (iv) investment (v) gender discrimination in the district/division/ward by scoring 1-5 (1:none, 2:partly, 3:average, 4:yes, 5:to a large extent)

Annex 3

FRAMEWORK FOR NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE MANAGEMENT AND MONITORING

Elements of a system, and tools with which to strengthen the system



Indicators

Indicators are used to assess performance and impact. They can be qualitative or quantitative as well as direct or indirect. They are (in principle) agreed upon prior to implementation of the programme. There are fairly straightforward indicators of poverty reduction. Some are given in the welfare and poverty monitoring indicators developed under VPO. There are various sectors which coordinate their reforms to ensure consistency across them and with central ministries. Furthermore, it is essential that the various donors work to facilitate such efforts. This would not only reduce duplication of activities but it would also enhance complementarity (teamwork) and maximise the benefits arising from specialisation. Inputs (resources) indicators, for example, trained personnel, number of seminars, number of vehicles, etc, as well as qualitative indicators are also common.

Responsibility for Monitoring

Monitoring is basically an internal affair. This is because it is essentially a management tool. Any external input has to complement management efforts rather than be competing or interfering with it. Therefore, each sector will be expected to develop a system of monitoring its sectoral TAS programmes as well as to identify the relevant indicators for this exercise. This is in addition to collaborating with the other sectors to enhance the performance of TAS at a more general level.

External Inputs

We can identify two areas which may complement internal (sectoral) management efforts in the monitoring exercise as follows:

(i) Data Collection and Compilation

Although substantial information may be collected in sectors concerned, some basic cross cutting information may be collected by designated institutions. Cross cutting information such as population and demographic variables, household budget surveys, etc. are best collected and compiled by institutions such as the National Bureau of Statistics.

(ii) Capacity Building

Capacity building must be directed to enhancing the capacity of sectors to undertake the monitoring function. This can be done through:

- Generation of data and information through research aimed at establishing benchmarks, collecting information on relevant and useful lessons from local and international best practices

- Training of core staff in the sectors to enhance their capacity to cope with existing and emerging challenges. This can be made through short-term tailor-made training modules or through seminars and workshops where research findings and lessons can be shared. Data and Information generated under bullet one above could be disseminated through appropriate forms of training.

- Dialogue among stakeholders.

Conclusion

We should remember that the Data and Information TAS group is a service group. It works to facilitate sectoral TAS groups. This is the context in which the framework for monitoring TAS has to be developed.